



# ARCH NOTES

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**The Ontario Archaeological Society**

INC.

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ARCH NOTES

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A NEWBERRY LIBRARY CONFERENCE  
ON THEMES IN  
AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY

February 18, 19 & 20, 1988

During the last decade we have witnessed a quantum leap in the number of books and articles published in American Indian history. Approximately 500 titles now appear each year, but this outpouring of new literature has had a limited impact on our broader understanding of American history. Textbooks mention Indians more frequently, but the experiences of native peoples remain peripheral to the national narrative and their impact on American culture is rarely discussed. In the next several years a series of conferences at the Newberry Library will give teachers a fuller portrait of American Indian life while at the same time offering alternatives to simply "plugging" Indians into existing texts and courses. Specifically, the conferences will focus on interpretive themes in American Indian history, and will examine their potential for both illuminating native experiences and integrating those experiences into our history.

Building on the growing number of

case studies of economic relations between Indians and non-Indians, this first "themes" conference will address Indian economic history. Authors have frequently characterized Indian economic life in the post-contact period in terms of dependency. They argue that native communities have been drawn into relationships which undermine their self-sufficiency and destroy their economic independence. During the conference, scholars of Indian history and members of Indian communities who confront first hand many of the issues under discussion will explore the extent to which Indian economic history has been a struggle to overcome dependency.

The conference is open to the public free of charge. In addition, the D'Arcy McNickle Center will offer a 50% travel and housing subsidy to a number of conference participants.

Information from:

D'Arcy McNickle Center for the  
History of the American Indian  
The Newberry Library  
60 West Walton Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

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### PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

By Christine Caroppo

Hello again! Well, the 14th Annual Symposium hosted by the Ottawa Chapter in October was a great success. Congratulations to the members of the Chapter and especially to those who served on the various committees involved in organizing that event. Well done!

Plans are already afoot for the 1988 symposium which will be held in Toronto. The theme is "Ontario Archaeologists Abroad". It has been many years since we have had a symposium whose theme was not directly concerned with the mainstream of Ontario prehistory. These "eccentric" symposia, "Experimental Archaeology" and "Art and Archaeology", were very successful and extremely well-attended. While it may be argued that this is not the sort of theme with which the Ontario Archaeological Society should deal I think that there are mitigating factors in this instance. The largest of these factors is the fact that less than two weeks after our symposium the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be having their meetings in Toronto, November 3 - 6, 1988. ESAF is a very large organization and I fear that if we attempt to compete with them by having a similar theme we could be in a position of forcing members to decide which of the two symposia they would rather attend. I hope that O.A.S. members will attend ESAF as well as our symposium and that those who wish to report on subjects dealing with Ontario archaeology will take advantage of the potential of a very large audience and submit papers for presentation at the ESAF meeting. The ESAF Programme Chairman is Dr. Dean Knight and Mr. John Reid is in charge of Local Arrangements.

Our Programme Chair is Dr. Elizabeth Graham, a Mayanist with the Royal

Ontario Museum, Department of New World Archaeology. Dr. Graham plans a full Saturday, October 22, 1988, of invited speakers each of whom are based in Ontario but who work abroad. Some of the speakers will attempt to draw conclusions about the human experience in prehistory and, using their results, show similarities or differences with the record in Ontario. Other speakers will compare approaches to the analysis of archaeological material.

There will, of course, be our traditional Sunday morning, October 23rd, Open Session. Any member who wishes to give a paper during that session should contact Robert Burgar, at the Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum, (416) 586-5730.

I think that this will be a most exciting and innovative symposium providing a chance to compare notes with peers working in different areas. There should be something of interest for students, avocationalists, professionals and every group in between. I hope you will support us by planning to attend and marking your calendar now.

As this is my last Communique for 1987 I would like to cast a glance backward and have a look at the year in review. The past year has been punctuated by a number of crises, large and small, and by some achievements for the Society worth remarking on here. Although our publishing programme was severely handicapped by the death of Dr. Richard Johnston early in the year we now have a new editor for Ontario Archaeology, Dr. Peter Reid. We are grateful to Dr. Morgan Tamplin who stepped into the breach and volunteered to take on the task of completing the two volumes Dick was working on before his death, Ontario Archaeology, 46 and Monographs in Ontario Archaeology, 2. We hope to be back on our traditional publishing schedule of two OA's per year as soon

as is humanly possible so we beg you to forward your manuscripts to the editor with all due haste.

The O.A.S. participated in the Ministry of Culture & Communications' review of heritage policy both at the Chapter and Society level. We are promised that we will be part of future heritage policy review proceedings and as always we are open to feedback from the membership on this or any other matter. In other liaison activities the executives of the O.A.S. and the Council for Ontario Archaeology met for discussion during the Symposium. The meeting was very informative and provided the necessary opportunity for our two groups to understand one another's objectives.

In other matters, we introduced the member's lapel pin which was a great hit at the Symposium. It is the O.A.S. logo in gold and white and is about the size of a nickel. Current stocks are rapidly dwindling so contact Charles Garrad and proudly sport your membership in Canada's largest archaeological organization for only \$2.00! In addition to the member's pin we have produced a 25 year pin which will be sent along with a certificate to those special members who have been with us for at least 25 years. This year we were pleased to be able to present eleven of these award pins at the Symposium banquet. At that same event I was honoured to be able to present the Norman J. Emerson Silver Medal to Mrs. Alice Kennedy, widow of the third recipient of the award, the late Clyde C. Kennedy.

At the Annual Business Meeting a motion to increase membership fees for 1988 was approved. This will be the first increase in three years and much needed in order to continue our standard services and to promote new ones such as the Passport to the Past programme launched this year and to help cover the costs of increased communication between Chapters and

the Society in the form of long distance calls and travel expenses. This kind of communication as I mentioned in my last Communique is vital to the continuance and well-being of the Society. Lastly, it was also decided at the Annual Business Meeting that there will be an election for the two Director positions. Ballots are included in this issue. Please read the short statements of the candidates: Ann Balmer, Robert Bugar, Lise Ferguson and Lawrence Jackson, which appear elsewhere in this issue. The other positions are filled by acclamation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of my executive for all their work this year and my thanks go also to the members of all of the Chapter executives for their toil and trouble. I should single out and congratulate the London Chapter and the Toronto Chapter on their tenth and fifth anniversaries, respectively and to point out that a new Chapter joined the fold this year, the Niagara Chapter. Finally, I would like to thank all those in appointed positions; the editor of this newsletter, Michael Kirby, and many other dedicated members who work hard for very little recognition. Grateful thanks are also due to our ever vigilant Administrator, Charles Garrad, who always works above and beyond the call of duty. All of you have made my job a lot easier.

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ARCH NOTES

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CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

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The Thistle Hill Site (AhHf-5)

by Philip Woodley

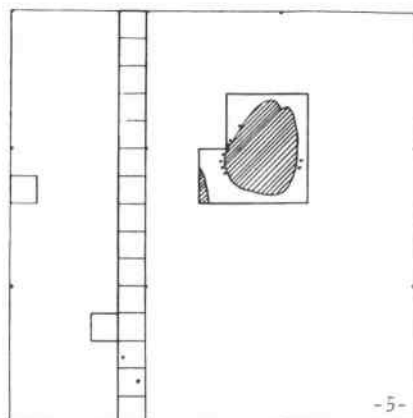
Thistle Hill (AhHf-5) is a Late Archaic site thought to be the first site in Ontario to contain a house structure from this early time period. The site was located while surveying ploughed fields for Dr. Peter Ramsden, McMaster University, in the late Spring of 1987. Permission was obtained to begin testing the site in August of 1987. Testing was conducted from early August until mid-October revealing what has been initially interpreted as a pit house feature in the subsoil.

A north-south transect 1m by 15m was initially excavated through what was thought to be the centre of the site. Topsoil was screened and the subsoil was checked for features. While excavating the east-west transect a large oval-shaped feature was uncovered. The feature is 3.65m by 2.5m and contains a large quantity of chert flakes and charcoal mixed throughout a mottled mixture of humic and some orange-yellow subsoil, with a number of post-moulds situated near its edge. The edge of a second feature consisting of a similar matrix, was found near the first feature. Because of time restrictions the second feature was not uncovered, but there is a possibility it is a second pit house. Two post-moulds were located near the

southern end of the north-south transect, but no cultural feature has yet been associated with them.

A great many flakes were found on the surface during the initial survey, outlining approximately a 15m by 15m area. The topsoil flake distribution along the north-south transect gives a distribution from 47 flakes per m<sup>2</sup> at the north end to 21 flakes per m<sup>2</sup> at the south. The centre of the transect contains 203 flakes per metre square. Topsoil directly above the feature, excavated in 1m squares, contained a flake distribution ranging from 129 in the northeast corner to 864 in the southwest corner. Topsoil from some feature units was excavated in arbitrary 5cm levels, revealing that most flakes are located within the bottom 5cm. For example, unit 508-57 contained 864 flakes throughout the topsoil, with 504 (58.33%) of them in the 20cm - 25cm level immediately above the feature.

There was insufficient time available during the 1987 field season to take the time and care needed to excavate the feature properly, so it was decided to postpone a complete trowel excavation until the summer of 1988. If further examination reveals more information on Late Archaic pit houses, which it appears will be the case, the Thistle Hill site will be the first in Ontario, and possibly the entire northeast, with such detailed structural information.



THISTLE HILL (AHHF-5) SCALE 1:10

- - EXCAVATED UNIT
- ▨ - CULTURAL FEATURE
- - POST MOUND

Announcing The  
1988 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium

## "Ontario Archaeologists Abroad"

October 22 & 23, 1988  
at the Downtown YMCA, 20 Grosvenor St., Toronto  
(Yonge north of College)

Saturday's programme will focus on the experiences of archaeologists who are based in Ontario, but whose research interests take them outside the province to various parts of the world. Though work from many of the world's regions, including the Far East, Middle East, Mediterranean, and Central America, will be represented, the emphasis will be on the nature of archaeological approaches to common problems, and on parallels elsewhere to the native American/Contact experience.

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*CALL FOR PAPERS for the Sunday Morning OPEN SESSION*

*Please contact Robert Burgar, Dept. of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum  
(416) 586-5730, Programme Chair for this session.*

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## E.S.A.F. 1988

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation will meet in Toronto at the Westbury Hotel on November 3 - 6, 1988.

This will be the first time E.S.A.F. has met outside the United States in twenty-eight years. In 1960 the Ontario Archaeological Society was very much involved with that E.S.A.F. meeting and they are hoping that they can count on our membership again to participate.

Dean Knight will be the Program Chair and will be sending out a call for papers, symposium titles and ideas for tours and displays. The Local Arrangement Chair will be John Reid of the University of Toronto.

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND EDUCATION  
CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF  
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND  
SEPTEMBER 18-20, 1987

By Karolyn E. Smardz

The first international conference on Archaeology and Education was held in Southampton, England this September. Sponsored by the Council for British Archaeology, The British Institute of Field Archaeologists, Rescue and the Southern Examining Group, this landmark colloquium was organized by the Archaeology and Education Unit of Southampton University.

Conference participants consisted of some seventy-five professional archaeologists, professors and educational specialists. An intensive three-day programme was made up of talks, workshops and discussion periods.

The introductory address was delivered by John Alexander, former Chairman of the Council for British Archaeology, and was entitled "Archaeology and Education: Where We Stand Now and Some Pointers for the Future". Dealt with in the talk and the following discussion period were such issues as the role of the teacher in introducing archaeology as a classroom subject to primary and secondary school students, and the role of archaeologists in making archaeological subject matter more accessible to both educators and children.

Conference speakers included both educators and practicing archaeologists. Talks covered such topics as "Archaeology in the Primary Sector" (Jake Keen of the Cranbourne County Middle School), "Archaeology and Teacher Training" (Peter Warner, Archaeology Department Head at the Homerton College, Cambridge, College of Teacher Education), and "Butser Ancient Farm: Uses and Abuses by Education?" (Peter Reynolds, Project Director of the Butser Iron Age

Farm). A particularly entertaining talk was given by Alistair Black, the Hampshire County Advisor for Speech and Drama, on the subject of "Drama in Archaeology - Chalk and Cheese?".

Workshops were held on the afternoon of the 19th, and provided participants with the opportunity to visit the Southampton Museum and the salvage excavation of a series of medieval merchants' homes, and to experience the educational programmes offered for schoolchildren at both locations. Other workshop choices included "Archaeology's role in multi-cultural education" and "The Media and Archaeology". The choice of which workshop to attend was a difficult one, as the reader can imagine!

The session on the 20th was set aside for special guest speakers. These included Evert van Ginkel (Holland, special representative from the Council of Europe), Karen Hoffmeyer Novrup (Denmark, Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum) and myself. John Muke of the University of Papua New Guinea was unfortunately unable to attend.

Owing to the special interest of the participants in the development of the Archaeological Resource Centre by the Toronto Board of Education and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, I was invited to present an additional paper entitled "Teaching Archaeologists to Teach" on the 19th, and also a luncheon workshop on student participation in archaeological excavation on the 20th. My main paper preceded the workshop and was entitled "Archaeology in the Toronto School System".

It is quite a task to try and sum up the multiplicity of issues brought up at this important conference. One of the problems facing the British archaeological community is the fact that the present government has very recently initiated a nation-wide core

curriculum for elementary school students. This core curriculum is quite rigid, and there is no place set aside for the teaching of archaeology as an independent discipline. As an outcome of the discussion which followed the final paper, a telegram was forwarded to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher protesting this omission, and suggesting consultation with the Council for British Archaeology's Education Board as a means for correcting this.

Other issues raised included the responsibility of the archaeological community for publishing readable and informative material for teachers to use in schools. A resolution was tabled for later discussion as to how this would be accomplished. The subject of establishing participatory excavation programmes under the auspices of regional and municipal archaeology units was brought up, and the development of such programming (based - in part - on the Toronto model!) was established as a goal of future conference endeavors.

