



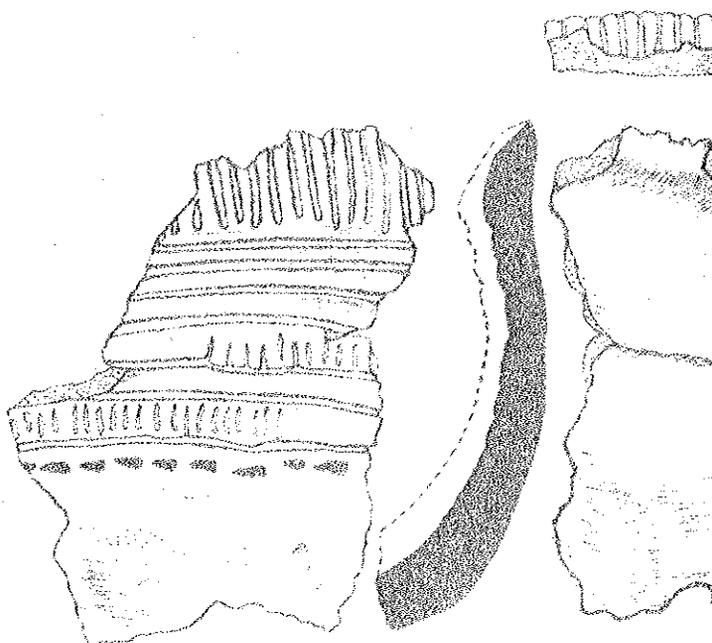
# Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

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Symposium  
Hamilton 2001 - Brad Bandow

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## ...editor's note

This is a busy, busy issue – and it's supposed to be a slow period for submissions! Thanks to everyone for outstanding efforts.

Inside you'll find historic archaeology and prehistoric archaeology, from the New World and the Old World, submitted by professionals, volunteers, and avocationalists. You won't find a better mix anywhere!

The AN cover features ceramics from the McGaw site, drawn by Raina Stebelsky, and the McGaw site adult archaeological experience crew.

**See you at the OAS Symposium in Hamilton  
November 16-18, 2001.**

## President's notes

ON TUESDAY, September 11, 2001, just a few days prior to writing this column, I was stunned and still am by the horrific events caused by the terrorist attacks against the United States. To all those affected by this seemingly endless nightmare of tragedies, the OAS shares your personal and national grief, and offers its sincerest condolences.

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The Honourable Tim Hudak recently sent the OAS a letter thanking us for congratulating him on his appointment as the Ontario Minister of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. He indicated that he is enjoying the many challenges and opportunities the appointment has offered him to help promote Ontario. He pointed out that his government has responded to requests from the heritage community and municipalities by streamlining the Ontario Heritage Act in 1996 and that his Ministry will be considering future initiatives it might pursue to promote heritage conservation in the province. The Minister stated, "the Ontario Archaeological Society, along with all other heritage partners, will be kept informed of all such initiatives" and he is committed to ensuring that the Ministry "fully supports growth in the heritage sector." He further stated that, "organizations such as yours play a vital role in both protecting and promoting our province's rich heritage, and are very important to enhancing the quality of life for all Ontarians."

A second letter from Minister Hudak congratulated the OAS and confirmed his Ministry's approval of a \$3,384.00 grant from the 2001 Summer Experience Program. The grant enabled the OAS to hire Linda Tobidone to help Jo Holden, Rob Pihl, Ellen Blaubergs and Greg Purnell with public programs on the McCaw Site. Terri Brennan also assisted while completing her teaching certificate requirements. Jo, Rob, Linda and Terri will be presenting a paper titled "Profiling the Feature: A Review of the OAS's First Year of Interpretive Programming at the Fifteenth Century McCaw Site" at the society's annual symposium to be held at the Ramada Plaza Hotel in Hamilton on November 16 to 18, 2001.

In a vein similar to Minister Hudak, Caroline Di Cocco, MPP for Sarnia-Lambton and the Liberal Critic for Culture, Heritage and Recreation, sent the OAS a letter describing how she has been working for many months to develop a stronger voice for culture and heritage in Ontario. It is her evaluation that the various components in the culture sector are fragmented and that culture/heritage is a large industry with large economic return and quality of life return on investment. She recently sponsored a half-day forum in her riding to profile, in a public way, the value of culture/heritage and to develop a network that strengthens the voice of culture. She will be hosting similar forums throughout the province because she believes that together we can build a grassroots movement and create a cultural renaissance. Additional information is available from her website ([www.dicocco.sarnia.net](http://www.dicocco.sarnia.net)) or by e-mail ([caroline\\_dicocco-mpp@ontla.ola.org](mailto:caroline_dicocco-mpp@ontla.ola.org)). If you would like to attend these forums, she can be reached at 416-325-7622 (voice) or 416-325-7917 (fax).

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Michael Langford, Director of the Heritage and Libraries Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, provided the OAS with a progress report on the Archaeology Customer Service Project. Last year the project undertook an extensive review of the Ministry's licencing and report review systems for land-based archaeology and examined best practices across Canada, the United States, and several other countries.

As a result, the project developed a range of legislative, policy and operational options to ensure good customer service. Archaeologists, representatives of archaeological associations, developers, planning consultants and other interested individuals provided their input to the review through in-depth telephone interviews and a full-day meeting last March. Mr. Langford thanked all who participated in the consultation and pointed out that the input from the OAS "contributed significantly to the project." A copy of the recommendations that have been made as well as an information sheet on the status of the project can be obtained from Dahlia Klinger, Heri-

tage Policy Advisor, at 416-314-6601 or by e-mail from [dahlia.klinger@MCZCR.gov.on.ca](mailto:dahlia.klinger@MCZCR.gov.on.ca)

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Richard Pettigrew, President and Executive Director of the Archaeology Legacy Institute in Eugene, Oregon, is seeking volunteers to help with work in connection with the Archaeology Channel ([www.archaeologychannel.org/volunteer\\_info.html](http://www.archaeologychannel.org/volunteer_info.html)). The duties of the positions can be performed on-line. This would be a great way for members of the OAS to make sure that important stories and the perspective from Ontario can be distributed throughout the world.

