



Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 13, Issue 6

ISSN 0048-1742

November/December 2008



Students from the Boyd Archaeological Field School get opportunity to learn, not only how to properly excavate a site, but respect for Ontario's First Nation peoples.

OAS News

- 3** President's message
- 5** Chapters' Corner
- 5** Letters to the Editor
- 13** Draft Minutes of the 2008 AGM

Articles

- 6** The (un)discovered county of Haldimand
- 8** Adventures in Archaeology Day Camp 2008 at Spadina Museum, Toronto
- 10** Boyd Archaeological Field School 2008
- 16** LeBreton Flats site reveals archaeological 'jewels'
- 18** An open letter to the Ministry of Culture

Visit us on the Web at www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca

Ontario Archaeological Society

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President

Jean-Luc Pilon
Jean-Luc.Pilon@civilisations.ca

Director of Finance/Treasurer

Henry van Lieshout
(416) 446-7673
hvanlieshout@rogers.com

Director of Chapter/Professional Services

Jim Keron
(519) 285-2379
jrkeron@yahoo.com

Director of Heritage Advocacy

Carole Stimmell
(416) 698-1164 Ext. 23 (w)
editor@beachmetro.com

Director of Membership Services

Alistair Jolly
alistairjolly@hotmail.com

Director of Outreach & Education Services

Ryan Primrose
ryanprimrose@hotmail.com

Director of Student Services

Jennifer Birch
birchja@univmail.cis.mcmaster.ca

Director of Publications

Alicia Hawkins
(705) 675-1151 ext. 4224
ahawkins@laurentian.ca

Executive Director

Lorie Harris
PO Box 62066
Victoria Terrace Post Office
Toronto, Ontario M4A 2W1
Phone/fax: (416) 406-5959
oasociety@bellnet.ca

APPOINTMENTS

Editor, Ontario Archaeology

Andrew Stewart
andrew.stewart@bellnet.ca

Editor, Arch Notes

TBD

Editor, Website

Jean-Luc Pilon

COMMITTEES

Advocacy Task Force

Chair: Carole Stimmell

Awards and Volunteer Recognition Committee

Chair: Jennifer Birch

Board Review Committee

Chair: Alicia Hawkins

Education Committee

Chair: Ryan Primrose
Carole Stimmell

First Nations Liaison Committee

Chair: Jean-Luc Pilon (OAS, Museum of Civilization)
Gary Warrick (WLU), Brandy George (TMHC),
Merv Sarazin (Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn),
Holly Martelle (OAS, TMHC)

Nominating Committee

Chair: Alicia Hawkins

Professional Committee

Chair: Alistair Jolly
Cathy Crinnion, Holly Martelle, Jean-Luc Pilon,
Paul Racher, Andrew Murray

**Moderator – Ontario Archaeological Society
Listserve (OAS-L) <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/OAS-L/>
Vito Vaccarelli**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It's late November. The leaves are all down off the trees and either carted off for municipal composting or mulched into my yard. We've had our first snowflakes in the national capital region. Remembrance Day was particularly moving this year with the literal passing of the torch from Canada's last surviving First World War soldier, through the hands of Second War veterans, Korean Conflict veterans, Peacekeepers and finally to a veteran of the current Afghanistan mission.

I know that as I stood in the crowd around the National War Memorial, I shared with many others a most moving experience from the week before when we saw the names of distant relatives projected onto the Cenotaph in downtown Ottawa, in provincial capitals, and in Trafalgar Square in London. For a few fleeting moments, they were there with us. Norman J. Pilon of Windsor, Ontario, who died 90 years earlier, to the day that his name was projected, stood there, a gallant young man of 22, proud that he had been able to do something that so many thought was the right thing to do. Perhaps he also was wishing that things had turned out differently, that he had been able to come home to the cheers and adulations of a grateful young country.

But the reality is that they lie in distant lands and only rarely are their tombs visited by Canadians, let alone by relatives. Does it matter? And with the passing of the symbolic torch and the passing of a generation, what will truly become of those distant battlefields where so much young Canadian blood was spilled? For some, that blood made that land sacred, but is that what those youngsters wanted? Or did they want us to live life to the fullest, to learn and grow and love in their ever-lengthening shadows? Is that not the gamble for which they were prepared to

lay down their lives?

The battlefields of Europe's XXth century wars are more and more difficult to recognize for what they were. Soon after the First War, locals wanted to return to their damaged land and reclaim it as fast as they could. For this, labourers from elsewhere in the Empire were employed. And they also paid a price. More than 2,000 members of the Chinese Labour Corps (which included many Chinese Canadians among the nearly 100,000 strong corps) lie buried in Europe, falling to unexploded ordinance or the Spanish Flu.

How are those landscapes to be treated? For Canadians, places such as Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hammel are carefully tended and respectfully interpreted. They are kept as memorials to those who fought and to those who died, but they are also places of national reflection where new senses of nationhood were born, if not in reality, at least in hindsight. To some, they are sacred places. Is this what those young men wanted of us?

Many years ago I went to see the Peterborough Petroglyphs with my then young family. My children were about two and seven respectively. There were no other visitors inside the building that protects the carvings. Like all young children brought to a place which did not interest them very much, they began to play, running around on the boardwalk and making noise as young children are wont to do. After a few minutes, they were hushed by the staff person on duty. I asked myself then, and I continue to wonder, what would the creators of those glyphs feel about having young people visit that spot and make the sounds of pure joy only children can make? Somehow, I doubt they would have been upset. In fact, I think they would be pleased to hear laughter and to witness playing and know that a special place for them

was becoming a special place for others, but in a different way.

Both of these examples allow us to see how the meanings of things and places change with time and with new actors who come onto the scenes. Things and places which represented incredible boredom, punctuated with pure terror and sometimes remarkable happiness, have been covered over and forgotten or occasionally given sacred status, as if the other similar places don't matter as much.

In the second example above, a place where people commemorated facets of their world view and their place in it, has acquired a character that has taken it out of the realm of the accessible world and essentially made it un-touchable and has even imposed upon the people visiting that place expected behaviours that may not have been wanted at all by the people who first carved those images.