Another important subject of discussion was how archaeological information could serve to reduce the interracial prejudice now being felt in the British school system as a result of a greatly increased immigrant flow in recent years. The focus of the multicultural workshop and subsequent discussions was that archaeology, as a scientific subject which encompasses our entire human heritage, could be presented in a fashion which would point up the irrelevance of racial and national boundaries over the long term.

The final resolution of the Archaeology and Education conference was that an annual colloquium on the subject should be held, and that some sort of international association for the promotion of archaeology and education should be initiated.

All conference papers, workshops and

discussion sessions were taped, and are to be published in book form over the next few months. A copy of this book will then be made available at the Archaeological Resource Centre for consultation by those interested.

In conclusion, I would like to add that it was an honour to have been invited to participate in this important colloquium. Evidently the subject of Archaeology and Education is both a timely one for discussion, and a controversial one in respect to the direction that future endeavors in this area should take. A list of names and addresses of conference participants is being compiled, and will be kept on file at the Resource Centre.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### VOLUNTEER AWARDS NOW THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TWO MINISTRIES

The Volunteer Service Awards and Outstanding Achievement Awards programs have been affected by the recent reorganization of Ontario Government Ministries. The former Ministry of Citizenship and Culture had sole responsibility for the programs, but that Ministry has now been split into two; the Ministry of Citizenship, under Gerry Phillips, Minister, and the Ministry of Culture and Communications under Dr. Lily Munro, Minister. Both Ministries are represented in the program this year, after which it falls under the Ministry of Citizenship.

O.A.S. members will continue to be eligible for recognition under the program for their volunteer endeavours, and Nomination Forms have now been mailed to the Society and Chapters. The deadline for submission of nominations is December 15, 1987.



## HERITAGE POLICY REVIEW

As you know the Ministry of Culture and Communications is engaged in a lengthy review of heritage policy in this province. The cornerstone of phase one of this process was the document "Giving Our Past a Future" which was sent to all O.A.S. members. This document ideally was to have been digested in advance of the public meetings. However, as a result of delays at the Ministry many of you received the document long after the public meeting in your area had taken place. In view of what must have been a colossal expenditure of tax-payer dollars it would have been politic to have been better organized in terms of distribution to, and involvement of, those tax-payers.

In addition to individual members and Chapters who submitted briefs to the Review the O.A.S. Executive submitted the first review which follows. By way of introduction it should be noted that we were advised to confine our remarks to "broad themes" of interest to the heritage community and to address the questions posed at the beginning of the document, "Giving Our Past a Future".

While writing our response we kept these cautions in mind and attempted to synthesize all of the responses which were forwarded to us as well as any verbal comments collected in conversation. The O.A.S. has been promised further opportunity for comment during phase two of the Review. Exact scheduling of phase two has not yet been released.

Following our brief is one by the Ontario Council of Archaeology, and following that, one by the London Chapter of the O.A.S.

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

Brief

with reference to the  
Discussion Paper,

Giving Our Past a Future  
on the

Ontario Heritage Policy Review  
of the Ministry of Citizenship  
and Culture

September 21, 1987

### DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Education and Public Awareness- We believe that the archaeology and the information gleaned by its methods provide an invaluable source of knowledge about our collective cultural history. We feel that archaeology contributes to the quality of life in this province. To become more mainstream concern to the average Ontarian heritage matters, including archaeology, should become a priority issue in the early and ongoing education of children and adults.

We recommend that in order to foster this the educational curricula be adapted to stress our history and cultural heritage and to raise the profile of archaeology as an important part of the heritage community and invaluable to our way of life. We suggest that increased funding be made available, in addition to that required for the above, to allow for workshops, travelling exhibits, local interpretive centres, audio-visual and print media packages and programs and so on, about the archaeology of Ontario to be made. It is important that this funding be available in an on-going fashion in order to permit us to undertake long-term plans with some assurance that there will be long-term sympathy for these concerns from the government.

2. The Ontario Heritage Foundation- We are concerned about the mandate of the Foundation as written and as it is currently being applied. For example, increasing amounts of money are being spent on acquiring areas of natural heritage when this area of concern is not clearly addressed in the mandate. We are concerned that

areas of archaeological heritage be given equal attention and recommend that similar programs of tax relief and stewardship of the properties containing such heritage resources be applied to archaeological sites.

We also recommend that the whole process of licence application be streamlined so that archaeologists are not put in the position of having to enter the field without licences because the Board's meeting schedule is not flexible enough to meet the demand for these licence approvals. We also recommend that the requirement to submit a complete and final report on work carried out under the auspices of and archaeological licence be submitted before another licence is granted be more stringently applied. These reports should be made easily accessible to scholars and a system on-line computer links with regional museums or other centres might be considered. We would be happy to act as such a communication centre.

3. Legislation - While we applaud the establishment of the Ontario Heritage Act and the many good works which have been achieved through its existence and application we believe that after more than 10 years of working with the Act it is now time to consider redesigning parts of it and closing certain loopholes.

We recommend that the Ontario Heritage Act be redesigned to mesh more efficiently with those parts of the following Acts which have a bearing on archaeological matters: the Ontario Cemeteries Act, the Ontario Planning Act, and the Environmental Assessment Act. We also strongly urge that the ministries most prominently involved in activities which threaten archaeological resources, that is the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Transport and Communication establish a regular and ongoing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture so that their

activities can be co-ordinated where appropriate. These ministries should also seek to open and/or strengthen lines of communication with the Federal government to assure that federal lands possessing archaeological resources in the province of Ontario are properly assessed and administered.

4. Artifacts - It is understood at present that artifacts are to be curated and maintained in an accessible fashion in perpetuity by the excavator. This often presents a serious and growing problem for the institution with whom the excavator is affiliated and where no affiliation exists the problem is onerous indeed. The thought that bags and boxes of sensitive archaeological materials are being stored by the hundreds of thousands in locations which may be dangerous to the health of these artifacts (basements) as well as being sometimes difficult to access is a real concern to archaeologists.

We recommend that consideration be given to a series of regional repositories to be either designated or purpose-built to house collections of artifacts and serve as resources centres with perhaps copies of reports submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture as they apply to the geographical region. These centres ideally should include conservation facilities and qualified staff to care for sensitive artifacts. Local museums and like agencies who do not have conservation facilities should also be able to make use of these labs.

5. Hierarchy of Sites - While the thought of placing a system of higher or lower value on something as intrinsically "valuable" as a non-renewable archaeological site seems distasteful it may nevertheless be the most useful one in terms of saving the most archaeological resources as is possible in the reality of the world we live in. Any

ranking of sites has its inherent pitfalls. What, for example, would be the definition of "significant" as opposed to "expendable"? Who shall draw up such criteria? Any hierarchy of importance is based upon the knowledge-base of today and is used to project future needs. Would it not be a grave mistake to label a certain category of sites as "expendable" based on today's assessments only to find ten years down the road that those sites we squandered had become rare or even "extinct"?

We recommend, nevertheless, that the implementation of such a hierarchy of sites be assessed. This system might more easily allow for the appropriate disbursement of funds available for the salvage or long-term protection of sites. This system could be made to function along with the provincial inventory of sites and may somewhat alleviate the current problem of, for example, Borden numbers being applied to both bona fide sites and to isolated clusters or single artifacts. The investigator has no idea which is which in the area of interest until each entry is scrutinized by hand. Indeed, archaeologists are sometimes reluctant to add isolated finds to the provincial inventory because "Bordenization" is the only current method of entry into that list. Potentially important patterns of isolated finds over a larger area may therefore go unrecognized.

6. Municipal vs. Provincial Responsibility - There has been much discussion recently over what seems to be a trend toward passing the mantle of responsibility for archaeology over to the municipality in whose boundaries the archaeological resource is contained. While it can be argued that such management may be more efficient on a local rather than provincial level we must be sure not to enter into such an arrangement in haste. We recommend that the responsibility

for archaeology only be given to those municipalities which demonstrate an abiding and long-term interest in archaeology and which have a sufficient population base to support the financial considerations of such an addition to municipal expenditures. The responsibility for the archaeology of those municipalities which do not meet these requirements should be assumed by the provincial government. Clearly, some sort of matching funds equation would have to be implemented in order to encourage the municipalities to take on the responsibilities in their area. Certain minimum requirements in terms of personnel, budgets space allocation, support services and so on would have to be met by the municipalities. It is possible that certain areas of the province should be maintained by the provincial government, such as northern Ontario, because of the lack of large communities and its scattered population. These municipal archaeologists would have to be answerable to their municipal councils but the councils' actions archaeologically speaking should also be answerable to the provincial government. We also recommend that the LACACs include at least one archaeologist on the board and that they should meet regularly and not at the whim of the municipal council as is the current situation. One last point to ponder is the definition of "municipality" for the purposes of the above discussion. For example, Vaughan is a municipality but it exists within the larger municipality of York. At which of these levels of government should the responsibility for archaeology rest?

#### CONCLUSION:

The Ontario Archaeological Society applauds the initiative of the Government of Ontario and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in undertaking this review. Clearly, it is time to effect major

changes in both legislation and policy in order to properly manage our heritage resources for future generations. We continue to look to the Provincial government for leadership and co-ordination between the many agencies who act on behalf of heritage such as ourselves. The Ontario Archaeological Society stands ready to accept any responsibility necessary to achieve our joint goals in heritage preservation. We are eager to more fully play our role as a partner in heritage with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and look forward to a future enriched by our past.

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Brief to  
Ontario Heritage Policy Review  
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

Prepared by  
Ontario Council of Archaeology  
July 27, 1987

The Ontario Council of Archaeology requests that in the interests of creating an atmosphere conducive to the preservation of our archaeological heritage, the following matters be investigated by the Ontario Heritage Policy Review with a view to making recommendations which are in line with the realities of field archaeology in Ontario.

Item 1: Burials

A recent interpretation of the Cemeteries Act R.S.O. 1980 set out in a letter from the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations dated May 22, 1986, to a Council member states:

"I trust that you or your legal council have advised the owners of the subject land of the potential ramifications which might ensue should a cemetery be found on their land... under the Cemeteries-Act".

This interpretation has been

confirmed by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations in a letter dated May 4, 1987, to the same Council member.

Council Position

The Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations interpretation of the Act effectively terminates prehistoric and historic archaeology in Ontario. This conclusion stems directly from the above ruling because it requires archaeologists to advise the owners of land on which they seek permission to excavate archaeological sites of their responsibility under the Cemeteries Act in the event the archaeologist encounters human remains.

Under the current Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations interpretation, the landowner is required to register the presence of these human burials as a cemetery against his title of the land. This in turn requires the services of an Ontario Land Surveyor to define and sever the area set aside as a cemetery in accordance with the Act. It also requires the owner, or in his default the Municipality, to fence the area designated, to cut the grass and brush, and to prohibit its use for any other purpose. In the event the landowner defaults in this regard the Act stipulates that the municipality must accept this responsibility. At present, there is no certainty that this de facto land expropriation by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations falls within the terms of the Expropriations Act. In any event it is unlikely any landowner would agree to these draconian conditions.

There is another serious consideration quite apart from the above. In the event an archaeologist attempting to comply with the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations interpretation, requests permission from an owner he would be alerting the local farmers of the

potential threat by archaeologists to their land title. When this came to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture's local Agreps it would soon become common knowledge to the Agreps across the province and farmers generally. In that event, no matter how the problem was ultimately reconciled by the Ministry, farmers and other landowners across the province could not but remain reluctant to allow archaeologists on their land, no matter what assurances might be given by the incumbent Government of Ontario. Clearly, this problem must be solved if archaeologists are to avoid alienating the landowners across Ontario.

Hopefully the solution to the problem will be pursued quickly. In the meantime, to avoid bringing archaeological excavations in Ontario to a halt, it is recommended that archaeologists in possession of a licence from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture be advised in writing that they need not take the action imposed upon them by the current interpretation of the Cemeteries Act by officials of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Notwithstanding written assurances by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture dated August 29, 1986 and by the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations dated August 6, 1986, that the Ontario Council of Archaeology would be consulted on this matter the Council has not been approached by either of these Ministries.

Should the Minister of Citizenship and Culture and the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations wish to convene a committee to examine this problem, possibly comprised of senior officials of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, physical anthropologists, representatives of

the Native community, the Ontario Historical Society, and the archaeological community, the Ontario Council of Archaeology would be pleased to participate. Hopefully a decision on this matter will not be reached, let alone implemented without consultation with the Ontario Council of Archaeology.

#### Item 2: Storage and Curation of Archaeological Materials

At present archaeological material and data collected by activities licenced by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture are not housed, documented and curated in a fully acceptable manner. Experience over a long period has demonstrated that the lack of professional curatorial system of handling unknown large volumes of materials cannot but lead to the loss, theft, deterioration of the materials and loss of archaeological context.

#### Council Position

One long term solution would be the designation of a series of institutional repositories which would receive financial support from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. In the meantime it is recommended that suitable institutions (e.g. The Royal Ontario Museum, Museum of Indian Archaeology, Trent University Archaeological Centre and the Archaeological Survey of Canada) be approached to ascertain their willingness to provide this service.

Archaeological licences should stipulate a specific period during which the archaeological material may be held by the licensee for private study. Thereafter this material must be deposited in an appropriate repository where it will be made available to other researchers. Failure to comply would result in legal action to repossess the material and in prosecution. It is not recommended that a new tier

of Ministry of Citizenship and Culture facilities be built and staffed to meet the need to house this archaeological material.

#### Item 3: Grants

At present the Ontario Heritage Foundation process for allocating grant funds to the fiscal years to which they are applied has been inefficient as is exemplified over the period 1983-1987.

At present the schedule by which funds are made available to archaeologists fails to recognize that the archaeological field season in Ontario is determined by both the seasons of the year and the need for lead-time to prepare for the field.

Current funding procedures do not include a reserve to provide timely support for archaeological salvage operations which arise on short notice.

