



# The Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter

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## Your New Executive

### Directors

- President, Sue Bazely
- Vice President, Keith Powers
- Past President, Scarlett Janusas
- Director, Membership and Webmaster, James B Badow
- Director, First Nations, Laurie Jackson
- Director, Northern Ontario, Scott Hamilton
- Director, Investigations, Carla Parslow
- Director, Field Director, Jeff Muir
- Director, Innovations and Process, Douglas Yahn

### Other Members

- Treasurer, Cathy Crinnion
- Secretary, Open
- Newsletter, Tom Arnold

## Executive Bios

**Sue Bazely** has an MA in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester (UK) and BA in Anthropology (Archaeology) from the University of Toronto. She has over 30 years experience in historical archaeology in Ontario and has participated in and directed excavations on numerous nationally significant sites in the Kingston region and Eastern Ontario in both research and CRM capacities. A prominent figure in public archaeology and education programs, Sue Bazely received the Peggi Armstrong Award for Public Archaeology from the Ontario

Archaeological Society in 2007. She has worked with numerous heritage organizations and has identified broadening the scope of representation as her key aim for the APA.

**Keith Powers** has conducted archaeological fieldwork in Ontario for over 15 years. He received formal training in archaeological fieldwork through the Boyd Archaeological Field School at the Seed-Barker site. Keith received academic training in archaeology through York University and the University of Toronto. Keith completed his graduate work at the University of York, England where his research focused on the application of geophysical techniques to Iroquoian archaeology.

Since 2002 he has been the Principal Archaeologist of The Archaeologists Inc. and has conducted hundreds of archaeological assessments within the province. He continues to pursue research interests in the use of geophysical techniques in archaeological investigations and has applied these techniques to a variety of sites including Iroquoian villages, historic homesteads, and cemeteries.

Keith has worked on archaeological projects throughout Canada and worldwide including sites in England, Ukraine, and Belize, Central America.

**Scarlett Janusas** has just completed her 2nd term as President of the APA and is serving on the current executive as ex officio, Past President. Scarlett will continue to provide advice and guidance to the new executive. Scarlett is both a land and marine archaeologist, conducting work across the entire province of Ontario.

She is the president of her own archaeological consulting firm, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc., holds a Master's Degree from Trent University. Scarlett is committed to making APA a self-governing organization.

**James B Bandow** Bio unavailable at this time.

**Laurie Jackson**, as a founding member of the APA, I have a long-standing interest in a professional organization which educates and protects both archaeological resources and archaeologists.

My portfolio over the next two years is to continue work with Ontario First Nations providing liaison training and outreach and to address issues which continue to arise about the practice of archaeology in a new political context.

I have worked in Ontario archaeology for 36 years but also enjoyed additional work in the Canadian subarctic and Central America.

**Scott Hamilton** is a Professor of Anthropology at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay.

He specializes in fur trade archaeology and ethnohistory, and also the precontact archaeology of the northern Plains and Subarctic.

Recent applied research has involved collaboration with various northern Ontario First Nations in the intersection of traditional land use with cultural heritage.

**Carla Parslow** is an Associate and Senior Archaeologist with Golder Associates Ltd. and has over 15 year experience in the field of archaeology and Aboriginal engagement in both Manitoba and Ontario. Prior to joining Golder in 2009, Carla worked with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation in the Planning and Environmental Office as one of two Regional Archaeologists. In this capacity, Carla also liaised and negotiated with external agencies including MOE, MTCS, MAA and MNR and has good insight into the workings of the various Ministries.

When in Manitoba, Carla sat on council for the Association of Manitoba Archaeologists for two years (1997-1999) prior to moving to Ontario to undertake further graduate studies. Carla has a Ph.D. in Anthropology with a specialization in Archaeology from the University of Toronto and has taught at various Universities within the province of Ontario on the topic of cultural interaction with the environment and Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Currently, Carla delivers lectures on cultural heritage legislation in an environmental framework for two graduate seminars run by Golder at the University of Toronto.

**Jeffrey Muir** is a Senior Archaeologist at Stantec who specializes in the archaeology of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian groups in Southwest and Southcentral Ontario. He received his Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology (Archaeology) in 1994 at the University of Toronto. He has managed a number of renewable energy projects, plus land development and aggregate sector archaeological projects, in consultation with professionally licensed archaeologists. He has authored over 120 archaeological assessment reports and is responsible for the technical review of archaeological assessment reports prepared by Stantec's Southern Ontario archaeological team. As an associate research (R-) licence holder, he believes that as field director liaison he will be representing the interests not only of R-licence holders working in the field as part of the consulting industry, but also of R-licence holders who play a major office support and report writing role in the consulting industry, plus those R-licence holders who intend to conduct and report upon advanced research that falls within the scope of their licence type.

**Douglas Yahn** is a licensed Professional Archaeologist in Ontario and the Senior Archaeological Consultant for WSP, one of the world's leading professional service firms. In his position with WSP, Douglas manages archaeology and heritage activities in all sectors of the company (Buildings, Environment, Industrial, Municipal Infrastructure, Energy, Transportation, Mining, Telecommunications, Architecture, Oil and Gas). Douglas holds a Master of Environmental Studies

(Northern Environments and Cultures) degree from Lakehead University, with a focus on urban archaeology.

Douglas Yahn is an active member of the greater archaeological community. In addition to being a member of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA), he is a member of the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) and the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS). He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society (TBHMS).

Douglas currently lives in Thunder Bay. Although he has worked on projects throughout Ontario, his area of specialization is the archaeology of Northern Ontario.

In addition to early engagement, Douglas has always fostered the participation of First Nation communities and community members as an integrated part of the entire archaeological process.

His current focus as a Director is on *Innovations and Processes* in archaeology. Douglas will work with the APA and its membership to address changes in the industry that might affect the business of archaeology in Ontario or its general practice.