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The OAS extends best wishes to Cora de la Cruz who has retired as Acting Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Relations. The new Acting Registrar is Michael D'Mello who can be contacted at 416-326-8404. Mail can be sent to him at 250 Yonge Street, 32<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 2N5. As required by regulations of the Cemeteries Act (Revised), R.S.O. 1990 whenever human remains are found even on an archaeological site, the Registrar must be notified along with the local police. As soon as the origin of a burial site is determined, the Registrar shall declare the site to be "an unapproved aboriginal peoples cemetery", an unapproved cemetery" or "an irregular burial site". Once this declaration is made, the Act stipulates the appropriate procedures to follow for establishing a site disposition agreement. These procedures are summarized in a "best practices policy" previously described by Peter Caruthers in the March/April 1999 issue of Arch Notes (pages 10 to 13).

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Heritage Toronto has published "Observations on the State of Heritage". This report deals with built and natural heritage as well as archaeological matters and "offers City Council an overview of the state of Toronto's heritage activities from the outside perspective of an arms-length agency. >From its review of the key issues, Heritage Toronto makes several observations and proposals for the future, and concludes with some specific recommendations in-

tended to contribute to improved overall heritage management in the city." It is also hoped that "it will generate discussion and spur collective action, particularly in encouraging the Provincial government to address the long overdue strengthening of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Federal government in directing at least some of its substantial resources for heritage to this City." To obtain a copy (subject to a \$5.00 cost recovery charge) please contact Karen Czaniecki at 416-392-6827 ext 233 (or e-mail [kczanie@city.toronto.on.ca](mailto:kczanie@city.toronto.on.ca)).

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In the September 2001 issue of the Ontario Historical Society (OHS) Bulletin newsletter, Frank Bartoszek, President of that organization, reports that the Heritage Canada Foundation named Dorothy Duncan a recipient of the Lieutenant Governor's Award. The jury cited Dorothy "for her illustrious career in the field of heritage resource management and her lasting contribution to the conservation of Ontario's heritage." Presentation of the award will take place at the Heritage Canada Foundation's annual conference in Toronto on October 12, 2001. Along with the more than 600 historical societies in Ontario that she has helped strengthen during her 18-year tenure at the OHS, the OAS congratulates Dorothy on her long exemplary service and many tremendous accomplishments.

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Edward R. Sajecki, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, sent the OAS a letter asking for participation in a workshop undertaken as part of a five-year review of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). The intent of the workshop is to identify the effectiveness of the PPS in providing policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land-use planning, to consider whether the policies in the PPS reflect Smart Growth objectives, and to identify whether any changes to the PPS are needed. If anyone would like to examine the PPS five-year review document, copies are available upon request from the Ministry, government information centres, and at most municipalities. It is also available on the Ministry's web site at [www.mah.gov.on.ca/business/policye/table.asp](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/business/policye/table.asp).

The policy states in part that "significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved", and that "development and site alteration may be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site will be permitted."

For more information about how this policy might affect archaeological resources in your community, please contact Robert Hazra at the Ministry's toll free number 1-800-935-0696 or directly at 416-585-6208. If you would like to provide the OAS with any concerns about archaeological matters with specific regards to the PPS, please contact Tony Stapells, our society's Director of Heritage Advocacy at 416-461-6834 or toll free at 1-888-733-0042.

For those of you who are not subscribers to OAS-L, our society's free internet bulletin board, I invite you to join. Recent posts include a wide variety of interesting and timely topics. There is a request for information on the results of pollen analyses from pre-contact archaeological sites in eastern Canada by Roddy Heading, Associate Editor, Hemp Conference and Farming Report. Information compiled by Andrew Schoenhofer on the West Nile Virus should be read by anyone conducting field archaeology in Ontario. A downloadable report on Iroquoian burial patterns is available from Daniel H. Weishotten (<http://users.erols.com/weiskotten/BurialPatterns.html>). Dr. Martha Latta has written a review on the "Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 - CD" that is published in the refereed on-line journal "Internet Archaeology" (<http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue10/reviews/latta/index.html>). Instructions on how to subscribe to OAS-L are in the July/August 1999 issue of *Arch Notes* (New Series 4(4):19-20) or can be obtained from Vito Vaccarelli at [vito.vaccarelli@sympatico.ca](mailto:vito.vaccarelli@sympatico.ca) or 416-695-3657.

The OAS congratulates Nick Adams and Neal Ferris for publishing on-line the full alphabetical directory

of "Deeds/Nations"—a comprehensive Who's Who listing of First Nations people in southwestern Ontario between 1750 and 1850 (downloadable from [www.adamsheritage.com/deedsnations/](http://www.adamsheritage.com/deedsnations/)). Compiled by the late Greg Curnoe, and originally published in hard copy by the London Chapter of the OAS in 1996, this material is of tremendous value to anyone studying First Nations history, Ontario history, archaeology, genealogy, or land claims research.

Shirley Wajda, Assistant Professor of History and American Studies at Kent State University has announced that the Great Lakes American Studies Association is asking for papers to be presented at its annual conference to be held at Ohio University, Athens, OH from April 11 to 13, 2002. In response to the recent re-emergence of regional studies, the program committee is seeking papers that "intersect in some way with the notion of region." Any work that deals with place-based topics is welcome. This conference is a natural follow-up to our society's own symposium theme this year of "the Archaeology of Space & Place in the Great Lakes Region."