#### Council Position

The Ontario Council of Archaeology recommends that:

- a) a method be developed to permit a more effective and equitable distribution of funds over the period they are to apply;
- b) the Ministry and the Foundation be more sympathetic to meeting the time schedules requested in grant applications, particularly where field and staffing constraints have been demonstrated;
- c) experience has shown clearly the need to develop a procedure to accumulate a non-lapsing reserve fund to meet unforeseen salvage emergencies.

#### Item 4: Licence Reporting

The Ontario Council of Archaeology is encouraged by the Ontario Heritage Foundation study of reporting as a requirement of licencing.

#### Council Position

It is imperative that reports which meet standards set out by the Ontario Heritage Act and the associated regulations be maintained as a prerequisite to licencing. These reports must be made available to reputable archaeologists upon request. Accession lists of the reports on file should be published twice a year and distributed to the archaeological community.

#### Item 5: Licencing

Current Licencing procedures are an improvement over past procedures.

#### Council Position

The Ontario Council of Archaeology recommends that archaeological licences continue to be issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Culture on the advice of the archaeological committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and that the committee continue consultation with Ministry of Citizenship and Culture staff regarding the requirements for licencing set out in the Act. However, it is recommended that policies and procedures be developed to facilitate more expeditions and even-handed decisions by the archaeological committee regarding licencing. A prerequisite to licencing should include the need for unrecognized individuals seeking an archaeological licence to satisfactorily complete a course of training approved by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Archaeological licences should require standardized procedures (e.g. cataloguing, curation, publication, etc.) as a condition of licence.

It is not recommended that the profession become self-licencing.

#### Item 6: Decentralized Archaeological Staff

It is rumoured that a plan has been advanced to the Ministry of

## *heritage policy*

Citizenship and Culture or by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to establish a network of paid personnel to be responsible for conducting archaeology in decentralized regions (e.g. counties, Regional Municipalities). Unfortunately, details regarding numbers, locations, funding, and qualification prerequisites remain a matter of speculation and gossip.

### Council Position

The Ontario Council of Archaeology trusts that a new policy of this significance will not be introduced without full consultation with the discipline. Indeed, this type of fundamental consultation throughout the constituency appears to be the basis for the very review of Heritage policy which is now taking place. It would be a travesty if a major change in archaeological heritage preservation procedures were to take place without prior consultation with the archaeological community.

### Item 7: Access to Reports

In February 1987 the Ontario Heritage Foundation recommended to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture that access to licence reports be granted to recognized archaeologists.

### Council Position

The Ontario Council of Archaeology is not yet aware of Ministry of Citizenship and Culture action regarding this Ontario Heritage Foundation recommendation. This should pose no problem under Ontario Access to Information legislation now in place.

### Item 8: Volunteers in Archaeology

Members of the Ontario Council of Archaeology have demonstrated that a valuable contribution can be made to archaeology by volunteers.

### Council Position

The Ontario Council of Archaeology recommends that funds and qualified supervisory and training staff be provided for the conduct of formal volunteer programs (e.g. Passport to the Past program). It is important to recognize the fact that the credibility of these volunteers and subsequently their works will, to a great extent, be a reflection of the credibility their instructors enjoy in the archaeological community.

### Item 9: Notification of Licences and Grants

Experience has shown that projects are often delayed because of a reliance on using mail to send out notifications of licences and grants.

### Council Position

The Ontario Council of Archaeology recommends that important documents (i.e. licences, notification of grants, grant payments) be shipped by courier.

The Ontario Council of Archaeology also recommends that all Ministry procedures regarding licences and grants be reviewed to ensure that in the future projects which are scheduled to start on, for example, May 1, are properly notified regarding licences and grants by April 1. To facilitate this, it is recommended that new deadlines for submission of licence and grant applications be changed to October 1 of the year preceding the proposed project.

\* \* \* \* \*

Comments on the Heritage Act  
to the Ontario Heritage Policy Review  
from the London Chapter of  
The Ontario Archaeological Society  
Inc.

In your letter requesting written submissions from individuals and groups concerned with Ontario's



Heritage, you asked for discussions to revolve around identified areas of concern, outlined in your working paper submitted to heritage organizations. However, we find this difficult to do, since many of the concerns in the archaeological community stem from specific problems arising out of a substantial change in the very nature of archaeology over the past decade; a change which has moved far ahead of anything outlined for archaeology in the Heritage Act. As such, we find ourselves unable to directly address the motherhood statements in your working paper, but rather we would prefer to address those concerns and thoughts we have on specific aspects of the archaeological component of the Heritage Act, as it relates to our experiences.

Part of our inability to address the more general topics outlined stems from the fact that under the present form of the Heritage Act, archaeology is treated as a distinct and separate part of Ontario's heritage, governed in a different manner than for the rest of those "heritage concerns or sectors" manifested in Ontario. As such, archaeology has been closely monitored and regulated through the Archaeological Unit of the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, both in their head office, and in their five other regional offices throughout the province. Further, unlike other aspects of heritage, archaeology is identified in the Heritage Act as something that needs to be licenced by the government; regulated and defined as a controlled activity. It is perhaps through this licencing aspect of the Heritage Act that one can most clearly see the change in archaeology over the past decade, and the need for the Heritage Act to be modified to better service the archaeological community.

Initially, part of the intent behind the licencing of archaeology was to regulate looting and uncontrolled

archaeological investigation in Ontario. As archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource, there was a definite need to oversee archaeological activities in the province, in order to ensure the maintenance of a functional data base, and to preserve this valuable heritage data on Ontario's Prehistoric and Historic past. While the intent was definitely a step in the right direction, the archaeological component of the Heritage Act has served, in reality, to be little more than a statement of interest in archaeology from the provincial government, regulating only professional and conscientious archaeologists, with little ability to deal with those individuals that choose to opt out of the system, or those who prefer to simply loot sites (albeit with one notable exception from the Hamilton-Brantford area). This is certainly an obvious weakness of the Act, and there is a need for the Act to be strengthened when applied to individuals who violate it.

However, as the licencing system now stands, all individuals wishing to conduct archaeology in a legitimate fashion must follow a rather awkward and lengthy licencing process, required annually, before any archaeological activity can occur. Further, not only is the process generating problems at present, but also, in 1987, "archaeological activity" actually encompasses a wide range of endeavours. Archaeological field work can now include research-oriented projects, mostly from the academic world; consulting archaeology, which has grown in response to archaeological concerns being identified in the latest versions of both the Planning and Environmental Assessment Acts; and conservation archaeology, which can and is conducted by both professional and avocational archaeologists. It is important to note that both the type of archaeology conducted under each of these three categories and



the various individuals doing this work can almost be viewed as different "subsets" of the archaeological community. The needs, concerns, qualifications and abilities for each of these categories are strikingly different, but all three groups must apply for the same type of archaeological licence. This leads to a wide range in the quality of archaeological field work and reporting, with no clear way of determining quality, as it relates to either individual qualifications or type of archaeology conducted. Such an arrangement is worrisome, since the Archaeological Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture uses the existing licencing structure as a means of regulating the archaeological community. This means that Ministry staff members are asked to appraise quality without clear directives from the Act, while still having the potential to seriously impact individual archaeologists. For example, consultant archaeologists apply for "consulting licences", which enable them to bid for work throughout some or all of this province. Getting such a licence also means an individual or institution is placed on a Ministry list of licenced consulting archaeologists, which is sent out to firms needing to hire such services. Simply put, if one isn't on the list, one cannot earn a salary. For those individuals who draw their earnings solely from consultant work, the licencing process is a powerful regulatory system which impacts directly on one's livelihood, even though the process, as it now stands, is faulty.

Perhaps what is needed, besides more clearly defining the licencing process for both applicants and those who are asked to implement it, is a licencing system which identifies different forms or levels of archaeology. For instance, one form of licence could be strictly for conservation activities. This could

be available to most individuals who simply want to conduct limited field surface-survey and/or site monitoring, and the requirements and obligations for receiving such a licence would reflect the limited type of work involved. Reporting could also be straight-forward for this type of licence, providing just the basic information needed (ie. activities conducted, maps of area examined, catalogue and photos of material found). However, if someone wished to conduct more extensive work on a site, such as partial or full excavations, perhaps requirements would include greater qualifications (such as much more experience and training), and responsibilities would include a greater degree of final reporting and site analysis. In many ways, this type of excavation archaeology for research or mitigation purposes could fall under a type of licence similar to that presently being issued (only that requirements should be more clearly defined). Finally, in regard to consultant archaeology, perhaps a third type of licence, specifically for consultant work, could be created, the qualifications and requirements of which reflect the nature of this type of assessment archaeology. This would probably exclude large-scale mitigative excavations however, which should be licenced under the second proposed licence type. By formatting archaeological licences to the different types of archeology in Ontario, the licencing process, and the Heritage Act itself, would tend to look like a more uniform regulatory system, ensuring legal and competent archaeology is being performed and reported on, while still allowing for the diverse range of archaeological research and field work occurring in Ontario. Also, with such a change the Heritage Act will be servicing the needs of the archaeological community, and defining the role the various "sectors" of the archaeological community have in the province.

The consequences and problems of identifying archaeology as a specific and "different" section of Ontario heritage extends beyond the licencing process, however. It has also served to isolate archaeology from the rest of the heritage community, on both the local and provincial levels. This isolation also extends into the Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, with heritage planners being unaware of the needs and value of archaeology, and archaeological unit staff being unaware of other Ministry heritage activities, some of which could or should require an archaeological component. Considering the similar interests and common goals of both the archaeological and historical heritage groups in this province, it has been extremely unfortunate that much of the last decade has been spent in isolation, and only in the last couple of years have representatives of each of these two groups begun the lengthy process of promoting themselves to each other.

A clear example of this problem as the London Chapter has experienced it is in the process of becoming involved in our local LACAC. Slightly over two years ago, members of the London Chapter began promoting archaeological conservation to our city's municipal planning department. During the course of that process, it was suggested to us, and subsequently we decided, to become "part of the system" by applying for institutional representation on the London LACAC. We felt that through this organization we could best convey our concerns to the city's planning department regarding the destruction of archaeological resources through urban development in the city of London. After all, the London LACAC is, in essence, the city's advisory council on matters of heritage. While we had anticipated a rough time trying to convey our concern to city planners, we were surprised at the degree of negative feedback and

opposition we received concerning archaeology. Further, we had difficulty convincing LACAC members that we indeed had a legitimate role to play in LACAC. These individuals confided to us informally that they thought under the Heritage Act, archaeology was not part of a LACAC's heritage mandate, and therefore archaeological representation on LACAC could not be justified, or promoted to the city. Ultimately however, and with a great deal of formal support from the London LACAC, we were able to convince the city that we did indeed have reason to be represented. That even representatives of the local heritage community were difficult to convince that archaeology was a legitimate part of their own heritage concerns, underscored the isolation that presently exists between sectors of the heritage community in Ontario.

Besides giving LACACs a clearer role to follow in the Heritage Act (which directs them to be concerned with all sectors of heritage in their community), the revised Heritage Act should provide vehicles for the dissemination of information between the different sectors of the heritage community. Whether this takes the form of a newsletter from a Ministry heritage coordinator; or something more direct such as a Ministry sponsored annual heritage group executive officers meeting; or something more local such as county, district or regional local heritage group lists, is open to consideration and discussion. What is essential however is for the Heritage Act to recognize the very real need to emphasize communication and cooperation between heritage groups, and between Ministry personnel who manage the various heritage sectors. Co-ordinated heritage activities on the part of local or provincially based heritage groups can provide a greater profile within a given community of local or provincial heritage, concerns and activities, and gives the Ministry of Citizenship

greater profile within a given community of local or provincial heritage, concerns and activities, and gives the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture a greater profile in provincial heritage.

While the London Chapter has many more concerns for Ontario archaeology, such as granting and funding of archaeology; ministerial support for archaeological conservation; promotion of archaeological heritage to Native communities; and accessibility of data; these are all issues that should probably be raised by other interested parties, individuals more familiar with those areas than us. Suffice that our views expressed in this paper are those that we are familiar with on an intimate and everyday basis. We hope your committee will consider our concerns raised here when contemplating the way the Heritage Act will take shape over the next decade.

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14th ANNUAL O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM,  
OTTAWA, October 23-25, 1987.

The 14th annual O.A.S. Symposium has come and gone and the executive and delegates unanimously agreed that it was one of the most successful symposia to date. The Ottawa Chapter was complimented on its excellent organization, choice of facilities and smooth execution of events. The speakers and the high calibre of their presentations attracted over 160 registrants who packed the meeting room to standing-room only capacity. The Display and Book Room was very popular and book sales were brisk. Special mention goes to Irmgard Jannik winner of the door prize - a copy of the Historic Atlas of Canada.

Some of the papers given have started to appear in Society Chapter's

newsletters and some will appear in 1988 issues of Arch Notes. These included:

"Late Glacial Holocene Vegetation of the Ottawa Valley Lake Ontario Region" by T.W. Anderson

"Archaeology of the Southern Rice Lake Basin" by Lawrence Jackson and Heather McKillop

"The Prehistory of St. Lawrence Islands National Park" by J.V. Wright

"Prehistoric Archaeology of the Rideau Lakes Area" by Gordon D. Watson

"Archaeological Research in the Moira River Basin" by Hugh J. Daechsel

"Archaeology at 46N 77W" by Barry M. Mitchell

"The Meath Sites" by Donald Robertson

"Princess Point in Eastern Ontario" by Sheryl A. Smith

"The McKeown Site" by James F. Pendergast

"Epidemic Diseases and 'The Wars of the Iroquois'" by Susan Johnston

"Fort Frontenac in the 17th Century" by Bruce W. Stewart

"Cartographic Evidence for Structural Development: Fort Frontenac 1673-1820" by Susan M. Bazley

"Archaeology at the Entrance of the Rideau Canal" by Suzanne Ploussos

"Nineteenth Century Structures at Newboro on the Rideau Canal" by Steven Mills and Caroline Phillips

"The Martintown Grist Mill" by Robert G. Mayer

"Save Ontario Shipwrecks" by Fred Gregory

"The Adkins Palaeo-Indian Site and Associated Stone Structure" by Michael R. Gramly

"The Walpole Island Archaeological Project" by Nick Adams, and

"The Toronto Harbour as an Area of Faunal Exploitation During the 19th Century" by Peter Hamalainen.

