



ARCH NOTES

MARCH/APRIL 1986

86-2

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES, 1986

Licences issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and/or recommended for approval by the Archaeological Committee, to February 21, 1986.

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Ambrose, Mary	86-16	Consulting in Southwestern and South-central Regions
Ambrose, Mary	86-17	Continued work on the Middleport Site (AgHa-2)
Amos, Arthur	86-09	Survey of 19th century unidentified sailing vessel in Lake Erie
Broadbent, Heather	86-01	Conservation in the Town of Caledon
Burgar, Robert	86-02	Survey and test excavation for the Metropolitan Toronto and Regional Conservation Authority
Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation	86-10	Conservation and Consulting in the Province of Ontario
Finlayson, William D.	86-05	Excavation of the Crawford Lake Site (AiGx-6)
Gordon, Dianna Lynn	86-03	Survey and Test excavation at Lake Temagami and Environs
Haywood, Norman	86-04	Survey of shoreline of former glacial Lake Agassiz
Jamieson, Susan	86-11	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Museum of Indian Archaeology (Bob Pearce)	86-12	Survey and test excavation, City of London and Middlesex County
Moerschfelder, Fred	86-13	Conservation, Region of Haldimand-Norfolk
Stopp, Marianne	86-14	Continued research Bauman Site (BdGv-14)
Storck, Peter	86-06	Survey and test excavation in the Blue Mountain Region
Storck, Peter	86-15	Consulting, Province of Ontario
Toronto Historical Board	86-07	Excavation at Fort York Officer's Mess and Spadina House
Warrick, Gary	86-08	Survey of Innisfil and West Gwillimbury Townships, Simcoe County

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O.A.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE --- Dr. Donald Brown

The year 1986 promises to be most successful for the Ontario Archaeological Society, for we continue to grow in size, influence and prosperity. At present our membership stands at 684 - up from 601 this time last year. At the present rate we will surpass the 800 mark. This goal will be met easily if the Chapters encourage visitors to their meetings to join the O.A.S., thereby allowing them to join the Chapter and to obtain the benefits of both the local and the provincial components of the Society.

In terms of influence, the Society is pursuing a policy of reaching out to the public in an effort to promote archaeological education, conservation, protection and mitigation. Recently The Toronto Star ran two articles discussing and promoting the sale of "archaeologically" retrieved artifacts. The O.A.S. was quick to respond to these articles and our position was duly published in both cases. If each Chapter appointed members to monitor the media, the Society could take on a provincial position in the form of an 'Archaeology Ombudsman'. Until a formal 'Advocacy Committee' can be formed all items of concern should be sent to the Society mailing address.

The Society was well represented at the Paper Treasures Symposium held in Toronto March 21-23. Not only were we co-sponsor of this event, along with six other provincial heritage organizations, but we also had members discussing archaeological concerns in five of the sessions. The Administrator also staffed an information booth throughout the Symposium.

As a reminder of upcoming conferences, Toronto will be the location of the Canadian Archaeological Association Meeting April 24-27, as well as the 13th annual O.A.S. Symposium - details of which are found elsewhere in this issue of Arch Notes. The Society will have a sales/display desk at the CAA Conference, and many of our members will be organizing sessions and presenting papers. For further details concerning the CAA Conference contact Dr. Marti Latta, Scarborough Campus, University of Toronto.

Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture has recently praised the contributions of the Ontario Archaeological Society in a personal letter which not only confirmed our grant request, but presented an amount considerably in excess of our request. This generous, unexpected windfall will not only assist in keeping our continually rising expenses in check but will also allow the Society to distribute extra funds to the Chapters. The Executive will soon be in communication with the Chapters to discuss our proposals for additional assistance to Chapter programmes, such as publicity, publications and equipment.

Continuing on the subject of finances, the Post Office has finally agreed to our request to allow Arch Notes to be sent as Second Class mail. This decision will greatly reduce our postage expenses, but will increase our time in sorting mail to meet Post Office requirements.

As mentioned in my last communique Dr. "Dick" Johnston, Editor of Ontario Archaeology has been vigorously pursuing ways of keeping costs down while maintaining a high quality publication. Dick is also working on the next volume in the Monograph series, and we hope that if all goes according to plans, possibly 3 volumes will be published within the next 2 years.

Several additional items of importance to the Society have come to our attention. John White, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, has recently retired, and on behalf of the Society I wish to thank him for his support of archaeology and the Society over the years.

Secondly, the recent Federal budget has taken its toll on the archaeology community. The Museum of Man, Archaeological Survey of Canada, has managed to squeeze one and possibly two volumes of the Mercury Series through before the axe fell. However, due to fiscal restraints there is the very real possibility that this important series may be terminated. We can only hope that the government can be made aware of the importance of this avenue of scholarly dissemination, for archaeology needs not only the means to conduct research and mitigation but also ways in which to spread this information from the excavator to the Canadian public. Also as a cost saving measure, the National Museums are seriously considering the closing of the Ottawa Zooarchaeological Identification Centre. Both the O.A.S. Executive and the Ottawa Chapter have sent letters supporting the Centre, emphasizing the value and the need of this institution as an integral part of Canadian archaeological research. Again, we can only hope that our pleas will not fall on deaf ears. Judging from the Neilsen Report on Government spending, archaeologists at the Archaeological Survey may be restricted to a curatorial role, focussing on displays with existing collections rather than as amassers of additional information through excavation. The time has come when the archaeology community must lobby to be heard, or research in Canada will be greatly reduced in the name of cost efficiency.

Lastly, for personal reasons the Society's Treasurer Geoff Sutherland has resigned, and he will be replaced by Director Christine Caroppo until the end of the year. It is therefore necessary to call a by-election as soon as possible to fill the empty Director's position. A call for volunteers is found elsewhere in this issue. We wish to thank Geoff for his help and direction, and we look forward to his continued membership.

The Ontario Archaeological Society and our six Chapters are developing new programmes which necessitate the active involvement of the Society members. If you wish to be involved in the excavation, education, publication or promotional interests of the O.A.S. please contact any of the Chapters or Executive members listed on the back pages of Arch Notes.

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through the Ministry of Citizenship
and Culture

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COMMENTS ON THE PALAEO-INDIAN OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

By

L. J. Jackson

1984 and 1985 research in the southern Rice Lake region, supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, has identified patterned interior activity in the Early Palaeo-Indian period. Specifically, intensive survey of a small late-glacial valley near Plainville, Ontario has produced distributional data which could not be obtained by traditional strandline-oriented survey methods.

Comprehensive survey of extensive tracts of agricultural land is labour-intensive and seldom produces immediate results. However, the end result of such work in the Plainville area has been clear delineation of areas favoured by Early Palaeo-Indian peoples within a limited geographic context. Site disposition can be related, with considerable confidence, to specific local geographic features. That archaeological remains are directly related to activities at or near these features is assured by systematic survey of all landforms in the area.

In the Plainville situation, a traditional hunting territory has been identified within and bordering an interior late-glacial stream valley. This territory saw intermittent use by Amerindian groups over an 11,000 year period since permanent deglaciation of the Rice Lake region. Importantly, it has not produced a major tool manufacturing site such as the Fisher site on the Algonquin strandline further west in south-central Ontario. Recovered artifacts indicate that Palaeo-Indian period activity was specifically hunting-oriented. Areas used for rearmament, tool retouching, processing, and the taking of prey have been identified. Fossil Hill chert and an exotic chert not identified to source were found at discrete activity areas and strongly suggest repeated visits by distinct Palaeo-Indian groups.

The discovery of a small complex of Early Palaeo-Indian localities in an interior region of south-central Ontario raises questions about suppositions of strictly strandline oriented occupations at specific geographic and seasonal hunting loci. That such occupations were an important part of Palaeo-Indian subsistence and settlement activity is amply demonstrated by the major Parkhill and Fisher sites (Roosa 1977; Storck 1983) and by a multitude of smaller sites in southwesternmost Ontario (Deller 1979) which is dominated by proglacial strandlines. Site delineation in interior regions of south-central and upland southwestern Ontario, however, is beginning to document the consistent use of resources away from proglacial strandlines. Activity areas in late-glacial Plainville valley attest to the importance of interior resources in one small geographic region.

Despite a disturbing lacuna of subsistence evidence from Ontario, evidence throughout the glaciated Northeast continues to support exploitation of members of the cervid family by Early Palaeo-Indian groups. The most favoured

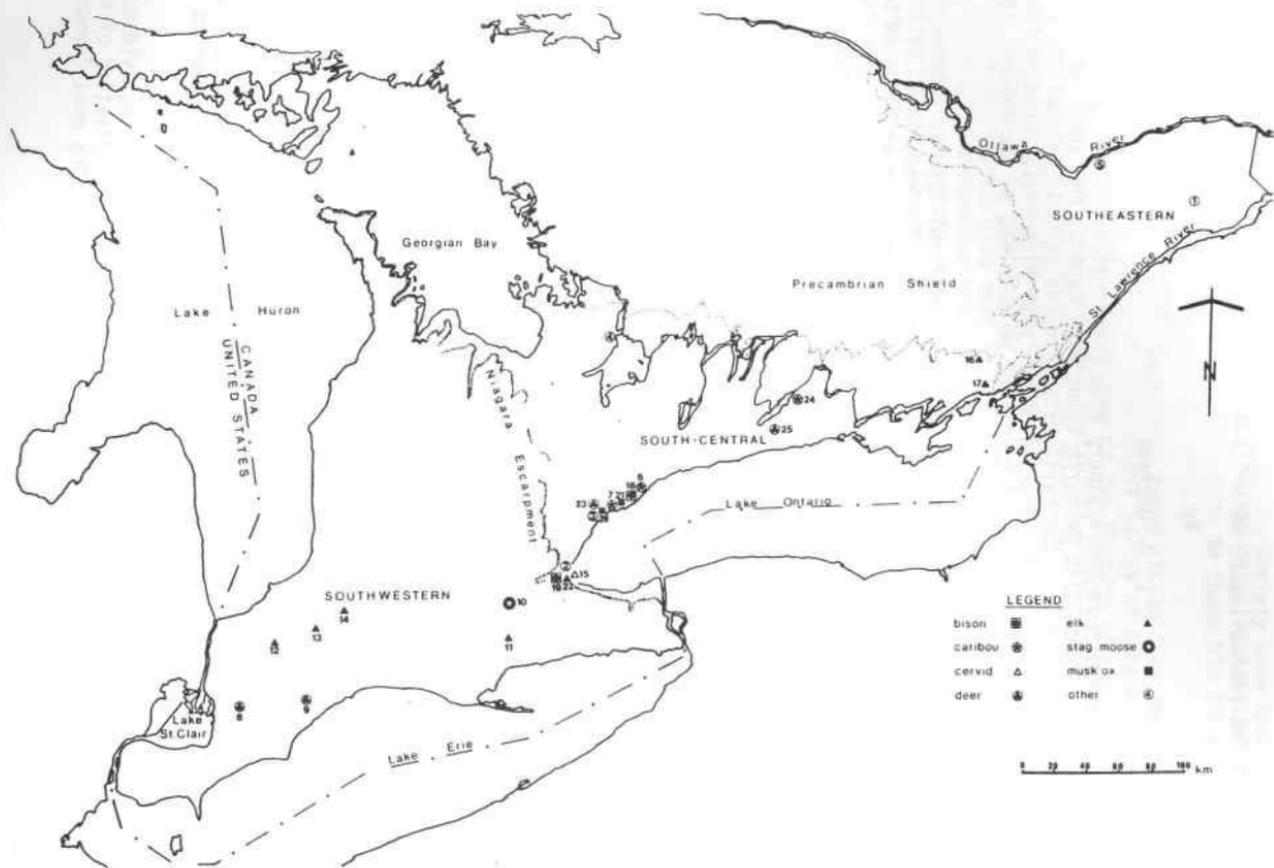


FIGURE 1 NON-PROBOSCIDIAN FOSSIL LAND MAMMAL LOCATIONS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO (map after Jackson 1979).