I was once told that any object touched by an elder in the past was sacred. For this person, everything we find in archaeological sites is sacred and as such we should not disturb them. That kind of perspective would quickly lead to a rapid crisis where everything would be sacred. For others, everything is sacred. All matter is the product of human or natural genius in its creation and use. But are all things deserving of the same treatment or level of respect?

The notion of sacred, if applied equally to all things, becomes useless and empty. The really significant element is the treatment we accord things; both as reflecting our appreciation of those 'sacred' items, as well as a mark of appreciation for those who feel these things are 'sacred'.

Equally important in this discussion should be the respect that was originally anticipated and expected.

In northern Manitoba, elders from the community of Southern Indian Lake insisted that the government of

Manitoba take steps to salvage burials, which were being exposed by newly created reservoirs following the construction of hydro-electric dams on the Churchill River in the 1970s. They asked for archaeological recovery and scientific study because they felt that these remains from long ago did not allow themselves to be found for no good reason. Basically, the living have a duty to learn from the past. The accidental discoveries were ways to learn from very distant elders; opportunities which could not be passed up. The challenge is finding the appropriate amount of respect to use when carrying out this learning process.

In those cases, the fullest study possible was undertaken, including destructive analysis and DNA sampling.

Once the scientific study was done, the information was shared and the remains reburied.

When objects are manipulated by archaeologists, is this disrespectful? Who determines what constitutes respectful? Such notions are closely tied to cultural traditions, of course. Are the cultural traditions of today the same as those of 4,000 or 5,000 years ago? Are the spiritual and religious beliefs and practices of contemporary people the same as those of ancestors from hundreds and thousands of years ago? Are belief systems so immutable?

An article I am co-authoring on the burial patterns in the Ottawa Valley over the past 6,000 years suggests that the short answer is no. Evidence points to shifts through time in people's perceptions of the universe and the world

they lived in. More importantly, the ways of properly relating to these spheres also changed.

These are all questions that rattled through my mind over the course of the recent symposium in Toronto where several Aboriginal elders shared with us their understanding of various notions of sacred and respect.

There are no easy answers and I firmly do not believe any one has the market cornered on the truth (including me). What I very much hope is that we think about and perhaps discuss, what these notions mean to each of us, and more importantly that our guiding principle always be respect, in a manner deemed acceptable to all.

Jean Luc Pilon

Developing International Geoarchaeology 2009

Conférence Avances en Géoarchéologie Internationale

Registration and abstract submission for the DIG 2009 Conference and Geochemical Characterization in Archaeology Workshop is now open! To register and submit your session proposal or abstract please go to the conference website: <http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/dig/index.html>

The conference runs from May 25 to 29 at McMaster University. Deadline for submission is Feb. 27, 2009

We invite participants to discuss all geoarchaeological topics including:

- Method and Theory in Geoarchaeology
- Geochemical Characterization Studies
- Soil Micromorphology
- Palaeoenvironmental Reconstruction
- Frontiers in Geoarchaeology
- Submerged Landscapes and Underwater Archaeology
- Human-Environment Interaction
- Site Formation Processes
- Methods in Spatial Analyses
- Dating Methods

Prizes for Best Student Paper and Poster Award have been generously donated by the Canadian Geological Foundation Thayer Lindsley Fund.

We are also pleased to announce a Geochemical Characterization Workshop using Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis. This workshop will provide an opportunity for participants to gain hands-on experience with INAA, to attend informal discussions led by researchers in this facility, and to learn about the practical applications of INAA in geoarchaeological research. The workshop fees include three days of analytical and safety training, sample preparation and analysis, guided tours of archaeometric facilities, informal lectures, lunches and much more!

Please see the DIG 2009 website for more information: <http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/dig/workshops.htm>

The Keynote Address for this event will be Dr. Ronald G.V. Hancock from the Department of Medical Physics and Applied Radiation Sciences and the Department of Anthropology, McMaster University. He has been a driving force behind the creation of dedicated facilities and procedures for Archaeometric studies at the McMaster Nuclear Reactor-Centre for Neutron Activation Analysis.

His talk is entitled: "How good are our archaeometric data? A reassessment and reinterpretation of a published data set of shell tempered pottery."

Please direct any questions to dig@mcmaster.ca.

OAS CHAPTERS' CORNER

While the outdoor excavation activities of the chapters may be on hold until the spring thaw, chapters continue to hold public lectures and other events.

Below are some of the recent and upcoming activities of the chapters. Abstracts of the talks are often available on the chapter websites listed on the back page of ArchNotes.

Hamilton

Nov. 20: Dr. Jeff Bursery, University of Toronto, New Directions Archaeology, "Moving On With Lithics: Four Studies in the Value of Alternate Approaches to Lithic Analysis."

November: James B. Badow "Archaeological Survey – Reconnaissance of the Reimer Site and Surrounding Area" Open to OAS Members Only. Contact the chapter for details.

London

Oct. 9: Dr. Martin Beckmann, Department of Classics, University of Western Ontario, "2008 Excavations at Nysa on the Meander"

Nov. 13: Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust, "Historic Archaeology on Ontario Heritage Trust Properties"

Thursday Dec 11th, 7pm Christmas Party

London Chapter events take place at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Rd. Meetings begin at 8:00 pm, doors open at 7:30 pm unless otherwise noted.

Ottawa

Oct. 9: Robert E. Lee "Sheguiandah: An Ancient Quarry Site on Manitoulin Island"

Nov. 13: Ruth Phillips, Carleton University "Soldiers, Curiosities, and Aboriginal Art Histories: 18th c. Collecting and Contemporary Interpretations"

Dec. 11: AGM and social, location to be announced

Jan. 8, 2009: Stacey Girling-Christie and Janet Young, Canadian Museum of Civilization "Repatriation at the Canadian Museum of Civilization"

Ottawa Chapter activities take place at Routhier Community Centre, 172 Gignes (at Cumberland) and start at 7:30 pm unless otherwise noted.

Toronto

Nov. 19: Debbie Steiss, MA, Partner, Centralized Support Services, Archaeological Services Inc. Toronto. "The Science of Managing Archaeology"

Nov. 29: Christmas party For information contact President, Sylvia Teaves. No meeting in December.