**Cathy Crinnion** 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.

**Tom Arnold** has a Ph.D. in Archaeology from Simon Fraser University, a M.A. in Archaeology from University of Calgary and an Hons. BA in Anthropology from the University of Western Ontario. He has over 30 years of experience in archaeology that has included work in Ontario, Western Canada, the Maritimes, northern Newfoundland and Fiji. Tom has

done both research and CRM oriented work and has taught university level courses and field schools in archaeology. Although his primary focus and specialty has been on Pre-Contact lithic tool analysis, he has conducted or participated in field research on Palaeo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Historic period sites across Canada.



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## Outgoing President's Message

It has been a great privilege to have been the President of APA for the last 4 years, and prior to that VP for the previous 4 years. I will remain on the board in the position of ex officio, past president, for continuity. I thank all of you for your support, and trust that the new executive will also have your support and assistance throughout their tenure. The APA has represented the business and practice of archaeology in a strong way to the MTCS, to other provincial and municipal governments, to First Nation and Métis communities, and to other stakeholder groups.

Accomplishments include, but are not limited to: acknowledgment of submissions by MTCS; paperless submissions to MTCS (pdf) for reports; representation at meetings for APA members at MTCS meetings; review and input into winter archaeology protocols and cemetery protocols; lobbying for the early review of the Standards and Guidelines; lobbying for marine archaeology licence changes, and minimum standards; lobbying for stronger review of licence applications; and making significant strides towards self-regulation.

I hope you will join me in welcoming your new executive.

Regards – Scarlett Janusas

## Incoming President's Message

Now that the AGM has passed and our new directors are in place I am pleased to be serving you, the members, as President of the Association. I would like to welcome the new directors and those who are returning to the board, and thank the outgoing directors for all their hard work.

Over the next few months we will be mapping out both short and long term goals for the APA as well as continuing our dialogue with ministry staff through quarterly meetings. We encourage your participation and input by contacting us through the website and with discussion through the on-line chat room. The board will update you on urgent items through email, and provide other announcements and information through our spring and fall newsletter. The website is an excellent tool for

sharing information and we look forward to the on-line non-peer reviewed publication program. Details on that are coming soon. In short, this promises to be an exciting term for us all.

I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at upcoming APA workshops.

Sue Bazely

## APA Hosts Aboriginal Engagement Workshop

by Cathy Crinnion

On June 24, 2013 the APA hosted a 3-hour 'Aboriginal Engagement' workshop which included opportunities for general discussion and information sharing amongst the in-person and web-attending participants, and a presentation provided by Julie Abouchar (of Williams and Shier Environmental Lawyers LLP) entitled "Current Understandings of the Triggers for Aboriginal Engagement." Ms. Abouchar's presentation included information pertaining to the Crown's Duty to Consult, how the Duty applies to archaeologists, best practices and case studies.

The primary objective of this workshop was to address requests for guidance from licence holders in order to meaningfully fulfil their obligations regarding Aboriginal Engagement within the stipulations of the current Standards and Guidelines. During the workshop, thorough guidance was provided both from Ms. Abouchar from a legal standpoint as well as from the participants' peers from experiential perspectives.

Licence holders, Aboriginal communities and proponents of archaeological consulting projects are all continuing to build relationships and seek out best practices for meaningful engagement under a variety of circumstances. The Aboriginal Engagement requirement of the current Standards and Guidelines continues to be

one of the most challenging components of the S&Gs, and the success of this workshop lies in the opportunity it provided to continue the dialogue among practicing archaeologists, particularly in the light of the legal perspective provided by Ms. Abouchar. On-going dialogue is crucial to successful engagement and to establishing a consistent professional standard for engagement for each of the stages of archaeological assessment.

The participants of the workshop enthusiastically expressed their appreciation for this learning opportunity and for dialogue with their colleagues on this subject. Participants represented a variety of licence types, and included academics and students as well as consulting archaeologists. Representatives from several Aboriginal communities and organizations expressed their desire to participate, although various extenuating circumstances did not enable this at this time.

### Summary

- presentation provided by Julie Abouchar entitled “Current Understandings of the Triggers for Aboriginal Engagement” which included:
  - Duty to Consult
  - How it Applies to Archaeologists
  - Best Practices
  - Case Studies
- the Crown can delegate procedural aspects to third parties, but the Crown retains the duty to consult
- archaeological engagement may be considered by the courts when determining if the Crown’s duty has been met
- engagement must be meaningful
- archaeological engagement may play a role in accommodation if Aboriginal rights are deemed to be negatively impacted by the proposed project, as the Crown may perceive the project proponent to be in the best position to alter a project to accommodate requests or to directly involve the relevant Aboriginal community(ies) in the project; that may include participation in archaeological assessments in some form
- best practices include:
  - identify the triggers for the consultation
  - understand who should be consulted
  - understand the roles of the proponent, the archaeologist, the Aboriginal community(ies), the Crown
  - understand the level of the consultation
  - make it meaningful
  - ! keep a record of the archaeological engagement !
- discussion of standards (what archaeologists must do) vs guidelines (actions that are encouraged) in the Aboriginal Engagement Bulletin – recognition that the guidelines may become the professional standard against which performance is measured
- MTCS reviewed 113 archived projects dating from 2005 to 2009: 100% went to Stage 2, 80.5% were complete after Stage 2 à therefore, engagement was required for <20% of the assessments but was encouraged for 100% = a huge discrepancy between the standards and the guidelines, and one which is likely to cause a great deal of friction between Aboriginal communities and archaeologists [much discussion followed this point]
- case studies discussed included: Teston Road (Vaughan), the North End Sewer Project (Saugeen), Skandatut (Vaughan); also discussion about the differences between the northern Ontario and southern Ontario realities

## Book Review

**Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province**

Edited by Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2013. Montreal and Kingston.