assumption is that migratory caribou were the sustaining resource for focally adapted fluted point using peoples. Supposition of a single species exclusively hunted by Northeastern Palaeo-Indians, however, is premature. It presents an over-simplified view of Early Palaeo-Indian subsistence in the context of late-glacial environmental diversity.

It is proposed here that an Early Palaeo-Indian hunting adaptation could have been viable on a year-round basis only if geared towards the exploitation of similar species of similar habit and availability. Seasonal aggregations of migratory caribou, probably a vital and largely predictable resource, must have been supplemented, especially during seasonal caribou herd dispersal for winter foraging and early summer calving. Although it is widely assumed that migratory caribou behaviour 11,000 years ago was essentially the same as it is today, documentation of late-glacial herd distributions and habitats must be sought. Other members of the cervid family, particularly the ubiquitous white-tailed deer, would have been a natural resource in times of scarcity, if not throughout the year. As recently noted by McDonald (1984:431) "... a single female (*Odocoileus*) potentially could generate in twenty-five years almost 1,000 times the biomass that a single female *Elephas* could generate....".

The fossil record for southern Ontario documents widespread availability of a diversity of cervid species, including deer, which could have been hunted by techniques similar to those used to take caribou (Figure 1). Records of fossil proboscidiens (mammoth and mastodon), although prolific throughout southwestern Ontario and along the west end of the Lake Ontario basin, are limited in south-central Ontario (Dreimanis 1968; Winn 1977). Possible distributional correlations with fluted point localities have been discussed elsewhere (Jackson 1979). In the Rice Lake area of south-central Ontario, a bone of unspecified caribou has been reported from possible late-glacial deposits (Pavlish and Alcock 1984) and a fossil deer antler recently recovered from a post-Wisconsin context (Jackson 1986). Ontario bog sites are dominated by cervid fossil records into the succeeding Holocene.

Figure 2 shows an updated map of fluted point-producing localities in southern Ontario derived from a number of sources fully acknowledged in a manuscript report to the Ontario Heritage Foundation (Jackson 1981). Southwestern Ontario is immediately obvious as the region of greatest activity. South-central Ontario appears as an area of more localization reflecting the focus of regional surveys (see Storck 1984). Noteworthy on this map is a new area of activity, centered on Plainville, south of Rice Lake. This new evidence suggests that Palaeo-Indian groups penetrated much further eastward into south-central Ontario than once thought and were doing so on a regular basis. It is also apparent that Parkhill-Fisher related peoples or contact with these peoples left a variety of Fossil Hill chert artifacts.

The Plainville area data consists of about two dozen localities which have produced Palaeo-Indian period material (Figure 3). Activity areas include two processing loci, each characterized by dominance of diagnostic scraping tools and exclusive use of chert from a distinctive source, and a major rearmament area. Seven fluted projectile point localities and three Late Palaeo-Indian lanceolate localities are included. A representative selection of projectiles is

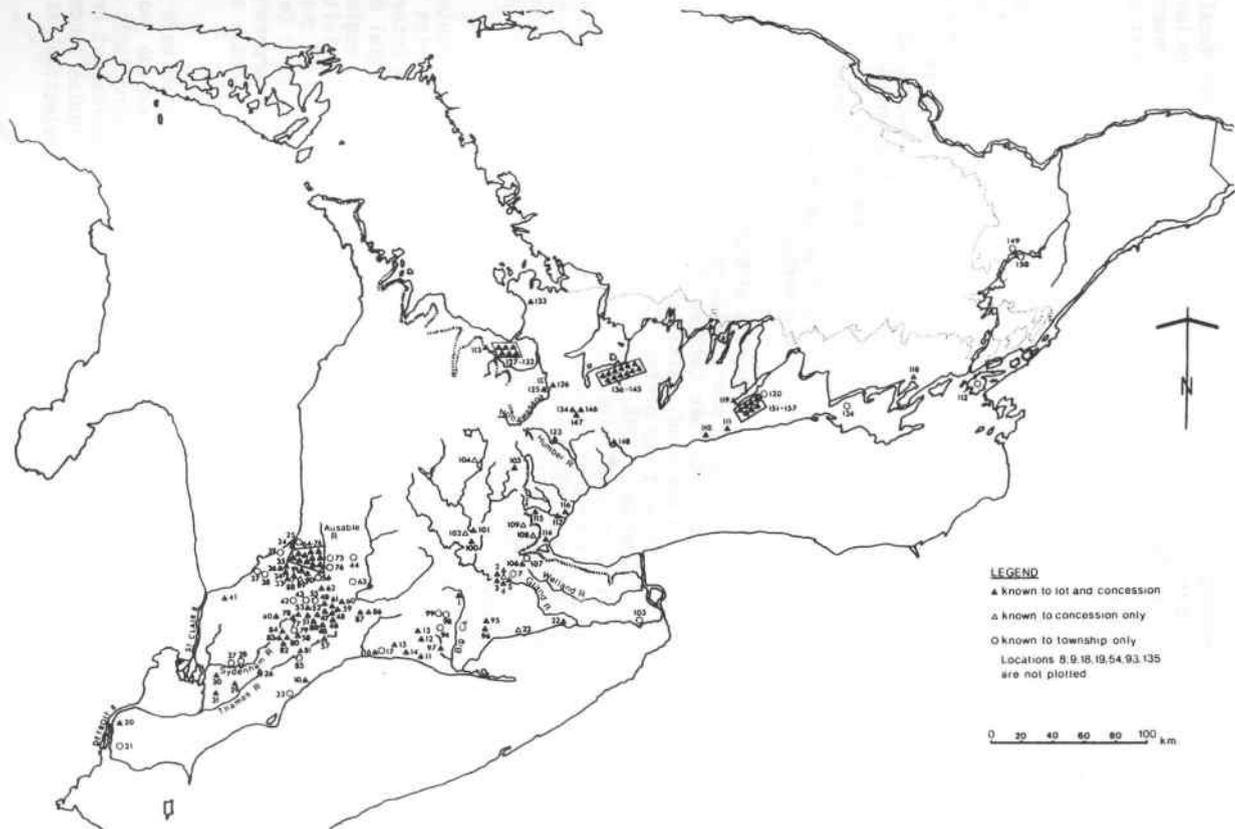


FIGURE 2 FLUTED PROJECTILE POINT LOCALITIES IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO (map after Jackson 1981).

illustrated in Figure 4. The limited variety and patterned disposition of tools at specific loci strongly suggests that repeated short-term hunting-related activities dominated use of the terrain.

A distinct impression arising from comprehensive survey in the southern Rice Lake region is that virtually any habitable area of south-central Ontario could produce similar results. Since earliest reports of fluted projectile points from Ontario (Figgins 1934; Kidd 1951), there has been an understandable tendency to view evidence of this culture as a rarity. Diligent effort on the part of many researchers, however, has resulted in realization that Early Palaeo-Indian presence on the newly deglaciated land mass of southern Ontario was widespread and commonplace. That earliest Amerindian use of late-glacial resources was sensibly extended to any suitable area will surely be demonstrated by application of more rigorous survey technique.

Proglacial Great Lake strandline surveys, initiated with Brian Deller's early work in southwestern Ontario in the 1960's and Charles Garrad's recognition of the significance of the Banting site (later investigated by Peter Storck) near Alliston in south-central Ontario, have been extremely productive. The insights which they can provide into Palaeo-Indian land-use, however, are restricted by their narrow geographic focus. It is time to begin the laborious process of investigating interior land tracts to determine how strandline use was related to more general patterns of Palaeo-Indian subsistence and settlement. Considerable attention must also be focused, as a recent paper astutely points out (Peers 1985), on the long-neglected aspects of subsistence association. Increasingly, Ontario archaeologists must work with specialists in other fields, including faunal analysis and palaeontology, to properly understand critical relationships between late-glacial prey species availability, topographic and environmental variables, and human behaviour.