January 21: Members Night. Speakers to be announced.

Toronto Chapter meetings are held at 19 Russell Street, room 246, at 7:30 pm. This building houses the Anthropology Department of the University of Toronto.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

FOLLOWING UP on comments made at the recent Round Circle Discussion (OAS Symposium 2008), the Department of Anthropology at Trent University wishes to offer assurances that we comply with all legislation and local protocols with

respect to human remains.

We have made and will continue to make every reasonable effort to cooperate with, and respect the protocols of First Peoples governing the investigation, removal, curation, and reburial of human remains and

associated artifacts.

John R. Topic
Chair
Department of Anthropology
Trent University

The (un)discovered county of Haldimand

By Wilrik Banda

Haldimand and Norfolk Counties have become the subject of a comprehensive archaeological study because, according to Bruechert (2007:3), they may be considered one of the most intensely occupied regions of Southern Ontario in precontact times. Since Haldimand County borders Lake Erie and the Grand River flows through it, this area is an ideal location for an intense, long-term study to examine the effects the environment had on the creation of the pre-historic toolkit and on cultural groups.

The purpose of the study is to investigate whether the change and diversity in the prehistoric toolkit reflects variation in the risk of resource failure over time. This idea is in line with current research by Collard et al. (2005: 1) who examine four different hypotheses to determine what factors may affect the diversity and complexity of food gathering tools used by hunting-gathering populations.

The objectives of this project are to use formal stone tools as cultural markers in a land-use study; to document and record settlement patterns along post-glacial water drainages; and to document and record dendritic water systems actively used in prehistory and connected to five primary watersheds of Haldimand and

Norfolk County (Bruechert 2007:3).

The fact that there is little recorded archaeological information available from Haldimand County made the area more appealing for a large scale, long-term research project. Norfolk County is also part of the study, but to date the project has focussed on Haldimand County.

The Haldimand/Norfolk Archaeological Research Project (H/NARP) officially kicked off in 2007 with field walking of many diverse properties, although surveying has been taking place since the mid 1980's under avocational licences (Bruechert 2007: 3). This required the consent of many different landowners who were not all receptive to archaeological work due to current land claim disputes in Caledonia. However, this did not impact the current results.

In total 340 Aboriginal find spots, six exposed chert outcrops and one historic dump were identified and recorded (L. Bruechert, personal communication

2008). Only a small number of sites have been placed within a time frame and they range from Late-Paleoindian to Early Woodland (ca. 10,300 – 2,200 B.P.).

Furthermore, a variety of chert types have been identified as source materials including Onondaga, which is predominant, Dundee, and Bois Blanc formations. All three of these cherts outcrop locally in Haldimand County (Bruechert 2007:6). It seems, however, that Bois Blanc is more commonly used during the Late-Paleoindian Period, whereas Onondaga is found abundantly on Archaic sites.

Many of these sites are located near natural drainages or near one of the five primary watersheds that transect the natural landscape. One site in particular, which has a size of 40 by 60 meters, has been excavated over the course of two field seasons and has yielded over 30,000 artefacts (Fig. 1). It has been determined that it is a Late-Paleoindian Holcombe site, dated to ca. 10,300 B.P.



Figure 1: A group of volunteers tackling the clay near Selkirk. (photo credit: L. Breuchert)



Figure 2: Late Paleoindian artifacts. Top: 1-r, end scraper, projectile point. Bottom: pre-forms (photo credit: W. Banda)



Figure 3: Onondaga cores found at a Late Paleoindian site near the Stoney Creek. (photo credit: W. Banda)

November/December 2008



Figure 4: Late Paleoindian Holcombe point made from Flint Ridge chert. Note fluting at the base. (photo credit: W. Banda)

The analysis has yet to be completed, but the material promises to contain valuable information on Late-Paleoindian stone tool technology (Figs. 2-4). This site was relatively undisturbed and located only a few meters away from the Stoney Creek.

There were also a number of undisturbed sites recorded during the 2008 field season and future work will likely include piece plotting of artefacts. These undisturbed sites are mainly found in wooded areas and are not readily accessible. The type of site (i.e., camp versus village), seems to correlate with the soil types that are found within Haldimand and Norfolk Counties (L. Bruechert, personal communication 2008).

The sites recorded by H/NARP are diverse and diagnostics include, but

are not limited to, Stanley Stemmed, Meadowood, Ottercreek, Kirk Stemmed, Nettling, Brewerton, Hi-Lo and Holcombe points.

The future looks bright for further research and excavation in Haldimand County. The Haldimand/Norfolk Archaeological Research Project will take many years to complete and the results will be updated on its website www.haldimandarchresearchproject.com.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Lorenz Bruechert, H/NARP field director, for providing information about the project.

REFERENCES CITED

- Bruechert, W. S. Lorenz
2007 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment: Walpole Township, Haldimand County. H/NARP File #2007-01
- Collard, M., M. Kemery and S. Banks
2005 Causes of Toolkit Variation Among Hunter-Gatherers: A Test of Four Competing Hypotheses. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. 29: 1-19.

Arch Notes 13(6)

Adventures in Archaeology Daycamp 2008 at Spadina Museum, Toronto

by Meagan Brooks
Ontario Heritage Trust

Visitors who were at the Spadina Museum in Toronto during the first two weeks of July were interested to see an archaeological dig in progress; however, they may have thought the archaeologists were a bit young. For the seventh year in a row the Ontario Heritage Trust and Spadina Museum ran its popular Adventures in Archaeology Day Camp, giving kids the opportunity to be junior archaeologists for two weeks.

The Spadina Museum site has a long and prominent history in

Toronto. The impressive three-storey 'Spadina' house was built in 1866, however it rests on the foundations of two other houses dating to 1836 and 1818. The property itself was settled as early as 1797. Its varied past and beautiful grounds make the Spadina Museum a great place to host the camps, providing an opportunity for kids to excavate a real archaeological site and learn about the history of their city and Ontario.

