



Association of Professional Archaeologists

Working to Promote Professionalism in Ontario Archaeology

2018:1
Summer 2018

APA Executive

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President

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Ontario Liaison

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President's Message: PIF's, Stakeholder Consultation, Ethics Codes, FIPPA, Business Competition, and Trust

This message will reach you in mid-summer, one of the hottest summers for field work in quite some time. And our profession has definitely heated up over the pending MTCS release of our client contact information to unknown third parties. In the case of the prior PIF release in 2017, there was no consultation with licence holders and we at APA are working hard to ensure that that does not happen again. On July 3, a package submission went in to MTCS, as well as to the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines and Indigenous Affairs, BILD and the Ontario Professional Planner's Institute. The APA submission, based on the 14 member statements received by our July 1 deadline, with concurrence of the eight member Executive, documents a highly consistent set of concerns which we intend to see are taken seriously. The package also includes the recent Davies-Howe opinion letter on Duty to Consult prepared for APA and circulated to its members.

Here are some of the key points our members raised. Although some people continue to refer to a "small but vocal minority", the APA currently has members from 47 Ontario consulting firms, six University faculty, four First Nations, and independents from the Federal and Provincial Governments. We do represent our profession. APA has never had such a swift and high volume response from members to our short turn-around July 1 deadline for comments to meet MTCS requirements. Here is what our members believe:

1. **MTCS should not be contacting only heads of archaeological organizations** but should bring any proposed policy changes directly to the licence holders. Although heads of organizations may be "convenient bargaining units" (a phrase which an Archaeology Unit Manager once acquainted me with), they can not fairly represent their members on policy changes without **actively consulting** with their membership. MTCS needs to step up to its responsibility and engage with licence holders and their organizations **before changing policy**. Stakeholder consultation is not an information release nor a convenient e-mail to organization heads. Transparency and fair government require that consultation take place in a meaningful way.
2. **The proposed release of any client contact information**, irrespective of what third party is demanding or asking for this information, is unacceptable for a variety of reasons. It is also a specific violation of the published APA Code of Ethics about client confidentiality (Section 3.1.2). By mining client information from our forms, MTCS places us in the position of ethics code violations. Consulting archaeology is a business and business relationships require confidentiality. The existence of numbered Ontario corporations is an expression of this right to privacy. Basic information on development is already available through municipalities. There is no reason for MTCS to needlessly expose our clients to unknown third parties, especially when there is no applicable Duty to Consult and when Engagement is legally conducted by archaeologists only for specific stages of archaeological assessment. We have been, and continue to be, given no descriptions as to who is actually receiving our information. APA has obtained legal opinion that the released information has thus become public information which may be used to obtain personal client data and therefore **violates the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)**.
3. **Intimidation of archaeologists and clients**. This is a theme running through many complaints from members and is consistent with private submissions over the past year. Intimidation includes written and repeated accusations of failure in the Duty to Consult (on the gentler side) but escalates to verbal threats to shut down developments, on-site threats made to archaeologists, and what some call the good old "shakedown" demanding money to make archaeology concerns disappear. We do have members and

they also have clients who have had to involve provincial police when certain individuals have aggressively claimed jurisdiction over sites. Some archaeologists assert there have been firearms coming on to sites while working. Whatever you choose to believe, or disbelieve, it is quite clear that there is a siege-like situation already developing in the archaeological field. First Nations who truly care about culture seem unlikely to be the ones causing such problems. For those of you not informed, there are public accounting documents which show very high profits being made by some First Nations and First Nation corporate entities monitoring the work of archaeologists.

