



Association of Professional Archaeologists

Working to Promote Professionalism in Ontario Archaeology

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Executive Message

MHSTCI Meetings with APA To Develop a Fair Structure for Engagement

One of the big APA member issues over the past few years has been the unregulated and chaotic nature of Engagement with Indigenous Communities. Most concerns, complaints, or observations from our members focus on this issue and how we have departed from the original intent of Engagement as a reciprocal sharing with First Nations to the point where most archaeologists no longer handle their own Engagement or have meaningful input into its nature. Sharing of traditional perspectives to help understand regions and sites has also been noted as a minimal component of Engagement. With rapidly escalating costs pushing Engagement to the forefront of issues among the development community, and our member archaeologists caught in the middle between First Nations and development priorities, APA initiated a series of conversations with senior staff of the archaeology unit of MHSTCI. At the same time, we recognized that APA must develop its own approach to these problems and not rely on any other agency. Over the past several months, President Lawrence Jackson, Vice President Ben Mortimer, and Administrative Secretary Cathy Crinnion have headed informal meetings to discuss on the ground issues with Manager Katherine Cappella and Team Lead Kathryn Bryant. The process has been very productive as we jointly identify means by which improved working conditions can be sought for First Nations and archaeologists.

APA introduced the topic of Working Towards a Reciprocal Structure for Engagement to MHSTCI and advised that we would be proceeding with discussions with First Nations and hoped for MHSTCI involvement as well. It turns out that this has been a very time consuming and perplexing problem for MHSTCI and they are also in discussions with First Nations. APA operates only on the basis of expressed member concerns from letters written to us, experiences related and documented, and questions posed in the ASK MHSTCI tab of our web page. In addition to now moving parallel and sharing ideas with MHSTCI on this issue, we have initiated meetings and conversations with Chief and Councillors of one of the First Nations prominent in member concerns. We are currently engaged in a respectful conversation about how to make the system work better and to sort out huge disconnects about what Engagement actually is and where it does not fit into expectations of the Duty to Consult. We do not know what the end result of these discussions will be, but we are very encouraged that there is broad interest among our members and at MHSTCI in finding solutions to very pressing and stressful problems.

We were also invited by the Ontario Home Builder's Association to sit on a meeting with the Minister's office to discuss what is happening on the ground in Ontario archaeology. Again, the consensus is that a Reciprocal Structure for Engagement needs to be developed with broad input from the archaeological community and from First Nations. This will not be an easy process as we are sure most of you realize and the very real danger is that the first easy solution to appear may be leapt upon as an exit point without substantially changing the current situation. We will be inviting detailed submissions from APA members about their experiences with the process, positive and negative, what needs to be improved, and establishing our own Framework for Reciprocal Engagement.

Apart from this initiative, we have been paying close attention to other member concerns including making representations to MHSTCI on licencing issues as requested by individual members, discussing improvements to the Borden site record system, finding answers about delays in the system and the reasons for them, and workarounds for member problems with Pastport, etc.

We have confirmed in discussions with MHSTCI that the MHSTCI 2011 Standards will not be opened for review without broad community participation. We are also aware that changes may be made to the Engagement Bulletin and we have a commitment from MHSTCI that this will also not be done without broad community participation. The intent of the original Engagement Bulletin was good but as archaeologists warned at its first release meeting more than 10 years ago, you are basically asking archaeologists to act as

Agents of the Crown without any delegated authority - essentially setting up Engagement as a faux Duty to Consult. There was also little attention given to the pressing needs Engagement would create on First Nation government infrastructure or how it would inevitably evolve into something quite different from what was intended.

We want to compliment MHSTCI staff members Katherine Cappella and Kathryn Bryant on their open and honest approach to these issues, for being willing to listen and absorb on the ground member concerns, and to work with us towards solutions while respecting that we will routinely raise difficult questions posed by our members.

As field season swiftly opens up in southern Ontario, we would like to remind all of you to pay close attention to Covid-19 safety protocols and put the safety of your workers first and foremost. With vaccinations rapidly taking place, Ontario is in a “business must keep going” mode and we are part of essential studies to permit the construction industry to create new housing for the people of Ontario. We hope that all of you will stay safe and well!