As Banquet Speaker, Dr. J.V. Wright spoke on "The Upper St. Lawrence Drainage in the Prehistory of Eastern North America".

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TORONTO CHAPTER'S MEMBERS' MEETING  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

Reported by Annie Gould

"The Ball Site: An Update" by Dr.  
Dean Knight

Dr. Knight did his B.A. at Beloit College, Wisconsin. He later received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Toronto. He has excavated in Wisconsin and in northern (Cobalt) and southern (the Ball Site, etc.) Ontario. He is currently an Assistant Professor at Wilfrid Laurier University and a member of the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter of the O.A.S.

Dr. Knight updated the Chapter's knowledge of his research at the Ball Site with an introductory talk followed by slides. Dr. Knight became involved in studying the site in 1975 when Wilfrid Laurier University began its field school programme. At that time, many researchers believed Huronia's past was well known. Dr. Knight, however, thought that settlement patterns needed further research because whole villages had been rarely excavated. Since then 90% (including 44 metres in 1987) of the 4 hectare site has been cleared by 350-400 students. Sixty-two structures (which vary in size) oriented NW-SE in rows/blocks inside a palisade (made of 3 to 7 rows of posts) with open area in between have been documented. The exact functions of the open areas and of some of the smaller structures have not been determined. Further studies must be done comparing the artifacts and architecture of different areas of the site. Dr. Knight noted that none of the structures overlapped and only three had been extended. Every third post of the 30,000 posts mapped since 1975 has been cross-sectioned. Wood (usually cedar) was rarely found in the molds and the pieces that were found were rarely burnt. This suggests that the Ball Site villagers

took most of the posts with them when they moved to a new site. The excavations have also documented a line of posts or a "fence" inside the village. Its relationship to the evolution of the village needs further research. Thirteen burials were recorded. They were all in the floors of structures which were unique in some way (longest, smallest, of a different orientation). However, not all of the unique structures had burials in them. Dr. Knight noted that each open area was associated with at least one structure containing a burial. The burials contained both sexes ranging in age from less than six months to fifty years. Ceramics found on the site showed that the villagers had ties with the New York and St. Lawrence Iroquois. The Ball Site was occupied around 1600 A.D. according to ceramic styles and between 1610-20 according to glass trade bead types.

The slides shown by Dr. Knight illustrated the Ball Site's location on a Lake Algonkian beach ridge, eight miles west of Orillia. The Site is on a Mount St. Louis bluff with flowing springs nearby. It has been partly plowed and this is where the field schools have worked. The topsoil is removed and the soil below the plow line is excavated. Each structure is excavated as a unit. Slides of the post molds, features and maps were shown to illustrate the palisade, the central "fence", structures, garbage and storage pits, "oven pits" and burials (which were reinterred on other parts of the site). Some of the ceramics that have been recovered were depicted. These included Oneida and St. Lawrence Iroquois vessels and three possible chalice bottoms. Not many groundstone and chipped stone artifacts were found as opposed to the numbers of projectile points made from brass recycled from trade kettles. Other trade items shown by Dr. Knight included iron axe heads, spear points, chisels, caulking

knives and a French knife handle made of bone which was secured by nails. Bone combs similar to those of the New York Iroquois were also found along with needles, awls and a fish leister. Dr. Knight said that the research done to date on the Ball Site has not allowed him to figure out a way to sample a similar site and still recover an equivalent amount of information that a total excavation would.

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TORONTO CHAPTER MEETING  
October 21, 1987.

Reported by Annie Gould

"The Massawomeck: The Unknown Iroquois" by James F. Pendergast

James F. Pendergast worked for the Canadian Museum of Civilization until 1977. Since then he has been a private scholar studying the St. Lawrence Iroquois. He has received an Honorary Doctorate of Science from McGill University. Last summer he excavated the McKeown Site.

James F. Pendergast's talk was on his tentative hypothesis about a previously unidentified group of Iroquois, the "Massawomeck". He reported that this group was known only from two 17th century second-hand documentary accounts. Pendergast used contemporary maps and reports to note the locations of the group between 1608 and 1637 A.D. Finally, Pendergast showed how the "Massawomek" were involved in the trading of a newly identified species of Whelk (Buccinum laeestomum) which they obtained from one of the Algonkian groups living on Chesapeake Bay. Further research must be done on the distribution of this Whelk species on sites inland from the Bay. Archaeological studies must also be conducted on sites where the "Massawomeck" were reported to have been in order to confirm the documentary record.

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TORONTO CHAPTER CHRISTMAS  
PARTY

ALL OAS MEMBERS WELCOME!

Pot Luck, B.Y.O.B.  
at 723 Manning Ave., Toronto  
(Bloor/Christie Subway)  
DECEMBER 12, 1987 at 7.30  
Details: Jane or Roberta  
(416) 531-0761

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A HISTORY OF CERAMIC TABLEWARE IN  
ONTARIO, 1795-1890:  
HISTORICAL DATE RANGES

By Ian Kenyon

Articles in three issues of the 1985 ARCH NOTES (May/June, Sep/Oct and Nov/Dec) outlined the history of various ceramic tablewares used in Ontario between 1780 and 1890. The data for the articles was derived from Ontario archival documents, particularly those from general stores. This present note will serve to summarize some of the ceramic date range information extracted from these historical records. Since there are chronological gaps in the records, the date range information given below should be considered as provisional rather than definitive.

The historical sources are not individually cited here, although the chief documentary records are referenced in the footnotes of the 1985 ARCH NOTES articles. In all, 86 sets of documents were consulted: general store records (invoices, day books, ledgers, inventories and memoranda); family records (bills of account, household account books); probate inventories (for both private households and stores); newspaper advertisements.

For each basic ceramic type (e.g. blue printed, green edge), a chart was prepared showing the years in which historical records indicate their presence (Figures 1 and 1). The period spanned by this historical material is 1795 to 1890, although there are certain times for which documentation is inadequate: early 1820s, early 1850s, late 1870s, late 1880s. Possibly owing to archival collection policies, it seems more difficult to secure good general store records from the 1870s and 1880s than it does for the 1830s and 1840s. Where records of a type that are likely to include old stock (i.e. inventories), any discrepant terminal dates are discussed in the notes

below.

The charts do not include all ceramic types mentioned in Ontario historical records, especially certain minor varieties (e.g. lustre line and sprig white granite). As well, no data is provided on the graphs for undecorated earthenwares, known in the 19th century as "cream coloured", "C.C.", "plain" or "white". These C.C. wares are mentioned throughout the 1795-1890 period, using similar terminology. The historical records consulted give no clue to the fact that about 1830 the glaze type of C.C. wares changed significantly. Before about 1830, most C.C. wares had a distinctive yellowish tinge, known by ceramicists under the neologism creamware. After about 1830, undecorated tea and dinner wares usually had a nearly clear glaze (whiteware).

Printed Ceramics (Figure 1)

Blue Printed earthenwares were introduced to the British potting industry about 1780. A possible early mention in Ontario records of printed teaware occurs in 1802. The first mention of blue printed plates is 1820. While blue printing continues to the present day, during the 1870s it reached something of a low point.

Willow is the most popular (usually blue) pattern. Although the "standard" Willow pattern is thought to have been developed by Spode about 1790, its first mention in Ontario records is 1833. The earliest indication of willow teaware (as opposed to plates and dishes) is 1883. Blue willow continued to be popular into the 20th century.

Brown Printed, along with green and red printing, is said by Simeon Shaw to have been popularized in the British pottery factories about 1829. The first mention in Ontario is 1832. Brown printing continues in the Ontario records until about 1850,

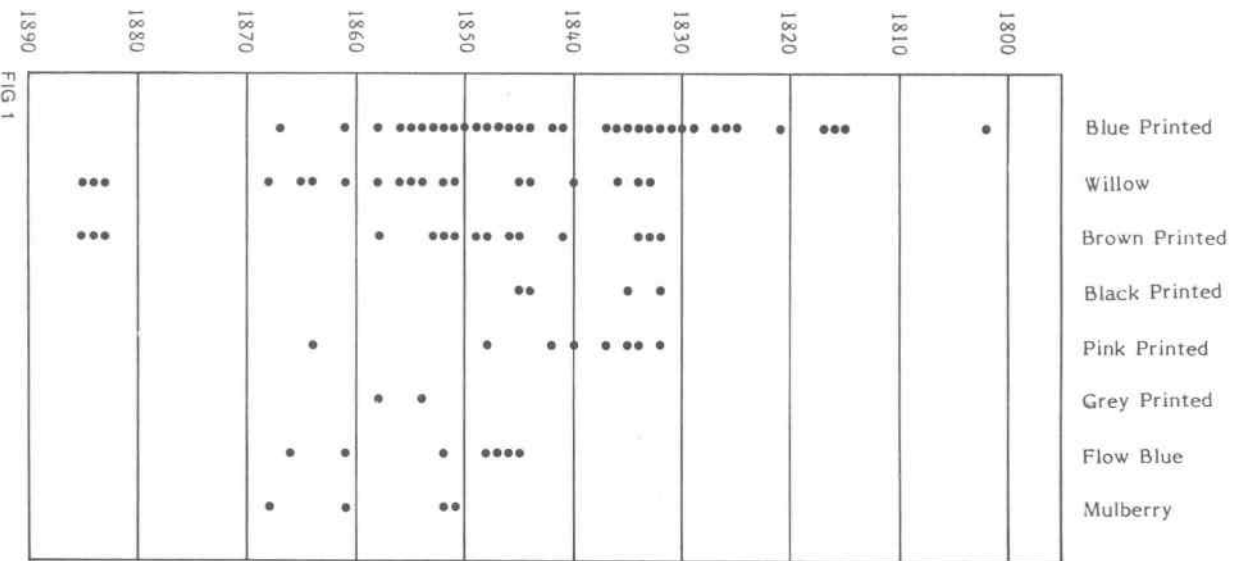


FIG 1

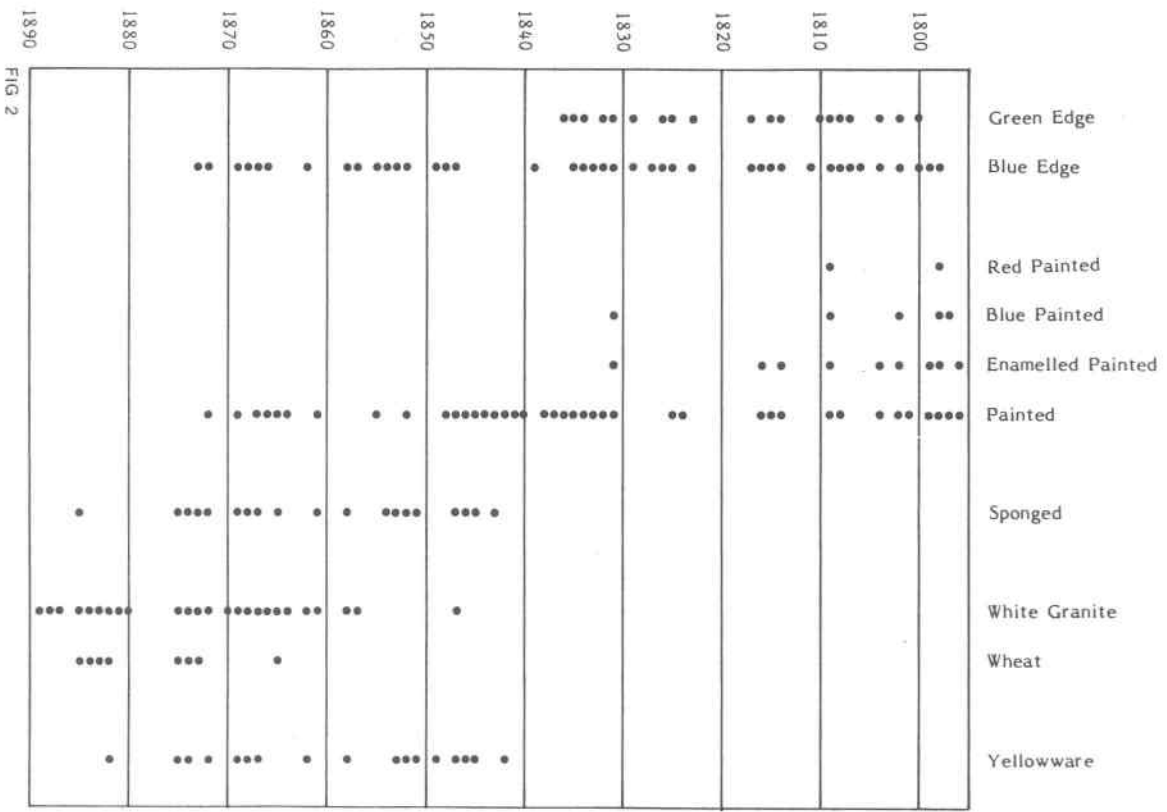


FIG. 2



revived however in the 1880s, where it was often associated with Japanese-inspired designs.

Black Printed is also first mentioned in 1832, but there are no records after 1845.

Pink Printed or red printed is likewise first mentioned in 1832. Aside from an isolated 1864 reference, it does not seem to have been in common use after about 1850.

Grey Printed, also known as "dove", is mentioned in two 1850s documents.

Flow Blue is first recorded in 1845 and last noted in an 1866 invoice. In the 1890s and 1900s flow blue made a revival, where it was used to decorate thin "semi-porcelain" wares of the day.