4. **The Duty to Consult.** Most of our members are aware that there is actually no Duty to Consult for them or for their clients which has a basis in law. The Duty applies only to the Crown. There is a perception that MTCS has created Engagement as a substitute for taking responsibility to Consult as the Crown agency that addresses archaeology and the Ontario Heritage Act. This needs to change. Even if we are forced to become Agents of the Crown, at least we would know the legal parameters in which we operate. Today, we have contradictory demands and regulations, a sliding scale of MTCS First Nation engagement interpretation, suggested best practices inconsistent with Standards, and major additional requirements outside of licencing Standards placed on us by different First Nations (see, for example, MNCFN Standards and CLFN Archaeological Protocol).
5. **Client lists.** Many members are concerned, given what is referred to as “common knowledge” that some consulting firms have very close ties to some First Nations, that MTCS has no “oversight capacity” in monitoring confidentiality of the PIF lists, and that competitors are poised to exploit them. These lists are believed to end up in the hands of consultants. Other members complain that releasing confidential client information actually devalues their business – the economic value of a client list when seeking to sell a company realistically becomes zero when these contacts become widely and routinely available to third parties. This is why Business Competition rules exist. The Canadian Competition Bureau is an investigative and enforcement agency.
6. **Escalating costs.** This is a very consistent complaint with the increased involvement of First Nations with numerous monitors on sites, both from single and multiple First Nations, and related subsidization costs for travel and accommodation at government rates. MTCS does not specifically concern itself about business, but at the current rate of cost escalation, some developers are now abandoning projects rather than proceed. **This is hurting economic growth in Ontario.** APA has some figures on cost submitted confidentially by members which in extreme cases outstrip the costs of actually doing the archaeology. Given high variability in costs between Nations, there is an urgent need for **fair and equal cost monitoring regulation by government.**
7. **Respect for First Nations but also respect for Archaeologists and their Clients.** Almost universally, our members have tried to accommodate wishes of First Nations with respect to their cultural patrimony. When archaeologists are not treated as valued partners but rather as instruments of policy (with regular written complaints about them made by First Nations to MTCS), you have the makings of an untrusting and exploitive relationship. There are certainly plenty of examples of positive and community building relationships, something which APA has worked hard to promote since its early efforts to institute archaeological training with Six Nations and Williams Treaties First Nations. But the exceptions are becoming more commonplace and set the tone for our future.
8. **Not in Control.** A consistent theme in member concerns is that MTCS is not in control of the resource. They do not concern themselves with business impacts, do not police or prosecute unlicensed offenders who wilfully damage sites, do not make reasonable efforts to **consult as the Crown with all First Nations**, do not verify that their third party releases are kept confidential, and lack vigorous and impartial vetting of third party complaints about archaeologists. At the same time, MTCS can be seen as as much of a victim of

their own policies as we are. They have no easy direction to move forward. The lamentable condition of the Skandatut site, that “major cosmopolitan village” in Vaughan touted by many seven years ago, speaks to the struggle for government to understand how to actively protect and preserve sites. That site is today still eroding, geotextile blown away and trees taking root on the exposed excavation trenches. There appears to be no direction at MTCS about site protection outside of situations covered by the Standards. Many of us have reported site destruction examples to MTCS without any consequences for those intentionally causing that destruction. Despite well-meant attempts at modernization, Ontario archaeology is at times truly backward and this can usually be traced to policy deficiencies and a distinct lack of full stakeholder involvement in creating policy and in finding solutions to problems.

The question that many APA members are asking themselves is where will I be in a year or perhaps two? Is it possible to survive financially with my client information readily accessible to competitors, with rapidly rising project costs because of escalating levels of First Nation involvement, and when government does little to protect me? This might be a good moment for all of us to get together with our clients, First Nations and MTCS and start working out some pieces of common ground so we actually have a profession in five years. If First Nations opt to take control of all archaeology in Ontario, as they are currently poised and capable of doing, we need to address a woefully inadequate level of professional training and reinvent our involvement as trained professionals while taking great care not to espouse culture historical agendas. First Nation Engagement is about co-operation between communities, but this needs to go in both directions not just one. So, the call is out there, will you, yes you, do anything to address this out of control situation – will you urge your professional organization to set up meetings, will you make your concerns known to First Nations even if you feel exposed and marginalized, will you tell MTCS what you need, will you ensure that your clients are fully and completely informed of their rights and obligations, and will you come up with some proactive suggestions for fixing this god awful mess we all find ourselves in. If you don't do anything, then nothing will change. The current APA Executive is dedicated to doing whatever it can to help resolve the ongoing dilemmas of Ontario consultant archaeologists but we do require your assistance.

I would like to express my appreciation to Dave, Cathy, Laura, Ben, Nadine, Norbert and Jeff for helping guide this organization to the best possible service we can provide. And please be watching for our next workshop announcement!