- The APA Board of Executives (Laurie Jackson, Ben Mortimer, Cathy Crinnion, Laura McRae, Jordan Downey, Dixie Shilling, and Nadine Kopp)

MHSTCI and Jurisdictional Issues

The APA has been in discussion and pursuing a decision by MHSTCI on jurisdictional issues regarding archaeological assessment on federal lands or Reserve Lands not within provincial jurisdiction (e.g., lands held by Parks Canada, National Capital Commission, Department of Defense, and First Nation Reserve lands). This has long been a thorny issue whereby the provincial Ministry has insisted the Ontario Heritage Act and Licensing regulations apply to any archaeology undertaken within the borders of Ontario. This therefore includes the requirement of filing a PIF, following MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines, and meeting provincial licensing requirements for work undertaken on Federal lands. Conversely, most federal landholders are adamant that the province has no jurisdiction and that the OHA, S&Gs, and licensing are not applicable and shall not be applied. Licensed archaeologists working on federal lands are caught in the middle. They risk souring client relations and breaching contract if they do file a PIF or risk licensing violations from MHSTCI if they do not file a PIF.

For a while, federal archaeology has flown under the proverbial RADAR of the Ministry or archaeologists have walked a fine line or found work-arounds. However, recent projects spanning jurisdictions have brought federal land archaeology back into MHSTCI's spotlight. The APA has been made aware of a few instances where recommendations for federal lands, recommendations guided and approved by federal landholders and reviewers, have been rejected by MHSTCI as being nonconforming with S&G's. The federal landholders maintain it is their jurisdiction and must meet their requirement, MHSTCI requires archaeological assessment of federal lands to comply with provincial regulations, and the archaeologist is caught in the middle forced to choose a side. Does the licensee create two reports with varying recommendations confounding the documentation/maintenance of the archaeological record, conform to MHSTCI and possibly loose future federal work and breach contracts, or file a report that may be deemed noncompliant by the Ministry?

Over the last few months APA has been pushing for a resolution to this long-standing jurisdictional divide. Currently MHSTCI is undertaking internal review to determine their legal position and if they will issue a statement to clarify. MHSTCI recently expressed to the APA maintaining a record of archaeological work and archaeological sites in the province is their goal, and senior Ministry staff are eager to hear real-world cases and issues that exemplify the problem. The APA has provided a few background cases as examples (anonymized to protect licensees), and if you have experiences working on federal land in Ontario and the application of provincial standards and requirements that you're willing to share, we would love to hear from you.

- Ben Mortimer

Field Season & Covid-19 Information



As field season starts up across the province, a reminder about Covid-19 safety protocols and to put the safety of your workers first and foremost.

The APA wants to ensure that all members have the latest information about archaeological practice in Ontario during this difficult and prolonged period of time; information about government relief packages for individuals and businesses, as well as safe working practices for Covid-19 .

All our Covid-19 related information and resources are in one place on our website under the Members Resources tab (<http://www.apaontario.ca/coronavirus>). Also be sure to check the Ontario government's vaccination booking system (<https://covid-19.ontario.ca/book-vaccine/>), that has a drop-down menu that will change as different sectors become eligible in each health region.

The APA wants to alert members that the pandemic discount pricing - 50% off normal 1-year membership - for membership renewals extends until at least **April 30th, 2021**, and that members are welcome to renew early to benefit from these savings.

APA's Job Bank and DigConnect

Many employers will be looking ahead to their hiring needs for the spring. 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@apaontario.ca.

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@apaontario.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!

News from the Association of Professional Archaeologists of New Brunswick

Recently, the Association of Professional Archaeologists of New Brunswick has appreciated the opportunity to be more involved with the Ontario APA through the exchange of member positions and a growing series of informal discussions around issues that are relevant to professional archaeologists in the broader Northeast. We are excited by the prospects of this relationship, especially because in founding our organization we looked to the APA as one of our models.

We at the board of the APANB appreciate this opportunity to introduce our organization. We were founded in 2013 to represent the profession of archaeology in New Brunswick, promote the protection of archaeological resources, and to encourage the dissemination of information about New Brunswick's archaeology in public and professional fora. A considerable amount of our work focuses on advocating for our profession to the provincial government and for improved working conditions to archaeologists.