Archaeological excavations have been carried out at the property since 1982, but the day camps began in 2002 and are supervised by Ontario Heritage Trust archaeologist Dena Doroszenko. The day camps generally run for two weeks at the beginning of

July and incorporate archaeological excavation with artifact processing, archaeology skills workshops (mapping, how to do research, etc.) and archaeological themed activities such as mending ceramics and artifact identification games. In between excavation and workshops there are plenty of opportunities for the campers to play games on the museum grounds. This year the kids also made field trips to Fort York and the Toronto Archives to learn about different aspects of historical and archaeological research. The last day of the camp always features the burial of a time capsule and a scavenger hunt across the property with special prizes for everyone at the end.

This summer the twenty, 10 to 14-year-old campers were broken into two teams named for the two prominent families who occupied the property. The 'Baldwins' worked in a new area of excavation in hopes of finding the remains of the drive-shed, which was torn down in 1909 to make way for a stone pergola (Figure 1).

Supervised by Dena Doroszenko and John Ratcliffe the campers excavated four 1 metre units and recovered 459 artifacts. While little evidence of the structure was found, trenches gave the campers lots of practice digging features!

The 'Austins' worked on the north lawn of the house in the orchard and were supervised by Meagan Brooks and Allison Marcucci as they excavated four 1 metre units (Figure 2). This area has been investigated by the camps for several years and certainly did not disappoint. The



Figure 1: 'Baldwins' hard at work with Spadina house in the background. (photo credit: Ontario Heritage Trust)



Figure 2: 'Austins' keeping their units nice and tidy. (photo credit: Ontario Heritage Trust)

campers were especially excited when they excavated a 1920 Canadian penny and an 1857 Bank of Upper Canada 'St. George' token (Figure 3).

A total of 2,379 artifacts were excavated including straight pins, buttons, and bottle glass and pieces of ceramics. Within the subsoil, evidence of timber sleepers relating to an unknown outbuilding were found.

This summer's Adventures in Archaeology Day Camp was a definite success. The excavations have uncovered new information, continuing to complete a picture of the site over time. Newcomers and returning campers were treated to exciting finds and excavations while having lots of fun. It's fair to say that both archaeologists and campers learned a lot this year and are already making plans for an even better season next year!



Figure 3 :A proud member of team Austin shows off the 1857 St. George token. (photo credit: Ontario Heritage Trust)

Boyd Archaeological Field School, 2008

by Janice Teichroeb

This past August marked the successful completion of the 32nd Boyd Archaeological Field School. The school teaches high school students about archaeology and 10,000 years of Ontario history. With more than 1,100 graduates, the Boyd Field School is Canada's longest running archaeological field course specifically structured for high school students. Once again students had the opportunity to learn, first-hand, the

process of archaeology and experience a comprehensive understanding of Ontario's first peoples.

Held at the Claremont Field Centre in Pickering, Ontario, and run by the Archaeology Department of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), the field school took place over a three week period from July 27 to Aug. 16. Twenty-one students attended the course, traveling from across Ontario and the United States, to live together and learn the methods and theory of contemporary archaeology.

A part of what makes this course exceptional is the slate of guest lecturers, acclaimed experts in their field, who feel passionate about sharing their knowledge with the students.

Archaeological experts share their knowledge

Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum curator emeritus, archaeologist and author, lectured on the environment and lifeways of the PaleoIndian people. Dr. Storck also taught the students flint knapping techniques. Each student made functional stone tools using traditional materials such as hammerstones to rough out blanks and deer antler to pressure-flake their blanks into recognizable tools such as scrapers and projectile points.

Dr. John Steckley, anthropology Professor at Humber College, author, and expert in Iroquoian linguistics shared his research with the students and provided them with greater insight into the daily lives and interactions of the Iroquoian people who lived throughout Ontario at the time of European contact; focusing on his cutting edge St. Lawrence Iroquois research.

Learning prehistoric skills

Archaic skills instruction, consisting of tool manufacture, hunting methods, twine and net making, basket weaving, food collecting and preparation, were nicknamed "end of civilization training" by one of our students. Over several days students made functional tools, and learned how to use them. They then prepared a 'Huron-style' feast that consisted of food collected from the surrounding forest, locally available fish and venison, and a traditional Three Sisters Stew (corn, beans and squash) for themselves and the staff. Cooperation was a key element to the success (i.e. full bellies) of these activities.



Dr. Peter Storck instructs a student in the art of flintknapping to make a tool projectile point.



Guest lecturer and blacksmith, Dennis Johnson demonstrates some of the tools of his trade.

Historic archaeology

Several additional guest lecturers talked about the history of the surrounding Claremont area, consulting archaeology, and even the art of blacksmithing.

These lectures were designed to enhance the experiential component of the course where students spent eight days excavating the 1850's era homestead of a local blacksmith. Artifacts recovered during excavation at the Graham House Site included typical nineteenth century ceramics, glass and nails but evidence of blacksmith activities were also encountered even though Graham's blacksmith shop was established across the street. A corner of the Graham house foundation was identified and provides a starting point for the 2009 field school excavations.

Aboriginal education

John Hodson, PhD candidate at

Brock University's Tecumseh Centre for Aboriginal Research and Education presented contemporary Aboriginal issues to the students from his 21st century Mohawk perspective. Making use of traditional ceremony and emphasizing the importance of various learning strategies that incorporate mind, emotion, body and spirit, John connected with the students in a way that was pivotal and transformational

for several.

As one of our students stated in a letter to our Program Director:

"I wanted to thank you and everyone else for the amazing experience. As you know, I do have some problems and I think this camp was better than anything I've done in the past five years. ... I feel like I'm a completely different person... The lectures were amazing as well. Dr. Storek and John Hodson, among many others were an absolute inspiration."

Students love program

Student enthusiasm is evident throughout the course and parents often let us know that the field school encourages their teenagers to explore archaeology in more depth through other field schools, volunteer placements and at university. As one parent noted:

"Just a quick note of thanks for a delightful summer 08 field school!!

"Mireille is pursuing volunteering next summer with the NC research center run by Dr. Billy Oliver with the



Student map some of the foundation stones at the 1850's Graham House site.



One of the components of the Boyd Field School experience is to cook a Huron feast using locally obtained food and prehistoric tools.

North Carolina Office of State Archeology. You have inspired her.”