ISBN 978-0-7735-4207-5

by Scarlett Janusas

This book is separated into three parts. Part 1 provides discussions by five authors: Andrew Stewart, Christopher Ellis, Ron Williamson, Garry Warrick, and Scott Hamilton, entitled "A Land Before Ontario". Part 2, entitled, "Telling Archaeological Stories" has nine contributors: Neal Ferris, Suzanne Needs-Howarth, Stephen Monckton, William Fox, Mima Kapches, Cath Oberholtzer, Susan Jamieson, Anne Keenleyside, and Michael Spence. The third part, entitled, "The Last (But Not Final) Word" has only one contributor, Kris Nahrgang, who presents the aboriginal perspective.

Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province should not be approached as an academic or scholarly work. The targeted audience is definitely not a hardened archaeologist, but rather the general public, and, aspiring archaeologists. It is a wonderful introduction to Ontario archaeology, and has been developed for a broad audience. It is not recommended for professional archaeologists, but would make a wonderful gift for someone who has an interest in archaeology, and more specifically, Ontario archaeology. (See discount flyer attached to this newsletter)



## Tech Review

**iPad Use In Archaeology**

by Jacquie Fisher

(The following copies with permission from Ms Fisher's Blog on the use of new technology on archaeological sites. For more see

<http://jacquiefisher.wordpress.com/> )

**Mini versus Maxi**

We started off with two of the full sized iPads and one mini to see how we would find both types and what would be the benefits and cons of both types. The minis are winning. While I started out thinking the full sized iPads would be ideal for drawing, this would hold true if we were drafting small features or other drawings and the large viewing screen would be of benefit. However, we are drawing large features and sections, and to zoom in close enough to get the resolution we would require, you lose the over all drawing and relationship, and the scale. Remember, it's CRM and not research. We have to-date, over 500 features to draw the plan views and profiles. We thought the steep learning curve would negate the time saved in the final drawings, but the fact of the matter is, the 11 by 17 inch Clearprint pad is so much more handy to do the drawings. Thus, the size (in this instance) is moot, since we're not really using the idraw function as much as I hoped we would.

- I could readily see it being used in a research context where there maybe smaller areas to map, and each person or pair has an iPad, but when you have 10 features on the go, and four iPads are dedicated to the site (one is for the field director), there is line up of who gets the iPad next. This simply could not occur, and out came the paper again.

Linked with the issue of size, comes the issue of weight. Having bought the full sized iPads, I thought people would be flocking to them, as opposed to the smaller minis. Ummm, no. The two site assistants were both using iPads to record their areas, and the mini has won in terms of comfort. The one site assistant using the iPad indicated that her wrist was suffering from holding it with one hand all day. It actually does make a difference. The field director says she prefers the smaller one as well, far easier to slip it into a jacket pouch and shield it from the sun (see below).

**Use of iPads on site – Glare & Sun**

As we have discovered, an iPad in the sun is not our friend. Even though we are in southern Ontario, it feels somewhat like the tropics with people

wandering around with umbrellas shading the iPads. Or, the recorders now have those camp chairs with a canopy. This cuts down on the glare, but quite often you have wander off and have a look at a feature, or profile, and run the gauntlet into the brightness. I've seen our hard hats used to provide portable shade for the mini iPad. If more than one person is trying to view the iPad, then it looks somewhat like a football coach with a huddle of players around, figuring out strategy, with various hands, clothing etc used to shield the tablet and provide some viewing capability. Glare was one of the factors that we cast a jaundiced eye on the use of tablets in the field in the first place. Thankfully, it has not been such a negative that it negates having them out there.

Linked with this is: do not leave the iPad in the sun. We've had issues with one of the iPads shutting down because it could not regulate its temperature. So, while not being a delicate flower and requiring a parasol to shade it all day, do not leave it for too long in the sun, or it ...will...shut...down. They are also hot to handle if left in the sun.

The basic colour choices for the iPads are just two: black or white. We did not really give the white consideration since we work in dust, mud and general dirt, and thought the better choice would be black. Uhm...see note above about sun and overheating. The over-heating could also be a factor of the protective jackets we chose for the iPads. See below for an in depth discussion of jackets.

### Types of Jackets

Since we are out in all varieties of weather, we understood the need to find the most protective jackets on the market. For comparison purposes we chose two: 1) the Griffin Survivor and 2) The Life Case. We have three minis and two full iPads. We tried the two types for the full sized minis, and just had the Survivors for the minis, because at the time of buying them we did not know there were mini cases out there for the Life Case brand, or they were not available.

**Griffin Case:** iPad case, various colours – \$79.99 (Canadian dollars). This is the general price, sometimes on sale. For the iPad mini – \$59.99 (though on sale for \$10.00 less). This is a case that comes in two main pieces, and an accessory that snaps along one edge that is the stand. We have not found the stand useful in our line of

work. There is a clear plastic cover that is attached to one of the two pieces. These cases are colourful, which is useful to tell which iPad mini or iPad you are using, and they are heavy duty rubber, which is good for being shock proof. They are not water proof, but water resistant, which simply means that you could use them in a light rain, but not in a heavy rain, and don't throw them into a puddle, or toss into a river. Grit will get into them.