Abstracts should be submitted before January 10, 2002 to:

Professor Thomas Scanlan  
Department of English  
Ellis Hall, Ohio University  
Athens, OH, USA, 45701.

Dr. Scanlan can be also reached at 740-593-2838 (voice), 740-2818 (fax), or by e-mail at [scanlant@ohio.edu](mailto:scanlant@ohio.edu)

The OAS congratulates the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History for winning two awards from the American Association for State and Local History. The Museum's exhibit "1690 - The Siege of Quebec: The Story of a Ship" won the Award of Merit while the Museum's conservation of Montreal's first Catholic cemetery (1642-1653) won the Certificate of Commendation. Additional information about the Association and the criteria for its various awards can be obtained from 615-320-3203.

*Bob Mayer, President*

## From the OAS office...

After a very busy summer around the province as well as in this office, we're enjoying a couple days of peace until the next set of activities begin. Our office felt fortunate to receive funding for two Summer Experience Students. One young person had to withdraw, however Linda Torbidone was hired for a seven week period, to work as a Field Assistant, a support person for the Instructors of the Children's programming we ran, and to produce two reports for me. Between the Field Director, Rob Pihl, the program instructors, Greg Purmal & Ellen Blaubergs, and myself, we asked a lot of her and she responded with enthusiasm and creativity. Thanks Linda!

I've been in communication with the Hamilton Chapter as they put the final touches on the Symposium, and it appears they are on track to deliver a well-coordinated conference. I'm looking forward to it.

After initial discussions with our partner, the Town of Richmond Hill, the Board of Directors and myself are anticipating participating in a Media Event in October 2001. Unfortunately, the date is not yet

confirmed. When the date is set, it will be posted on OAS-L. The aim of the Media Event is to highlight the programming we are doing at the McGaw site, but more importantly take the opportunity to publicly thank the Trillium Foundation and Cultural Strategic Development Fund for providing the funds that have enabled the activities at the McGaw site to proceed. If you live in the GTA area, keep watch for this in your local papers and television stations.

I have been invited, along with representatives from other heritage sector organizations, to participate in the development of a "Heritage Sector Organization and Management Course" with the Ontario Museum Association. The objective of this program is to create a course to better organize Heritage institutions by investigating standards for the building blocks of governance and mission (boardsmanship), exploring policy and procedure templates, and looking at planning and financial management. I am looking forward to participating in these two half-day sessions, especially if allows me to bring new ideas on governance, planning, and policy considerations to the Board of our Society.

*Jo Holden, Executive Director*

### 2000 Annual Business Meeting Minutes

Please note that a special mailing of the 2000 Annual Business Meeting minutes, proposed constitutional changes and agenda were sent out August 23, 2001, in compliance with the Ontario Archaeological Society's constitution, that these minutes be received by the membership 60 days in advance of the Annual Business Meeting, scheduled for Saturday, November 17, 2001.

## DONATIONS NEEDED!

*With the number of students (ages 11 through 16) participating in the McGaw Site Education Program, the Field Director has noticed that a number of students do not dress appropriately for the weather.*

*If you have mittens, warm head gear, socks, rain pants, rain boots, that your children or grandchildren have outgrown – your donations would be greatly appreciated.*

*Please call the OAS Office to coordinate the delivery of these items.  
Thank-you in advance for searching through your closets.*



A Collection of Papers Presented at  
the 33rd Annual Meeting of the  
Canadian Archaeological Association



**A Joint Publication of the Canadian Archaeological Association  
and the Ontario Archaeological Society  
in Celebration of the 50th Anniversary  
of the Founding of The Ontario Archaeological Society**

***Available in PDF format at [www.canadianarchaeology.com](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com)***

The year 2000 marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Ontario Archaeological Society. To commemorate this milestone, the Canadian Archaeological Association and the Ontario Archaeological Society decided to collaborate in the production of a electronically published proceedings volume, thereby assuring the broadest readership possible from around the world.

The editorial team of Jean-Luc Pilon, CAA Web Editor, Michael Kirby, former OAS Arch Notes editor, and the 2000 OAS director of publications, Caroline Thériault, assembled, reviewed and formatted 26 of the over 160 papers presented during the Ottawa 2000 CAA meetings.

This collection of papers cover a wide breadth of archaeological inquiry, ranging from public archaeology through archaeo-astronomy, archaeometry, archaeoentomology, historic and prehistoric archaeology, ceramic studies, archaeological politics and policies and physical anthropology.

The PDF format allowed the incorporation of many of the colour illustrations originally used during the conference presentations with relatively little compromise in quality.

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## **Position Available**

### **OHS Executive Director**

The *Ontario Historical Society* promotes the appreciation and preservation of Ontario's history. Consisting of approximately 4000 members, The *Ontario Historical Society* includes libraries, museums, historical societies, and interested individuals of all ages and cultural backgrounds.

The ideal Executive Director will bring extensive experience in managing the affairs of a non-profit organization: a strong commitment to the heritage community throughout Ontario, superior interpersonal communications, financial administrative, organizational and strategic skills; and an ability to work effectively with a Board of Directors, staff and volunteers.

Send resume and references, in confidence, by October 19, 2001 to:  
The Search Committee, The Ontario Historical Society, 34 Parkview Avenue, Toronto ON M2N 3Y2.

Further details available upon request.