Mulberry was a type of flowing ware that was printed in a purplish hue. Its first Ontario mention is 1851. The latest date is 1868, but this store inventory may refer to old stock; an earlier record of 1861 is an invoice from a Montreal wholesaler.

#### Other Ceramics (Figure 2)

Green Edge, as blue edge, was introduced by the British potters about 1780, at which time it was usually called "shell edge". Green edge plates and dishes are commonly mentioned in Ontario documents as late as 1836, although the latest invoice from a ceramic wholesale house is 1832.

Blue Edge in the early 19th century was sold in about equal quantities as green edge, although blue edge continued in use for much longer. In Ontario, blue edge is last recorded in 1873.

Red Painted is usually associated with the over-glaze decoration of creamware. This relatively rare type is noted for 1798 and 1809.

Blue Painted teaware (usually on a pearlware body) was sold side-by-side with "enamelled" (multicolour) painted in the early 19th century. The latest mention of blue painted is 1831.

Enamelled Painted is the late 18th and early 19th century term for multicolour painting (usually dominated by the colours brown, blue, and green). Once the new whitewares were introduced about 1830, supplanting pearlwares, the "new" painted teaware featured red, black, blue and green -- and the old blue/enamelled distinction was discontinued. The latest mention of "enamelled" is 1831.

Painted ceramics (usually teaware), in general, are commonly mentioned in Ontario records until 1872.

Sponged teaware is first recorded in 1843; the latest is 1875. There is a mention of sponged bowls in 1885, and bowls are also noted in an 1900 invoice from Tupperville (courtesy of F. Vink).

White Granite, also known as white ironstone or stoneware, is first mentioned in two separate Ontario records in 1847. It continued into the 20th century.

Wheat was the most popular of the white granite patterns. It is thought this pattern was introduced to the British industry by Elsmore and Forster in 1859. Its first mention in Ontario is 1865, and it continued to be available into the early 20th century.

Yellowware, also called "cane coloured", is associated with such kitchenware forms as jugs, bowls, bakers and nappies. The earliest Ontario record is 1842. It is still produced today.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING IN  
ONTARIO: PAPERS OF THE  
LONDON CONFERENCE 1985

Edited by William A. Fox. iii + 114  
Pages, 22 figures.

Reviewed by Susan M. Jamieson

It is with some reluctance that I venture to comment upon Archaeological Consulting in Ontario: Papers of the London Conference 1985, edited by William A. Fox. The volume is, after all, a compilation of papers prepared for oral presentation at the invitation of, and selected for publication by, the provincial archaeological regulatory agency. It incorporates contributions which ostensibly address the issue of performance accountability by government archaeologists and archaeological consultants working in Ontario. With the exception of a single Parks Canada contract to analyze an existing collection, I have never worked as an archaeological consultant in that jurisdiction, nor have I ever been a government archaeologist. I am aware, however, of some of the problems and issues surrounding archaeological resource conservation and that the Ministry of Culture and Communications has significant impact upon the practice of archaeology in the Province of Ontario. Indeed, the collection of papers reviewed here elucidates aspects of cause and effect that are problematical and disturbing not only in terms of what little I do know about consulting archaeology, but in terms of archaeology in general.

The issues raised in this volume are of such importance, theoretically as well as substantively, that they require critical review. Substantively, if the archaeological community ever is to pursue consistent, quality-oriented resource conservation, then the government's approach and policies have to be revised and practitioners need to

reevaluate their performances. Theoretically, insofar as the conference demarcates a gap between policies of expediency and the pursuit of soundly-based research knowledge, then that too is a matter for serious reflection.

It is not my intent to discuss the somewhat variable contents of Archaeological Consulting in Ontario on a paper by paper basis, rather, I shall address specifics of the volume within a broader framework. Essentially, there are four sorts of issues raised in this collection: 1) archaeological consulting as an aspect of government policy, 2) archaeological assessment and mitigation in practice, 3) the increasing role of the public in archaeology, and 4) ethical considerations arising from the previous points. Very few of the papers are likely to become "classics in Ontario archaeology", with the possible exception of a contribution by Michael Spence, who addresses the problems of excavating and analyzing burials.

1) Archaeological Consulting and Government Policy

In the volume's lead paper, Alan Tyyska, Chief Archaeologist for Ontario, makes a number of critical observations which serve as points of departure for other articles in the collection. First, Tyyska notes that the consulting industry in Ontario is "an artifact of government policy" (including environmental regulation, archaeological licensing, and funding patterns), and is strongly affected by that very policy (pg. 6-7). Second, he concedes that "consultants are hired mostly because clients have to", that there have "been fairly typical patterns of resistance to hiring archaeologists to carry out assessments on works of mitigation", and that "both public and private sector clients doubt that the work has any real value, and concern for the 'bottom line' creates a

reluctance to pay for things like artifact analysis" (pg. 5). It logically follows that "the archaeological consulting industry (in Ontario) is not yet lucrative" despite the fact that it is growing and that "the value and quality of the work done by archaeological consultants appears to be subject to the dollars available" (pg. 7, 8).

Contributions by Nick Adams and W. Bruce Stewart confirm the reality of this rather negative scenario in their discussions of negotiations among archaeological consultants, developers, the City of Kingston, and the (then) Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Adams calls for tighter legislation which clearly specifies "where the responsibility for funding lies" and makes it evident that the developer "should pay for the privilege" of site destruction (pg. 71). This is only one aspect of a larger problem, however. What is amply illustrated is a system of government which lacks a clear, overriding commitment to, and mandate for, heritage preservation and conservation: there is no unified or coherent approach to existing legal and policy requirements.

Tyyska's paper further implies that because of this situation, there is considerable room for potential abuse by archaeological consultants. Conventional wisdom indicates it is not likely that licensing will prove a panacea, as it cannot protect against incompetent practices. It can, however, limit the number of legal practitioners and thereby provide some control. William D. Finlayson observes that a Ph.D. in archaeology and the ability to formulate and carry original research through to publication combined with a responsible, professional attitude are crucial to success in the contracting and consulting field (pg. 108). Presumably, these same qualities, which implicitly embrace a particular ethical stance, would tend to counter incompetence and other

abuses. The question then arises, of course, who would be the licensing and peer review body for this group, many of whom perceive the existing archaeological regulatory agency as unethical in its approach to resource conservation and, in turn, are themselves perceived as self-serving.

## 2) Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation in Practice

Temporal and fiscal constraints present the chief obstacles to the practice of archaeological resource assessment and mitigation activities. To a large extent these are a reflection of government policy (as discussed above) combined with a lack of understanding and appreciation for archaeological resource conservation or preservation on the part of public and private sector developers. Paul Lennox, along with Adams and Stewart, addresses the potentially negative affects of these limitations on the practice of archaeological assessment and mitigation.

Lennox additionally takes issue with the common mitigative dismissal of "low visibility" archaeological sites in his empirically-based demonstration that surface artifact recovery rate does not always correlate with site significance. Ian Kenyon and Robert G. Mayer also examine an area in which lack of archaeological knowledge leads to mitigative difficulties: our deficient understanding of historical Eurocanadian sites. In an attempt to educate Ontario archaeologists (who are almost by definition prehistorians), Kenyon presents a compendium on the use of historic documents. This valuable contribution seems out of place in the volume as it departs from the focus of discussion; unfortunately, it is apt to be overlooked in the future.

Archaeological Consulting in Ontario makes it clear that consultants are attempting to reduce financial

pressures on themselves and potentially destructive pressures on heritage resources by promoting the development of archaeological master plans designed, in part, to create both temporal and fiscal lead time. Dana Poulton describes this relatively new approach to municipal development review. Similarly, John Peters and Rob Pihl examine an empirically-based predictive model that they formulated to assist in the assessment of archaeological potential along several proposed Ontario Hydro transmission corridors. Peters states that a single variable - distance to water - can be used to delineate areas of high site potential (pg. 24), a fact concurred with and expanded upon by Pihl, who prefers to use the variables "distance to water" and "water type" in his more recent formulations. Pihl observes that "areas of high and low archaeological potential can be identified (using this model) so that appropriate survey techniques and intervals can be implemented allowing for a cost-effective but thorough assessment" (pg. 39). I have reservations about this construct and the implications of its application, not only in light of Lennox's comments concerning site (in)visibility, but for a number of additional reasons, not the least of which is environmental change. It seems to me that early and special purpose sites have a high probability of exclusion from mitigation if the model is adhered to.

### 3) Increasing Role of the Public in Archaeology

A number of contributors allude to the process of public education on archaeological matters as critical to successful conservation of the resource, but it is Ronald Williamson who most directly addresses the role of the public in contemporary archaeology in Ontario. He concludes that public participation is important but that the "discipline is sometimes undecided about the nature

of that role, especially as it relates to questions of significance and research design" (pg. 88). Nonetheless, Williamson condemns public involvement if non-significant sites are consumed in the process (he does not provide significant criteria; these are addressed by Kenyon), a suitable research design is not followed, or if such involvement is used simply as a means to finance projects.

I disagree that the consumption of non-significant sites (however defined) in this context should be criticized automatically, for it can be argued that these are the best training grounds for the uninitiated. Whether they should be excavated at the expense of more significant or immediately threatened locations, however, is an entirely different matter and one open to considerable debate. Clearly, if the public is involved in excavations operating without a reasonable research design, one should question the competence of the director not only to excavate, but to educate. To do otherwise is irresponsible and unprofessional. The final point raised by Williamson that is discussed here - public involvement as a means of financing research projects - should be taken to heart, unless a policy requiring long-term participation under the direct control and at the discretion of the field director can be embraced. In that instance, the public can actually refine learned excavation techniques and, more importantly, the rationale behind them, thereby producing controlled, usable results and greatly reducing the chance that "pothunters" are being created.

### 4) Ethical Considerations

It is somewhat surprising that most contributors to this volume have skirted ethical issues because they, after all, may be what resource preservation and conservation are all about. I do not mean to imply that I

believe the contributors to be unethical, only that with one notable exception they have failed to deal forcibly with the unifying, if thorny, aspect of professional archaeology.

Michael Spence presents a well-reasoned introduction to the varied and complex issues surrounding unmarked grave investigation, and concludes with a number of valuable and inherently reasonable recommendations to government and consulting archaeologists. Spence makes it obvious that archaeologists excavating human remains have responsibilities to the public as well as responsibilities to the profession, and that these are at times in conflict. His recommendations are designed to eliminate or reduce that conflict.

It is now generally understood that our values influence our research, not only in terms of the questions we posit, but also in terms of the explanations of reality we accept, and how we perceive and relate to reality. Evidently, our ethical and value systems affect our performance as archaeologists. It is time we began to address them in tandem with other aspects of archaeological conservation.

Archaeological Consulting in Ontario represents an initial and commendable step in outlining some of the problems associated with performance accountability in the archaeological consulting industry in Ontario. Although the most problematical issues are seldom discussed overtly, the volume is both of theoretical and substantive interest. At the very least, it documents one aspect of the practice of archaeology in Ontario during 1985, and in so doing provides a frame of reference from which we can "go out and do better".

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEXUS

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\* \* \* \* \*

"FIRST GENERATIONS"  
BY DOUGLAS ROY MATHESON

Publisher: Chronomics, Hamilton  
1986  
Book - \$8.00, Map - \$13.95

Reviewed by John Steckley

"First Generations" is a combination forty-four page booklet and map introducing the reader to Ontario's 'first generations' of peoples, ranging from those living in the prehistoric to those in the early contact and White immigration periods. Accordingly, the booklet is divided into the following sections: "The Archaeological Record" (pp1-9); "Algonquian and Iroquoian--Languages, People and Culture" (pp9-28); "Sacred/Legendary Sites" (pp29-34); "Profiles of Ethno-Cultural Communities" (pp35-42); and "A Word About the Archaeological Record" (pp43-44).

That the writer feels a strong calling to communicate to the general public the much neglected stories of Ontario's early peoples is laudable, as is his sympathetic presentation of archaeological material. However, the quality of the material does not live up to that of the purpose. This can be illustrated with reference to translations of Native names that appear in this work, possibly its greatest weakness.

Matheson is uncritical in his handling of the sources, particularly when linguistic interpretation leans toward the 'romantic'. We find this in his presentation of 'Ontario' as meaning 'beautiful water', rather than the more accurate 'large lake'. The verb -io- usually means 'large', only occasionally signifying 'beautiful' (Potier 1920:396 #27). Native place names typically operate as practical guides to identification, references to subsistence activities, or to real or mythical events of significance. They do not reflect Native perception

of something being a scenic vista, or a 'beautiful water'.

Romanticism also appears in his treatment of the term "Gaigwaahgeh", incorrectly located at Fort Erie. Matheson gives it as meaning "The Place of Hats", claiming that it refers to voyageurs' hats that once floated to the shore after the travellers themselves were attacked by a war party. In an article in Arch Notes (Steckley 1985b:12-13), I translated the Huron cognate, 'Atrakwa,e', as meaning a more prosaic 'at the east'.

Another recurring weakness of the writer is his reliance on the mistaken translations of non-linguists. This is found in his use of the amateur etymology of Rev. A. E. Jones (see Steckley 1986:48 and 1987:29 and 32 for specific examples of criticisms of Jones). Following Father Jones, he presents "Wenro" as meaning "the people of the place of the floating scum" and "Ekaentoton" as "where there are very many things washed up and littering the shore". In the former case Jones identified what seem to have been the right morphemes or meaningful word parts, but mistranslated them. Elsewhere (Steckley 1985a:17) I suggested that Wenro meant 'covered with moss', a possible reference to the Wenro being symbolically 'turtle'. Ekaentoton can best be translated as 'where many poles or sticks stand' (see Potier 1920:437 #76 "8t" and 446 ",aenta").