They are not the easiest to assemble (but see comments below for the Life Case), but once you figure them out, they are not that onerous to put together. We've taken them a part to clean, but don't do it too often as I'm sure they don't quite fit as nicely as the first time you put them on. There are a couple of down sides to these cases, apart from the comments about "why are you using something that looks like my 9 year old would use – they are rubbery and colourful. 1) the screen protector is attached to the case. While this may seem innocuous, it really is a pain. The screen protector is plastic and easily scratched. So...being on a site that constantly has sand flying around, and the archaeologists who use them have grubby, grubby fingers, our screens were scratched quite badly within a week or two, depending on the amount to which each device was subjected. This meant that combined with glare and scratches, some of them were hard to view. Now that they have all been subjected to six months on a gritty site, all of them have scratches to one degree or another. All are still readable, but if I had an unlimited budget, I would replace at least two of the minis, and definitely the iPad full size for their Survivor cases (so out of a total of 4 Survivors, three would be voted OFF the island). It also means that if the screen protector/shield needs replacing, I think the whole of the case needs to be...it is attached. 2) the various port protectors. These are another weak area of the case. The camera cover is the largest of these, and it needs to be popped out (usually with a finger nail) and swung out of the way of the camera lens. While it has not broken on us yet, it always seems that the hinge will give way, and eventually be ripped off. Another aspect of this, is the looseness of the camera port protector, as it tends to swing back again, and you end up with a green/blue/pink (whatever colour the case is) corner as it has swung

back and obscured the camera lens.

**Toughness:** The cases seem carry out what they are designed to do and that is protect the iPads from damage. We have had grit inside them, and the water aspect did not seem to be an issue (surprising considering how much rain we had on site this year). We had one breakage of an iPad mini (in 6 months), and no one seems to know how that happened. I suspect it was put on the ground and stepped on, so that doesn't bode well for the Survivor case in terms of protection, but the incident of how it was broken is not known, so I cannot really comment on the case's weakness.'

**Life Case:** The LifeProof nüüd Case – for the iPad (full size), one colour – Black. Price – \$129.99 plus tax (\$146.89 including tax). The Life Case is water, dirt, snow and shock proof. All ports are accessible, but also protected from outside entry of the above elements. There is also a mini case called the LifeProof frē for the iPad Mini.

The Life Case is water proof to a depth of six feet, so you can wash it off under a tap, slide it along in the snow and just generally abuse it. It does not come with a screen protector, so the case is designed to seal over the front edge of the device, and not fully around and over it. If you want to add a screen protector, add another \$39.99 (special Life Case one), plus \$20.00 installation fee. Therefore, the grand total for ensuring your iPad is fully protected is around \$200.00 (case and screen). We started out not having the screen protector, but the site assistant using it, really didn't want to use it without a screen protector for fear of scratching the actual screen, and was very reluctant to use it prior to it having one. So....more money and voila we had a protector and someone who would now use the device.

One down side of this case – the installation. When you're in a hurry and have brought the case into the field and are assembling it out of town and in a hotel room, it is not the time to do it. The case comes with instructions that are sometimes not helpful. You also are conducting quality control for the case since they want you to test its water proofness prior to installing it on your iPad. Wow. So there we are in a hotel room following instructions, and you're given the case and a clear testing screen that is mimicking your iPad inside the case. You're supposed to

place it in about I think a foot of water and hold it down for a couple of minutes (not exactly sure since I do not have the instructions in front of me, but you get the idea). So, we filled up the blue recycling bin with water and set this in the tub. Then you're to follow the directions to the letter, which starts with the use of a screwdriver or a coin placed in the two slots at the bottom, and using this to twist the case apart gently. We had no screwdriver, and the coins we used, well...neither the Ruth nor myself could get enough torque on the coin to pop the case open. The front desk did not have a screwdriver, but did have a pair of needle nosed pliers. We used the pliers to hold the coin and this worked. Therefore, if you are trying to put the Life case while away from home base, take a slot screwdriver or at least a quarter and pliers.

We then carefully assembled it, and submerged it in the bath tub in the recycle bin. We took it out and then you are to check to see if there was any water within the actual case. We think the case failed. There was water within, but it was hard to determine if it came in after we took it out of the water and broke the seal when taking it apart again. You're supposed to conduct the test again once you've wiped it down. We did it again, and again we had water around the o-ring sealing area at the bottom of the case which has the largest port cover (the one where you charge it). Rats, we thought, or much stronger words, but this is a family channel. So, one expensive case, we're not sure if it good at all, and we need it in the field in the morning. Solution: we put it in a zip-lock bag, and duct taped it shut (it was supposed to rain ...and it did... the next day). We then used it for the rest of the week in this condition, and it worked fine. Short term solution, and something worked in a pinch, but with all our wear and tear on it, I would definitely put it in a flak jacket of some kind.

Help from the company of the Life Case was pretty much useless. It was after hours, so I emailed them at the address if we were having trouble with the case. The next day I was told someone would get back to me. I got a case number, and then I think the following day, I was told that I could mail off the case to the States, and I would get a replacement one.

Nope, I didn't have time for this, and they were not helpful in terms of did we actually have a leak, or any other tech support. I took it back to where I'd bought it originally (Burlington), and immediately got a replacement. I went through the same procedure of conducting quality control on their product, and this time there did not appear to be water beyond the o-ring, but I knew what to look for this time, and carefully pried it apart after the water testing. No leaks, so we put the IFpad in it, and it's been quite good apart from it being black and it does over heat if left in the sun for a period of time.

**Evaluation:** Toss up really. The Life Cases are more expensive, more of a pain to put together, but since these do not have a screen protector attached, the case itself can be used for an extended period of time. The Survivors have the built in screen protectors which scratch easily when used for any length of time outdoors in dirt conditions, but are cheaper and easier to install. They also come in various flash colour combinations instead of the monochrome black.

## Small Business Tips - The Home Office

By Scarlett Janusas

Working from home can be daunting to some, given the propensity for distraction. It's fine when you're out in the field, but trying to do analysis, and put out a report according to those cumbersome Standards and Guidelines, can be fraught with difficulty. How easy it is to go and make yourself a cup of coffee or tea (or have a glass of wine depending on the time of day)? How easy it is to multi-task and put the laundry in, maybe catch up with a neighbour who has dropped by (they are retired, so have the time), start a dinner, go for a walk with the dog, do some yard work, etc., etc.