## Tales of Two Coins and Other Pragmatic Matters

### The New Firehall and Library Site (AhGs-29)

#### Niagara-on-the-Lake

by Robert G. Mayer, Jim Esler and J. Graham Esler

*AS PART of the development approval process under the Planning Act RSO 1990, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. conducted an archaeological assessment during 1999 and 2000 on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara for construction of a new fire hall and library on part of Lot 217 at 2235 Niagara Stone Road Ontario. The initial survey (fondly remembered as the "best of times") found a 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian site (subsequently registered into the provincial database files as AhGs-29) approximately 15 by 60 metres in size just south of Niagara Stone Road at the north end of the property. The results of subsequent historical research and the archaeological fieldwork (MHCI 1999 and 2000) are described below.*

#### Historical Background

Joy Ormsby, Historian for the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, believes that there is sufficient historical documentation to prove that this property once belonged to several members of the Butler family during the late 1700s and early 1800s. It passed through a number of hands before being owned by the McDougall family whose name appears on George Tremaine's 1862 *Map of Lincoln and Welland Counties*. It eventually passed to Joseph Green whose name appears on the map of Niagara Township in H.R. Page & Co.'s 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* where there is a structure indicated in the same location as the archaeological site. Immediately outside the study area to the northeast, there is a concrete foundation and a well that may be related to the McDougall and Green occupations.

#### Archaeological Fieldwork

After the controlled collection of surface artifacts recovered 194 Euro-Canadian artifacts and three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, a distribution map was computer generated. After extensive consultation and negotiation between the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (now Tourism, Culture and Recreation), the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake and the construction

contractors about the extremely wet ground conditions (grimly remembered as "the worst of times"), test trenches and test units were excavated before the ploughzone topsoil was mechanically removed from a 15 by 25 metre area within the surface artifact distribution area (Figure 1). Two large rectangular fieldstone foundations (Features 1 and 6), a square post mould (Feature 2), a line of fieldstones (Feature 7), and a possible well (Feature 8) were uncovered along with evidence of three more recent disturbances (Features 3, 4 and 5).

Feature 1 is a mortared fieldstone foundation with exterior dimensions of 10.0 m (33 feet) east-west by 7.0 m (23 feet) north-south, and interior dimensions of 9.1 m (30 feet) by 6.4 m (21 feet). The living floor was packed clay. Only three sides of this rectangular feature were present. The north wall appears to have been removed during previous construction of a tile drain and gravel laneway. The remaining walls are approximately 40 cm (18 inches) thick, and had a mixture of mortar and packed earth between the stones. The walls varied between one and three courses of fieldstones high (15 to 20 cm). A builder's trench was not observed.

Feature 2 is a post mould 25 cm square and 25 cm deep. Although it contained no artifacts, it is

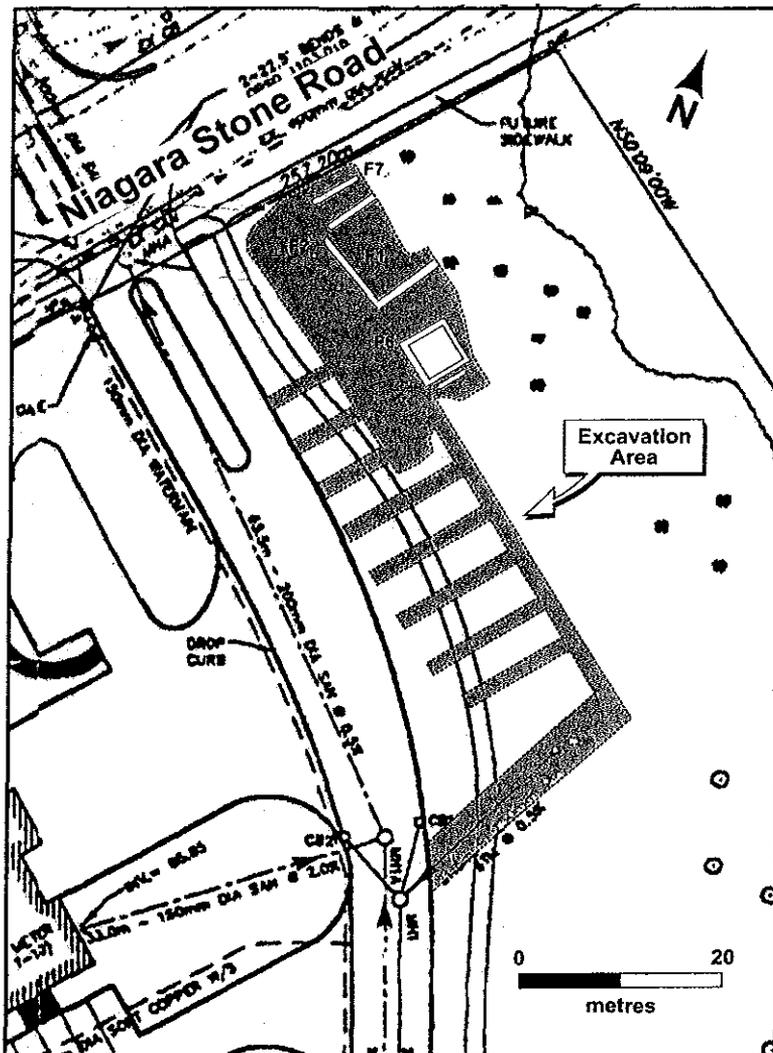


Figure 1. Plan showing limits of excavation and features found

of probable Euro-Canadian origin based upon its shape. Three other potential post moulds (*i.e.*, Features 3 to 5) were cross-sectioned and interpreted as rodent activity.

Feature 6 is a smaller structure, measuring 4.5 m (15 feet) E-W by 5.0 m (16.5 feet) N-S on the outside and 3.4 m (11 feet) by 4.0 m (13 feet) on the inside. All four walls were uncovered but the north wall was previously impacted by the lane-way and tile drain construction. The walls are 60 cm (24 inches) thick with mortar and packed earth between the stones. The walls are higher than those of Feature 1, being three to four courses of stones high (20 to 25 cm). The floor is poured concrete. No internal features were found. Located 80 cm (three feet) to the east of

the east wall were two long rectangular pieces of concrete each 1.8 m (six feet) long by 20 cm (8 inches) wide. Directly to the east of these was a dark refuse-filled stain that contained an electric light bulb filament and electrical wiring, indicating a post-1920 occupation/activity.