Matheson also repeats two errors from Heidenreich's early efforts to translate "ondioe" (Snake Island in Lake Simcoe) as "Where One Arrives by Water" and "Haskaont" (Georgina Island) as "The Place Where Meat and Fish Are Stored". The name for Snake Island means 'a point of land in water' (see Steckley 1984:19). While no good translation exists for the name for Georgina Island, I suspect that it is derived from the Huron verb, ",aent" (the name in the

"Description du Pais des Hurons" looking more to me like 'Haskaent' than 'Haskaont') meaning 'to be cast up on shore' (Potier 1920:225).

The most glaring toponymic myth perpetuated by the writer is that of Toronto meaning 'meeting place', a popular myth originated by Henry Scadding, whose knowledge of Native languages was virtually non-existent. Scadding saw a badly copied version of the Huron verb "atonronton", meaning 'to be plenty' (Potier 1920:200 #22) appearing in the writing of Baron Lahontan, and thought he saw 'Toronto'. He had the wrong language (Huron rather than Seneca) and the wrong form (it would have required pronominal prefixes before the initial -t- and -n-'s after all of the -o-'s).

Other errors exist, both in the Iroquoian and the Algonkian language entries in First Generations.

But it is somewhat unfair to blame Matheson for the translation errors in First Generations. Competent analysis of Native place and tribal names is difficult for the non-linguist to find. Canadian books on placenames are uniformly bad on those derived from Native languages (although excellent works such as the "Gazetter of Inuit Place Names of Nunavik" are beginning to appear).

Matheson's problem is a basic one. There is a great need for writers to present to the public good introductory works on our Native heritage, drawing upon information drawn from up-to-date archaeological, linguistic and physical and social anthropological research. Such works require a combination of the presentation skills of a good writer or teacher and the knowledge of one conversant with current scientific information from a breadth of sources. This combination is too rarely found. Without it a book fails. Unfortunately, such is the case with "First Generations".

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*Arch Notes*



APPROACHES TO ALGONQUIAN  
ARCHAEOLOGY

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Conference. Margaret Hanna and Brian Kooymann, editors. The Archaeological Association of the University of Calgary. 1982. 288 pages, with illustrations and maps.

Reviewed by James Molnar

This is the latest, or perhaps just the slowest, volume to appear from the Chacmool conference at Calgary. It is not a general sourcebook on Algonkian archaeology. Rather, most of the papers contained in it constitute a survey of the methods anthropologists use to grapple with ethnicity. The theme of the book revolves around the recognition and definition of prehistoric ethnic status, seen as cultural variation in both time and space. Algonkians, in most cases, are the particular ethnic group in question.

The fourteen papers in this volume are drawn from the six sessions of the 1980 conference. The majority of papers are archaeological, although all of anthropology's four subdisciplines have some representation.

The lead paper by Leigh Syms discusses the possible contributions each subdiscipline can make towards unravelling the problems of ethnicity. She also notes some challenges each must overcome. In the case of archaeology, this includes the need to address the relationship between material culture differences and "ethnic boundary maintenance."

A chronological study by William Noble tries to relate the succession of assemblages from Larder Lake, Ontario to variations in ethnic composition and identity. He notes the difficulty of assessing ethnicity when using a direct historic approach confined within a small region. This

is true even for the relatively recent past, since adequate comparative data is often lacking.

The paper by Martin Magne and R.G. Matson is a statistical analysis of two sets of similar projectile points from the interior of British Columbia. They separate culture areas based on a statistical analysis of point attributes.

K.C.A. Dawson's paper on the Ojibwa works with a number of ceramic assemblages from the later prehistoric and historic periods of Manitoba and Northern Ontario. He treats each Middle and Late Woodland ceramic tradition as an indicator of a specific ethnic identity. This is used as a basis to measure ethnic composition within the study region to show a long term wide ranging occupation by Ojibwa peoples. Unfortunately, due the magnitude of this problem, such a simplified approach to ethnic identity and interaction cannot be reliable.

Scott Hamilton's work concerns the Blackduck culture. He evaluates the effects of a difference of environment, and thus subsistence orientation, between two sites with Blackduck ceramics. He suggests the initiation of bison hunting by Blackduck peoples upon their movement from the boreal forest to the aspen parkland of Manitoba.

Patricia Allen's paper develops a chronology for a multi-occupation New Brunswick site. She tries to get a grip on the ethnic identity of the site's prehistoric inhabitants, but as was the case with Noble, there are few local sites which Allen can use in comparison.

Pauline Seeber updates Siebert's Algonkian homeland theory, adding new linguistic reconstructions and archaeological data. She relates the speakers of Proto-Algonquian to the archaeological Laurel culture and later to Point Peninsula.



Edward and Mary Black Rogers' contribution is an ethnohistoric study dealing with the origin of the Cranes from a patriarch, who lived at the end of the 18th century, to an historically known Indian band in Northern Ontario. Such work can be used by archaeologists to develop models of ethnic origin, development, and diversity.

Paul Proulx's paper is a linguistic prehistory of the Algonkian languages, placing each developing language in space according to its linguistic relationship to its sister languages. He also incorporates the appearance of Iroquoian speakers and their effect upon neighbouring Algonkian languages.

David Pokotylo re-examines J.V. Wright's Shield Archaic with a multivariate analysis of Wright's published tool assemblages. He finds a rough correlation between certain tool classes and sites that suggests a functional difference between these sites.

R. G. Matson appears again with a comparison of adjacent culture histories in order to isolate changes in the artefact assemblages indicative of ethnic change. In this way, he can show an Athabaskan immigration by a break in one of the cultural sequences, which up to that point in time were otherwise similar. This resulting culture pattern corresponds to the distribution of ethnic groups at the time of European contact.

Next is a history by Nancy Lurie of the termination of the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin by the U.S. government. She describes the fight for its reinstatement by the Menominee--a modern study of ethnicity and the struggle to preserve it.

Charles Bishop, using an ethnohistoric database, argues against Dawson's interpretation of

the Ojibwa discussed above. Here, he is primarily using archival accounts from European trading post operators. His hypothesis is that the present distribution of the Ojibwa is due to an expansion as a result of the fur trade. Original Ojibwa territory was the area north of Lake Huron and east of Lake Superior. To west of Superior, Bishop holds, the land was inhabited by Assinibione people who were later displaced by the Ojibwa. Unfortunately, as the papers in this volume are seven years old, we have no idea of any further exchange between Dawson and Bishop on this matter.

Finally, Norman Williamson presents a collection of worked glass artifacts from historic Manitoba sites and a discussion of their validity as products of intentional use.

In conclusion, although the recognition of prehistoric ethnic status is a difficult problem to solve, papers in this volume show that it can be done. The mix of approaches presented and the contribution each can make attest to this. This volume is recommended for all, not just Algonkianists, who are interested in defining prehistoric ethnicity.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ARCH NOTES

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or of the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I am writing to offer a correction to an item in ARCH NOTES 87-5 in the report on Martin Cooper's talk "The Neutrals of the Niagara Peninsula", pp. 26-27.

There is a mistake in the spelling of the late Dr. Marian E. White's name, which I see repeated in many places. I was a graduate student under Dr. White at the State University of New York at Buffalo from the time of my arrival there in August, 1971 through the day of her death, nearly 12 years ago on October 31, 1975. I saw Dr. White sign her name many times and now possess the stamp she used to sign her name as well. She spelled her first name with an "a" and not an "o"; Marian, not Marion.

This error even appears on some of her publications. I know it may seem a small mistake to call to your attention, but archaeology depends upon accurate observations and references; neither does anyone like to see their name spelled incorrectly. Dr. White was one of the finest archaeologists I have had the good fortune to work with. She had many friends and associates on both sides of the Canada-United States border. When we remember her work it would be well to spell her name correctly. I hope you will print a correction in the next ARCH NOTES.

Sincerely,

Neal Trubowitz, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor

\* \* \* \* \*

ARCHAEOLOGISTS UNEARTH THE  
POLISH BOOMERANG

From The Globe and Mail  
October 2, 1987

Another cherished assumption falls victim to modern science: the boomerang may have been invented in Poland.

What is thought to be the world's oldest known boomerang has been found in a Polish cave, but scientists are not about to throw the 23,000-year-old artifact to see whether it comes back.

The cave, at Oblazowa Park in southern Poland, also contained a human thumb bone and the teeth and bones of a variety of amphibians, birds, reptiles and mammals.

The cave may have been a temporary home for migratory inhabitants of central Europe in paleolithic times, three Polish researchers say in the new issue of the British journal, Nature.

The 0.6-metre-long device, made from a mammoth's tusk, is considered a boomerang because of its shape, rather than any evidence of its ability to return to the thrower.

Returning ability may be affected by flaws in manufacture or by later damage, and is "impossible to verify in an archaeological specimen," say researchers Paul Valde-Nowak, Adam Nadochowski and Mieczyslaw Wolsan.

Their article suggests that the best way to find out whether it is a true boomerang would be an experiment with a replica.

Boomerangs and killing sticks have been found on five continents. Some cave paintings in North Africa dating to perhaps 7,000 B.C. are thought to depict boomerang-like objects, the article says. The oldest boomerangs found in Australia may be 10,000 years old.

The Polish discovery is "the oldest definite find of this kind of weapon."

OLD INDIAN MAP HAS  
'IMMENSE HISTORICAL VALUE,'  
EXPERT SAYS

From The Globe and Mail  
November 12, 1987

A 350-year-old map with a mysterious past is giving historians, archeologists and geographers a unique glimpse of Eastern Canadian history.

The Taunton map, which was found in an archive in 1977, is the only surviving map that was drawn with an Indian concept of geography, John Steckley, an expert on native languages, says.

Mr. Steckley, a teacher at Toronto's Humber College, said the map was drawn with a distinctly Huron view of Ontario and parts of Quebec and New York State.

He said the map is the only surviving document showing the tribes that lived in Eastern Canada that were dispersed by the Iroquois in the 1640s.

The map details the Iroquois country south of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River when the first white explorers, traders and priests arrived. It is also the first map to show all five of the Great Lakes, although the cartographer greatly underestimated the size of Lake Michigan, and the extent and shapes of the rest of the Upper Lakes were unclear to him.

The map was found by Conrad Heidenreich, a University of Toronto historical geographer, while researching documents for a section of the Historical Atlas of Canada. The document was unsigned and undated. A copy of the map is in the public archives in Ottawa, but the original remains in the Royal Navy archives in Taunton, England.

"As soon as I found it, I realized

the significance of it," Mr. Heidenreich said. "First, it is the only known map that depicts the native groups of Eastern Canada prior to the Iroquois wars of the 1640s.

"When those wars ended, the Algonquin tribes of the Ottawa Valley and the agricultural people in Ontario had been dispersed. Southern Ontario, all the way to Sault Ste. Marie, was empty."

Mr. Heidenreich said one mystery, how the map came to be in England, has been solved. Modern Jesuit scholars say John Montresor, a Royal Navy engineer, was quartered in the Jesuit archives in Quebec after the fall of the city to Major-General James Wolfe's army in 1759.

"Montresor, like other collectors and conquerors, helped himself to what he liked. Part of his collection eventually ended up in the Royal Navy archives," Mr. Heidenreich said.

Mr. Steckley, an expert on the Huron language, said the map is of "immense historical value" because the names of places and Indian tribes were written in Huron, allowing historians to determine trade routes and native concepts of geography. The map was drawn on a piece of deer hide.

Mr. Heidenreich said debate now revolves around the question of who drew the map and when it was finished.

He said he believes the map was drawn in 1641, using information from three sources: a map by the explorer Samuel Champlain, which survives; a lost map by a Jesuit priest of the Huron view of their country and neighbouring tribes, and a description of the Iroquois country from two French prisoners freed by the Iroquois in 1641.

He said scholars are still debating whether it was drawn by a surveyor or a Jesuit priest, who both lived at

Quebec City in the 1640s.

Soon after the map was finished, the Iroquois confederacy struck at the native groups of Ontario, destroying the Huron, Petun, Neutral, Erie and Algonquin tribes and leaving Southern and Central Ontario almost empty for more than a century.

"It was a very bloody, very turbulent period of history. We are very fortunate to have this snapshot of what Ontario was like before the Iroquois holocaust," Mr. Heidenreich said.

#### DINOSAURS' MIGRATION IN DOUBT

From The Globe and Mail  
October, 1987

East apparently did not mix with West when dinosaurs walked the earth.

Evidence collected during a recently completed Canadian-Chinese fossil expedition in northern China seems to scotch theories that herds of migrating Asian and North American dinosaurs mingled annually in Arctic feeding grounds.

The migrating dinosaur theory had envisioned herds of up to 10,000 dinosaurs moving back and forth on a land bridge across what is now the Bering Strait. Paleontologists suggested that these animals gathered in the 24-hour sunlight of Arctic summers and separated during winter.

Reached by telephone in Beijing, Dale Russell, a curator with the Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa and one of the leading proponents of the migration theory, said: "I was stunned by how different the environment was in central Asia."

While Alberta dinosaurs were browsing more than 80 million years ago at the lush edges of a large inland sea, their Chinese cousins seemed to have adapted tens of millions of years

earlier to semi-deserts and brackish inland lakes, he said.

This, and the gross physiological differences between Asian and Canadian species, made it unlikely that they regularly came together, Dr. Russell now believes.

The two-month expedition found the bones of a relative of the brontosaurus, which was 25 to 30 metres long and weighed perhaps 30 tonnes. However, unlike North American dinosaurs of its type, it had neck ribs 3.6 metres long.

Canadian scientists were amazed by the immensity of the unexplored Chinese fossil deposits their expedition revealed.

The expedition, the first visit by a Western fossil-collecting team to the Gobi desert in more than 50 years, also had to contend with a variety of strange climatic and geological conditions in the desolate Junggar Basin.

Not only was the 40-member team hit by intense heat, dust storms and blizzards in quick succession, but the rocks in which the dinosaur bones were embedded proved extremely hard.

To get the fossils out, the scientists were forced to use dynamite. Besides loosening the dinosaur bones, the jolt threw up the skeletal remains of other animals at the site.