However, although we were founded as a professional organization, New Brunswick has no active archaeological society. We therefore assume many of the traditional roles of an archaeological society, including public education and outreach to avocational archaeologists. To this end, the APANB has devoted a substantial amount of its COVID-time energy to expanding our lecture series in a virtual format. Since the fall, we have hosted or co-hosted lectures on a range of topics by a variety of archaeologists, some of whom practice in Ontario, too: Ken Holyoke, Sue Blair, Kevin Leonard, Adrian Burke, Trevor Lamb, Alice Kelley, Gabe Hryn timer, and Michael Chazan. We invite you to visit our website (www.apanb.ca) for information about upcoming presentations.

While the COVID-19 Pandemic has been isolating in many ways, we have tried to continue to grow as an organization, especially through formal and informal connections with other organizations. In addition to the APA, we have collaborated on a joint virtual meeting with our neighbour organization, the Maine Archaeological Society. We also have a formal affiliation with the Register of Professional Archaeologists, that provide our members with discounted membership. We remain committed to providing continuing education for our members, although some of the hands-on aspects of this have been delayed by COVID-19. Student mentoring is a crucial part of our work. We have recently become an affiliated society of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, as well, reflecting our dual role as professional organization that also fulfills many of the roles more typically associated with archaeological societies.

We are looking forward to developing our relationship with the APA further in the coming year and are appreciative of the opportunity to formally develop the connections to the profession in Ontario that many of our members have already enjoyed on an individual level.

Sincerely,

The APANB-AAPNB Board of Directors and Executive,

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Darcy Dignam, M.A., RPA
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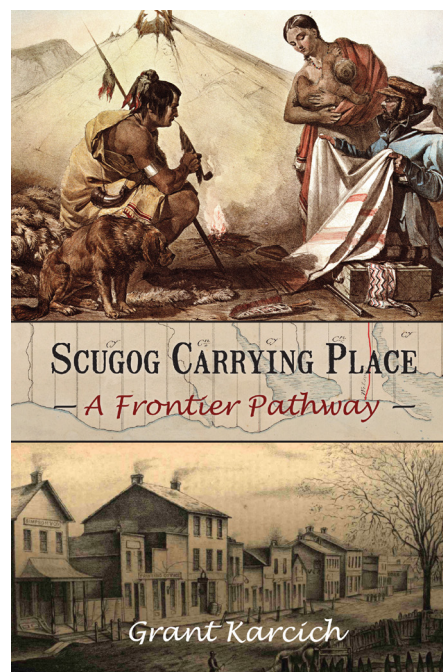
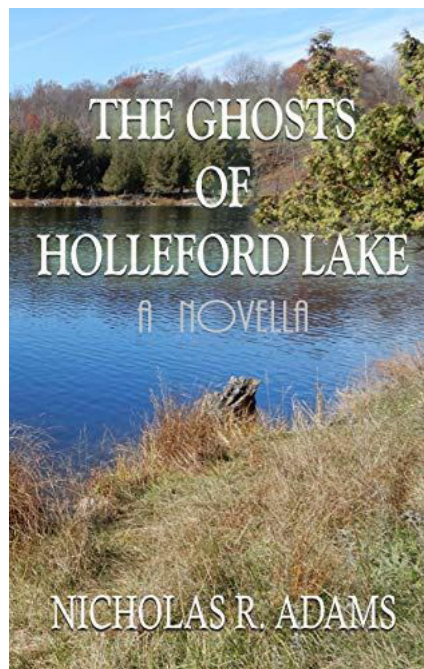
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Ken Holyoke, M.A., RPA