The course content as well as the various learning strategies employed throughout the course keeps the students engaged and energized even though they start every day in the field or classroom at 8 a.m. and are immersed in lectures and activities until 9 p.m. The high level of engagement is reflected in the exceptional final marks of the students.

Though the focus of the Boyd Archaeological Field School is archaeology and the history of Ontario, and students inevitably learn more about these topics than they ever expect, they also take away an appreciation for the individuals who peopled Ontario in the past, and the cultural traditions that continue through to the present. This knowledge will undoubtedly enhance cultural values and encourage

appreciation and advocacy for cultural heritage, ultimately serving to broaden and develop understandings of our collective history.

Each student is unique and one of the greatest benefits of this course is that each one excelled at some particular skill. In the words of our First Nations lecturer John Hodson “each person learns what they need to learn.”

To learn more about the 2009 Boyd Field School at the Graham House site, visit www.trca.on.ca/archaeological_field_schools

or contact Cathy Crinnion at cerinnion@trca.on.ca, 416.661.6600 ext.5323.



Metal tools (in situ) at the Graham House site

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Draft Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

Sunday, Oct. 19, 2007

At the Hilton Garden Inn, Vaughan, Ontario

In attendance:

Jean-Luc Pilon	President
Henry van Lieshout	Treasurer and Secretary
Jim Keron	Director of Chapter and Professional Services
Alicia Hawkins	Director of Publications
Ryan Primrose	Director of Education

Regrets:

Carole Stimmell	Director of Heritage Advocacy
Alistair Jolly	Director of Membership Services
Jennifer Birch	Director of Student Services

In total there were approximately 45 members present at the meeting

1. President's opening remarks

Jean-Luc welcomed all those attending and thanked all those who served the Society during 2008. He also thanked the 2008 Board of Directors, and the Chapter Executive for their efforts during the year, Arch Notes editor Andy Schoenhofer and Ontario Archaeology editor Andrew Stewart and assistant David Robertson also, BoD members Alicia and Carole who have been putting out Arch Notes for the last two issues.

He also introduced Lorie Harris as the new Executive Director.

2. Minutes of the previous meeting

The Draft Minutes from the 2007 Annual Business Meeting were reviewed and

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to approve the Minutes, as presented.

3. Matters arising from these Minutes

There were no matters arising from the Minutes.

4. President's report

Jean-Luc reported that this has been an “interesting” year. It has been a year of transitions especially with Lise Ferguson leaving the organization last January. For the remainder of the year the board had to carry the ED's workload. Another change was the resignation of the AN editor Andy Schoenhofer.

Another major change was the addition of PayPal to the web site. Also we now have most of the website available in French. A web portal has been set up for important board documents.

Another thing that we are looking towards is reinstating the Ridley lecture. Further we have updated the three-year strategic plan this year. These provide general guidance for the board over the next three years.

Jean-Luc also noted that Henry will be leaving the board after 15 years of service and thanked him for his long and faithful service.

Jean-Luc provided a written copy of his report.

5. Treasurer's report

Henry handed out a hard copy of the Treasurers report. Henry noted that this year we have seen an increase in membership. This reverses a trend to decline in membership, which has been there for the last several years. We have 80 new members. Henry expressed a concern that we might have a high attrition rate with these new members and we should make every effort to “provide a hook” to retain these members.

Henry reported that the down side of this year's financial report that the investment fund has been

adversely affected by the market collapse in the recent past. This has been invested conservatively but we have seen a decline from \$200,000 to \$175,000 in our investment fund after several years of excellent growth. This can be expected to return to normal at some time in the future.

Bring Forward to Board: Dena Doroszenko requested that we publish statistics as to how many members are in each category. We should also lobby the ministry to require Professionals to maintain a membership.

6. Chapter Reports

• Huronia Chapter

Marg Raynor reports that membership is now about 30 and has been growing. Speaker nights have been regularly arranged. They have developed a partnership with the Georgian Bay Métis council and the Friendship Centre. Both these organizations are taking out a membership in the chapter. They have held a Christmas pot luck as well as a pot luck at Ossosssané. For the past summer Alicia Hawkins has held a field school in the area. And the chapter has taken advantage of this. Both the chapter event and Alicia's field school have public dig days. They have also made a connection with the Mayor of Midland. The chapter web site will be available soon.

• Ottawa

André Miller was present and reported that the Ottawa chapter is continuing with its lecture series. They have established a junior archaeology club, spent two days at the Ottawa river fest and two days at Bonnechere. There is a fall hike. There is very much a target on kids programs for example at Smiths Falls. Heather Stronach has resigned as president after a long service in the position. While there is no president at the moment the remaining executive is filling in the president's role. They would still like to hold the 2011 OAS Symposium.

• London

Nancy Van Sas, the Chapter President reported that London holds speaker nights during the September - April period and in December the members gather for the annual Christmas Party. Archaeology day was held in July at Longwoods Conservation Area with Chris Ellis and Jim Keron providing artifact identification for local farmers. Chapter members also supported Chris Ellis's recent excavation at the Davidson Site to around 30 weeks of volunteer labour.

• Toronto

Sylvia Teaves reported that membership has increased from 47 last year to 67. This year, Norma Knowlton has been chasing down former members and this has helped enormously. Toronto has 8 public meetings through the year. Mima Kaches has all of these arranged for 2008-2009. The newsletter Profile is now mostly distributed electronically. This year the bulk of the effort has been centred on the Symposium. Social events include the Christmas party and a weekend in the Huntsville area. Archaeology Day was not held this year due to the amount of work on the Symposium but planning is underway for 2009. They are hoping to partner with one of the "Open Doors Toronto" facilities.

• Hamilton

The Chapter has held four public lectures in 2008. Work has begun on surface survey at the Reimer site near Long Point. They are again planning a mapping course for next spring.

7. Next Symposium

The Symposium for 2009 will be hosted jointly by the Dept of Anthropology at the University of Waterloo an exact date has not been established yet but will be published in the near future in Arch Notes

8. Nominating Committee

Alicia Hawkins reported that Henry Van Lieshout and herself will be leaving the board and that Neal Ferris and Steve Timmermans had agreed to stand for the Board for next year. Jean-Luc Pilon, Carole Stimmell, Allistair Jolly, Jenifer Birch and Jim Keron agreed to continue on the Board.