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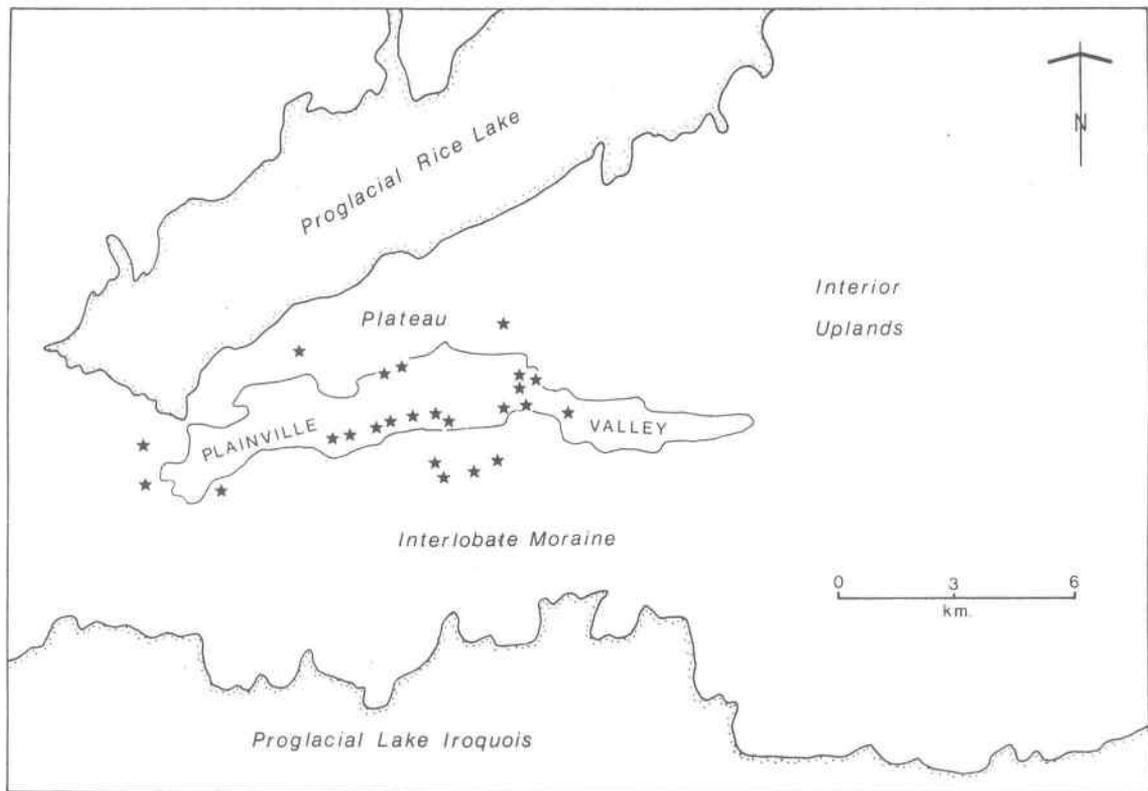
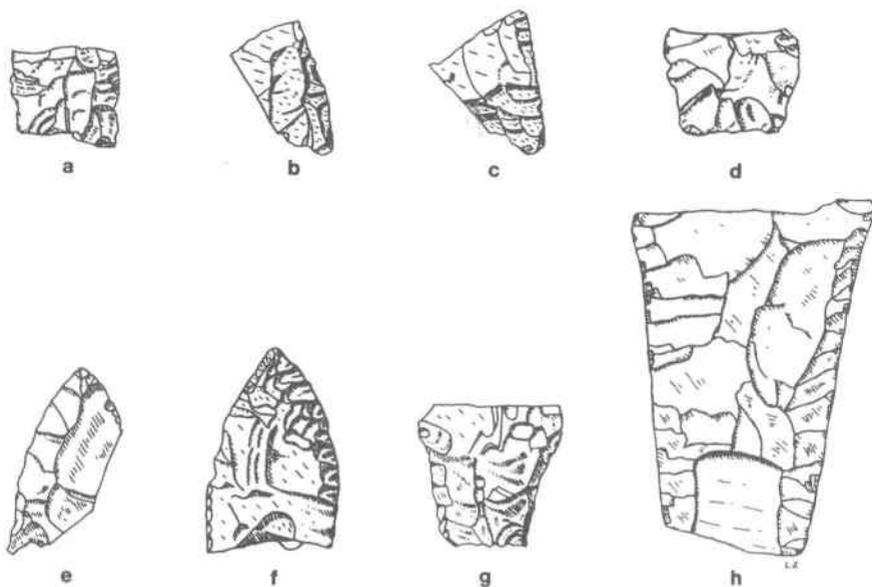


FIGURE 3 LOCALITIES OF EARLY AND LATE PALAEO-INDIAN MATERIAL IN SOUTHERN RICE LAKE REGION



S. WURTZBURG

FIGURE 4 SELECTED DIAGNOSTIC PROJECTILE POINTS FROM PLAINVILLE VALLEY
a-f, fluted points; g,h, "Hell Gap" points
(flute-like scar at base of specimen h from impact fracture)

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* * * * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Sir:

The paper presented by Mr. William Fox at the Indian Heritage Conference at Walpole Island on 15-16 November 1985 on "Archaeology and Native Studies in Ontario", as published in the January/February 1986 issue of *Arch Notes*, is an informative review of this subject. Publications by the Ministry of Education of Ontario since 1975, and the public Archaeology programs of the Museum of Indian Archaeology, London since 1979 have been significant steps in improving communications between Ontario native peoples and the general public.

I should like to bring to the readers of *Arch Notes* another significant event in these communications.

The widely differing viewpoints of native peoples and archaeologists toward unmarked native burials were forcefully brought to light during confrontations at the Tabor Hill Ossuary in 1960, the Grimsby Burial Site in 1976 and the Beckstead Site in 1977. An urgent need to make these differing viewpoints known was the underlying reason for the proposal by the Ontario Archaeological Society to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation of Ontario (now the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture) in early 1977 that representatives from as many native groups in Ontario and archaeologists from as many museums, universities and institutions doing archaeological field work as possible, meet with representatives of government ministries involved, at the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto. This proposal was given active support and funding by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation under the able guidance of Ms. Elizabeth McLuhan of the Indian Community Secretariat.

The proposed meeting was held on 21, 22 and 23 October 1977 and jointly chaired by Mr. Robert Obonsawin, Director of the Native Canadian Centre and Dr. Peter Ramsden, President of the Ontario Archaeological Society. The representatives of five provincial Ministries, nine speakers from ten Indian groups across the province, and speakers from five archaeological organizations addressed the meeting. The discussion groups following the speakers involved every one present. On the final day of the meeting, a review of the presentations made and the recommendations of the discussion groups was made by Dr. Doug Tushingham, Chief Archaeologist of the Royal Ontario Museum.

All in all, this most productive and worthwhile meeting of native organizations, provincial government ministries and archaeologists, provided the background and set the ground rules whenever unmarked human burials were subsequently encountered during archaeological excavations.

This meeting was reported and commented on in *Arch Notes* of October/November 1977. An abridged version of the verbatim transcript of the meeting was sent by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation to all the organizations which participated in the meeting.

I should like to put forward this meeting as a significant occasion of communication between native peoples, the archaeological community and government ministries of Ontario.

Howard Savage, Past President, Ontario Arch. Society
Department of Anthropology, Univ. Toronto

Editor's Note A propos the above, we append a letter-to-the-editor from Arch Notes of Oct./Nov. 1977, a message from the Society President from Arch Notes of December, 1977 plus an extract from the Toronto Star of October 24, 1977

Dear Sir:

"--no excavations of Indian burials--"

Over the weekend of October 21 to 23, I was privileged to attend a meeting between representatives of Indian groups and archaeologists in the province of Ontario, on the subject of Unmarked Human Burials in Ontario. It was held in the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto and was jointly organized by the Centre, the Ontario Archaeological Society and members of the American Indian Movement.

This is not intended as a report on the meeting, but rather as a memorandum addressed to the attention of the membership at large, irrespective of whether a member has had any direct involvement with the excavation of Indian burials.

The Indian representatives, assembled from across the province, made it abundantly clear that archaeologists can no longer ignore the wishes of the traditional faction within any band or group by appealing to other factions, i.e. those who conveniently do not object to the excavation of Indian burials. It further emerged that it would be virtually impossible to find a group which did not contain just such a traditional faction; this sort of situation is, of course, certainly not restricted to native society. One does not have to be particularly perceptive to realize that what this means is there are to be no planned excavations of Indian burials in the province of Ontario. As to the question of rescue or salvage archaeology, the proposed procedure is one which many an archaeologist or physical anthropologist might consider even more depressing. Burials discovered by urban development and the like are to be first reported to the Indian group concerned and their permission to excavate is to be received prior to even the merest flick of a trowel. Provided that permission is given, archaeologists can excavate, but cannot study, the human remains and grave goods; once excavated, these are to be handed directly over to the Indians for reburial with the appropriate ceremony.

The Indian groups presented what can only be termed a consolidated front. Their stand was firm and is likely to remain so; it is we, as the excavators of their burials, who will have to bend. The alternative, if I have accurately assessed the situation, is not pleasant to contemplate. Alex Akiwenzie, national leader of the American Indian Movement, has pledged his support for a peaceful solution to the problem; but he has also expressed his concern for the well-being of workers in the field, should confrontation situations arise. One of the Indian representatives requested, and was granted, permission to obtain a list of all permits granted by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation; we should not imagine that he asked for this merely out of curiosity.

Indians are now determined to gain control over a situation they feel they have every right to control. I hope that all members of the OAS will choose to re-

letters to the editor

spect the declared wishes of our traditional Indian peoples by making it a matter of personal policy (and even promoting the idea that it be made official OAS policy) to work within the framework of these clearly-defined prohibitions. By this gesture of goodwill, we can both earn some trust and contribute positively towards a de-fusing of the situation. With trust, a better understanding could emerge from both sides, and out of this may eventually evolve something that everyone can live with.

Janet Cooper

---From the President---

To All Members:

As most of you know, a conference was recently held in Toronto, co-sponsored by the O.A.S., at which archaeologists, government spokesmen and representatives of native peoples discussed the issue of unmarked human burials in Ontario.

At this conference, I committed the O.A.S. to a future role in the attempt to resolve the problems surrounding the excavation of burials. A number of recommendations were verbally agreed upon at the conference, perhaps the most important of which concerns recommended changes in the legislation which governs the excavation of burials. Specifically it was agreed that prior to any burial excavation, the permission of the descendants of the person or people being excavated must be obtained. If such descendants cannot be identified, then the permission of the closest Band must be obtained.

Since a large element in the whole issue seems to be that of mutual trust, I suggest that it is imperative that the agreement reached at the conference be respected pending further discussion and clarification or eventually the enactment of appropriate legislation. In order to demonstrate that the trust which may have been gained during the recent conference is not misplaced, I wish to advise the membership that pending further discussion and clarification or the enactment of further legislation, I shall consider that any knowing and wilful violation of the agreement outlined above by a member of the Society shall constitute unethical behavior. Further, pursuant to Section 18, Subsection 3, of the revised constitution, I shall upon learning of such a violation recommend to the Executive and membership that disciplinary action might be considered.

Peter G. Ramsden
President

MUSEUM WON'T DIG BURIAL SITES WITHOUT TALKS, INDIANS TOLD
(From the Toronto Star, Monday, October 24, 1977)

The Royal Ontario Museum's chief archaeologist has promised prior consultation with the nearest Indian band before any unmarked burial site is touched.