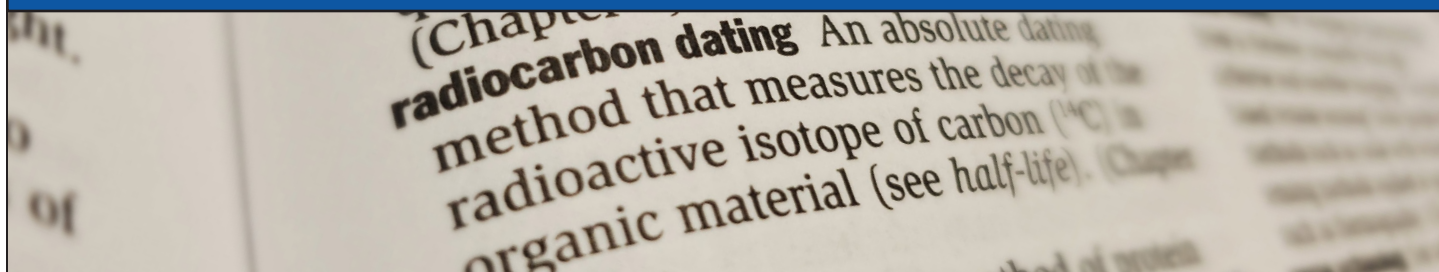


Online Store

New titles are available through APA's Online Store! Our Online Store includes the publications in our Occasional Papers Series and members' publications. Authors are welcome to submit their manuscript for online publication in the APA Occasional Papers Series. APA Ontario members who are authors are also welcomed to feature their publications in the store (http://www.apaontario.ca/Online_Store)



2021 Radiocarbon Date Merit Award



Do you have a sample you need radiocarbon dated?

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The prize of our [Radiocarbon Date Merit Award](#) 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.

Upcoming deadline to apply:

April 30th, 2021

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The Archaeology of Three Fur Trading Cabins In Southern Ontario

The Rousseau Cabin at Oshawa

Richard Beasley, an American fur trader and Jean Baptiste Rousseau, a fur trader originally from Montreal, both were involved in the early fur trade with the Mississauga and later the Mohawks along the north shore of Lake Ontario, before the advent of American settlers following the close of the American Revolution. Beasley settled at Burlington Heights (Figure 1), while Rousseau had trading operations at the Bay of Quinte, Toronto, and Oshawa (Figure 1), before relocating to Ancaster, Ontario.

Of the Rousseau's trading cabins, we know of two that were in operation. The site of Rousseau's Oshawa-area fur trading cabin has eluded historians and archaeologists to this day. The earliest settlers in the Oshawa area mention an old abandoned fur cabin that they wintered in during the 1793-1794 season without disclosing the occupants. The Wilson family came into Upper Canada from upper New York State taking up a land grant near the shores of Lake Ontario between the Oshawa and Farewell Creeks where they raised a house. Wilson family records indicate that the abandoned fur cabin was due east and within easy reach of the Wilson cabin, without clarifying a precise location. Early provincial survey records indicate the fur cabin belonged to Rousseau and was in use as early as 1791. The surveyor, Augustus Jones, places Rousseau on the same lot as the Wilson's occupied and in the 1795 map of the area he designates the location of the Wilson cabin, but not Rousseau's cabin. The Wilson cabin was designated a provincial archaeological site in the Ministry's database, but was leveled in 2014 to make way for a warehouse, after overtures were made to stop