So, some of us are still working from the confines of a small office in our homes. Ideally, a unique space away from the distractions within the house would be preferred, if the home office is still the preferred option over a dedicated external office/lab.

Here are some tips.

1. Do have a unique area in which to create an office. It should have a door, a telephone, a computer, printer, scanner, access to resource books, and more if you have the space.

Sometimes there may be spill over to the kitchen table, into the yard (for artifact washing) – which if managed correctly, shouldn't be a problem.

2. Keep set hours. Do try and run your office on a regular daily regime, such as 8 to 4, or 9 to 5. This is important for your employees. We all know as entrepreneurs, we work much longer than 8 hours a day, and part of the good (and down side) of having a home office, is that it is convenient to continue to work on a particular project when the spirit moves you.

Do not answer your phone after hours. Clients do, and will, call you. If you need to put in a contract that you are available only through normal working hours – do so. Have an answering machine. Clients might call, expecting only to leave a message, and will be able to do so.

It is equally important to remember that you need to work to live, not live to work! Try and keep to the hours you have set.

3. Sometimes the field, our vehicles, etc. become a second office. There are enough technical assists to permit us to work in the field while still supervising field activities when necessary. More importantly, a lot of data collection can be accomplished right in the field.



BOB WORKS FROM HOME TO ESCAPE THE DISTRACTION OF OFFICE CHIT CHAT.

4. Don't isolate yourself. Go to the conferences/seminars/workshops that organizations such as the Association of Professional Archaeologists run on a regular basis. Not only are these informative, they allow you to meet with friends and colleagues and to discuss issues that are better dealt with face to face than over the internet or by email. There is opportunity for informative discourse not only on the practices and theories of archaeology, but about business, clients, and protocols.
5. Scheduling your time in a home office. This is very important. Rather than sitting behind a computer all day long, schedule breaks (this is where you can run that load of laundry to the washing machine, or do the breakfast dishes). Definitely do some stretching and even take a short walk. This is important for three reasons. First, sitting behind a computer for extended periods of time is harmful to your health, your posture, and definitely can cause a pain in the back/neck. Two, sometimes you can approach a problem from a different perspective once you have removed yourself from it for a while. Three, you deserve it – it's a home office for not only the reason of economics, but also for convenience.

## Association of Professional Archaeologists – Brief Overview of Presentations

**At November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013  
AGM/Presentations – Seneca College,  
Toronto, Ontario**

**MTCS Presentation – Jim Sherratt, Blair Rohaly, Ian Hember, Wai Kok**

Jim Sherratt and Blair Rohaly reviewed some of last years statistics:

- There are nearly 500 registered archaeologists
- <200 are P licences indicating that the majority of licences are R licences
- Report quantities are still increasing – but they were able to hold the back-log in check even with this increase in report quantities
- There are approximately 2000 reports still in the backlog and they have initiated a project with Sherri Prowse reviewing these reports. They hope to have the backlog cleared up in the next 6-8 months
  - The majority of these backlogged reports are post 2011, though there are some 2009 and 2010 reports still left. – these will be held to the 1993 Technical Guidelines, the reviewing process will be focused on outcomes in the reports mainly.
  - There was a question from the audience concerning any reports from before 2009 – Jim Sherratt stated that anything up till April 2009 should already be reviewed – but if they still have an outstanding report from before then they should contact the ministry.

### PastPort/Past Portal

- They are currently still working on this, especially on the GIS Mapping. They are cleaning up the data sets to make them workable.

### Licensing Compliance

- Last year new protocols for incomplete and non-compliant reports were introduced.
- Less than 10 reports were incomplete and all but one have been resolved
- There were nearly 50 non-compliant though and the majority of these were for licensing reasons.
  - Non-compliance can be due to a number of reasons, including no PIF, licence or no licenced field director on site. – They will take some things into consideration, but if it becomes a blatant or repetitive pattern you will be found non-compliant

- They are hoping that by the end of next year that they will have less than 10 non-compliant reports
- They get many complaints per week, though only 2 of these have actually led to inspections. The majority of the complaints are from the Public and First Nation groups, not from other licenced archaeologists. Complaints usually are concerned with the archaeologist missing something, not finding a site where they think there should be one, or that they didn't do the archaeology correctly. This is usually resolved with a discussion with those concerned. An inspection will only occur after due process.
- There was concern among the audience that there should be some screening for hidden agendas among the complaints. Blair Rohaly noted that most individuals are very upfront with their issues, and that they are required to provide attention to all complaints coming in.
- They have been spending more time on compliance issues but don't foresee expanding the compliance/inspection program.
- Not renewing a licence is a build up, - not just one issue of non-compliance, but a continual disregard for rules.
- One licence was not renewed this year.

### **Incomplete Reports**

- Incomplete reports are generally considered such for not providing the information requested by the Review Officer:
  - e.g. haven't provided information for reason why they haven't assessed an area on the property; insufficient documentation of Aboriginal Engagement

### **Non-compliance**

- Things that lead to non-compliance:
  - Unlicensed field director
  - Failing to keep records of assessment (e.g. photos, field notes etc)
  - No active P licence
  - No PIF

### **Communication Survey Results and Next Steps**

- There was less than 20% response to survey (85 of 461 licenced archaeologists)
- The results of the survey showed that the communication tools provided by the Ministry were overall, useful, clear and with the right amount of detail.
  - That the bulletins were consulted fairly often, though they weren't very useful for specific situations.
  - The FAQs were somewhat useful
  - It was also noted that while the MTCS presentations at the AGMs were useful, most of those who answered the survey had never attended one
- Key Issues
  - Timing of communications – usually coming too late
  - Consultation with licensees – not enough consultation with them
  - Keeping track of the information – different information between the available resources
- Next Steps: guidance documents in development
  - Winter archaeology – close to being finished and will go back to stakeholders for final input
  - Human remains – waiting stakeholder input
  - 19<sup>th</sup> C sites