Dr. Douglas Tushingham said yesterday, following a two-day meeting between Indian representatives and archaeological groups, that any work done with

Indian burials would be carried out with "proper dignity and reverence for the remains",

The two-day meeting, which also included representatives from provincial government ministries, was designed to ease tension between Indians and archeologists after last year's controversy surrounding work at a burial site in Grimsby Township and subsequent sit-in by Indians at the ROM.

Doug Pine of the American Indian Movement told *The Star* the "Indian people do not want their burial grounds dug up". He said the weekend's meeting at the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto was an effort "to make sure Indian people are heard. In the past Indian people have never been heard". Pine said it was hoped that legislation would be tightened to protect the interest of Indians.

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

In 1981 I left a copper half-penny with the Art Conservation Department of Queen's University for cleaning. The coin came from Yeigh Site (AGHc-1) and is a unique example of its kind. (Michael, Canadian Numismatic Journal, vol. 27:6, June, 1982).

In spite of two personal visits to the department and several written inquiries, none of which have been acknowledged, I have been unable to retrieve the coin. It seems to have vanished.

The lack of replies coming from a professional institution seems to me reprehensible and not guaranteed to inspire confidence in either the university or the conservation department.

Yours truly,

R. Michael
Michael Archaeological Services

* * * * *

Dear Sir:

Diet and Subsistence: Current Archaeological Perspectives

The 19th Annual Chacmool Conference will take place in Calgary, Alberta, Canada from November 7-9, 1986. Abstracts may be sent to:

The Programme Committee
Department of Archaeology
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

Yours sincerely,
L. M. Tuk

Letters to the editor

Dear Sir;

I would like to make contact with any former crew members from the late Norman Emerson's 1965 excavation at the Harvey Graham Site, Holland Landing, Ontario. Most particularly, I am hoping that some of these crew members may have slides or photographs of the excavation which they'd be willing to show me. As I am currently studying the osteological and archaeological remains from the site, I'd very much appreciate hearing - as well - from former crew members who have any "documentary" materials, such as personal field notes, sketches of features, etc., beyond that of photographs and slides. I can be reached at 284-3115 (Day) or 447-5491 (Home).

Gary Heathcote
Asst. Prof.
Dept. of Anthropology
Univ. of Toronto
Scarborough Campus

* * * * *

Dear Sir:

Society for Historical Archaeology

It is a pleasure for me to carry on with the fine work of Karlis Karklins as Ontario Current Research Editor for the S.H.A.

It is my goal to inform our newsletter readership about the varied and dynamic research programmes which take place each year throughout Ontario. I can only do so, however, if I receive your members' submissions.

For inclusion in the June newsletter, please send proposals and reports to me before April 4th, 1986. In preparing such material, please include the following information and observe the recommended guidelines which are:

Current research should be typed - double spaced, should be related to a single subject and should be brief - no more than one page in length. It should contain: name and address of researcher, funding agencies, the research hypothesis, geographical locale, temporal periods, and types of material culture remains recovered, plus a concise statement about the results or proposed results of the research.

Thank you for your anticipated assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

James Hunter

* * * * *

EXCAVATION OPPORTUNITY...

WANTED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD PARTY

WHY To excavate totally a 2-acre St. Lawrence Iroquois Village site - the Mckeown Site

WHERE Near Prescott in eastern Ontario

WHEN From Monday 12 May 1986 to Friday 30 August.

You report to a rendezvous Sunday 11 May ready for work on Monday 12 May

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Chief Cataloguer - \$11.00 per hour - one required
Cataloguer - \$ 6.00 per hour - one required
Field Supervisors - \$10.00 per hour - two required
Excavation, record,
floation crew - \$ 5.00 per hour - eight required

Applicants for these positions must have at least one seasons field experience, preferably on Iroquois sites. Cataloguers must have one year cataloguing experience.

Data Processor - \$ 9.00 per hour - one required

Applicant must be able to use fully IBM - PC micro computer and DBASE II

WORKING HOURS

Work will be scheduled for 44 hours a week on a five day week.

PAY

Pay scale shown is before Income Tax deduction. I will pay UIC, CPP and Vacation pay statutory deductions.

APPLY NOW

Send your CV not later than 15 April, 1986 to:

James F. Pendergast
P. O. Box 314
Merrickville, Ont. K0G 1N0

IMPORTANT

1. References to confirm previous archaeological field experience must be submitted.
2. Applications will be considered in the order they are received.
3. Be prepared to camp-out on or near the site. Tents, cooking utensils and cutlery will be provided.

You provide bedding and food. You cook for yourself.

SUBJECT TO RECEIPT OF FEDERAL SSHRCC AND ONTARIO CFIP GRANT FUNDS

DAVID BOYLE'S "LOST YEAR" - 1886

by Charles Garrad

In his excellent biography of David Boyle, historian Dr. Gerald Killan concluded that Boyle made a research field trip to Nottawasaga Township in 1886 and yet reasoned that "Archaeologically, 1886 proved to be a lost year in Ontario" (1983:98, 102) because Boyle didn't do any field work.

The present year being the centenary of the year in question is as good a reason as any to enquire into what David Boyle did and didn't do in 1886.

As the newly appointed Curator of the Museum of the Canadian Institute (1884), Boyle commenced fieldwork for the Institute in 1885. His work that year included a visit to the Beverley Ossuary, a significant enough event in the history of Neutral archaeology that some mark of it on its centennial last year (1985) would have been appropriate. 1885 was also the year that Boyle distributed a circular appealing for artifact donations and site information which drew immediate and considerable response. On the basis of this work and commitment, an application for funding was made to the provincial government, without success. Boyle decided to try again with the incentive that artifacts donated in response to the 1885 circular, and in subsequent fieldwork would become the property of the Province.

The government acceded to the Institute's second request in 1887, a consequence of which was that from this date Boyle's work was reported on in some detail in Annual Archaeological Reports. The Proceedings of the Canadian Institute prior to this did not include the same detail, and what Boyle was doing through 1886 is not wholly clear.

In his first Annual Archaeological Report (for 1886-1887) Boyle described a trip taken to Nottawasaga Township, commencing June 29, 1887:

"Here we spent four days in visiting and examining various village sites and ossuaries that want of time had prevented being done on a previous occasion - last year." (1887:12).

Exactly what had been "prevented being done ... last year" (i.e. 1886) is not clear. Had a trip been undertaken but the visiting of sites and ossuaries not completed, or was no trip undertaken at all? As mentioned, Boyle's biographer elected for the first interpretation even though this conflicted with his conclusion that 1886 was a "lost year".

Few people other than the writer would be interested in whether archaeology began in the Petun area of Nottawasaga Township in 1886 or 1887, but the proposal that a "lost year" included a major field trip to a significant area, even if the work was not completed, is an inconsistency deserving interest. Further information about David Boyle's work in 1886 will therefore be examined.

In 1897, the Province exercised its right of ownership of the artifacts in the Canadian Institute collection to remove them to the Ontario Provincial Museum in the Normal School Building, Toronto. Boyle moved with them as the newly ap-

pointed (1896) Curator of the archaeological section. He set up the new displays, compiled a handwritten accession record which is still extant, and in part published it as the "Catalogue of Specimens in the Ontario Archaeological Museum, Toronto" as the Annual Archaeological Report for 1897. The two documents differ in that the accession record included dates against many of the artifact descriptions which did not appear in the Catalogue, and in some instances there are additional or different names or other details.

Exactly what the dates represent is not certain. For example, if Boyle went to Nottawasaga for four days commencing June 28, 1887, the dates of the material acquired during the trip would be from June 29th to July 2nd. The accession record lists some 110 from Nottawasaga township dated 1887, but only 36 artifacts are dated within the trip period, 8 are dated earlier and the remainder later, 55 of which were given November and December dates. This tends to suggest the dates represent formal accession rather than acquisition.

The reliability of the dates contained in the accession record is open to question because the document was compiled after the fact, twelve years after Boyle's first fieldwork for the Institute, and from earlier sources which are not known to this writer. The date of compilation is demonstrated by the artifacts listed in the accession record being in the same order as the Catalogue which in turn reflected the sequence and order of the displays in the Normal School museum. Hence, the first 103 entries are all pipes, the next 294 are birdstones and related bannerstones, gorgets, etc. Neither the accession record nor the published Catalogue represent chronological accession and to reconstruct this requires considerable hunting. The earliest date noted, January 10, 1885, is that of entry 7908. Entries before this have lower numbers but later dates.

Hunting through the more than 16,000 dated entries the writer noted 51 for 1885 and 72 for 1886. Of these there were 38 from Nottawasaga in 1885 but only 8 from Nottawasaga dated 1886, six of which were skulls, a class of artifact entirely missing from the 1885 entries. The six skulls from Nottawasaga may be evidence of a field trip peculiarly oriented towards burials in 1886, or alternatively the results of the 1885 circular still being recorded in 1886. There is no doubt that the latter suggestion is more likely to be correct for the same date given to the Nottawasaga skulls, June 10, 1886, is assigned to a total of twenty-two skulls, the others being from such diverse localities as Humbershew twp., Wentworth, Clearville, Norfolk, Port Colborne and Manitoulin Island, an improbable one-day field trip!

The good people of Nottawasaga twp. can therefore breath easy in the sure knowledge that next year and not this is the centenary of David Boyle's first visit to the Township.

So what was David Boyle doing in 1886? We know he was setting up a better display at the Canadian Institute and he was plotting a new strategy for petitioning the premier of Ontario for funding (Killan 1983:96, 98). He was also coping with the continuing and unaccessioned response to his 1885 circular. And he did some field excavation.

The Catalogue lists a number of artifacts from Withrow Avenue, City of Toronto, (2322, 2357, 2358, 2371, 3775, 3789, 12, 462-12, 465). The accession record

dates all these entries 1886, most of them June 24, 1886, and adds the initial "D.B." or name in full "David Boyle". These entries are the first occasion found by this writer that Boyle referred to himself in the record and convey the inference that David Boyle personally excavated or collected on a site in Withrow Avenue, Toronto, in 1886. A contemporary newspaper account (thanks, Mima) confirms this was indeed the case and provides further information, particularly that Boyle had hired labourers to do the excavating "for the Institute". This account was accompanied by the reminder that "the Canadian Institute (had) undertaken the formation of an Archaeological Museum" (Evening Telegram 29 June 1886). 1886, then, saw the first recorded archaeological field crew and the first institutional archaeological work in the City of Toronto.