Feature 7 is a single course of small fieldstones that is 5.1 m (16 feet) long and is 15 cm (six inches) wide. The north end was impacted by the gravel laneway. The area between Feature 7 and Feature 1 is filled with very fine gravel, which is frequently used in landscaping.

### Aboriginal Artifacts

The three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered include a projectile point and two biface fragments (Figure 2). The projectile point is manufactured from Onondaga chert, and appears to be a corner-notched Terminal Archaic Small Point that dates to *circa* 1000 B.C. It is 37.0 mm long, 19.5 mm wide and 6.0 mm thick. The bifacially thinned base is damaged so the width here cannot be measured. The base shape appears flat and the blade shape is bi-convex. The one remaining notch is 5.5 mm wide.

The first biface is manufactured from Onondaga chert and is broken at each end. It is 19.5 mm wide at the widest point and 4.8 mm thick. Because of breakage, the original length is undetermined. It has been bifacially thinned along both edges and there is evidence for bifacial working on one end, but the other end is completely snapped off. The lateral edges are parallel; therefore this was probably a segment of a blade or scraper, and not a projectile point. The blade shape is straight and the transverse cross-section is bi-convex. This tool is not diagnostic of any particular time period or cultural affiliation.

The second biface is manufactured from Onondaga chert and is a possible projectile point preform that was damaged in manufacture and subsequently reworked into a side scraper. It is 30

mm long by 30 mm wide at the widest point and 5.0 mm thick. The abbreviated triangular shape is roughly worked on one lateral edge and bifacially thinned on the other, with the proximal edge being the snapped-off section. The two lateral edges are asymmetrical with the roughly worked one straight, while the bifacial edge is convex. This tool is not diagnostic of any particular time period or cultural affiliation.

**Euro-Canadian Artifacts**

Based on the artifacts recovered, the Feature 1 structure appears to be older than Feature 6. The ceramic tableware sherds include painted polychrome (late palette), moulded blue edge, blue willow, black and brown transfer, old blue, blue sponged and white granite (Figure 2). One blue transfer maker's mark is from "J. Clementson" (1839 to 1864), Phoenix Works, Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, England, and has a registration date of 1850 (Godden 1965:150). A white clay smoking pipe stem fragment has a maker's mark of HENDERSON/MONTREAL dated 1847 to 1876 (Kenyon 1984). The ceramic assemblage has a general date range of manufacture from pre-1830 to 1860 and probably originates from the McDougall family.

Feature 6 contained much more white granite (ironstone) than Feature 1. Two additional "J. Clementson" maker's marks were found along with one representing the "Johnson Bros." company (post 1913) from their Hanley Pottery factory in Staffordshire, England (Godden 1965:356). Several sherds of stoneware crockery were also recovered, with both salt-glaze and 'Bristol ware' exteriors. The presence of the latter glaze suggests an occupation in the late 1880s, as does the concrete floor of the structure. A white gran-