With great concern,
- Laurie Jackson
President, APA (Ontario)

Meet the New Executive

Results of the Election of the Board of Directors and Field Directors' Liaison for the 2018-2020 term were announced at the APA AGM held on April 7, 2018. The results are:

Lawrence Jackson, President

My portfolio over the next two years is to serve as President of APA. This is an exciting time for the organization as we continue to grow and increase member services. Our new Executive will be a capable and active group. We are looking forward to contributing to revision of the 2011 Standards and doing everything we can to help resolve ongoing issues concerning First Nation consultation and engagement in Ontario. I have served APA previously as President, Vice President, First Nations Director and Investigation Director - the last being the most challenging portfolio. We are looking forward to working with our members to improve the practice of archaeology for the benefit of all stakeholders in Ontario. I have worked in Ontario archaeology for 40 years but also enjoyed additional work in the Canadian subarctic, Texas, California and Central America for 10 field

seasons. The work of Ann Elk continues to inspire my efforts.

Dave Norris, Vice President & Northern Ontario Liaison

Greetings members of APA. I run a small consulting company called North Shore Archaeology out of Thunder Bay. A bit of history about myself: I received a HBA in Anthropology from Lakehead University, worked for about 6 years in southwestern Manitoba doing various research projects, then moved on to my Masters at the University of Saskatchewan. From there I worked in consulting archaeology completing various projects for mines, forestry, infrastructure as well as for small private developers. These projects occurred in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and most notably northwestern Ontario. I am fairly passionate about legislative procedure regarding archaeology and heritage since I have had to adapt to several provincial standards. My office is the boreal forest, and I am extremely interested in how to adapt the S&G's to this environment. How can we efficiently address archaeological issues in such an unforgiving environment? So now that you know a bit about me, for those that are interested in the north, work in the north or want to understand how archeology can and should be done in the north, I invite you to email me regarding issues that you have had. Specifically I am interested in both dealings with MTCS that people have had. I am also interested in an open discussion regarding how others have addressed the standards, what worked vs. what didn't, specifically in the north. As a director for Northern Ontario I will always be free to chat about these issues so shoot me an email if you have questions or concerns with northern Ontario – northshorearch@gmail.com

Cathy Crinnion, Secretary and Treasurer

Cathy Crinnion has participated in archaeological investigations in Ontario since 1991. She received her formal on-site training during the 1991 Boyd Archaeological Field School and the 1994 Trent University-TRCA Archaeological Field School, both at the Seed-Barker site on the Humber River. Cathy has completed an Honours Bachelor of Science in the Anthropology Department at Trent, and a Master of Arts degree specializing in Late Ontario Iroquoian health based upon skeletal indicators at McMaster University. Formerly the senior archaeologist with Archaeological Resource Management Services of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Cathy has enjoyed a wide range of heritage-related activities, including archaeological investigations, strengthening relationships with Indigenous communities, built heritage and Historic period archival research, the review of cultural heritage components of environmental assessments, interaction with local community members and heritage advocates, and, close to her heart, teaching local and international students about Ontario's past peoples and archaeological practice in a field school setting. Cathy has stepped back from full-time employment while her children are young.

Jeffrey Dillane, Director of Investigations and Research

I have worked as an archaeologist since 2003 in Ontario and have experience in both CRM and research focused archaeological projects. I have worked as a field technician for the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (2003-2008) and as a field director at both Trent University (2009- 2011) and Northeastern Archaeological Associates (2013-2017). I hold a BA and MA in anthropology from Trent University and am working on a PhD in Anthropology at McMaster University. My current research focuses on the long-term history of the Trent Valley in Southern Ontario and how interactions with the landscape changed between the Middle Archaic and the end of the pre-contact period. In addition to my research, I have been involved with APA training programs for First Nations monitors in the Trent Drainage since 2011. Between 2014-2017 I taught a number of courses at Trent University and McMaster University including Settlement and Landscape Archaeology, The Archaeology of the Americas, and Heritage, Economy and Ethics. Currently I am an archaeologist with Parks Canada's Terrestrial Archaeology Unit, with a focus on the Rouge National Urban Park in the eastern GTA.