Events were developing and gathering momentum in 1886. A new application for government funding was successful in February 1887, indicating the lesson of the rejection of the previous request of 1885 had been well digested, and new strategies devised, during 1886. This has led to the creation of much of what we have today, among them the Royal Ontario Museum, and a tradition of Ontario government funding of archaeology of which our Ontario Archaeological Society is a beneficiary. Thus, the "lost year" of 1886 is significant to the entire Province.

And so, in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of these events, I raise my glass and toast Withrow Avenue, the Canadian Institute, David Boyle and the Lost Year of 1886. Also the LCBO for bringing us the wherewithal to do the toasting.

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(Toronto) EVENING TELEGRAM, June 28, 1886

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The views expressed in items in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

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Toronto Chapter's Members' Meeting: Wednesday, January 15, 1986
Reported by Annie Gould

"MEMBERS' NIGHT TALKS" By CHARLES GARRAD and ROBERTA O'BRIEN

The evening's first speaker was Charles Garrad, the O.A.S. Administrator and Librarian. Charles spoke on "The 1985 O.A.S. Trip to Greece" and the activities of the O.A.S. members who went on it. The first place visited by the Group was the Acropolis in Athens which they had to climb up to even before they had recovered from jetlag. Charles said that the Parthenon Temple, when he finally saw it, looked better when seen from a distance because it was currently being restored. Other places in Athens that were visited included the National and Archaeological Museums, tourist shopping areas, the Heinrich Schliemann Museum and the Agora. Charles also pointed out two Athenian examples of the preservation of old buildings: a tiny church over which a skyscraper stood and a free-standing facade of a two story dwelling to which a new building will be attached. Charles then showed the Group on their various trips away from Athens beginning with the Islands of Poros, Hydra and Aegina, their temples, sanctuaries and villages. After the islands, the Group was bused across the Corinth Canal to Corinth (not too impressive a site compared to the others on the trip), the Mycenaen Tombs (located on a hill like most Greek sites), Epidauros (the best restored theatre in Greece), and Olympia (where photos of the Group were taken of them standing on the running track's original stone block starting line). Delphi was the last mainland site visited by the Group in Greece. It was impressive due to the effort it must have required to construct a series of temples, a theatre, a track and stadium on terraces up the steep mountain side. The final portion of the Group's trip was an excursion to Crete where they saw the Knossos palace complex, the Minoan palace of Hagia Triadha and the site of Kommos among others before returning to Athens and Canada. Kommos was the only site on the trip where the O.A.S. Group did not have to contend with crowds of tourists.

Roberta O'Brien, the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's Regional Archaeologist for South Central Ontario, was the evening's last speaker. She showed and discussed some of the thousands of slides that she and Jane Sacchetti (the Chapter's Newsletter Editor) took during their "1985 March-April Visit to England". Throughout her talk, Roberta pointed out several similarities and differences between their visit and that of the O.A.S. Greek Trip. The similarities were that a) the archaeological sites of both countries had local histories or legends associated with them in addition to their researched backgrounds; b) the tourists going to these sites usually had to climb to reach them and c) there were often clusters of sites to visit. Differences between the two visits were that Roberta and Jane took a self-guided (vs. an escorted) tour in weather that was sometimes wet and cool (vs. dry and hot) which frequently saw them on sites which were muddy or snow covered (vs. bone dry) and usually crowded with sheep (vs. tourists). Sites visited by Roberta and Jane included many long (i.e. Wayland's Smithy, that has an exposed inner stone chamber) and circle (i.e. near Stonehenge) barrows, the mysterious Silbury Hill, stone circles (i.e. Avebury), Iron Age hill forts (i.e. Maiden Castle), carved hillside figures dating from the Bronze Age to the 18th Century (i.e. the Long Man of Willington and several horses), Bath's Roman ruins, the Tower of London and Hadrian's Wall, plus some of its associated excavated and unexcavated forts

cont'd on page 42

RACCOONS AND BLACK SQUIRRELS: SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

By

John Steckley

Sometimes faunal identification from written sources has not been as good as it has from bones. In this short paper early references to two species are clarified using linguistic evidence.

Raccoons: How the Leopard Changed Its Spots

Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard, when writing about the different animals he encountered in his stay in 1623-4 in Huronia, wrote of one whose pelt was valuable. After speaking of wolf pelts, he said that the Huron:

"...value the skin highly, likewise that of a kind of leopard or wild-cat, which they call Tiron. There is a district in these wide provinces the inhabitants of which we call the Cat-tribe; I think the name was given because of these wild-cats, small wolves or leopards, which are found in their territory. From (the skins of) these wild-cats they make robes or blankets in which they introduce for embellishment a number of animals' tails, sewing them all round the edge and at the top of the back. These wild-cats are scarcely bigger than a large fox, but their coat is quite like that of a full-grown wolf, so that a piece of wild-cat skin and a piece of wolf's skin are almost indistinguishable, and I was mistaken once in making a choice." (Sagard 1939:224)

Unfortunately, many scholars dealing with this period have taken Sagard's confused (and confusing) guess at the animal's identity at face value and have accepted his "espece de Leopard ou Chat sauvage" (op. cit., p382) as actually referring to a feline. Elizabeth Tooker, in her valuable work "Ethnography of the Huron Indians", merely transcribed the translation with "a kind of leopard or wildcat" (Tooker 1964:158). Heidenreich, too, led astray by the reference to the "Cat-tribe" or Erie, felt that it was a feline -the cougar- that was being described (Heidenreich 1971:203).

The linguistic evidence is conclusive, but not well-known. Sagard's Tiron (more accurately entiron; FHL34 and 231), the 'chat-sauvage' is the raccoon. Such is its meaning not only in Huron, but in Mohawk and Oneida as well (Mithun 1984: 266). Interestingly, among the southernmost of the Iroquoian speakers, the Cherokee and Tuscarora, the term referred to the skunk (op. cit., p265).

Black Squirrels: Taming the Black Beast

Also in his description of the animals of Huronia, Sagard wrote of one animal whose fur was highly prized by the Huron:

"They have another kind of animal named Otay, as large as a small rabbit, with fur very black and so soft, smooth, and handsome that it seems to be made of cloth. They set great store by these skins, and make them into robes, and around the edge they put all the heads and tails." (Sagard 1939:224)

That valued pelt belonged to the black phase of the grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*). Sagard did not identify it as such. Perhaps this is because the Huron had a different word for squirrels generally - "aroussen" in Sagard's writing (Sagard 1939:223)- and as he never entered the more southerly country of the Neutral, the people who hunted the black squirrels and traded the pelts to their northern neighbours.

Even Sagard's fellow Recollect, Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon, who visited Neutralia in 1626-7, referred to the animals as 'black beasts' (Sagard 1866: 807) rather than squirrels. In 1639, the pelts were still referred to only as "outay" by the Jesuit writer of the following quote:

"I /a spirit said by a Huron woman to have appeared to her in a vision/ am,..., the immortal seignior general of these countries, and of those who inhabit them; in testimony whereof I desire and order that in all quarters of my domain, those who dwell therein shall offer thee presents which must be the product of their own country, -from the Khionontaterons or tobacco Nation, some tobacco; from the Attiwandarons or neutral Nation, some robes of outay;..." (JR17:165)

It might have been the trip taken in 1640-1 by Jesuit Fathers Brebeuf and Chaumonot to Neutralia that caused them to finally learn what the animal was. For we find the first clear reference to black squirrel being the source of the pelts in 1648. Father Paul Ragueneau, writing of the practice of shamans seeking in visions the unfulfilled desires or wishes of the guardian spirits of sick Huron in order to cure them, reported that:

"Some look into a basin full of water, and say that they see various things pass over it, as over the surface of a mirror, -a fine collar of Porcelain; a robe of black squirrel skins, which are here considered the most valuable..." (JR33:193; emphasis mine)

This late identification of black squirrels as the source of the prized otay pelts is probably one reason why 20th century scholars have tended to overlook the significance of this species to the Iroquoians of Ontario.

The Meaning of the Word Otay

The name otay or outay was typically written as "8ta,i" in the Huron dictionaries of the 17th and 18th centuries. It is derived from the verb "ata,i", meaning, 'to have colour' (FHL42, and Pot180 #19). This verb was also used in the Huron term for 'beaver' -ts8ta,i- (FHL231), with the -ts- giving it the meaning, 'to be very, or strikingly coloured'.

This term also refers to beaver in other Iroquoian languages: Tuscarora

(Mithun 1984:266) and possibly the St. Lawrence Iroquoians (Barbeau 1961:168 #14). For the Seneca and Cayuga of western New York, the same term refers to mink (Mithun 1984:266, and Chafe 1963:54).

It is a generally-accepted principle in historical linguistics that the presence of a similar feature -in this case the use of the verb ata,i in the word beaver- in geographically peripheral members of a language family and its absence in more centrally-placed languages indicate that that feature is probably conservative or 'old' in the language family (Steckley 1985:14). As the conditions for that situation are met here, it may be speculated that the verb ata,i was first used to refer to beaver and was later extended to mink and black squirrel when similarities -possibly the dark colour and/or use in the making of a robe- were perceived.

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O.A.S. SYMPOSIUM 1986

C A L L F O R P A P E R S

The annual O.A.S. Symposium, this year with the theme

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

will be held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (O.I.S.E.), 252
Bloor St. West, Toronto, on Saturday and Sunday, October 25 and 26, 1986.

The theme focusses on the role of archaeology in the planning process. Two
sessions, addressing how Ontario Archaeologists interact with Developers, gov-
ernment agencies, municipalities, the public and other heritage groups, are
planned. The issue at hand is the management of archaeological resources in
the light of continual development across the province. An open session on
the Sunday will allow contributed papers on current research in Ontario Arch-
aeology to be presented.

Abstracts of proposed papers (150 words max.) are requested by July 1, 1986.
For further information, contact: The 1986 Symposium Committee, O.A.S., P.O.
Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

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Forthcoming

FORTHCOMING...

BROCK UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICUM IN CYPRUS

Date: 16 July - 27 August, 1986

The six week Archaeological Practicum trains students in the techniques and procedures of archaeological survey and excavation as practiced in the Mediterranean area today. The Practicum is a fourth year course, Classics 475.

The Thirteenth Session of the Practicum will be held in conjunction with the archaeological survey of the Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project in the Paphos District and the excavation of the Hellenistic and earlier Roman House of Orpheus at Kato (Nea) Paphos. The CPSP is directed by Prof. Rupp and the excavation is directed by Dr. Demetrios Michaelides of the Department of Antiquities of the Republic of Cyprus.

For further details and an application form write to: Professor David W. Rupp, Department of Classics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1, Canada.