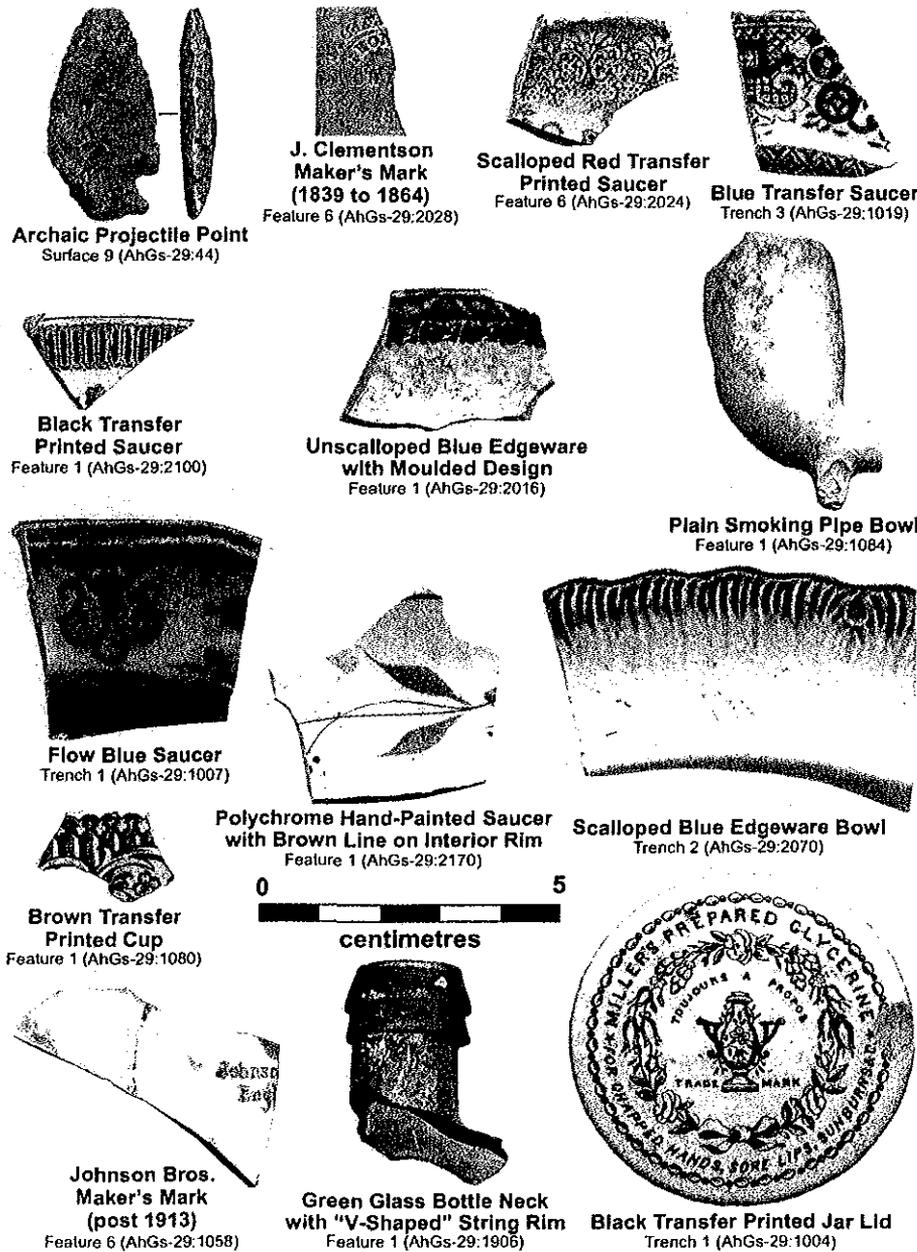


Figure 2. Representative sample of artifacts recovered.

ite cup has a "MADE IN JAPAN" green transfer print on its base that places its date of manufacture after the McKinley Tariff Act of 1892, which required the country of origin to be marked on all imported goods into the United States. The artifacts and structure probably originate from the Green family and later occupants of the property.

An ironstone saucer sherd has a moulded "Wheat and Poppy" pattern that was made by both Livesley Powell & Co. (1851 to 1866) in Old Hall Lane and Miles Bank, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, England and by Joseph Clementson. The pattern was registered in 1862 (Godden 1965:150 & 392; Wetherbee 1980:73). A blue transfer printed pearlware saucer sherd from the surface collection has a maker's mark representing the W. Davenport & Co. (circa 1815 to 1860), Longport, Staffordshire, England (Godden 1965:189; Cushion 1980:144; Kovel & Kovel 1986:2).

The two coins that were found are of some historical interest (Figure 3). The first coin is an 1875 U.S. dime recovered from Feature 1. It belongs to a long-lived series known as the Seated Liberty design that was issued from 1837 to 1891. The 1875 version of the dime was issued from three mints Philadelphia (no mint marks), Carson City (marked CC) and San Francisco (marked S). Although this piece is somewhat defaced, the two areas where the mintmark would be are clear (*i.e.*, within the wreath just above the lower ties or below the ties of the wreath near the rim). The absence of a mintmark makes the coin a product of the Philadelphia mint. This is not surprising since coinage from Carson City or San Francisco did not usually circulate in the northeast US. The piece was struck too late in time to have been part of the "Silver Nuisance" in Canada, which had been resolved in 1870 and is probably a stray loss.

In the years immediately following the American Civil War, Canada was awash with U.S. silver coinage. Some of this coinage was the result of trade since both the Union and the Confederacy purchased supplies in Canada. Most, however, flooded into Canada because of an imbalance in value between gold and silver, which developed in the United States where silver was discounted at 5% (*i.e.*, a dollar in silver would only purchase 95 cents worth of gold).

In Canada U.S. silver continued to circulate at full face value in retail transactions, in the purchase of grain and cattle, and in the payment of wages but it was refused at the chartered banks and Government offices (*e.g.*, the Post Office or for the payment of taxes). Merchants were then obliged to sell the U.S. silver at a discount to exchange brokers who then sold it over again at face value to the grain buyers and manufacturers. This situation was referred to as the "Silver Nuisance."

Public outrage continued to grow and the Canadian Government eventually had to take action. The Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, and William Weir, a Montreal Broker, devised the solution to the problem. In 1870, the Government agreed to purchase U.S. silver coins with a face value under one dollar at discounts of 4 to 6% and export them to the United States, and then by proclamation set the value of the half-dollar, quarter, dime and half-dime at 80% of their face value. This eliminated the profit in shipping the coins to Canada. Between 1868 and the end of 1870, the Government exported 4.5 million dollars in half-dollars and quarters to New York, and another 1.5 million dollars to England. Weir exported 500,000 dollars to New York in dimes and half-dimes. The export of 5,500,000 dollars in 1870 marked the end of the "Silver Nuisance".

The second coin is a copper token that was recovered from Feature 7. It is virtually as struck (apart from the bent planchet) and is numismatically exciting. It belongs to a series of imitation English halfpennies known as "Canadian Blacksmith Coppers". Nearly all of these tokens were made in Lower Canada, where they formed part of the large variety of copper and brass pieces in circulation. They also belong to a wider range of imitative tokens, which extended from England and Ireland to Canada and the United States; in which counterfeit George III coppers were produced in vast quantities to fill the need for copper halfpence in the economy, and also to make a good profit for their makers.

Late 19th and early 20th century collectors in both Canada and the United States keenly sought these Canadian pieces. The great American numismatist Howland Wood (1910) wrote the best introduction to the "blacksmith copper" in *The Numismatist*. He listed 46 different types that in-

cluded imitations of British halfpence, imitations of Canadian circulating copper pieces, pieces using discarded dies of U.S. "Hard Times Tokens", and some original designs. Wood's classifications are still used and pieces continue to be referenced by Wood numbers (e.g., W-1, W-2, *et cetera*). This token is an imitation of an English halfpenny of George III. However, unlike the genuine halfpenny of George III that weighs 9.94 grams (see A below), the imitation weighs only 5.04 grams (see B below).