Laura McRae, Director of First Nations Relations

Laura McRae. Director, co-founder and chief archaeologist for The Central Archaeology Group Inc., Laura has studied archaeology for the past thirteen years in Central and North America, specializing in archaeological

pedagogy, geophysical methods and palaeoshorelines and inundated sites. She received her MA in Anthropology from Trent University in 2006 and postgraduate certification in the Archaeology of Standing Buildings from Leicester University in 2007. Currently, Laura is undertaking a MMA in Maritime Archaeology from Flinders University and is a Doctoral Student in Archaeology at Memorial University in Newfoundland, her research funded by an Memorial University scholarship (currently on-hold). She has also worked as an archaeologist with the Belizean Government under Dr. Jaime Awe and as a Teaching Assistant at Sonoma State University, Sonoma, California, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario and Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland. She has also recently published a technical book based on archaeology and pedagogy.

Ben Mortimer, Membership Director

Prior to joining Paterson Group in 2012 and founding the Archaeological Division, Ben held various positions with the National Parks and Native Sites Program of Parks Canada's Terrestrial Archaeology – Cultural Resource Management Division. In his 13 years at Parks, Ben advanced from a material culture lab assistant, to archaeological assistant, archaeologist and lastly project archaeologist. Ben undertook a wide variety of archaeological projects on sites across the province of Ontario, including material culture analyses, field excavation, monitoring, impact assessments, and related planning on a breadth of sites from the early occupations of Ontario though to late 19th and early 20th century homesteads. Ben received his Honours Bachelors of Arts in Historic and Industrial Archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University in 2000. While at Laurier, Ben undertook twelve weeks of field school training, a position as teaching assistant on a field school, volunteering, and various CRM jobs, adding practical experience to his academic knowledge. In 2012, Ben completed his Masters of Arts in Anthropology at Trent University, involving a detailed material culture analysis of Woodland period ceramics from Georgian Bay Islands National Park and a critique of Ontario's culture history models.

Nadine Kopp, Director of Communications and Newsletter Editor

Nadine participated in her first excavation in 1999 at the Boyd Archaeological Field School at the Seed-Barker site. She received her Honours BA from Wilfrid Laurier University in 2006 in Archaeology and Anthropology. While at WLU she participated in the Co-operative Education Program and was placed with the Military Sites Unit of Parks Canada where she excavated at many National Historic Sites including Fort Henry, Fort Wellington, and Fort George. Nadine volunteered with the Bermuda Maritime Museum periodically from 2005 to 2007 excavating and processing material culture from early British military sites in Bermuda. In 2006, Nadine attended East Carolina University for her MA in Maritime History and Archaeology. While there she had the opportunity to work on surveys and recording shipwrecks in North Carolina, Maine, and Hawaii. After returning to Canada, Nadine worked for the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in Kingston from 2008 to 2012. Since 2012, Nadine has worked for Paterson Group, excavating various sites in the Ottawa area.

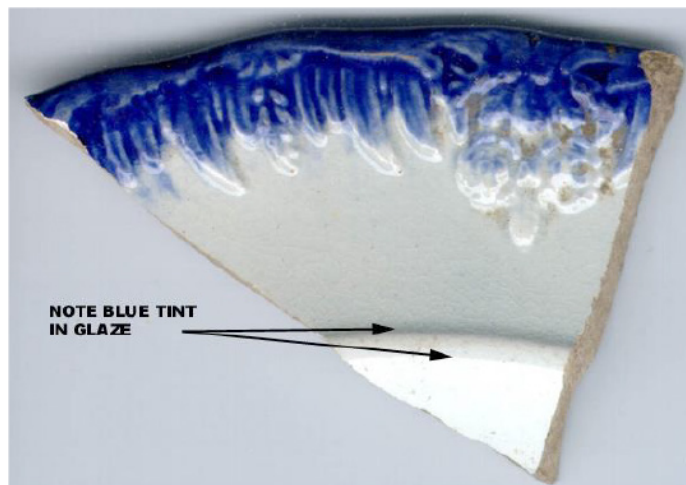
Norbert Stanchly, Field Director Liaison

Norbert Stanchly is a licensed archaeologist and the Principal Archaeologist and Owner of AS&G Archaeological Consulting. Norbert has 30 years of experience in Ontario Cultural Resource Management, including four years as an Archaeology Review Officer with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Norbert has managed, directed and written hundreds of Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments. Norbert is also a leading expert in the field of Maya zooarchaeology and has published several papers, book chapters, and research reports and presented at dozens of conferences in Canada, USA, and Belize.