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SHELL BEAD CONFERENCE

The 1986 "Shell Bead Conference", sponsored by the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research, will be held at the Rochester Museum and Science Centre on November 15-16, 1986.

The overall theme of the conference is that shell beads, according to growing numbers of archaeological and ethnographic studies, represent important aspects of the material culture of many societies through time and space. Rather than simple ornaments, the beads may be viewed as evidence for a culture's social, political, and economic structure, its belief systems and technology, and often far-flung trade relationships. The data, however, are commonly scattered among regional specialists and reports are unavailable. It is therefore appropriate now to focus on shell beads in a special conference in order to bring together scholars to consider new evidence and old, and to examine patterns of cultural activity from many current perspectives.

During the conference, the RMSC shell bead collection, particularly strong in examples from Iroquoian archaeological and ethnographical contexts, will be available for viewing.

Individuals wishing to present a paper at the conference should contact:

Shell Bead Conference
c/o Charles F. Hayes III, Research Director
Rochester Museum and Science Center
P. O. Box 1480, Rochester, New York 14603

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MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY (LONDON)

KEEPERS OF OUR CULTURE

March 15, to June 2, 1986

at the

Museum of Indian Archaeology

1600 Attawandaron Rd.

London, Ontario

KEEPERS OF OUR CULTURE is presented in three distinct groupings. The Traditional Arts, such as the berry baskets, pottery, beaded pouches and various clothing articles served a functional role. The Crafted Arts, such as porcupine quill baskets, vases, drums, and tea sets were produced solely for the tourist appeal. The Contemporary Arts group with its fine sculpture, paintings, photography, and print making stands on its own.

This beautiful collection has been organized and circulated by the Woodland Indian Cultural and Educational Centre in recognition not only of all Native women artists, but also to document some of their contemporary work at a time of ever changing values.

Since Native women used to be solely in charge of the production of maple syrup, it is only appropriate that this exhibition honouring Native women should be opened during the weekend of the Museum's first Maple Syrup Festival or GA'NE'GUS (meaning "the sap is running") on March 15 (10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) and March 16 (10:00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

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ONTARIO MUSEUM ASSOCIATION SEMINAR SERIES

The Art of Grantsmanship

April 7, 1986

Art Gallery of Windsor, Windsor

April 14, 1986

Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery, Kitchener

September 15, 1986

Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston, Kingston

September 17, 1986

Ottawa, Location to be confirmed

Members: \$35; Non-Members: \$45

This one-day seminar, held in four separate locations across the province, is designed for personnel (paid or unpaid) at small to medium sized museums and art galleries interested in improving skills and knowledge in the area of grant solicitation. The day will be divided between an examination of effective proposal writing and a review of current government funding programs at both federal and provincial levels.

Funding agencies represented will include the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Department of Communications, National Museums of Canada, and the Department of Employment and Immigration who will describe the new employment programs available under the Canadian Jobs Strategy.

COURSE DIRECTOR: Greg Baeker, Executive Director, Ontario Museum Association

Forthcoming

Health and Safety in the Museum Setting

May 12 - 13, 1986

Marine Museum of Upper Canada, Toronto

Members: \$60; Non-members: \$80

In co-operation with the Toronto Historical Board this seminar will review current legislation regarding health and safety in museums and historic sites, examine hazards in all areas of museum operations, and find solutions to participants' safety problems. Issues such as public safety and staff/volunteer safety will be analyzed and methods of correcting problems will be suggested by representatives of professional and government organizations. Proper policies and procedures will be developed and helpful resources described.

COURSE DIRECTOR: George Waters, Deputy Director, Toronto Historical Board

Storage Methods for Community Museums

June 5 - 6, 1986

Century Village, Lang, (near) Peterborough

Members: \$60; Non-members: \$80

The purpose of this seminar is to introduce participants to the proper methods of storing museum artifacts. The problem of storage is critical for many museums particularly those attempting to meet the Community Museum Standards for Ontario. This seminar will provide practical suggestions for economical storage methods.

COURSE DIRECTOR: Lana Dryden, Programme Coordinator, Art Conservation Technician Programme, Sir Sanford Fleming College

Role Playing for Historic Sites

October 6 - 7, 1986

Saint-Marie Among the Hurons, Midlands

Members: \$60; Non-members: \$80

The use of role playing and drama in the historic site environment will be explored in this two-day seminar through slides, discussions and role playing activities. Topics will include training and preparation of staff, visitor orientation, potential hazards to your site and collections, common problems and successful solutions. This seminar will be held in cooperation with the OMA Living History Special Interest Group.

COURSE DIRECTOR: Mark Warrack, Curator, Enoch Turner Schoolhouse

Fund Raising for Museums and Heritage Organisations

January 19 - 20, 1987

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto

Members: \$100; Non-members: \$150

This two-day seminar held in cooperation with the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, will provide an in-depth look at planning an annual or special project fundraising campaign. Participants will obtain an understanding of the key private sector donors - foundations, corporations, and individuals. Time will also be spent discussing capital campaigns.

COURSE DIRECTOR: Julia Gorman, Director, Communications, Canadian Centre for Philanthropy

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R.O.M. COURSES

Spring Wildflower Walk (Course No. 1020)

Explore one of Toronto's most spectacular ravines to observe our spring flowers and learn of their ecology and folklore with the staff of ROM's Botany Department.

Instructors: Deborah Metsger, Curatorial Assistant
J. H. McAndrews, Curator

Saturday, May 17, 9 am - 1 pm
Meet at Highland Creek Park
\$15.00
\$13.00 ROM Members, Seniors and Students
For information call 586-5788

Fascinating Fossils (Course No. 1018)

Over the last half billion years the face of our planet has seen substantial physical and biological change; the record of these events is sealed in the rocks of the earth. The bedrock immediately beneath the city of Toronto provides abundant evidence of an unfamiliar and fascinating seascape from one small portion of that time, about 440 million years ago.

The outing will provide an opportunity to examine this fragment of the rock record at first hand, to collect and identify representative fossils, and to gather some insight into the nature of a vanished ecosystem.

Instructor: David M. Rudkin, Curatorial Assistant, Department of Invertebrate Palaeontology

Saturday, June 7, 1 pm - 5 pm
Meet at the Toronto Brickyards, Don Valley
\$15.00
\$13.00 ROM Members, Seniors and Students
For information call 586-5788

Industrial Archaeology in Southern Ontario (Course No. 1016)

The discipline of industrial archaeology (using archaeological techniques to help study industrial history) is fairly new. The history of the Welland Canal, as well as the industrial development which it has encouraged and facilitated, has been of increasing interest in recent years. Since its beginning in 1924 the Welland has been of economic importance not only to the Niagara Peninsula, but also as part of the vital St. Lawrence route connecting the Atlantic to the heartland of North America. The Canal has been of both public and governmental concern from shortly after the War of 1812 to the present.

(Re)discover the story of the successive Welland Canals in this introduction to canal-related industrial history by visiting these canals and related sites with a specialist in their history. Tour Lincoln Fabrics (1900), enjoy morning coffee and lunch at Dalhousie House (c. 1855), and visit the St. Catharines

Forthcoming

Historical Museum (1879) and its Welland Canal Gallery. (Lunch is included in the registration fee.) Participants are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes.

Instructor: Dr. Roberta M. Styran

Saturday, April 19, 9 am - 5 pm
Port Dalhousie - St. Catharines - Thorold area Welland Canal Sites
\$45.00
\$40.00 ROM Members, Seniors and Students
For information call 586-5788

Introduction to Ontario Archaeology (Course No. 1022)

Historical and archaeological information about the Ontario Iroquois is relatively abundant. Iroquois village sites have been identified across the province and have yielded great quantities of pottery, arrowheads and other stone tools, beads and bone material as well as architectural remains.

This program will orient participants to the details of Ontario Iroquois lifestyles, their development, house types and artifact styles. Visit a working site to learn about the excavation techniques and recording procedures used by archaeologists. Learn how archaeological details are used to interpret Iroquois lifestyles.

Marilyn Jenkins will give an introductory tour in the ROM's New World Archaeology gallery and then conduct a visit to the Boyd Field Centre to discuss and view the work being undertaken there. Bob Burgar will provide instruction at the site. Sturdy, rubber-soled footwear is recommended for this excursion. Participants should bring food and drinks as these are not available at the site.

Instructors: Marilyn Jenkins, Teacher, Education Services Department, ROM
Bob Burgar, Director, Boyd Field Centre

Saturday, August 12, 10 am - 4:30 pm
Royal Ontario Museum and Boyd Field Centre
\$25.00
\$22.00 ROM Members, Seniors and Students
For information call 586-5788

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Deadline for submissions for the next ARCH NOTES is May 14. The issue will be mailed on June 2, 1986. Please note the Editor's new address (on the back page) for your mailing.

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PRESS CUTTINGS...

A view of Denmark from 4,000 B.C.

Danish archaeologists are bringing up extensive finds from a submerged 6,000-year-old fishing settlement including a wooden eel-catching canoe which is Europe's oldest known boat.

The site, at Tybrind Vig on the Baltic Island of Funen, is the scene of the largest systematic excavation of a sunken ancient settlement carried out in Denmark.

It was at this quiet bay 25 miles west of the provincial capital of Odense that the Danes discovered the elegant 27-foot dugout canoe.

The vessel, unearthed in 1980 and now fully restored, is one of the centrepieces of a new permanent exhibition on ancient Denmark at the Moesgaard prehistoric museum in Aarhus, Denmark's second city.

The boat, which has a well-preserved ballast stone and clay fire hearth, was used by fishermen to catch eels by the light of flares around the year 4,100 B.C.

The boat was used for fishing near the shore and seal and porpoise hunting on the open sea, as well as for traveling to other coastal settlements.

"The find has yielded new and important information about the evolution of man's oldest means of transport and the high level of wood craftsmanship of early man," Soeren Andersen, leader of the excavation project, said.

Recent spectacular finds at Tybrind include the ancient grave of a woman and child, the scattered bones of four other humans, and a wide range of bird and animal skeletons.

A wealth of objects including pottery, stakes, bows, spear and lance shafts, wooden arrowheads and unique patterned oars, as well as fishing hooks and tools made of flint, antler and bone, have also been retrieved from the muddy bottom of the bay.

The finds, which also include rubbish and food waste invaluable to archaeologists, are giving historians a new look into life in a fishing settlement belonging to the so-called Danish Mesolithic or Jutland-based Erteboelle culture.