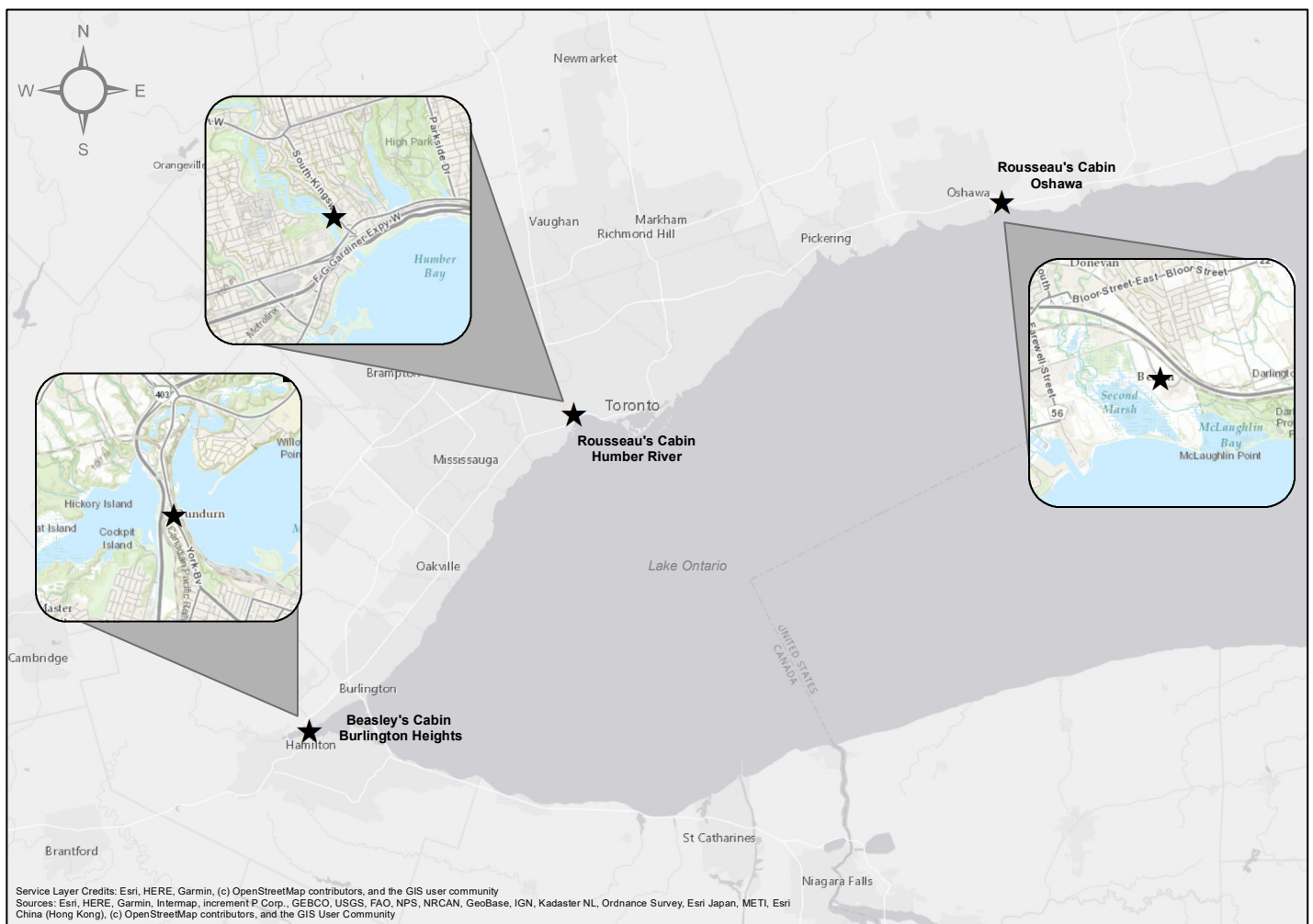


Figure 1: Map of Rousseau's Cabin locations in Oshawa and Toronto and Beasley's Cabin at Burlington Heights.

Map by Ben Mortimer.

the site's destruction.

In 2012, a field survey attempted to locate the Rousseau cabin. The land east of where the Wilson cabin stood belongs to the City of Oshawa. Consultation with the City allowed our team to investigate along both banks of the Farewell Creek north of Lake Ontario. A team of students from the University of Toronto's Department of Earth Sciences, led by Doctor Charly (Carl-Georg) Bank, carried out Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys along the Creek on September 28th, October 5th, and 12th, 2012 (Figure 2). The area examined during these visits was 250 feet from the lake shoreline and approximately 30 feet east of the channel in which Farewell Creek flows into the lake. The readings from the GPR allowed for ground penetration to about 1.5 metres down. A magnetometer was used to sample magnetic waves and the readings were taken every half metre, except in the north end of the survey area where the readings were taken every 25 centimetres (Figure 3). GPS was used to record the location of each magnetometer reading.

The results of the 2012 GPR survey were reported to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport but did not yield evidence of Rousseau's habitation. Though no signs were discovered to place the Rousseau cabin along Farewell Creek, the work carried out narrowed down the possible locations for it between Farewell Creek and the eastern boundary of the Municipality of Oshawa. Subsequently, further information came to light on Rousseau's cabin location. The 1793 survey notes of William Hambly mention that the Rousseau cabin stood east of the Wilson house and close to the boundary between the Municipalities of Oshawa and Clarington. This places it near the north end of McLaughlin Bay and south of the former General Motors office headquarters.