Review of FAQ's – suggestion to issue a bulletin with them so in PDF format

Focus Groups for 19<sup>th</sup> C sites – to convene in early December to discuss these sites

Northern Archaeology Forum – discuss the S & Gs application in northern Ontario – issues include aboriginal engagement, site potential, and cultural altered trees and landscapes

### **OHA and PBCSA**

- It is now required to have a P licence to assess burial sites, prior to 2012 it was best practice

- Some of the current issues with burial sites include: the cost of archaeological assessment and who takes on those costs, as well as the respectful handling of the remains.
- An audience member was concerned about what the MTCS is doing about development that has already occurred over known burial sites and cemeteries.
  - The MTCS tries to work with the Municipality's Planning Department in the location of these cemeteries/burials.
  - Some of the municipalities notify the homeowners about the potential for burials on their properties.
- There need to be some changes in the OHA and in the Planning Act to protect the resource

### Breakout Session – 19<sup>th</sup> C Sites

The audience was split into two separate groups led by Ian Hember and Wai Kok. Two questions were dealt with:

#1 – Whether having 20 artifacts dating to before 1900 was enough to lead to a stage 3 assessment

Issues brought up in the discussions

- Important regional differences, settlement dates
- Sites that start in the 19<sup>th</sup> C, but are still occupied
- Quality of data found at still occupied sites is not as good as those that have a clear end date
- How many sites of a given type are worth going to stage 4 – Heritage Value and/or Interest
- Features are usually the preferred context for getting undisturbed data in ploughzone
- Should there be focus on sites occupied by known community figures
- Issues with inheriting sites from other archaeologists that have been recommended for a stage 3 or 4
- Quantity of artifacts not always important – it should depend more on the diagnostic quality of the artifacts found
- Historic data indicating areas needing survey

- It can be harder to establish dates after 1850
- Early sites have higher frequencies of ceramic but they tend to be more fragmentary

#2 The number of units required in a Stage 3 assessment

- Cheaper to go to stage 4 and do 10m intervals in the stage 3
- For ploughzone follow the scatter: 5m in core spreading out to 10m intervals
- For Testpitting: start with a 10m grid, intensifying to 5m intervals over core area
- Focusing on the diagnostics towards the edge of excavation, not necessarily counts
- 10m intervals first to determine edge of site
- Two lines of thought with regard to plough zone testing: more one metre units to detect areas that are not feature related (activity areas) and less one metre units
- budgeting issues

APA has advocated, and continues to advocate, that the MTCS discusses these issues about historic sites with historic archaeologists to determine proper guidelines for excavation of these sites.

Audience members brought up issues with following the Standards word for word: frustration with inconsistencies with the reviewing process and the application of Professional Judgment. It was noted that the archaeologists can apply professional judgment only so long as they explain why.

James Badow suggested this has been discussed before in the United States over 10 years ago, and suggested individuals read Vol 24(2) Historical Archaeology 1990 – Historic Sites Issue and Compliance

Bill Fox, archaeologist now working with Parks Canada at Trent Severn Waterways conducted a presentation on chert sources in Ontario and

surrounding area. His workshop was well received.

Douglas Sweiger, Wildlife Enforcement Officer, Environment Canada, presented a session on hazards found in the Ontario wilderness, including plant, animal, reptile and insect hazards, including ways in which to prevent and or treat possible injury. His presentation was well received.

## Interpretation Of Early Weights and Measures

(Originally from the 1901 edition of **The Model Ready Reckoner**. Submitted in Tools and Trades History Society **Newsletter 116** (Spring 2012) pp. 26-27.)

This list of products, the early way of measuring, and an interpretation of the same, may assist in some archaeological contexts. At the top of the list, is a brief definition of some terms individuals might not be familiar with. Cwt, by the way, stands for hundredweight. Annatto is also referred to a roucou or aciote, and comes from the seeds of the achiote tree (tropical/subtropical). They produce a yellow to orange food colouring, but was also used a seasoning, having a peppery nut flavour. Burgundy pitch – resin prepared from the Norway spruce. Camphor – used as a scent, cooking, and embalming fluid.

Cassia – a Chinese cinnamon

Cochineal – is an insect from which a crimson coloured dye is produced.

Copperas – iron or ferrous sulphate – used in the production of ink, and later in horticulture uses

Galls – outgrowths on the surface of living things, such as trees, fungus, insects. Galls were used in the manufacture of permanent ink, and in dying and tanning applications.

Madder – common name for a dye plant

Quicksilver – mercury

Sago – a starch

## APA is Looking for Volunteers



Don't want to make the big commitment and be on the executive, but still want to make a contribution?

The APA is preparing to strike a number of committees – if you are interested in volunteering – please email Sue Bazely at [sue@bazely.ca](mailto:sue@bazely.ca)

## Launching of Non-Peer Review On-Line Journal

The APA is in the process of preparing to launch a non-peer reviewed on-line journal for its members. If you would like to publish a work without the long turn around time of a peer review, please submit your contributions to [sue@bazely.ca](mailto:sue@bazely.ca)



## Members Lounge – Members Discussions

Log in to the APA webpage and join in the members discussions. This area is for members only – and present a great opportunity for dialogue amongst members on current issues, difficulties with clients, etc. Join in the discussion