Experts still have only scant knowledge of this part of Denmark's distant past, dating from 5,400 to 4,000 B.C. The culture is named after the first settlement of the period discovered last century at Erteboelle in northern Jutland.

The Tybrind site, which today lies 750 feet off the coast at a depth of nine feet, was accidentally discovered in 1976 when a team of local divers brought large quantities of ancient objects up from the seabed.

The full size of the settlement, which was gradually submerged by the post-Ice Age sinking of southern Denmark, was first realized in 1978 after a trial exploration by divers and archaeologists from Aarhus University's Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology.

From The Toronto Star, Dec. '85

press cuttings

ROM archeologist hopes sands hiding something spectacular

When Krzysztof Grzymiski stands on the banks of the River Nile between the third and fourth cataracts, he sees considerably more than a huge mound of sand.

The Royal Ontario Museum archeologist knows that the centuries of shifting Sudanese sands have covered one ancient town on top of another, and perhaps another and another.

"We believe there's something really spectacular there," said the assistant curator of the ROM's Egyptian department, who is also an assistant professor in the University of Toronto's department of Near Eastern studies. "Perhaps a temple. Maybe a King Tut."

The archeological team recently completed its surface survey of the Dongola region, about 160 kilometres north of Khartoum and located 110 possible dig sites. It has chosen its site, 200 metres by 300, for work in October.

"You can see the tops of houses. They're visible on the surface. And they date back to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. It's likely there's one town on top of another through the centuries, and we want to trace that development."

The Dongola Reach area, Mr. Grzymiski said, is "the cradle of Sudan's indigenous civilizations." He would like to study the connections between the Mediterranean world and African culture of 2,000 years ago, known as the Kerma culture.

The archeologist hopes that somewhere in those sites lies the answer to the 23-symbol Merotic writings and the 1,000 texts "we can read but can't understand."

The latest expedition revealed traces of everything from the Stone Age to the nineteenth-century rebellion of the Mahdi.

Mr. Grzymiski said the surveys have produced "evidence that the region near old Dongola was part of an ancient Kerma kingdom, which apart from Egypt may be regarded as the first great African civilization (2200 to 1500 BC). But the majority of our sites date, however, to the mysterious X-group culture (350-570 AD) and to the Christian kingdom of Makuria (570 to 1317 AD)."

On this expedition the Canadians uncovered only one tomb as a trial excavation near El Ghaddar, about 400 kilometres north of Khartoum. There, with a "little luck and some expertise," they opened an undisturbed tomb that dated from the X-group times, 400 AD.

The team, sponsored by the ROM and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, has completed two years' work in three seasons, and Mr. Grzymiski hopes he will get financing again.

"Even if I don't, I'm determined to go back anyway."

From The Globe & Mail, Jan. '86

New dig may shed light on existence of Sheba

The Queen of Sheba is described in the first Book of Kings, Chapter 10, as having visited King Solomon in Jerusalem "with camels bearing spices, and very much gold, and precious stones." She tested the wise king with "hard questions," evidently got the right answers, and then departed as mysteriously as she had arrived.

But did she really exist? The question has been argued for years. Many scholars and archeologists have assumed that the Biblical land of Sheba was in southwestern Arabia, where the ancient Greeks placed the Sabaeans and where some noble ruins testify to the inhabitants' former glory. So perhaps, since her country existed, the Biblical Queen of Sheba existed.

One flaw in this hypothesis has been that Solomon ruled Israel in the 10th century BC, three centuries earlier than the oldest remains of Sheba's highest civilization.

But now an archeologist at the University of Pennsylvania, James A. Sauer, who has headed an archeological project in the area of ancient Sheba for the past five years, argues Sheba is older than some scholars have believed.

Sauer's hypothesis, stated in a recent paper on the project, is based partly on an excavation in a dry valley called Wadi al-Jubah, about 40 km (25 miles) south of the remains of Sheba's capital at Marib, in the eastern region of present-day Yemen.

The cut was made in a likely-looking mound called Hajar at-Tamrah, the Mound of the Date Palm, and near its bottom archeologists found broken pottery and a piece of timber that radiocarbon tests indicated was from the 13th century BC. In such tests, traces of carbon 14, a natural radioactive isotope of carbon, are used to determine the age of fossil and archeological remains.

At another, larger mound, Hajar ar-Rayhani, American excavators have found pottery, ash evidence of a copper foundry dating to the 7th century BC, and the diggers still have several metres and several centuries to go before they reach the oldest layers of the mound.

Although such findings are still just hints, Sauer believes further excavations will eventually provide evidence for those scholars who have assumed that Sheba was a considerable trading nation by the time of Solomon, and was thus capable of sending a monarch to pay a call on another rich monarch whose capital lay 2,250 km (1,400 miles) to the north.

From Washington, Dr. Gus W. Van Beek, curator of anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, said Sauer's project in Wadi al-Jubah was potentially important. Van Beek also believes in the plausibility of a Queen of Sheba visiting Solomon, although her visit would have been for trade and economic reasons, the normal modern explanation, rather than to test Solomon's wisdom.

From The Toronto Star

GOVERNMENT NEWS...

Premier David Peterson has announced the appointment of David P. Silcox as Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

Mr. Silcox, 49, with extensive experience in the cultural field, was until recently Assistant Deputy Minister of Broadcasting and Culture with the Federal Department of Communications.

"The broad experience David Silcox brings to the job will be of great benefit to the people of Ontario," Mr. Peterson said. "Few persons have a better grasp of cultural affairs in this country."

Citizenship and Culture Minister Lily Munro said she was most anxious to work with Mr. Silcox in the further development of cultural life in Ontario and in providing greater involvement in government to representatives of the province's multi-cultural communities.

Mr. Silcox, born in Saskatchewan, is a graduate of the University of Toronto and the Courtauld Institute, University of London. He is the author of several books and a recipient of a number of awards and grants, including the Sir Frederick Banting Award, Toronto; Canada Council Arts Bursary; Canada Council Award; Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, England.

He has been involved as a Trustee with the National Film Board; Board Member with the Festival of Festivals; Member, Stratford Art Gallery; Board Member, Stratford Shakespearean Festival; Founder and Board Member, Toronto International Festival; Trustee, Jack Bush Heritage Trust.

Bryan Davies, former Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Culture, has been appointed a Special Advisor to the Premier.

MINISTRIES JOIN TO SAVE CANADA'S LARGEST PREHISTORIC STRUCTURE

Two provincial ministries have joined together to give \$209,400 to save the historic Manitou Mounds near Fort Frances in Northwestern Ontario on the Rainy River.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture will provide \$161,000 through its Community Facilities Improvement Program (CFIP) while the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines has granted \$48,400.

"This act of preservation is the first step in the development of this site as a historic park and interpretive centre. By protecting the sensitive archaeological and biological resources of the area, we will make it possible to develop the Manitou Mounds as a major tourist and educational attraction for the Rainy River District," said Minister, Dr. Munro.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS RECEIVE NEARLY \$1 MILLION

Six archaeological projects across Ontario will receive \$979,500 in capital grants, says Citizenship and Culture Minister Dr. Lily Munro.

"These projects, spread throughout the province, represent a commitment by the people and this government to the preservation and understanding of our history," Dr. Munro said.

Funded under the ministry's Community Facilities Improvement Program (CFIP), these undertakings range from the excavation and stabilization of the Northwest Bastion site of Fort Frontenac in Kingston to the construction of an archaeological field school centre for "hands-on" programs in Toronto. The first excavations related to these two projects were visited by 20,000 people last summer and the public is welcome to visit again this year.

The CFIP grant program funds up to 75 percent of eligible capital costs of archaeological projects. Eligible expenses cover the development of interpretive units including the selection and identification of sites, archaeological fieldwork, and data interpretation and analysis. Also eligible are costs for purchase of equipment and expenses related to building archaeological interpretive units within an existing facility, all in the interests of increasing public access to archaeology as a way of discovering our heritage.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECTS

<u>Client/Location</u>	<u>CFIP Grant</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Project</u>
University of Western Ontario, London	\$240,000.00	\$320,000.00	Construction of an interpretive unit at the Museum of Indian Archaeology
			Analysis and display of artifacts excavated from the "Keffer" site, Huron Indian Village located in the Town of Vaughan
Cataraqui Arch- aeological Re- search Foundation, Kingston	\$248,393.00	\$331,756.00	Excavation and stabilization of the Northwest Bastion site of Fort Frontenac
Heritage Barrie, Barrie	\$ 60,956.25	\$ 83,875.00	Construction of an interpretive unit at Barrie City Hall
Thunder Bay Historical Museum, Thunder Bay	\$ 27,383.00	\$ 36,523.00	Construction of an interpretive unit at the Museum
			Analysis and display of artifacts excavated from an endangered Lakehead Complex site, inhabited by some of

BOOK REVIEWS

A review of Racing Tides by Martin Kevan
(New Press, Canadian Classics, 1982, Toronto)
Dr. Mima Kapches, New World Archaeology
Royal Ontario Museum

Anthropologists/Archaeologists reading historical fiction have greater expectations than the average reader. Firstly, we expect historical accuracy, furthermore, we expect the fictional developments that occur in these books to be realistic and feasible given the historical milieu. Personally, I found Brian Moore's, The Black Robe, very disappointing because it neither met the standards of historical accuracy nor was the fictional expansion credible. On the other hand Martin Kevan's book, Racing Tides, superceded my expectations concerning historical detail and fictional storyline.

Racing Tides is the fictionalized account of Sodric du Gaele, a young Frenchman, who comes to Acadia in the New World with de Monts expedition of 1604. du Gaele signs on with the expedition as an assistant to the priest, supposedly a student planning to return to the seminary in France, however, in reality he wishes to escape accumulated debts. The voyage offers an exciting and convenient escape from these pressures.

The main historical personage present on this multi-year expedition was Samuel Champlain. It was possible to follow the story line developments in Racing Tides with Volume One of Champlain's Works (H. P. Biggard., University of Toronto Press, The Champlain Society, Toronto, 1952). Life at Ste Croix (Holy Cross Island) then Port Royal are vividly portrayed. Here is a book that presents in a readable and detailed manner the hardships of life experience by the French at these primitive settlements. In Champlain's Works we are given a travel log of places and people visited, in Kevan's book we are given scenes of life back at the settlement. The feelings of frustration, hardships, and the importance of the French politics of the time are very clear.

The second significant historical person is Lescarbot. Drawing on accounts from Lescarbot's Histoires events at Port Royal and of those of Champlain's voyages that he was a member, the storyline is even more filled out.