Workshop Overview: Identifying 19th and 20th Century Ceramics and Glass presented by Marit Munson at Trent University

On May 4th, 2018 the APA provided a workshop to its members on the identification and analysis of 19th and 20th century ceramics and glass artifacts presented by Dr. Marit Munson, associate professor in the Anthropology Department, Trent University. The workshop, which was held at Trent University in Peterborough, provided attendees with the tools needed for identifying and dating ceramic and glass artifacts in the field or lab. Dr. Munson included hands-on examples of different artifacts providing participants with an engaging and enjoyable learning experience.

In addition to typical types and styles of artifacts and decorative motifs, Dr. Munson introduced significant critical insights into some of the most useful attributes to focus on for dating and highlighted some of the consistent mistakes made when analyzing historic artifacts. A common example of this is the identification of pearlware through the blueish tint in the glaze. This of course can be a diagnostic indicator for pearlware but blue colouring can be caused by other factors, such as stacking of blue transfer printed vessels staining one vessel with the blue colouring of the vessel beneath it. This may be something an expert would catch, but for those of us in CRM who encounter 19th century ceramics regularly but may not be formally trained in their analysis this could be easily overlooked and lead to misclassification. Pooling along the base or elsewhere is the best place to look for the tinge but



Edged pearlware from Dr. Munson's slides.

even this is not a guarantee. While ware type can be diagnostic she emphasized that distinctions in 19th century ceramic glazes and pastes are slight and can be difficult to sort them.

Dr. Munson instead highlighted the importance of looking at decorative techniques and motifs as the most reliable dating markers. Not only are they easier to visually identify but they are also more useful for comparing to the historical record since they were marketed by manufacturers and sellers by their decoration. This means it easier to line-up a decoration motif or style with manufacturing histories as well as order records from local distributors.



Blown glass bottle with cracked off finish from Dr. Munson's slides.

Equally as interesting was Dr. Munson's overview of glass. Dr. Munson took us through the manufacturing history of glass bottles from hand-blown to machine-made highlighting the different types of marks and other diagnostic attributes to look for. The large variability in molds, and bottle-making machines on top of the vast variability in bottle shapes and sizes overtime is daunting, but Dr. Munson provided clear and useful indicators to look for and provided a wealth of references and resources for tackling the analysis of such assemblages.

Participants were provided with a handy cheat sheet outlining basic diagnostic attributes of both ceramic and glass artifacts in addition to the slides presented in the workshop. I have already

put many of Dr. Munson's references and diagnostic tools to good use in my own work and am sure other participants are as well.

On behalf of the APA executive and those who attended the workshop I would like to thank Dr. Munson for all of her hard work in preparing and presenting such an engaging and useful workshop, and I would like to extend our appreciation to the Anthropology Department at Trent University for hosting the workshop. In particular, Judy Pinto,

department administrator, went above and beyond helping to book rooms and order lunch.

The APA looks forward to offering new and exciting workshops soon and any suggestions for topics of interest are welcome. Additionally, if you or any colleagues have skills or knowledge you would be willing to share with your professional colleagues the APA would be delighted to facilitate your workshop.

- Jeff Dillane

The APA's Student Admin Assistants

Three student Admin Assistants were hired on contract to complete specific tasks which they started and/or completed in late December/early January:

Land Use Planning Tools and Archaeology in Ontario

Task: A search of municipalities in Ontario that have made available their approved or their draft Archaeological Master Plans, Archaeologically Significant Areas, sections of their Official Plans that pertain to archaeological and heritage resources: name of the municipality, the type of land-use planning tool (i.e. AMP, ASA, OP excerpt, or equivalent), the date that it was enacted (if known), the URL where the information is made available to the public, and perhaps a 'comments/notes' section to include any other info of interest

Notes:

- Information researched and captured by Daniel LaPierre from public internet sources (December 2017 - January 2018)
- # of municipalities in Ontario = 444 (# lower tier = 240; # upper tier = 30; #single tier = 173)

Access to the file on-line via <http://apaontario.ca/online-resources/6402059> or direct through the following link:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vQoawCwWCIKxCEyWHfV7Cd-9Kz2avgYcFLTyZiCbVTQsjR5Yl-BqRa0JBkuUVaSuLrSKVfq1GdTDp5q/pubhtml>

Consultation Contacts for First Nations in Ontario

Task: A database of First Nations band offices and contact information that is available on-line: the name of the First Nation, the URL where the information is made available to the public, and a 'comments/notes' section to include any other info of interest (e.g. a note if the First Nation has developed an archaeology protocol document or process, if they have trained archaeological liaisons). APA Exec will make contact periodically to update the database and share with members. The 'Directory of First Nations' page at <http://www.chiefs-of-ontario.org/directory> is a good place start, but finding out the names and contact information specifically for each band's consultation coordinator/consultation department/consultation staff will likely require a visit to each Nation's individual website.