The Rousseau Site at Toronto

The Rousseau Site is on the east bank of the Humber River less than a mile upstream from the river mouth where it empties into Lake Ontario. The site contained the house and farm of Rousseau who was living there in 1791, if not earlier. The house is last described in 1801 when it was no longer in use, and a century later another house was built on the site. The opposite bank of the Humber River from the Rousseau Site was once occupied by a Mississauga village. The village is mentioned by David Boyle in the A.A.R.O. of 1888 but it appears that very little examination took place at the time. An archaeological site update by Victor Konrad in 1972 mentions that the village location was destroyed by the construction of the Humber Treatment Plant. A second researcher, Glenn Penoyer, carried out a ground penetrating radar survey in 2002. Due to the high concentration of water in the soil, nothing conclusive was found by the survey.

The Rousseau site is at the start of the Toronto Carrying Place, a major Indigenous transportation route that connects Lake Ontario with Lake Simcoe. From about the 1660s to the 1680s a Seneca village called Teyaiaagon was located about a mile north of the Rousseau Site, likely



Figure 2: Dr. Bank and his crew conducting the GPR survey at Farewell Creek in 2012.



Figure 3: Conducting the magnetometer survey at Farewell Creek in 2012.

placed there to control the route. A habitation had existed at or near the site of Rousseau's house since 1750 when the Troupe de la Marine built a structure in the area which was soon replaced by Fort Rouillé further east on the Lake Ontario shoreline. Historical records show that fur traders had occupied the area since at least 1771. The Rousseau house at the Humber is clearly indicated on maps from 1792, predating the establishment of the town of Toronto by John Graves Simcoe. Although the Rousseau house was documented on old maps and mentioned in the correspondences of Gov. Simcoe and Elizabeth Simcoe, as on the east bank of the Humber River near the start of the Toronto Carrying Place, its precise location was never documented.

For over one hundred years no structures were built on the land near the Rousseau house until sometime between the years 1907 to 1910 when the Apted house was constructed and later the Silver Slipper, a dance hall was constructed there. During the 1940s and 1950s a landfill was added to the area and the hollow north of the Apted house, which was thought to have been Rousseau's orchard, was filled in with rubble from the construction of the Yonge Street subway. The Apted house was demolished by 1942 and the dance hall was destroyed in a fire in 1958. In the 1960s a British Petroleum gas station was built on the site.

The archaeological search for the Rousseau trading house moved into high gear in 1990, when the La Société d'Histoire de Toronto helped to sponsor an archaeological survey and commissioned the surveyor William Daniels to carry out a comprehensive survey to trace the location of the Rousseau house. The archaeological examination was carried out by Ann Balmer of Algonquin Associates in June of 1990. In the area north of where the Apted house once stood a network of eleven test pits at one to fifteen metre intervals and at depths from 30 to 80 cm was put down. Test digging took place on the terrace areas south of the Apted house location and at another terrace where plaques were erected commemorating Rousseau. The survey found evidence of landfill on the site which impeded any evidence of the Rousseau house below (Balmer: 5; 12-14). The landfill along the east bank of the lower Humber River had contracted the edge of the river by a few feet and added several feet of new material on top of the original land surface that had originally been there in Rousseau's time. Anywhere from two feet of fill near the water's edge to about 29 feet of fill further toward the location of where the Apted house and the Silver Slipper had once stood had been added.

Daniels did historical research into the previous surveys of the last two hundred years on the lower Humber and then conducted a survey of his own at the site along the east bank of the Humber River. Daniels relied on the early surveys of 1793 and 1798 to document the precise location the Rousseau homestead, today found north of the Queensway and Gardiner Expressway in Toronto. Daniels was able to identify the location from the Jones and Hambly surveys and plot it on modern municipal maps and thereby pin-point where Rousseau's home originally stood. The Rousseau house, Daniels determined, was immediately north of where the Apted house had stood not far from the east bank of the Humber River. This location today is in the north-west corner of the Petro-Canada gas station. A series of plaques commemorating Rousseau and his family were placed to the southeast of the station on the path leading down to the Humber River. The City of Toronto approved the construction of a gas station on the site, which spurred the group to take the matter to the Ontario Municipal Board. After the Project's request was denied and a Petro Canada station was erected, the focus of the Société switched to supporting the Mississauga land claim in Toronto. A set of plaques was set up near the gas station with several commemorating Jean-Baptiste Rousseau.