"It rained turtles from one blast," said Dr. Russell.

The expedition, which is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, the Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology, the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the Edmonton-based Ex Terra Foundation, plans to go back to China and Inner Mongolia in 1988 and 1989.

from the o a s office ...

## MINISTRY NOTES

Well, it's that time of year again folks. Licence renewal time! You will note that the expiry date on your current licence is December 31, 1987. In order to keep your licence current for 1988, you must apply for a renewal before it expires.

Please remember, however, that outstanding licence reports are due before a renewal can be considered. Under the new procedures announced in the spring of 1987, the new definition for "outstanding" means all licence reports for work conducted in 1986 or earlier. Your 1987 licence reports are due by December 1988. The Ministry and the Ontario Heritage Foundation have implemented this new procedure to facilitate early processing of licences. The logic follows that while you are completing quality reports on 1987's work, we can be processing your licence for 1988. The new procedure worked very well this spring with licences being issued in record time!

Have you forgotten about the AARO abstract? At press time, only a few abstracts had been received. In order for us to meet the goal of an early spring publication, we need your co-operation. If you have misplaced the guidelines sent to all licensees in September, please contact a Ministry office or call the Data Co-ordinator, Kathy Dandy, in Toronto.

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FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

### Heritage Showcase

On Saturday, February 6, 1988, our sister Society, Ontario Historical Society, will sponsor "heritage showcases" simultaneously in fourteen Ontario communities. In five of those communities, London, St. Catharines, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Windsor, there are OAS Chapters.

OAS Chapters and other local heritage organizations may have a display space and table free to promote themselves.

### Twenty-Five-Year Members Recognized

At the Society's 1987 Banquet, eleven members were recognized for having held OAS membership for twenty-five years. Their names were read to the assembly, and it was reported by President Christine L. Caroppo that these members will receive a scroll and special lapel-pin or brooch, as they wish. One of the members so honored, Dr. J. V. Wright, happened to be the Banquet Speaker, and he was presented with his scroll and pin on the spot. The remainder can expect to hear from the Society shortly. The honour-roll of Twenty-Five-Year members now comprises the following names:

Dr. Jim Anderson	J. R. Murray
Corbett	Kenneth
Dawson	
Helen Devereux	Bill Donaldson
Eilene Harris	Paul F. Karrow
Lorna Proctor	
Dr. Peter G. Ramsden	
William Rennison	
Dr. James V. Wright	

### 1987 Anniversary of AAROS

The first AARO (Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario), was published in 1887, one hundred years ago, as the result of the first Ontario government funding of archaeology in the Province. The AARO series ran to 1928. No overall Contents list or Index to the series has been published. The lack of any Research Guide to the AAROs is a detriment to the series and a handicap to modern researchers, but the reason for the lack is clear. The mass of detail contained in the AAROs prohibits the practicality of a detailed cross-referenced Index, as such a document would probably be larger than the AAROs themselves! As reported by Dr.

Morgan Tamplin (AN87-3:22) a Research Guide to the AAROs has now been compiled using a number of different lists and approaches as a practical compromise between the extremes of a detailed Index, and no Index at all. The related Township Reports by A. F. Hunter will be included. An application has been made to the Ontario Heritage Foundation to fund the proposed publication through the OAS as a suitable commemoration of the centennial anniversary. It is intended that a free copy will be available to every OAS member requiring one. At the moment the Society is awaiting official word, but you will find a form enclosed in this issue of AN for you to register for your free copy of "RESEARCH GUIDE TO THE AAROs". Please complete and return the form and the Society will respond in due course.

The OHF intends to republish the entire AARO series on microfiche, and it is probable that selected Ontario institutions may receive free copies. The opportunity to obtain a set by purchase may be offered to Institutions outside the Province, and possibly to individuals.

#### Lapel Pins Introduced

The Society has now made available a very attractive gold and white lapel pin or brooch showing the Society's crest with "The Ontario Archaeological Society" wrapped around. These are 3/4" in diameter, and are available with two optional fasteners, the single pin and grip, or safety-pin style. The pins were formally launched at the recent Symposium and were an instant success. part of the reason for their popularity has to be the low price - \$2! (\$3 by mail, postage-paid).

#### OAS Membership Fees

Fees for 1988 Membership (see the transcript of the Annual Business Meeting of the Society in this issue

of Arch Notes) are as follows:

Individual Member	\$20
Family Member	\$25
Institutional Member	\$30
Life Member	\$320

For many of you these fees are due on January 1, 1988. Please make use of the renewal form supplied with this issue of Arch Notes.

#### **PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST AGENCIES WANTED**

Agencies wishing to be appointed under the Passport-to-the-Past program should apply without delay, so that their appointment and authorising stamp can be ready by the opening of the 1988 season. How's that for pushing winter out of the way! Contact either Bill Fox at the Ministry of Culture and Communications, or the OAS office.

#### **PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST VOLUNTEERS - WE ARE READY FOR YOU!**

Passport and volunteer applications will be accepted throughout the winter. Passport opportunities will be available in the form of volunteer attendance at workshops provided by Chapters. The Waiver forms submitted by volunteers should be dated to read '1988'. So get this paperwork done in the off-season. Don't wait until Spring.

#### **BELIZE AND BEYOND TRIP UPDATE**

As reported earlier, the first of the two trips is full but there is space available on the second trip for a few more people.

Participants will receive a letter in December confirming their reservations and arrangements.

#### **SEASONS'S GREETINGS**

This is the last issue of AN for 1987, and time to wish all members everywhere all the joys of the Christmas Season and a rewarding and productive year to come.



PASSPORT TO THE PAST  
Dr. Lily Munro, Minister  
of Culture and Communica-  
tions, receives her  
Passport from O.A.S.  
President Christine  
Caroppo at the legislat-  
ive buildings, Queen's  
Park. Dr. Munro has  
already qualified for  
one stamp in her Passport  
-- she spent some time  
trowelling at the  
Thornton Blackwell site  
in 1985!

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING  
OTTAWA, OCTOBER 24, 1987

The Annual Business Meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 25, 1987 at the Skyline Hotel, 101 Lyon Street, Ottawa. Thirty-seven members were in attendance.

Ms. Christine L. Caroppo, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

1. Minutes of the 1987 Annual Business Meeting were presented.

2. Ms. Caroppo welcomed and thanked all those members who attended and called the meeting to order. She noted that the average attendance at these meetings is only five percent, therefore this makes the decisions for all members. The president introduced the current executive and the Society administrator: Treasurer - Michael Kirby, Secretary - Marjorie Tuck, Directors - Norma Knowlton, Robert Bugar, Administrator - Charles Garrad.

3. Business arising from 1986 meeting.

1. T. Stapells asked for the status of the advocacy manual. He noted that a motion had been made and passed and funding allocated for this project which had been suggested and was to be undertaken by Dr. Mima Kapches. C. Caroppo reported that Dr. Kapches, who had lost her support members and been unable to complete the project, was still committed to it. Therefore, the Executive had decided to continue the project for 1988, with a further reassessment later in the year.

4. Reports of the Officers.  
President: C. Caroppo gave a brief outline of Society activities. Membership is now 751, how-

ever, several institutional memberships have been lost due to the delay in publications because of the death of Dr. R. Johnston. It is hoped to recover these when publications are back on schedule. The Society offered a special publication for sale which is an inventory by C. Junker-Andersen of the faunal reports available in the Faunal Osteology Lab., University of Toronto. This is selling quite well. The Passport to the Past program was briefly outlined. The program's computerized list of volunteers and user agencies will assist in continuing the Society's role in such liaison. The Society will still function as an information source for members not enrolled in the program. The Society now offers OAS pins for general members as well as a twenty-five year recognition pin program, ten of which will be presented at the banquet along with a certificate. Nominations for the MCC Volunteer Awards program will again be made. The possibility of a plaquing program was investigated due to an interest expressed in plaquing the Mackenzie-Woodbridge site. Costs have proved this prohibitive for the present. The OAS Awards Fund is growing; awards will be made when the fund is sufficiently large. The first Ridley Certificate was produced and presented to its first recipient, Dr. Ron Mason. The Society has been advised that it is eligible and has applied for an endowment for Ontario Archaeology. Because of good fiscal management, the Society has the necessary matching funds. Successful applications have also been made for grants from MCC and SSHRC (for OA).



The Society had a successful bus trip in August to Petunia and the Beaver Valley. The 1988 trip, Belize and Beyond, is almost fully booked. The President indicated that her special interest has been in the advancement of better communications to the public and to Chapters. In this regard, the Society has been represented at the Ontario Heritage Review Committee and the Humber River Symposium. She has spoken at the Windsor Chapter monthly meeting.

Secretary: Marjorie Tuck noted that essentially her reports are given every month as the Executive minutes represent her view of the proceedings, usually without much objection from the Executive. She promoted volunteerism as an Executive member and thanked the members for giving her such opportunity.

Treasurer: Michael Kirby presented the financial statement as of October 21, 1987. Anticipated revenues for the year are \$68,980, expenses are \$67,380, with a final credit balance of \$1,600. Mike emphasized that the member to taxpayer dollar ratio is only one to three.

Directors: Robert Burgar. His task have been to respond to concerns of the membership. Letters have been sent to various organizations and levels of government to lobby on behalf of the Society. He investigated costs and procedures for a plaquing program. He also attended functions such as the Humber River Symposium.

Norma Knowlton. Norma mentioned that all executive members contribute their voice and opinions. Her project is to produce a policy manual. This has involved researching thirty-six years of executive and general minutes to discover what has been done and why and how the Constitution has

been interpreted. The research is almost completed but as Norma is resigning at year end, the project will have to be handed on. It is hoped that the manual will streamline the operation of the Society.

Administrator: The work of the Society continues to grow and become more complex. Membership and the number of programs now in effect to serve the Society are at an all-time high. However, Charles Garrad indicated that his usual speedy response time continues as does generally the same level of service. The Society is looking for office space as it has been unable to find space in a heritage building that is not cost prohibitive. Any assistance and volunteers are welcome.

#### 5. Report of Committees.

1. Arch Notes. Mike Kirby reported that this is now computerized. A complete ten year set of the newsletter is available for \$79.99. He noted that new blood is needed and that he is giving a two year notice as he will be resigning with #100.

2. Ontario Archaeology. The death of the editor, Dr. Richard Johnston, was a great loss, both personally and professionally. Dr. Morgan Tamplin is interim editor for #46. Dr. Peter Reid has been appointed the new editor as of #47. He announced that this issue is underway, but manuscripts are needed. He has five in the works, one of which has been passed by the reviewer and returned to the author for revision. Some manuscripts have been received at the Symposium along with undertakings for others. Reviewers are needed. Good quality dot matrix manuscripts are acceptable. He had no date for #47, manuscripts are the main factor.

3. Monographs in Ontario. Dr. Morgan Tamplin is editor for #2, which has been mailed.

4. Computer. Thanks to a grant

from MCC, the computer was acquired in May. M. Kirby noted that as well as handling Arch Notes, it is capable of doing Chapter accounting if requested. IBM compatible disks are acceptable for Arch Notes. The membership list will be on the data base. A telephone line and modem will be installed in the future.

5. Advocacy Manual. Addressed above.

6. 1987 Symposium. Dr. Steven Cumbaa gave an interim update. Registration was 160 and he thanked all the participants and volunteers.

6. Reports of Chapters.

Chapter reports, requested in a one page written format for the first time this year, were presented at the Presidents' meeting Friday evening. They will be available with the minutes of that meeting. Chapter presidents or their representatives were introduced: Grand River/Waterloo - Ken Oldridge (Pres.), Ottawa - Dr. Steven Cumbaa (Pres.), Thunder Bay - Linda Larcombe (Rep.), Toronto-Dena Doroszenko (Pres.), Windsor-Rosemarie Denunzio (Pres.). Ottawa Chapter is compiling a series of notes for help in future Symposium planning based on their experience. London celebrated its tenth anniversary as a chapter and Windsor will be celebrating its tenth year in 1988.

7. Nominating Committee.

The committee (Dr. M. Kapches, G. Shepherd) report was given by C. Garrad. A full slate of officers was presented for 1988: President - C. Caroppo, Treasurer - M. Kirby, Secretary - M. Tuck, Directors (2 to be elected) - R. Burgar, L. Jackson, A. Balmer, L. Ferguson. Nominations from the floor were requested and none being received, the nominations were declared closed. Ballots for a mail-in vote and platform statements from

the candidates for the director's position will be in Arch Notes.

8. New Business.

1. 1988 Fee Increase. M. Kirby spoke to the proposed fee increase which is needed because of inflation, increased costs and a need to be more financially independent. Projected costs involve rental of office space and a telephone listing to promote Society growth. A review of the past ten years fees indicate an average eleven percent increase. No special membership categories are being created.

MOTION: I MOVE THEREFORE THAT FEES

FOR 1988 BE: INDIVIDUAL \$20, FAMILY \$25, INSTITUTIONAL \$30 (NO INCREASE FOR 1988), LIFE \$320.  
M. Kirby/K. Oldridge  
PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

2. 1988 Symposium. Dr. Elizabeth Graham is Chairman for the Symposium which will be held in Toronto, October 22 and 23, at the new YMCA, 20 Grosvenor Street. As ESAF will be held in Toronto only two weeks after this, it was decided that a special topic was needed. Therefore, the symposium will focus on Ontario archaeologists abroad, those from Ontario who work elsewhere. Invited speakers will be scheduled on Saturday, speaking to general themes which relate to similar cultures in Ontario. This should be attractive to the general public, not just to the converted. There will be an open session Sunday morning.

8. Other New Business.

1. L. Larcombe requested that a copy of the Society brief presented to the Ontario Heritage Review Committee be made available. This will be printed in Arch Notes. She also noted that guidelines for chapter briefs would have been helpful.