Notes:

- Information researched and captured by Victoria Tesan from public internet sources (January - February 2018)
- Victoria's note: There were a few First Nations that were not accessible from the Chiefs of Ontario Site, but

using the Consultation Coordinator Contact List from Grants Ontario, which I found initially during some research when I first started this project, I was able to add a few more groups. So cross listing both Chiefs of Ontario and Consultations Coordinator Contact List from Grants Ontario, there is quite a long list.

Access to the file on-line via <http://apaontario.ca/first-nations-contacts> or direct through the following link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vTao_xpCIdlA8yP0MAByMbl8imIST30cKpYrgKgV0-DAoaLiMvzN-R5vAvptMhY_7tFiHAhtKQWvjKL/pub

Improving the Accessibility of APA's Newsletters

Task: Create a searchable index of APA Newsletters (1990-2018) and an image file captured for each cover page

Notes:

- Work completed by Zankhna Mody, up to and including the December 2017 Newsletter
- Image files for the covering pages still to be uploaded to the Newsletter Archives tab, but all past issues are there
- More recently, all of the original .pdf files of the old newsletters have been converted to searchable .pdf format by Board member Nadine Kopp

Access to the Newsletter Index on-line:

<http://apaontario.ca/archives>

We hope APA members find these resources to be handy starting points for your archaeological assessments. Feel free to make suggestions about other tasks that student Admin Assistants could carry out to the benefit of us all.

- Cathy Crinnion

APA's Job Bank and *DigConnect*

Many employers will be looking ahead to their hiring needs for the fall when summer staff head back to their academic pursuits.

APA is willing to help make connections between employers and employees by circulating available positions to our members via *DigConnect*, or posting job ads and resumes in the Job Bank.

Employers - to advertise the positions you have available just email the details to members@ontario.ca; and don't forget to check out resumes that have been provided by fellow APA members who are available to work on the Job Bank tab in the Members' Only section of the website

Employees - to be kept in the loop about positions coming available, log on to apaontario.ca and go to 'View Profile', then select the box that asks if you want to be informed via *DigConnect*. Also, feel free to send in a .pdf of your current resume to members@ontario.ca where it will be posted for other members to see on the Job Bank tab.

Members helping members with job opportunities, experience, and mentorship!

The Canadian Archeological Association's Conference – Recap

This year the Canadian Archaeological Association's Conference was held in Winnipeg, celebrating 51 years of archaeology across Canada. Organizers for the event chose the theme "Where the Spirit Resides" which is actually an English expression of the Anishinabe word for "Manitoba". The theme was selected as a representation of the collaborative spirit of archaeology as well as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission calls to action.

Sessions ranged from topics such as Collaboration and CRM, Unsettling Archaeology, Digital Heritage as Disruptive Technology, Reclaiming the Past: Community-Led Archaeology and Collections Management; Moving Forward while Looking Back: How Archaeological Organizations are Responding to Reconciliation; Historicizing the Present: Canadian Perspectives in Late Historical and Contemporary Archaeology to name a few. I urge members who are interested to check out the CAA website and read over the abstracts as many of the talks were particularly interesting.

One of the topics of interest included using geotechnical studies on previously disturbed areas and the success rates of actually finding sites. The results certainly give pause to the paradigm that once disturbed, there is no need for further assessment. Another interesting topic comes from New Brunswick and the success of systematic sampling of wet sites.

The technology employed could easily be adopted to southern Ontario archaeology with the open fields and cultivation. Another session that proved to be interesting was the Digital Heritage as Disruptive Technology. Advances in photogrammetry and image capture for various archaeological elements has increased dramatically in the recent years with the advent and popularization of drones and 3D scanning. As was noted by one of the session chairs Dr. Gibson, "traditionally focussed archaeologists will find themselves redundant as 'normal' archaeological work is taken over by ever more complex digital machines – both in the lab and in the field.