Jean-Luc called for nominations from the floor. There were not any nominations, so

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, it was resolved by a majority of the members to accept the nominated candidates as proposed.

Jean-Luc informed the members that Ryan Primrose sat on the board in 2008 as an appointee to fill the role of director of education. He has agreed to continue in this capacity in 2009.

9. The Strategic Plan

Jean Luc provided an introduction and overview of the Strategic Plan.

The idea of the roles and responsibilities of the “web editor” was introduced. This should be viewed as a content editor as opposed to a conventional web master. We are seriously considering a Members Only section of the web site. This would include the electronic back issues of Arch Notes. We will also be adding older back issues of Ontario Archaeology. An index of Arch Notes should also be added. Another thought was to set up podcast on Ontario Archaeological.

The policy and procedures manual was mentioned. This is really the memory of how to do things in the OAS.

Every effort to keep Arch Notes on time will be made. As for Ontario Archaeology we are now up to the end of 2006 and another double issue should be available around year-end will bring us up to 2007. Our current plan is to bring us up to date by 2010.

Another direction will be to provide information for school teaching. We have converted the old Edu-Kit to an online format.

During the discussion of the strategic plan a number of suggestions was received from the floor. These have been incorporated here as an item to bring forward for board discussion.

Bring Forward to Board: Cathy Crinnon suggested that we add more indices to the web site for example faunal literature. She also suggested that we add a section to Arch Notes containing messages from Elders.

Bring Forward to Board: Dena Doroszenko raised the issue of holding an “Archaeology Month” in the province. This should be broadly publicized. For example see the following URL. <http://www.archeoquebec.com/>

Bring Forward to Board: We should reinstitute annual summer bus trips to archaeological sites and museums.

Bring Forward to Board: Review the Strategic Plan at the end of each board meeting. The document should be revised with more specific and intermediate goals.

Bring Forward to Board: The first comment should be to restate what the legal requirements of the OAS as based on the incorporation papers of the OAS. Holly Martelle suggests that the board reorganize the strategic

plan along the lines of the legal mandate.

Bring Forward to Board: Holly Martelle suggests that we ascertain what the Ministry's expectations of the OAS are. This might both provide some input to the strategic plan as well as managing the Ministries expectations.

Bring Forward to Board: Bill Donaldson suggests that we get information to teachers about site excavations. In the past this would bring busloads of kids to the excavations.

Bring Forward to Board: Nancy Van Sas suggested possible partnerships. For example she has applied for a grant to build an education component for the Museum of Ontario Archaeology.

10. Other business

UPON MOTION, duly made and seconded, the Toronto Chapter should be thanked for hosting the symposium

Cathy Crinnon noted the support of Bill Allen and John Hodson in arranging the participation of the First Nations people

Bring Forward to Board: An issue was raised regarding the old OAS library. This has been placed at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology and the books are being posted on the UWO library's web site. Methods of access to the library should be published in Arch Notes.

Bring Forward to Board: Cathy Crinnon requests that Boyd Archaeological Field School. Requests that members promote the field school, to interested people. The school has been operating at a deficit and funding sources would be appreciated. Enrolment is a problem. The course is fairly expensive. This program has been very effective over the years at getting people into archaeology. The OAS should do what it can to promote this. Bill Donaldson notes that this info needs to get to the individual teachers as opposed to the Board of Education. It was suggested that First Nations be approached and invited to participate in things like this school.

11. Adjournment

UPON MOTION, the meeting was adjourned

Henry van Lieshout
Secretary

LeBreton Flats site reveals archaeological ‘jewels’

Reprinted from the Centertown News

By Chloé Ekker

As hundreds of cars pass by on Booth Street and apartments start to grow out of the earth, archaeologists on LeBreton Flats study the remains of a small French school frozen in time.

“There’s been so many jewels on LeBreton Flats,” says Nicole Brandon, an archaeologist who has worked on various LeBreton sites since 2002. “There were inns, and taverns, hardware stores, farms, and cows and pigs.”

The first building on LeBreton Flats was the Firth tavern built in 1818, writes Phil Jenkins in his book *An*

Acre of Time. A thriving lumber industry had attracted many French and Irish Canadians.

As the LeBreton Flats community grew, the Ste-Famille French separate school first opened its doors some time in the 1880s.

The two-story school was probably quite small, with no more than 50 to 60 students, says Jeff Earl, leader of the excavations on the site of the old school. He adds that only one or two schools were found on LeBreton Flats, so he says they were lucky Ste-Famille was found almost intact.

Like most of the buildings on LeBreton Flats, Ste-Famille burned to the ground in the fire of 1900. The very



Figure 1. Archaeologists dig up LeBreton Flats for traces of Ottawa's first railyard and a historic French school. (Photograph courtesy Centertown News)



Figure 2. Artifacts from the former Ste-Famille French separate school have been discovered during excavations at LeBreton Flats. (Photograph courtesy Centertown News)

next day, writes Jenkins, the community was back to work. And it didn't take long for the community to rebuild the school on the original foundations.

Then, in the 1960s, the school was reduced once more to its stone foundations and a small red brick wall. The LeBretoners were expropriated by the National Capital Commission and forced to find a new home and school.

Standing on what was the sidewalk of Sherwood Street you can almost imagine the school bell ringing. Children playing games outside pick up their belongings and race to class. But while filling up the wooden stairs leading to the door, someone drops a marble. It slips between the cracks and disappears for several decades.

Many artifacts were found this way, in front of what would have been the entrance, says Brandon.

Toys, pieces of rosaries, inkwells, crucifix, broken writing slates and other objects of daily school life were also found outside the walls of the old school.

"Most people just threw out any waste out the back door," Earl explains. Little did they know, this would help archaeologists understand our past.

"The whole LeBreton Flats experience . . . added immensely to our knowledge of this part of Ottawa," says Earl. It isn't often that an urban area is left untouched by development, he says.

As a result, archaeologists have been able to uncover volumes of everyday objects.

For Earl, the interesting finds are the objects that add a personal touch, like a pocket knife with initials. "It almost feels like you're beginning to know the people."