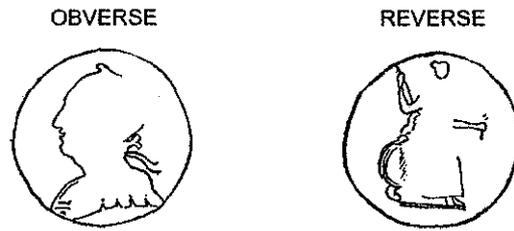
#### A. Half penny George III (1770-1775)

Obverse: George III facing right  
 Legend: GEORGIUS./III.REX  
 divided by bust of George III  
 Reverse: seated Britannia facing left  
 Legend: BRITAIN/NIA  
 divided by head of Britannia  
 Weight: 9.94 grams

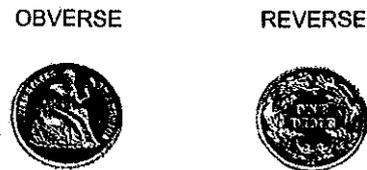
#### B. Blacksmith Copper (no date)

Obverse: George III facing left  
 Legend: none  
 Reverse: seated Britannia facing right  
 Legend: none  
 Weight: 5.04 grams

The Blacksmith Copper recovered from Feature 7 is a W-11 type (Howland, 1910:148, Plate I:11). W-11 is given a rarity 3 on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being unique. There are more than 250 pieces known. These imitations are poorly struck on thin planchets. The dies in all cases were crudely cut and in many cases were purposely left unfinished in order to give the appearance of a worn coin. The unsatisfactory condition of currency in colonial Canada was the reason behind the issuing and acceptance of such crude pieces. For many years there had not been an adequate supply of legal copper coins with the result that anything that looked like a coin was accepted as a coin, even flattened uniform buttons. Enterprising individuals also imported lightweight private or anonymous tokens. Soon there was so much of this "trash" in circulation that the authorities were compelled to act. Laws were introduced to prevent both the importation and the manufacture of such pieces in Lower Canada. The passage



Canadian Blacksmith Copper (Imitation English Halfpenny)



1875 United States Dime



Figure 3. Canadian Blacksmith copper token and 1875 U.S. dime.

of the law, however, did nothing to remedy the inadequate supply of copper so necessary for daily commerce.

There were three basic ways to evade the law: 1.) tokens were antedated (e.g., many pieces with the date 1820 were struck in 1825 or later); 2.) in England, meaningless legends (e.g., George Rules, Claudius Romanus, *et cetera*) were used instead of the regal titles; and 3.) in Canada worn English halfpence were counterfeited. Although the tokens appeared crude, the Canadian coiners showed such skill in giving new coins the appearance of old worn-out legal pieces that they were able to circulate vast quantities of their imitations. For the most part the coins bear the indistinct outline of a head on the obverse and on the reverse a crude female figure or a harp. The coiners copied both the obverse and reverse designs directly onto the dies not realizing or perhaps not caring that the designs would be reversed when the counterfeits were struck.

The name "Blacksmith Copper" for the series could originate from either of two sources. R.W. McLachlan, Canada's greatest 19<sup>th</sup> century numismatist states that the name "blacksmith" tokens owes its origins to a Montreal blacksmith who, whenever he felt the need of a drink and was short of money, would hammer out some copper pieces to supply his need. John MacTaggart, a contemporary writer who toured Canada from 1826 to 1828 wrote:

*Every sort of copper piece is a halfpenny. I have no less than 120 different kinds, the greatest part of them old copper coins of Britain, and merchant tokens all over the world. If a lot of farthings, be taken into a smithery, and receive a blow from a sledge hammer on the anvil, they will be excellent Canadian coppers or halfpennies (MacTaggart 1829:321).*

Warren Baker, Canada's greatest contemporary authority on pre-Confederation coinage feels that this is the origin of the term "blacksmith" coppers.

The period of manufacture and circulation of the "blacksmiths" is a source of considerable debate among Canadian numismatists. However, it is generally believed to be between 1825-1839 in Lower Canada, with usage extending to about 1842 in Upper Canada. The area of circulation of the pieces was predominantly in Lower Canada, with some circulation in upper New York State as well as Upper Canada. What makes this piece so interesting is that it is firmly anchored in an established archaeological context in an Upper Canada setting.

#### Acknowledgements

Preparation of the original reports upon which this article is based was facilitated by the assistance of the following individuals: Will Walker, Gary Doulich and Leah Wallace, Planning and Development Services, The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake; Bruce Little, Fire Chief, The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake; Joy Ormsby, Town Historian, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Dan Burgess and Joe Urekar, Chamberlain Construction Services Limited, Burlington; Mark Cahill, Stephens and Rankin Inc., St. Catharines; and Peter Timmins, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. In addition, the efforts of Tom Arnold (as field director for the initial general survey) are gratefully rec-

ognized along with the field and office assistance of Leslie Currie, Lorelyn Giese, Inez Hoffman, Lisa Hughes, Julia Mannard, Julianna Matthews, Paul O'Neal, Kathilyn Onn, Sherri Pearce, Ricki Romanowski, Cathy Sanderson, and Jennifer Woods. Sean Gouglas conducted the historical research.

[Note: J. Graham Esler, recently retired as Chief Curator of the National Currency Collection and Head of the Currency Museum, Bank of Canada in Ottawa and is now Curator Emeritus living in London. He evaluated the coin and token and provided their historical perspective. Jim Esler served as the Field Director for the Stage 3 investigation and Stage 4 mitigative excavation. Robert G. Mayer is President and Senior Consultant of Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. in London.]

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## Toronto Chapter OAS FALL MEETINGS



October 17, 2001 Michael Chazan, PhD

### *Petra in the Stone Age: Excavations at the Site of Wadi Mataha, Jordan*

In collaboration with colleagues from Brigham Young University, Professor Michael Chazan of the University of Toronto has been conducting excavations at the site of Wadi Mataha, located in the ancient city of Petra in southern Jordan. This talk will illustrate the site's long sequence of Epipaleolithic occupation, including architectural remains, art objects and a human burial.