The details from the Bouchette survey and subsequent Hambly survey of 1798 suggest that the size of the house was 33 feet by 72 feet (Daniels: 28; 33). The house was on the slope of a hill at the southern terminus of the Toronto Carrying Place. The author Percy Robinson, in his description of the Rousseau homestead mentions that in the 1880s fruit trees, particularly cherry trees reported to have been Rousseau's were still growing at the foot of the nearby hill. Documents show that Jean Baptiste Rousseau employed a worker to tend to his orchard and garden. Up to the late 1950s when the Silver Slipper dance hall existed on this site, a small garden with fruit trees was still present next to the building.

The Beasley Site (Hamilton)

Rousseau and Richard Beasley were business partners and both later became land speculators buying up tracts in what is now Kitchener-Waterloo. The Beasley Site was examined over several years by the

McMaster University Field School beginning in 1992 under the direction of John Triggs. The site is found on the grounds of Dundurn Castle, a historical museum but is located away and down slope from Dundurn Castle. It is located on a raised area about 2.5 metres above Lake Ontario and at the base of the slope of the 25 metre high Burlington Heights. In this location were also several layers of lithic, ceramic, and faunal material suggesting the area was used as a periodic campsite over an extended period of time. In the early historic period the Mississauga family of Wahbanosay is known to have camped at Burlington Bay and traded with Richard Beasley regularly in the spring. Here, according to custom, the wigwams were set close together in a small encampment. This is corroborated by the faunal evidence, which clearly indicates that the Mississauga were living at the landing site in a base camp in the late winter to early spring. The Iroquois are also known to have frequented Burlington Heights. Joseph Brant, the Mohawk warrior, had visited the place as early as the spring of 1779. The route past the Heights was an ancient trail that was in use in the seventeenth century where it appears on the Raffeix map of 1688. A set of trails which formed a communication network stretched from Burlington Heights along the Niagara peninsula to Newark, west to the headwaters of the Thames River, and northeast to Toronto.

Beasley had begun his stay at the Heights by squatting on Mississauga territory, which could not have been possible without their permission. He would have been intimately acquainted with the families at Burlington Heights, including that of chief Wahbunosey, his wife Puhgashkish (sometimes written as Pakakis), daughter Tuhbenahneequay, and son Nawahjegezhegwabe. Like other Mississauga in the area, Wahbunosey hunted in the interior at the headwaters of the Grand River in the winter, accompanied by his family and relatives. The family always returned to Burlington Heights following the winter hunt and then collected the sugar from maple tree sap in the spring. At Beasley's trading house, the Mississauga could trade furs and sugar for iron implements and ornamental goods, such as beads used in decorating clothing. By May they would go salmon fishing to the Credit River and join in the camp gathering with other Mississauga families. Afterwards, they would return to Burlington Heights to plant corn which would be harvested in the late summer while wild rice was collected at Coote's Paradise next to the Burlington Heights. In the fall, they would return to the Credit River to fish.

At Burlington Heights, Beasley had built a shanty, a house, a wharf and a storehouse. Beasley's small cabin and nearby wharf appear in a 1796 sketch by Mrs. Elizabeth Simcoe. Excavations at the site in 1995 and 1997 revealed a late eighteenth century fur trade store containing the presence of silver trade broaches, glass trade beads, musket balls, flints, and thousands of pieces of lead shot (Triggs 1997:76-7; 1998: 91; 93) which would have been used in Beasley's trade with the Mississauga. Additional archaeological evidence shows the site was used as a camp site during the historic period immediately prior to the building of Beasley's structures. There was also a historic structure at the site prior to Beasley's occupation measuring 5 metres in length and contained glass beads and musket parts.