I especially appreciated the avoidance of cliché developments, such as du Gaele falling in love with a native woman, thus providing his convenient entry into the native world. More plausibly, du Gaele develops a facility in native languages and becomes an interpreter at the fort. As a result of this capacity he is requested to "sway" the opinions of the native chiefs on political matters, mainly maintenance of French allegiances. To accomplish this he voyages on a winter hunt with the natives. During this season he happens to stumble upon the rock carvings at Kejimikujik. At first, I found this a contrivance, a bit like a travel advertisement for Nova Scotia, but, on a second thought it was well done within the scope of the text and did not seem implausible.

An undercurrent of the plot, as it develops within the historical framework, is du Gaele's own awakening to political intrigue in France, and that in microcosm at Acadia. The novel ends with the du Gaele's return to France in 1607 having

been recruited as a member of a secret organization devoted to overthrowing the French monarchy. Since du Gaele is the first person narrator of the story, indeed it is told like a diary, it is only fitting that the story concludes with a resolution in his life.

Correspondence with Martin Keyan underlined my impressions about his concern for the accuracy of the book, he was "attempting to create an historically accurate "docu-novel"." To accomplish this he researched the well known period documents such as Lescarbot and Champlain, as well as the writings of others important to the era, Loyola, Castiglioni, and anthropological documents related to the natives.

I recommend this book as good historical fiction. Students, laypersons and professionals reading Racing Tides will not only get an excellent history lesson but also, a thoroughly readable story. It might be that to label this book as "historical fiction" is to really short change the standards it sets. Certainly the term "docu-novel" fits, but even more correct is the descriptive term "factual-fiction". I certainly hope that at sometime in the future Keyan turns his talents to the 17th century French in Ontario. I think the result would be a truly impressive account of this period.

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Review of Ethnohistorical Research on the Native Peoples of Quebec

By Silvie Vincent and Jean-Rene Proulx
Ministere des Affaires Culturelles du Quebec
5 volumes
by John Steckley

From the point of view of the researcher one could almost say that this 5 volume study moves from the least to the most important. Volume 1 "Assessment of Research" is the type of academic exercise necessary for the graduate student jumping hoops for an M.A. or a Phd and the type of work government researchers are too often burdened with for administrative purposes but it is of little practical value to the archaeologist.

Volume 2, "Bibliography of Ethnohistorical Works 1960-1983", provides a list of bibliographies and other works on Amerindians in general and on Abenaki, Algonquin, Attikamek, Cree, Huron, St. Lawrence Iroquois, Maliseet, Micmac, Mohawk, Montagnais-Naskapi, Metis and Non-Status Indians and the Inuit of Quebec, with the peoples underlined being covered in the greatest detail. While it does not include archaeological research, it provides a useful compendium of the literature, including obscure M.A. and Phd theses. It is certainly worth a quick glance.

Volume 3, "Bibliography of Published Sources", goes back farther in time to list the primary and major secondary sources for the same peoples, unfortunately doing so uncritically.

Volume 4, "Summary Tables of Archival Sources", offers the researcher the first

real treasure, with an extensive listing of governmental, "economic", religious and personal archives, with reference to the peoples that the material in these archives relate to. The archives listed include those in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and France.

Volume 5, "Bibliography of Guides, List of Archives", adds to the worth of the previous volume with a list of the guides to the aforementioned archives and the addresses of those archives.

* * * * *

Around and About Hamilton 1785 - 1985
published by The Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society
Hamilton, Ontario

A HISTORY BOOK FOR PEOPLE WHO DON'T LIKE HISTORY

Around and About Hamilton 1785 - 1985 is the fastest selling book Hamilton and District booksellers have ever experienced. The first printing of 2000 copies disappeared in two weeks! The waiting list for the expected reprint is almost the same length, about 1700 orders at the end of February. What makes this book so popular? It's hard for the so-called "father" of the book to access its impact in an unbiased fashion but some of the thoughts that went into the original concept are still valid and probably could be applied in any field, perhaps even archaeology.

The book did not start out as a book. It grew from a campaign to save the hundreds of old photographs and documents that go out in the garbage every week. The members of the Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society grew weary of their president (the one they shoot when things screw up) yakking on about the waste of our heritage and asked the obvious question which had somehow escaped el Presidente - "what are you going to do with all those old pictures, take them from one old shoe box and put them in another?" And an archives is a shoe box by another name. We had to share them with the people of Hamilton. Its their heritage despite the fact they didn't know it. I had long wanted to do a pictorial history of my home town and it appeared as if the opportunity was at hand.

How do you produce a popular history? Our society has produced 14 books in the past 28 years and they do not sell well or fast. They are only slightly more popular than measles. What then is wrong with the way it has been done in the past? Firstly, the books are collections of papers given in the form of addresses to the society and are usually about Hamilton or related subjects. Therefore the interest after the speeches are given is very limited. Secondly, the market for this kind of book is even more limited. Thirdly, a non-profit society has little funding to spare for publications even if this task of preserving and recording local history is its mandate, so the books appear in inexpensive paper covers with few illustrations and appear drab and unattractive next to other histories in glossy dust jackets.

The old pictures provided the answers. They were gorgeous!! The glimpses they gave of a way of life long since gone were fascinating, humorous and very nos-

talgi. Coming from many different donors, it was a peek into their private family albums. Who can resist eyesdropping? But who would buy the book? I insisted on targeting the market at people who say they don't like history because there are so many more of them out there and they don't really hate history, they just can't be bothered reading all the fine print.

This is the T.V. age, they demand instant gratification. A picture book provides this quick satisfaction and it can be interrupted at any time without losing the "story line". There is nothing to remember, just enjoy.

There were many other problems that had to be solved in producing the book but the most difficult one is how to keep up with the demand for it now that it is in print. It will shortly be reprinted and any expatriate Hamiltonian who might want a copy for themselves or as a gift can contact the society at Box 896 Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3P6. The book is \$25.00, there is no tax and no profit! Mailing charges are \$2.50 because its a big book, hard cover with a landscape format over 200 pages and 550 photographs.

S. R. Leslie, President
The Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society

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cont'd from page 36

<u>Client/Location</u>	<u>CFIP Grant</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Project</u>
			the earliest peoples of North America
Board of Toronto Education City of Toronto, Toronto	\$241,758.19	\$327,158.19	Excavation and analysis of artifacts excavated from the "Thorton Blackburn" site, the house of an escaped slave from Kentucky
			Construction of an Archaeological Field School centre for hands-on programs in archaeology for all sectors of the Toronto community
Rainy River Indian Band, Fort Frances	\$161,000.00	\$338,000.00	Stabilization of the shoreline to preserve the Manitou Mounds, an important archaeological site

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from the o a s office

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

VOLUNTEERS AVAILABLE!

Volunteers are already registering in the hope of being part of a crew this coming season. If you are excavating and can accommodate volunteer help, please contact OAS office.

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Heritage Branch MCC Toronto has set up a small archaeological display in the main hallway of the second floor, 77 Bloor St. W. Don't miss this chance to see Jim Shropshire's longhouse model.

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GEOFF SUTHERLAND RESIGNS

With regret the Executive has accepted the resignation for personal reasons of Geoff Sutherland as Society Treasurer. Geoff has been a loyal and hardworking member of the Executive and of the Society. His presence at the Executive Committee meetings was always a joy and will be very much missed. Geoff will continue to act as financial advisor to the Society. We all wish you well, Geoff. A by-election to replace Geoff as a Director of the Society will be held.

The Nominating Committee for the 1986 Executive has been resurrected to provide a slate of candidates for the position of Director. Please submit nominees to:

Nominating Committee: Michael Kirby, Chairman
1225 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ontario M5N 2G5
(416) 484-9358

Mima Kapches
(416) 465-9744

Gayle Winship
(416) 789-0718

* * * * *

Our U.K. correspondent, Janet Cooper, in Churchdown, Gloucestershire, will be happy to act as a resource person to any members wishing to visit sites, museums, collections or to do volunteer field work in the U.K. Just drop her a line directly*. Meanwhile she's been reading everything she can lay her hands on to put her in the picture re British archaeology and particularly archaeology in Gloucestershire. Amazingly, she reports, the county, which is absolutely littered with archaeological sites, doesn't have its own archaeological unit!

*Janet Illingworth-Cooper
The Pines
201 Pirton Lane
Churchdown, Glos. GL3 2SF

from the o a s office

(Janet, please report for us on the World Archaeological Congress in September at Southampton and London and on the International Zooarchaeology Conference in Bordeaux in August. Thanks for the offer -- Mike K.)

* * * * *

O.A.S. BUS TRIP - August Long Weekend

The Society is planning a long weekend bus trip from Toronto including two nights away, to visit several major sites and see current archaeology in a part of the Province. Final details will accompany the next issue of Arch Notes (May-June) but meanwhile, keep Saturday, Sunday and Monday, August 2, 3 and 4 open.

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THE FIRST POTTERS OF ONTARIO

An archaeological exhibition at the George R. Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, their first, marks also the first time that a comprehensive collection of reconstructed vessels has been organized to trace the development of pre-1651 Southern Ontario ceramics. Guest curator is Bill Fitzgerald and the exhibition lasts until June 8, 1986. The museum is located opposite the R.O.M. at 111 Queen's Park, Toronto.

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cont'd from page 22

(i.e. Housesteads), towers and towns. In addition to the foregoing, Roberta and Jane also visited two on-going excavations which were uncovering a Bronze Age burial near Oxford and the keep of the Norman Castle at Lewes. Finally, Roberta contrasted the methods used to display finds at Glastonbury Abbey (in situ Medieval floor tiles in boxes set in the ground that could be opened for viewing) and York's Jorvik Viking Centre (where visitors were taken "back through time" to a reconstructed Viking Village, an archaeological excavation and a lab). Roberta was surprised to see that the visitors to the Viking Centre were inspired by the foregoing displays to study closely the artifacts in the Centre's Museum which is not usually done by most visitors at museums.

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...Footnotes...

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Well the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature plans to spend \$70,000 to change what one official calls its "sexually biased" name and the National Museum of Man has been "inciting" Canadians to come up with suggestions to help solve their identity crisis. Indeed, they're offering an all-expenses-paid weekend for two in Ottawa as a prize for a good selection.

Obviously name-producing is more lucrative than name-calling. I'm getting out of the gossip column business and getting down to Black Robe Museum Mammoth Hunters Museum Nature, Woman and Man Museum CANADIAN HISTORY MUSEUM

Arch Notes

Crab Apple

Mar/Apr 1986

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