Table 1. Early Weights and Measures		
Product	Historic Measurement	Interpretation of Measurement
Almonds	Seron of Basket of Jordan, box of	1 ¼ to 2 cwt 1 ¼ to 1 ½ cwt 25 lbs
Annato	Case of, nearly	2 ¼ cwt
Arsenic	Cask of, about	4 cwt
Ashes	(american) cask (St. Petersburg) cask	3 ½ - 5 cwt 10 cwt
Beef or pork	Firkin of Barrel of	100 lbs. 200 lbs.
Beef (Irish)	Tierce of	38 pieces, or 204 lbs.
Baker's Weights	16 oz 7 lb 14 lb 8 stones or 112 lb 14 stones or 196 lbs 20 stones or 2 ½ cwt	1 lb of flour 1 gallon of flour 1 stone or peck of flour 1 cwt 1 barrel 1 sack
Brandy	Hogshead of Puncheon of ¼ cask of	45 to 60 imp. Gals. 100 to 110 imp. Gals 20 to 25 imp. Gals
Bricks	Load of	500
Bullion	Bar of	55 to 30 lbs
Burgundy pitch	Stand of	1 ¼ cwt
Butter, Dutch	Cask of Firkin of Tub of Barrel of	1 cwt 56 lbs 84 lbs 224 lbs
Camphor	Box of, about	1 cwt
Candles	A barrel of	120 lbs
Cassia	Chest of	60 lbs
Cheese	A weigh of Hundredweight of Stone of	256 lbs 112 lbs 16 lbs
Cider	Pipe of	100 to 118 imp. Gallons
Cinnamon	Bale of	92 ½ lbs
Clover	A sack of	2 to 3 ½ cwt.
Cloves	A matt of, about Chest of	80 lbs 200 lbs
Coals	Chaldron of Tone (ten sacks of 2 cwt) Keel of	25 ½ cwt 20 cwt 211 tons or 8 chaldrons
Coals, Newcastle	Chaldron of 3 wains Estimated for boats at	52 ½ cwt 53 cwt

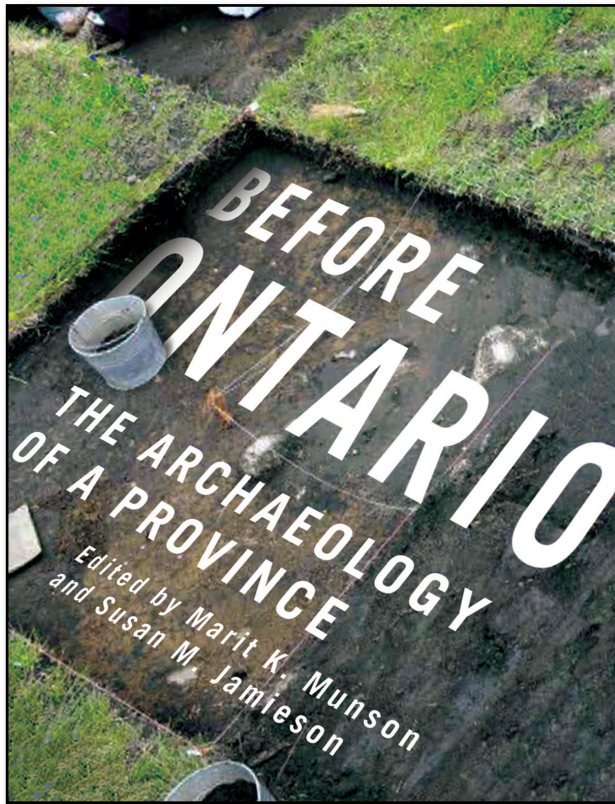
Table 1. Early Weights and Measures		
Product	Historic Measurement	Interpretation of Measurement
Cocoa	Bag of, about Cask of	1 cwt 1 ¼ cwt
Cochineal	Seron of Bag of, about 70,000 insects to a lb	140 lbs 200 lbs
Coffee	Tierce of Barrel of Bag of Mocha, bale of A robin of	5 to 7 cwt 1 to 1 ½ cwt 1 ¼ to 1 ½ cwt 2 to 2 ½ cwt 1 to 1 ½ cwt
Commercial Numbers (General)	12 articles 13 12 dozen 20 articles 5 score 6 score	1 dozen A Baker's dozen A gross A score 1 hundred A long hundred
Copperas	Hogshead of	16 to 20 cwt
Corn	Bushel of 8 bushels of	8 gallons 1 quarter
Corn or Rape Seed	A last of	10 qrs. or 80 bushels
Cotton Wool (Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, West Indies)	Bale of	300 to 310 lbs
Cotton (New Orleans, Alabama)	Bale of	400 to 500 lbs
Cotton (east India)	Bale of	320 to 360 lbs
Cotton (Brazil)	Bale of	160 to 200 lbs
Cotton (Egyptian)	Bale of	180 to 280 lbs
Currants	Butt of Caroteel	15 to 20 cwt 5 to 9 cwt
Figs	Drum of Frail of Malaga, frail of Barrel of	24 lbs 32 to 56 lbs 56 lbs From 96 lbs to 2 ¾ cwt
Fish	Quintal of, (Newfoundland) A stone of Anchovies, a barrel of Herrings, a cade of red A barrel of A cran of Pilchards, barrel of Pilchards, hogshead of Salmon, box of Sprats, a cade of	100  14 lbs 30 lbs 500 261 gallons 374 gallons 411 imperial gallons ~3000 fish, 41 lbs 120 to 130 lbs 1000