The remains of the dwelling and storehouse comprise a dry-laid rubble wall foundation, traces of a fireplace, a single floorboard and a clay-lined cellar pit measuring about 1.2 m (4 ft) square and about 70 cm (28 in) deep. Artifacts found in the cellar pit fill include glass trade beads, a musket lockplate, and mid-to-late-18th-century ceramics such as white salt-glazed stoneware, "rosso antico," creamware, and large shards of window glass, suggestive of primary deposition. Analysis of artifacts, stratigraphy, and historical documents identifies this structure as Richard Beasley's dwelling constructed sometime around 1785.

Based on other documentary information Beasley's first house would have ceased to be used as a dwelling sometime between 1796 and 1798. An analysis of the stratigraphy and features exposed during the excavation, suggest that this original log house was enlarged and re-used as a storehouse during this period. Rubble wall foundations exposed in 1997 and 2003 provide evidence for a building measuring approximately 30 x 20 ft (9.1 x 6.1 m), the same dimensions as the storehouse first described in 1798. Analysis of stratigraphy from this area indicates that this later and larger structure was built in the same location as the earlier log cabin. Sometime around 1800 Beasley relocated his dwelling on top of Burlington Heights at the present-day Dundurn Castle.

- Grant Karcich

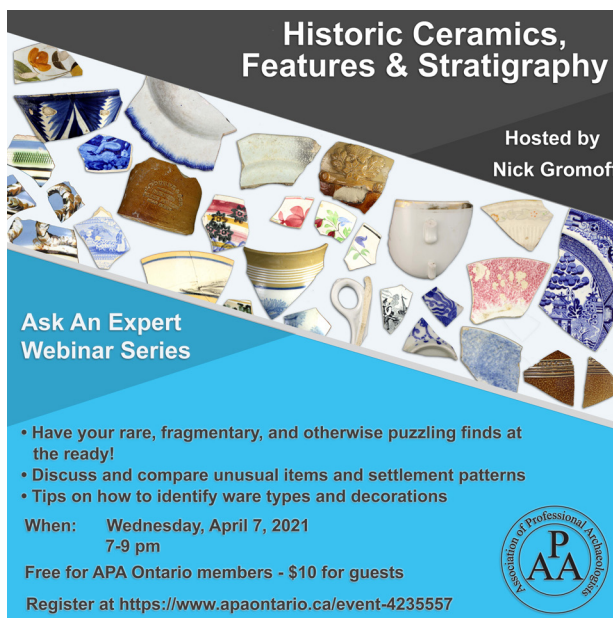
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Ask An Expert Series

The APA Presents a series of online meetings for archaeologists to gather and discuss topics, share insights and interpretations, and learn.

First up in the series is "Historic Ceramics, Features & Stratigraphy" hosted by Nick Gromoff. A 1-hour follow-up session will likely take place with discussion around examples of items that have been requested during the initial April 7th session.



**Historic Ceramics,
Features & Stratigraphy**

Hosted by
Nick Gromoff


**Ask An Expert
Webinar Series**

- Have your rare, fragmentary, and otherwise puzzling finds at the ready!
- Discuss and compare unusual items and settlement patterns
- Tips on how to identify ware types and decorations

When: Wednesday, April 7, 2021
7-9 pm

Free for APA Ontario members - \$10 for guests

Register at <https://www.apaontario.ca/event-423557>



Also stay tuned for upcoming 'Ask An Expert' sessions on tech in the field for mapping and recording, land registry research and tips, and more!

Conference Travel Award

The Conference Travel Award is currently on-hold due to Covid-19 travel and public gatherings restrictions

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

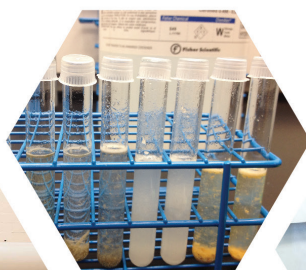
2021 Radiocarbon Date Lottery

The Radiocarbon Date Lottery will next be awarded in the fall of 2021. The deadline to apply is **November 30th, 2021.**

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

A. E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory

Canadian centre for AMS and environmental radionuclide research



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