A few artifacts found on LeBreton Flats in earlier excavations such as bottles, smoking pipes and syringes are already on display at the Bytown Museum. These objects represent Ottawa's more violent past says Christina Tessier, director of the Bytown Museum.

But most of the artifacts in the Bytown Museum were collected at the end of the 19th century as relics of the elite society in Ottawa. The "average persons' history," says Tessier, "didn't seem to matter."

She says she hopes some of the everyday objects from sites like Ste-Famille will find their way to museums like the Bytown.

As the major excavations on LeBreton Flats come to an end, Earl and the other archaeologists will soon be wrapping up their tools. The artifacts will then go to laboratories in Kanata, says Earl, where they will continue to piece back together the lives of the people who lived on LeBreton Flats.

An open letter to the Ministry of Culture (MCL) about the respective roles of government and archaeological consultants in the process of aboriginal consultation.

Issues in the practice of Ontario Archaeology – Aboriginal Consultation

by **Luke Dalla Bona**

I would like to clearly state at the outset, that I have no problem consulting with, working with and working for First Nations people or First Nations organizations.

As a result of revising the Standards and Guidelines in 2004 and 2005 for conducting archaeology in this province, the Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL) will (likely) soon require licensed archaeologists to consult with Ontario First Nations as part of the regulated archaeology industry in Ontario. The problem with this is that MCL is requiring licensed archaeologists to consult with First Nations in the complete absence of any protocols or guidelines with which to conduct this consultation.

First Nations Consultation is a legal term that has been defined by the Supreme Court of Canada as a process that carries with it certain expectations and outcomes. More recently, 'meaningful consultation' has come to represent a formal process by which all parties involved have an expectation of full disclosure, as well as the ability to influence decisions and outcomes.

My objection and concern in this circumstance is that MCL is requiring archaeologists to conduct consultation with First Nations on an ad hoc basis without the Ontario Government having negotiated appropriate protocols and agreements with First Nations Governments in advance. In my opinion, the protocols for First Nations consultation is something that must be negotiated on a government-to-government level with the resulting accepted standards and guidelines

communicated down the pipe to archaeologists and front-line First Nations workers (e.g., Band Managers) alike.

In my opinion, MCL is creating a situation that could cripple consulting archaeology for decades to come by approaching consultation from the bottom up instead of coming at it from the top down. The current situation is absurd in the least.

Starting earlier this decade, MCL initiated a process in which they aimed at revising the various technical standards and guidelines that Ontario archaeologists follow when conducting archaeological work and when reporting on the work that was done. The proposed revised guidelines are quite specific and dictate (among other things) how deeply an archaeologist must dig, the minimum length of time that can elapse between ploughing a field and conducting a pedestrian survey, and even under what conditions rakes can be used as an archaeological tool.

Despite the voluminous specific and detailed rules, regulations, guidelines and standards that are outlined in these various documents, these are no equivalent rules, regulations, guidelines or standards relating to the process of First Nations consultation the MCL proposes to require. What is startling is the virtual absence of any specific instructions apart from 'You shall consult'.

One can certainly understand and appreciate the task that MCL would face in creating a whole new set of guidelines that are specifically devoted to the issue of First Nations consultation and archaeological projects in Ontario.

Fortunately, the Ontario Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA) has already done much of the hard work and has given this issue a lot of thought. MAA has also published two comprehensive documents on their website (<http://www.aboriginalaffairs.gov.on.ca/english/policy/draftconsult.asp>). The first is entitled "New Approach to Aboriginal Affairs" which details the Government's commitment to find ways to meet Ontario's obligation to consult on Aboriginal and treaty rights. A second document called "Draft Guidelines for Ministries on Consultation with Aboriginal Peoples Related to Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Rights" clearly spells out the government's obligation to consult with First Nations.

In light of the Ontario's Government's commitment to acting in the a spirit of mutual respect and fairness, and to achieving an effective approach to consultation that will move Ontario and Aboriginal peoples toward a new era of cooperation and partnership, one has to ask why MCL is going 'rogue' and ignoring government policy.

On November 3, 2008, I raised my concerns with the Ministry of Culture and in my email, posed some very specific questions/requests that illustrate the vacuum that MCL is asking Ontario archaeologists to operate in:

- 1) Please define consultation. What specifically are the minimum steps that MCL requires a consultant to follow?
- 2) What is not considered acceptable consultation?
- 3) What exactly is the MCL's desired purpose or end result of consultation?
- 4) Please provide a list of First Nations/First Nations Organizations

that an archaeologist is required to consult with as well as the territory each covers. It would be ideal if, at the time a Project Information Form (PIF) is issued, MCL provides the consultant with names/contact information of those who should be contacted with respect to project area approved.

5) Who specifically does the archaeologist consult with (Chief, Council members, elders, any band member)?

6) If a particular First Nation does not give a satisfactory response, can I, as the archaeologist, keep consulting with different organizations (e.g., regional treaty council, chiefs organization, right up to Assembly of First Nations) until I get the answer I require?

7) In the event that more than one First Nation/First Nations Organization has an interest in the territory involved, please provide instructions on how to deal with this situation.

8) What are MCL's instructions on how to proceed in the event that multiple First Nations or First Nation organizations are involved and there is not concordance in their response to consultation?

9) What is MCL's guidance for the following situation? A Stage I/II is proposed. A First Nation is consulted. The First Nation clearly states that they do not approve of the work commencing.

10) What is MCL's guidance in the event that a First Nation responds to consultation with 'conditions' (e.g., "You can do the work but we (the First Nation) want the artefacts")?

11) To what extent do we have to document consultation and provide a record of that consultation to MCL?

12) What is MCL's guidance if a client says that they do not approve of Native consultation occurring?

13) What is MCL's guidance if a client says that Native consultation can only occur under terms defined by and controlled by the client?

In my opinion, some of the questions above are very basic questions that should have been answerable immediately. There is certainly a strong likelihood that all working archaeologists in Ontario will require answers from MCL to similar questions in the very near future.

As of November 25, 2008, I have not

received any response from the Ministry of Culture to my email. After sending the email, I realized I should also have asked MCL about their guidance with respect to consulting with Métis organizations in Ontario.