2. Passport questions. Cheryl Smith, of Parks Canada, asked about

the criteria for user agencies and was advised that the Society was not responsible for contacting agencies this year, but will be glad to list Parks Canada for 1988. A question as to whether past activities were eligible for Passport entries was answered in the affirmative. Stamps have been distributed to user agencies and the Society also has a stamp to validate entries.

No other business forthcoming, the President thanked all those who attended and the meeting was adjourned at 5:26 p.m.

\* \* \* \* \*

1988 O.A.S. EXECUTIVE

CANDIDATES FOR THE TWO  
POSITIONS OF DIRECTOR

Ann Balmer

I am standing for the position of Director of the OAS. I have been a member of the OAS for about 14 years and have a long term commitment to the society. I am also a member of a number of other archaeological societies. I have a range of experience in the province that would contribute a broad perspective to the Society Executive and the membership.

I have an MA in archaeology and have been working for 14 years in Ontario archaeology. My experience covers prehistoric and historic archaeology, salvage and research oriented field work, research, and contract work in most regions of northern and southern Ontario. I have held a consulting license for Ontario since 1984 and have undertaken archaeological assessments for a range of clients.

With my experience in academic research, government contract work,

and private consulting, I can offer the OAS a broad perspective and advice on a wide range of archaeological matters. I have a province wide perspective and an interest in developing and maintaining a strong OAS presence within the Heritage community. I think the OAS has made and can continue to make a major contribution to archaeological work in the province, and can provide an influential voice for progressive policies and legislation concerning archaeological issues.

Robert Burgar

Robert Burgar (MA) is the Project Archaeologist for the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. His responsibilities include: supervising an Heritage Inventory of Authority lands; addressing archaeological concerns as they pertain to the Authority; and, directing the Boyd Archaeological Field School. Bob's current research involves the spatial patterning in the distribution of lithic technologies, specifically those of Southern Ontario Archaic traditions.

Bob is seeking re-election as Director of The Ontario Archaeological Society for 1988. During 1987, his responsibilities as Director have included: addressing queries from Society members; lobbying public and government organizations on behalf of the Society; and, representing the Society at various forums. Bob has found his role as Director to be challenging and rewarding and believes that he will continue to be a productive member of Executive.

Lise Ferguson

I am a graduate in Anthropology at the University of Toronto. I am the Archaeological Assistant for the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, doing excavation, laboratory work, survey

and research, working in the Department of New World Archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum. I have participated in many digs outside my job and have attended two U of T field schools. I have been a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society for nine years, and I went on the OAS trip to Greece in 1985 which was both enjoyable and informative in the good company of other members.

It is important to remember that the OAS represents the entire province. As Director I would be open to input from the membership because I think it is vital for members to be able to voice their opinions, and this should be an integral part of the Director's job in addition to letter writing and other tasks. It is essential to promote good public relations so that the people have a positive attitude toward archaeology in Ontario. The new Passport to the Past programme is good for members who want to get involved, as well as helping out archaeologists. In addition, I think I can be a voice of students. I believe and OAS library would benefit archaeology students in that it would contain reports otherwise unavailable at university or other libraries. The preservation of our past is an important job and as Director I would anticipate a challenging and interesting term.

Lawrence Jackson

Lawrence Jackson, research archaeologist working in the Rice Lake area of southern Ontario, graduated from Trent University's M.A. program in 1979. Special areas of interest are the history of Canadian archaeology, hunter-gatherer culture, and the Early Woodland. Involved with field work in Canada, as well as Central America, over the past 16 years. Frequent contributor to Arch-Notes, as well as refereed journals of lesser note (American Antiquity, Archaeology, Quaternary Research). Political involvement in archaeology

has taken the form of frequent voicing of concerns to the Ontario government.

As the OAS continues to grow I would like to see executive perspective strengthen beyond the greater Toronto area. Concerns and issues affecting Ontario archaeology are province wide. I am very concerned by present trends in the politicization of archaeology, from reburial issues to special interest organizations, and will work in my capacity as director to lobby for greater involvement of the OAS membership.

I am a strong advocate of the need for amateur contributions which bring creativity, diligence, and enthusiasm to archaeology. I would like to encourage provincial organizations to contribute to recognition of the role of amateurs - donations to the Awards Fund would be a welcome beginning. An immediate concern is Mike Kirby's notice that he will retire from Arch-Notes on his 100th issue. This newsletter has become perhaps the strongest society voice in the northeastern area and is crucial to the democratic functioning of archaeology in Ontario.

If elected, I'll try to further the interests of the OAS membership and of archaeology in Ontario within the mandate of the position of Director.

\* \* \* \* \*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

William A. Russell: An Appreciation

I am saddened to learn of the death of Bill Russell, which was reported in Arch Notes: 87-5. His contributions to archaeology in Ontario are noted therein and need not be repeated here. It is as a friend and a colleague that I wish to put down a few personal thoughts on his career.

I got to know Bill in the later '60's as an undergraduate in the University of Toronto's anthropology programme. At that time he was working on the Fournier project, and at my importunings he agreed to take me on as a volunteer for the 1968 field season. He even managed to pay me something out of the project's shoestring budget. Although this was not my first dig (I had already received some exposure to the trade of the prehistorian at the epic U of T fall digs at the Warminster site), it was the first time I felt I was contributing as a more or less integral member of a field project. Until the summer of '68 I had been hovering round the edges of archaeology. Bill gave me the opportunity to enter into the discipline. He thus stands as one of the three or four people who were crucial to my training as an archaeologist.

I am not the only one who so benefitted from Bill Russell's patronage. The '68 Fournier crew also included Roberta O'Brien, the late Marci Stothers, Dave Morrison, and Jamie Hunter, and for the last two, I believe, the project also represented their first serious experience in archaeology. Bill Russell was thus one of a small but crucial group of field researchers active at Toronto and elsewhere in the later '60's and early '70's, who provided the opportunities and the

training for the current generation of professionals and serious amateurs in the province and elsewhere in Canada.

Bill Russell was not a 'pioneer' of Ontario archaeology in the sense that the term could be applied to Wintenburg or Norm Emerson, but he was a link, a connection between the generation of the pioneers and the many of us who are now active in the discipline.

I may also say, and I think those who knew Bill reasonably well would agree, that he was a good fellow to work with, outgoing, jolly, and possessed of a generous spirit. Ontario's archaeology is the richer for his participation in it.

Yours truly,

Dr. Peter Reid

\* \* \* \* \*

1988 EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

At the Society's Annual Business Meeting in October, the current President (Christine L. Caroppo), Secretary (Marjorie L. Tuck) and Treasurer (Michael W. Kirby) were returned to the same offices for 1988. For the two Directorships there were four candidates confirmed, necessitating an election. In accordance with the Society's Constitution, this will be by mail, to allow the entire membership to participate.

Statements by each of the four candidates, Ann Balmer, Bob Burgar, Lise Ferguson and Lawrence Jackson, will be found elsewhere in this issue. Separately enclosed you will find your ballot slip. Please complete and return it right away.

DUNDURN CASTLE BOOKLIST

Legacy of the Machault: A Collection of Eighteenth Century Artifacts, Catherine Sullivan. (\$9.50)  
Weaponry from the Machault: An Eighteenth Century French Frigate, Douglas Bryce (\$5.10)  
The Excavation of the Machault: An Eighteenth Century French Frigate, Walter Zacharchuk and Peter J. A. Waddell (\$4.75)  
Rescue Archeology: Papers from the First New World Conference on Rescue Archeology, (ed.) Rex L. Wilson and Gloria Loyola (\$20.00)  
Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada, E. I. Woodhead, C. Sullivan and G. Gasset (\$5.50)  
The New Hamburg Pottery, New Hamburg, Ontario 1854-1916, David L. Newlands (\$5.00)  
The Brantford Pottery, D. B. Webster (\$3.00)  
The Wheat Pattern, An Illustrated Survey, Lynne Sussman (\$5.00)  
A Frontier Fur Trade Blacksmith Shop 1796 - 1812, John D. Light and Henry Unglik (\$7.45)  
A Gather of Glass: Glass Through the Ages in the Royal Ontario Museum, (ed.) C. Peter Kaellgren (\$5.00)  
The Parks Canada Glass Glossary; for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass and closures, Olive Jones, Catherine Sullivan et al (\$12.25)  
Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks, Geoffrey A. Godden, F.R.S.A. (\$59.50)  
Nineteenth Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada, Elizabeth Collard (\$25.00)  
American Stonewares, The Art and Craft of Utilitarian Potters, Georgeanna H. Greer (\$67.95)  
Antique Iron: Survey of American and English Forms Fifteenth through Nineteenth Centuries, Herbert, Peter and Nancy Shiffer (\$59.50)  
The Brass Book: American, English and European Fifteenth Century to 1850, Peter, Nancy and Herbert Schiffer (\$76.95)

The Care of Antiques and Historical Collections, A. Bruce Macleish (\$20.50)  
Early Ontario Potters: Their Craft and Trade Including a Checklist of Pottery Marks for the Collector, David L. Newlands (\$29.95)  
Bottles and Bottle Collecting, A.A.C. Hedges (\$3.95)  
Glass of the British Military 1755-1820, Olive R. Jones and E. Ann Smith (\$7.95)  
Cylindrical English Wine and Beer Bottles 1735-1850, Olive R. Jones (\$9.50)  
Early Ontario Glass, Gerald Stevens (\$1.25)  
Glass Beads: The Nineteenth Century Levin Catalogue and Venetian Bead Book and Guide to Description of Glass Beads, Karlis Karklins (\$6.25)  
The Grimby Site: A Historic Neutral Cemetary, W. A. Kenyon (\$35.00)  
Antique Tin and Tole Ware: Its History and Romance, Mary Earle Gould (\$37.50)  
Ghost Ships, Emily Cain (\$29.95)  
**POSTERS:**  
 Figure-head of the wreck of the Diana Hamilton (\$3.50)  
 Figure-head of the wreck of the Lord Nelson Scourge (\$3.50)  
 Mail order or call:  
 Dundurn Castle Gift Shop  
 610 York Boulevard  
 Hamilton, Ontario L8R 3H1  
 (416)522-5313

ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIAN EXHIBITION

A St. Lawrence Iroquoian Exhibition based on the archaeological excavations at the Maynard-McKeown Village Site was inaugurated on Thursday November 19th. The Exhibition will continue at Knox Hall, St. Lawrence Street, Merrickville, Ontario, until further notice.

The Maynard-McKeown site excavations during 1987 were conducted by Dr. James Pendergast. The exhibition is sponsored by The Heritage Merrickville Foundation.

## O A S CHAPTERS

**GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO** President: Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112  
Vice-President: Marcia Redmond Treasurer: Marilyn Cornies-Milne  
Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 40 Woodside Road, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2G9  
Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald  
Fees: Individual \$6 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday  
of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185  
King Street W., Waterloo.

**LONDON** President: Neal Ferris (519) 433-8401  
Vice-President: Linda Gibbs Treasurer: George Connoy  
Secretary: Robert Pearce, 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4  
Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: Ian Kenyon  
Fees: Individual \$12 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday  
of the month, except June - August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

**NIAGARA** President: Jim Pengelly (416) 834-7802  
Vice-Presidents: Ian Brindle, David Briggs Treasurer/  
Secretary: Marilynne Box, 59 Tennessee Ave., Port Colborne, Ont., L3K 2R8  
Newsletter: Editor: Jon Jouppien  
Fees: Individual \$6 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Friday of  
the month at Room H313, Science Complex, Brock University, St. Catharines.

**OTTAWA** President: Stephen L. Cumbaa (613) 725-1562  
Vice-President: Marian Clark Treasurer/  
Secretary: Peggy Smyth, Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5J1  
Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor:  
Fees: Individual \$15 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Wednesday  
of the month, except June - August, at the Victoria Memorial Building,  
Metcalfe & McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

**THUNDER BAY** President: Frances Duke (807) 683-5375  
Vice-President: George Holborn Treasurer:  
Secretary: 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1L9  
Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: George Holborn  
Fees: Individual \$9 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last  
Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at the National Exhibition  
Centre, Balmoral Ave., Thunder Bay.

**TORONTO** President: Dena Doroszenko (416) 537-6732  
Vice-President: Tony Stapells Treasurer: Marjorie Clarkson  
Secretary: Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd., Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 3C6  
Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti  
Fees: Individual \$8 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday  
of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall,  
St. George Street, Toronto.

**WINDSOR** President: Rosemary Denunzio (519) 253-1977  
Vice-President: Treasurer: Norman Vincent  
Secretary: Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R.1, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 2L9  
Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid  
Fees: Individual \$4 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of  
the month, except June - August, at Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette  
Avenue, Windsor.

\* \* \* \* \*





# The Ontario Archaeological Society INC.

BOX 241, POSTAL STATION P, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 2S8

## EXECUTIVE 1987

### President

Ms Christine Caroppo  
142 Glebeholme Blvd.  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4J 1S6  
(416) 466-0460

### Treasurer

Mr. Michael W. Kirby  
1225 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Secretary

Ms Marjorie Tuck  
4 Eastglen Cres.  
Islington, Ontario  
M9B 4P7  
(416) 622-9706

### Director

Ms Norma Knowlton  
418 Bouchier Street  
General Delivery  
Roches Point, Ontario  
LOE 1P0  
(416) 476-4747

### Director

Mr. Robert Burgar  
55 Paywood Blvd. Apt.#107  
North York, Ontario  
M3H 2X1  
(416) 636-5229

## APPOINTED MEMBERS 1987

### Editor: Arch Notes

Mr. Michael W. Kirby  
1225 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Peter Reid  
Department of Sociology &  
Anthropology  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4  
(519) 253-4232

## ADMINISTRATOR & LIBRARIAN

Mr. Charles Garrad  
103 Anndale Drive  
Willowdale, Ontario  
M2N 2X3  
(416) 223-2752

## PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES  
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO  
ARCHAEOLOGY

## FEES

Individual:	\$16
Family:	\$20
Institutional:	\$30
Life:	\$250
Chapter Fees Extra	