Table 1. Early Weights and Measures		
Product	Historic Measurement	Interpretation of Measurement
Cod fish, white herrings, etc.	A last of	12 barrels
Flax or feathers	A last of	17 cwt
Flax	A bale of A mat of (Dutch)	5 to 6 cwt 126 lbs
Flour	Peck or stone of Boll of Sack of Barrel	14 lbs 10 pecks or stones, 140 lbs 2 bolls 280 lbs 196 lbs
Fruits, Vegetables, and etc. for currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, beans, and in many places, potatoes, the liquid and grain measures are used		
Galls	Sack of	3 ½ cwt
Ginger	Jamaica, a barrel of, or about A stone of Barbados, bag of East India, bag of	1 cwt 5 lbs 1 ¼ cwt
Glass	A seam of	24 stones, 120 lbs
Gloves	A dicker of	10 dozen pair
Gum, Arabic	E.I. chest of Turkey, chest of	6 cwt 4 cwt
Gunpowder	A last of A barrel of	24 barrels, or 2400 lbs 100 lbs
Hay	A stone of New, load of New, truss of Old, load of Old, truss of	14 lbs 19 cwt, 32 lbs 60 lbs 18 cwt 56 lbs
Hemp	A stone of	32 lbs
Hides	A last of A dicker of	20 dickers 10 skins
Honey	Gallon of	12 lbs
Hops	Pocket of Bag of, nearly	1 ½ to 2 cwt 2 ½ cwt
Indigo	East Indies, about 3 ½ maunds Guatemala, seron of	260 lbs 250 lbs
Lac dye	Chest of	4 cwt
Lead	A fodder of	19 ½ cwt, 2184 lbs
Liquorice juice	Case of	Near 1 ½ cwt
Mace	Case of, about	1 ½ cwt

Table 1. Early Weights and Measures		
Product	Historic Measurement	Interpretation of Measurement
Madder	Cask of	15 to 23 cwt
Magnesia	Chest of	1 cwt
Meat	Stone of, in the country In London	14 lbs 8 lbs
Molasses	Puncheon of	10 to 12 cwt
Mustard	Casks of	9 to 18 lbs
Nutmegs	Cask of	200 lbs
Nuts, Barcelona	Bag of	126 lbs
Oil	Tun of	252 wine gals; 210 imperial gallons
Whale or seal oil	Gallon of	9 lbs
Sperm whale oil	Gallon of	8 lbs 10 oz
Olive oil	Chest of Jar of	60 flasks; 125 imperial gallons 25 imperial gallons
Olive seed	Tun of 236 gallons	
Fish oil	Tun of 252 gallons	
Opium (East India)	Chest of	2 maunds, 149 1/8 lbs 136 lbs
Turkey		
Pepper	Black, Company's bag of	316 lbs
Pepper	Free trade bags of	28, 56, 112 lbs
Pepper	(white) bag of about	1 ½ cwt
Pimento	Bag of, about	1 cwt
Pitch	Last of	12 barrels
Plums	¼ box of Carton of	20 lbs 9 lbs
Pork (Irish)	Tierce of	80 pieces, or 320 lbs
Pot Ashes	Barrel of A last of	200 lbs 22 barrels
Prunes	Barrel of Puncheon of	1 to 3 cwt 10 o 12 cwt
Quicksilver	Bottle of, about	84 lbs
Rags	Hamburg, bale of Mediterranean, bale of	2 ¼ cwt 4 ¼ to 5 cwt
Raisins Valencia	Drum of, about Box of	24 lbs From about 30 – 40 cwt 1 cwt
Malaga	Barrel of Cask of	1 cwt 2 ½ cwt
Turkey	Cask of	

Table 1. Early Weights and Measures		
Product	Historic Measurement	Interpretation of Measurement
Rice	(east Indian) bag of American, cask of	1 ½ cwt 6 cwt
Rosin	Barrel of, about	2 cwt
Rum	Puncheon of Hogshead of	90 -100 gallons 45 to 50 gallons
Sago	Chest of Bag of	1 ¾ cwt 1 cwt
Salt	Peck of Bushel of	14 lbs 56 lbs
Rock salt	Bushel of	65 lbs
Saltpetre (East India)	Bag of	1 ½ cwt
Shellac	Chest of	1 to 3 cwt
Soap	Chest of Firkin of	3 ¼ cwt 64 lbs
Soap, soft	Barrel of	256 lbs
Soda	Cask of	3 to 4 cwt
Straw	Load of Truss of	11 cwt, 64 lbs 36 lbs
Sugar (West India)	Hogshead of Tierce of	13 to 16 cwt 7 to 9 cwt
Sugar (Mauritius)	Matt or bag of	1 to 1 ½ cwt
Sugar (East India)	Bag of	1 to 1 ¾ cwt
Sugar candy	Box of, about	70 lbs
Tallow	Cask of, about	9 cwt
Tapioca	Barrel of, about	1 ¼ cwt
Tar	Barrel of Last of	26 ½ imperial gal. 12 barrels
Tea	Chest of Congou, about Chest of Hyson Chest of Twankey	80 lbs 60 to 80 lbs 84 lbs
Tiles, plain	Load of	1000
Timber	Load of unhewn Squared	40 cubic feet 50 cubic feet
Tobacco	Hogshead of	12 to 18 cwt
Turpentine	Barrel of	2 to 2 ½ cwt
Vermillion	Bag of	50 lbs
Walnuts	Bag of	1 cwt
Wey	32 cloves, in Suffolk 42 cloves, in Essex	256 336
Whiskey (Scottish)	Puncheon of Hogshead of	112 to 120 imp. Gals 55 to 60 imp. Gals

Table 1. Early Weights and Measures		
Product	Historic Measurement	Interpretation of Measurement
Wine	Port, a pipe of	115 imp. Gals
	Lisbon	117 imp. Gals
	Cape or Madeira, pipe of	92 imp. Gals.
	Teneriffe, pipe of	
	Sherry, butt of	100 imp gals
	Claret, hogshead of	108 imp. Gals
	Hock, an auln of	46 imp. Gals
Wire		30 imp. Gals
Wool	Stone of	8 lbs
	Stone of	8 lbs
	Tod of	14 lbs
	Last of	28 lbs
Worsted	Pack of	4638 lbs
	36 inches make 1 thread	
	80 thread, 1 rap	
	560 yards, 1 hank	



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