Finally of note is that William Ross was awarded the 2018 Roscoe Wilmeth Award. This award recognizes people who have made significant, long-term contributions to the association or to Canadian archeology. The APA board would like to extend our congratulations to Bill and his most deserved award.

The 52nd annual Canadian Archaeological Association's Conference will be held in Quebec City and I urge members interested in either attending or presenting to check out the CAA website (<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/>) for details as they become available.

-Dave Norris

Upcoming Conferences - Fall 2018

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology 2018 Conference

"Technology in Archaeology"

Halifax, Nova Scotia

October 18-21, 2018

Ontario Archaeological Society 2018 Symposium

"Connections and Pathways through the Past"

Chatham, Ontario

November 9-11, 2018

Update On Results From Radiocarbon Lottery Winner: Darci Clayton

I would to thank again the APA for providing the Radio-Carbon Lottery opportunity and am pleased to report the results of the radiocarbon date produced! A sample of charcoal, provided by Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, from an archaeological feature that is directly associated with two Daniel's Triangular projectile points (Figure 1) found at the Dawson Creek site was sent in to the A. E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory (see Jackson 1988 for more information). Daniel's Triangular type projectile points are normally associated with Late Woodland groups in southern Ontario and may be related to the Madison Triangular point type from New York (Projectile Points of North America Typology Database 2018). The results date the two triangular points to 296 ± 20 14C yr BP, or between 1530 – 1630 A.D., correlating nicely with what is currently known about Daniel's Triangle points.

As discussed in the December 2017 Newsletter, my Master's thesis research is focusing on morphometric and raw material variation in lithic projectile points. There is so much variation within point types, in fact, that it can be quite difficult to accurately categorize morphological styles into groupings that can be correlated to specific time periods or groups. I believe that the reliance on

these arbitrary categories to accurately date cultural material is somewhat misplaced. Many point types associated with one temporal period can often bare a striking resemblance to other types associated with a completely different temporal period. When this is compounded with a lack of any other evidence of provenience for archaeological finds, it leaves no doubt that many bifaces are categorized incorrectly. The rare times when projectile points can be associated with datable material can be extremely helpful in improving the accuracy of these arbitrary morphological categories.

The addition of radiocarbon dated material from the archaeological sites associated with projectile points used in my study will help to further the understanding of the influences behind the variation within and between point types. The inclusion of associated radiocarbon dates will allow for a more accurate correlation of biface variation and specific temporal periods, as compared to projectile points dated relatively based on no provenience other than their typology alone. The ability to accurately associate the bifaces in my study to specific temporal periods improves the reliability of correlations between morphological variation, raw material variation and specific environmental or socio-political events that may have affected this variability.

Unfortunately, radiocarbon dates associated directly with projectile points are few and far between in Ontario archaeology. These radiocarbon date associations are so rare for two main reasons. The first, is that the highly acidic and thin soil profiles in Ontario make preservation of cultural features and organic material very limited, and therefore it is uncommon to find projectile points with direct association to preserved organic material. The second, is the fallacious embracing of bifacial style types as definitive temporal markers. The assumption that projectile points can be accurately dated makes the need for radiocarbon dating any associated organic material unnecessary, and funds are likely



Figure 1: Daniel's Triangular projectile points from the Dawson Creek Site, Ontario (courtesy of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited).