The Ministry of Culture is, in essence, asking Ontario archaeologists (licensed by the authority of the Crown) to consult and negotiate with First Nations on behalf of the Crown. MCL gives us no guidelines by which to consult or negotiate with First Nations but retains the full right to reject the results of that consultation by refusing to accept our reports. By asking archaeologists to engage in consultation with First Nations, in the absence of clear standards and guidelines, MCL is creating a situation where a thousand different precedents and standards will potentially be set.

First Nations organizations already harbour a healthy skepticism toward archaeologists. MCL's current directives (or lack of them) will amplify the perception that archaeologists are just making it up as they go along – since that is exactly what Ontario Ministry of Culture is asking us to do.

The Andrew Hunter Award 2009

The Andrew Hunter Award is offered annually for historical research on Simcoe County, Ontario, written by an undergraduate student for a course in any university or college. In this sixth year of competition, we look forward to receiving many worthy entries for each of the two awards being offered.

Conditions: The entry shall be an essay between 3,000 and 5,000 words in length or a fourth year undergraduate thesis paper (no length restriction) on some aspect of the history of Simcoe County, Ontario, written in English or in French. The author must have been a part-time or full-time undergraduate student in a degree program at an accredited university or college at the time of writing. The essay must have been written to meet the requirement of an undergraduate credit course during the 2008-2009 academic year. The thesis paper must have been submitted for grading in the 2007-2008 academic year. Entries become the property of the Simcoe County Historical Association and may be published as part of an essay collection.

Submissions: Essay entries shall be postmarked by April 7, 2009 and undergraduate theses shall be postmarked by Jan. 31, 2009. Submissions will not be returned to the contestants. Papers

must be typed in Times New Roman 12 point font, double spaced, and should not bear the instructor's comments or grade. Three copies must be provided. A cover sheet must list the author's name, address, phone number, year of study, school affiliation and department, and the name of the instructor for whom the paper was written.

Entries should be sent to:

The Corresponding Secretary
Simcoe County Historical Association
P.O. Box 144, Barrie, ON L4M 4S9

Adjudication: Entries will be judged by a distinguished panel appointed by the Simcoe County Historical Association. The winners will be announced in early May 2009 with the presentation of the awards to take place at the Annual General Meeting of the Association.

Award: There will be two awards offered in Canadian funds, one for \$500 for the best undergraduate essay

and one for \$500 for the best undergraduate thesis. The Simcoe County Historical Association may edit the winning entries for the purpose of publication.

The Simcoe County Historical Association is under no obligation to grant the awards. For more information, see www.simcoecountyhistory.ca





The
**Ontario
Archaeological
Society**
Inc.

PO Box 62066
Victoria Terrace Post Office
Toronto, Ontario M4A 2W1
(416) 406-5959
oasociety@bellnet.ca
www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca

Membership

(Canadian \$. Second figure includes a
subscription to *Ontario Archaeology*)

Individual	34 / 46
Family	38 / 50
Student	23 / 32
Institution / Corporate	60
Life	750

Arch Notes submissions

Contributor deadlines:

January 15

March 15

May 15

July 15

September 15

November 15

Send articles to:

aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.on.ca

or

Arch Notes editor

PO Box 62066

Victoria Terrace Post Office
Toronto, Ontario M4A 2W1

Hamilton
chapter

President: James B. Bandow
Treasurer: Chris Nisan
The Heights Editor: Art Howey
E-mail: hamiltonOAS@hwcn.org
Web: www.hwcn.org/link/hcoas
Mail: 27 Tamwood Court, Stoney Creek, ON L8J 2L1
Phone: (866) 243-7028
Meetings: Fieldcote Museum, 64 Sulphur Springs Road, Ancaster, dates TBA
Membership: Individual \$11, Family \$28

Hurononia
chapter

President: Marilyn Cornies
Vice President: Teresa Wagner
Secretary/Treasurer: Marg Raynor
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of every month Sept to May at
Georgian Bay Métis Council, 355 Cranston Crescent, Midland
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$18

London
chapter

President: Nancy VanSas
Vice President: Darcy Fallon
Treasurer: Chris Ellis
Secretary: Chris Dalton
Directors: Jake Anderson, Lindsay Foreman, Holly Martelle
KEWA Editors: Christine Dodd & Chris Ellis
Web: www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/oas
Mail: Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Rd.,
London, ON N6G 3M6
Phone: (519) 473-1360 Fax (519) 473-1363
Meetings: 8 pm on 2nd Thursday of the month except May–August; at MOA
Membership: Individual/Family \$18, Student, \$15, Institutional \$21

Ottawa
chapter

Past President: Heather Stronach
Secretary: Glenna Roberts
Treasurer: Bill MacLennan
Director at large: Cara Pelletier and Stephanie Goodfellow
Director Public Archaeology: André Miller
Ottawa Archaeologist Editor: Irene-Ann Lacroix
Web: www.ottawaoas.ca
Mail: PO Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1
Meetings: Every 2nd Thursday of the month from Sept. to May; at Routhier Community
Centre, 172 Guigues Street, Ottawa (in the Byward Market)
Membership: Individual \$19, Family \$23, Student \$12

Thunder Bay
chapter

President: Clarence Surette
Vice-President: Bill Ross
Secretary/Treasurer: Jennifer Surette
E-mail: clsurett@lakeheadu.ca
Meetings: 7 pm on the last Friday of the month
in Room BB0017, Braun Building, Lakehead University
Membership: \$5

Toronto
chapter

President: Sylvia Teaves
Vice President: Janice Teichroeb
Treasurer: Norma Knowlton
Secretary: Annie Gould
PROFILE Editor: Mima Kapches
Web: http://tinyurl.com/ebpfj
Meetings: 7:30 pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June–August
in U of T Anthropology Building, Room 246, 19 Russell St.
Membership: Individual \$12, Family \$14

Windsor
chapter

President: Katherine Graham
Past president: Rosemarie Denunzio
Secretary: Barbara Johnson
Treasurer: Bob Drago
Web: http://ca.geocities.com/windsoroas
Contact: windsoroas@yahoo.ca
Membership: Individual \$15, Family \$20, Students \$5