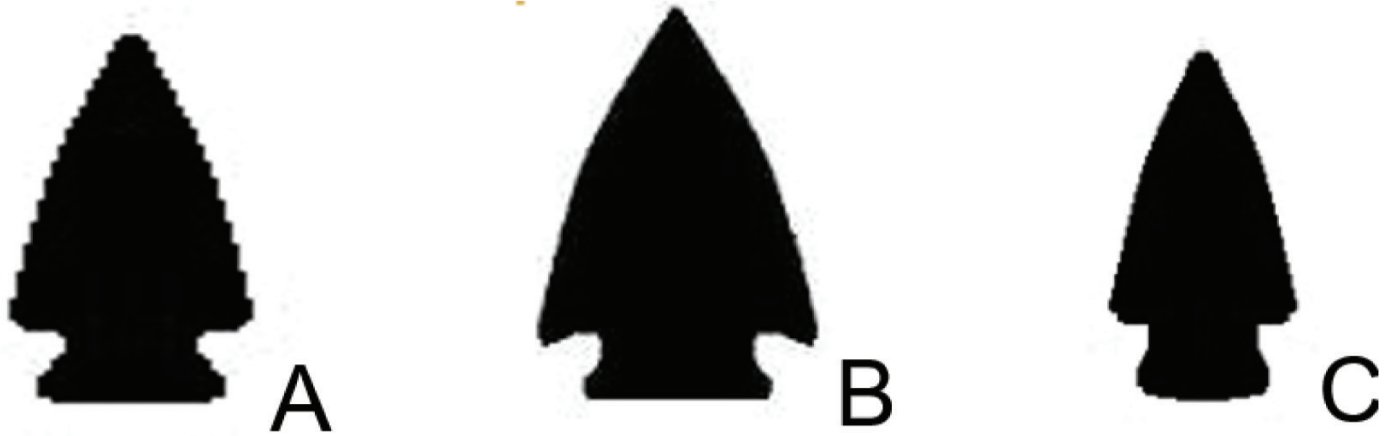


Figure 2: Comparison of representative shape and size of Crawford knoll, Hind, and Innes projectile point types. A. Crawford Knoll type, B. Hind type, C. Innes type. (Projectile Points of North America Typology Database 2018).

to be spent elsewhere.

However, our current understanding of the influences behind the variation found within and between each biface type is very poor, and it is more than likely that many bifaces cannot be so neatly categorized and correlated with a temporal period. Many issues with arbitrary types have already been noted, for example Kenyon (1980) argues that Crawford Knoll, Innes, and Hind projectile point styles are variants of the same style, and do not represent true unique types (Figure 2). Furthermore, the resemblance between many point types from varying temporal periods severely reduces the reliability of these styles as temporal markers. There is little doubt that a reliance on this strategy for relative dating has caused many misinterpretations in Ontario archaeology.

That's not to say that projectile point morphology cannot be used at all for relative dating in Ontario archaeology. There are a few unique point styles that have been definitively associated with multiple radiocarbon dates and correlated with temporal periods, but there are still many point types that provide issues. Radiocarbon dates in direct association with projectile points can help to clear up many of these issues, along with detailed analyses of morphological variation, of which my thesis research will augment. My research will include any associated radiocarbon dates that are available, but they remain a rarity.

The current projectile point typology for Ontario still requires further development and I would implore archaeologists, especially newer archaeologists like myself, not to become reliant on

this system. Providing radiocarbon dates that can be associated with projectile point styles, and future studies on projectile point variability will help to continue developing the Ontario typology and our understanding of why these different styles were manufactured.

-Darci Clayton

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Radiocarbon Date Merit Award

Upcoming deadline to apply:

August 30, 2018

The prize is the cost of one sample dated at A.E. Lalonde AMS Facility, one of APA's sponsors. Open to APA members holding the PIF on a recent/current project, or all APA members conducting research on a project with no active PIF.

Current projects or past projects - you decide which samples are likely to provide valuable information to yourself and your colleagues.

Visit our website (<http://www.apaontario.ca/c14Awards>) for details on how to apply.




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Student Bursary Awards

University students struggle financially... we've all been there and, with the profession of archaeology not exactly being the most lucrative, many of us have been paying off student loans and debts well into our careers. APA is in a position to assist the next generation of CRM professionals and researchers, at least in a modest way.

Two Student Bursaries will be awarded once per calendar year to two student members in the amount of \$750 each. Each bursary would be the approximate amount of tuition for 1 single-semester course.

"The APA Indigenous Post-Secondary Student Bursary" and "The APA Post-Secondary Student Bursary"

Upcoming deadline to apply:
September 30, 2018

For more information, visit <http://apaontario.ca/StudentBursaries>

Conference Travel Award

The Conference Travel Award for members in the Field Director category will assist with expenses to travel to a conference/symposium to present a paper or poster to the APA or other archaeological organizations within Canada or abroad.

Value: \$250

Upcoming deadline to apply:
October 31, 2018

For more information, visit <http://apaontario.ca/ConferenceTravelAward>

The APA is now on Twitter

You can follow us @APA_Ontario for all the latest updates from the APA and happenings in archaeology in Ontario.

We participated in our first Twitter event on July 18th, "Ask An Archaeologist Day". People asked questions with the hashtag #AskAnArchaeologist, and archaeologists answered the questions. It was a great way to share our profession with the public, and will hopefully be taking place again next year.