November 21, 2001 Ted Banning, PhD

### *Stones Unturned: Finding the Lost Prehistory of northern Jordan*

In spite of many large survey projects over the last 25 years, knowledge of Jordan's archaeological heritage has many gaps. Among these are the Epipalaeolithic and especially the Late Neolithic. In northern Jordan, the Wadi Ziqlab Project has focussed on investigating the extent to which such gaps are due to methodological bias, and has adopted new survey practices, including a geoarchaeological approach, to address that bias. This has resulted in the discovery of several new Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites where they would not normally be detected. In addition, the survey has recently discovered a remarkable number of Epipalaeolithic (Kebaran and Geometric Kebaran) sites some 20,000 to 14,000 years old.

*Meetings begin at 7:30 PM in the lounge of Room 560A, Sidney Smith building, University of Toronto*

## R o o k i e   o n   t h e   T r o w e l

**By Don Ablett**

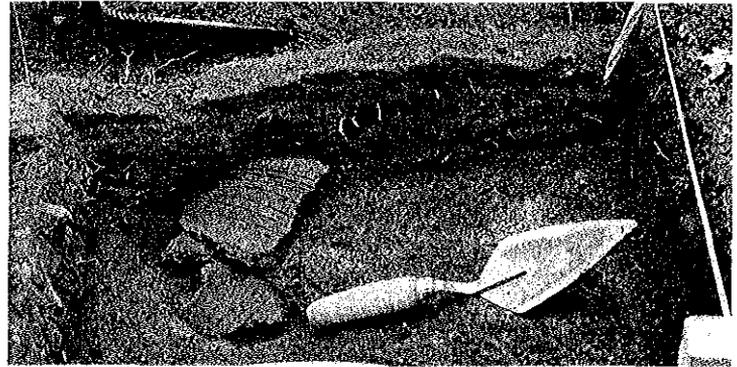
IT WAS HOT – real hot. The kind of hot that makes you want to change your shirt five minutes after stepping outside. The kind of hot that would cause a sane person to think of swimming pools and cold beers. The kind....OK – you get the picture. But who said that I was sane? Not only was I heading outside, whistling a happy tune but there were nine others with me, in an identical mood.

At the head of our little band of merry folk was this jovial, bearded fellow with head of a scholar and the enthusiasm of a teenager. Pihl. Rob Pihl, Archeologist. The title conjures up visions of Indiana Jones thundering through the jungle just ahead of the bad guys. I can even now see Rob, thundering through the offices of the OAS, pursued by eager students. In truth, Rob has this wonderful approach with people that put them immediately at ease. His patience and understanding really made the dig fun.

Oh, the dig. I almost forgot. The McGaw site in Richmond Hill has been around since the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The local folk have known about it for 13 years, but just this year was it opened for excavation, primarily as an educational site. In this context, several groups of school children have participated in digging at one of the 16 middens on the site. I had the privilege of being one of the first group of adults to dig.

For me, this dig has been a dream fulfilled. All my life, I have been a collector of things – stamps, coins, and found objects when I was a kid, and bottles, antiques, books and found objects as an adult. Ten years ago, I heard of a field near my home that was supposed to have "arrowheads" on it. I waited six years for it to be plowed, and then, with permission, went walking. My found objects collection never looked so good as it did after two summers of strolling through the furrows. Finding points up to 10,000 years old made me want to learn more. Enter the OAS, and Jo Holden. The more I learned, the more I wanted to participate in the real McCoy. It was a joy to find out that such a great opportunity lay so close to home.

Each day, we collected our packs and strolled out to the considerably cooler forest, where we promptly bent over, spat on our palms, and scraped. Who would have



thought that bird bones and pottery shards would create so much excitement among us? When Rob found a pipe bowl, he did cartwheels in the aisles. Well, not quite cartwheels, and not exactly aisles, but he was pretty excited. Dean Axelson, well-known knapper of flint, maker of pots, and knowledgeable person, was also thrilled with many of the finds, particularly when he found a celt literally on the surface of the ground.

Speaking of Dean, we spent some fascinating time watching him make projectile points with bone tools. We gained a very interesting insight into the process, which brought some of our finds on the site even more alive. A site visit to Crawford Lake also put much of our work in context.

The final day of the program found us in the OAS office, cleaning most of the 1,200 artifacts found during the week. While we cleaned, the lesson plan included recently found movie footage from an early Iroquois settlement. The Black Robe provided a good backdrop for our work. We did have an Indiana Jones movie, too, but it just didn't have the same feel. Maybe if it had starred Rob Pihl, it would have been better.

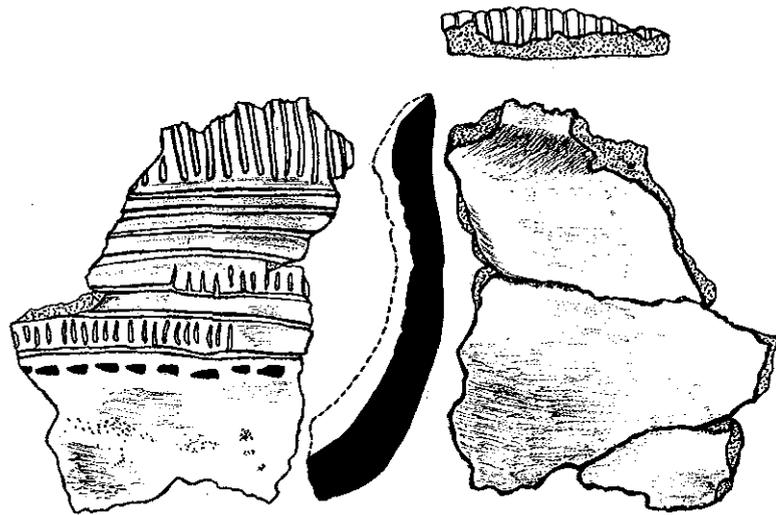
Even Jo Holden got into the act. Her infectious enthusiasm was delightful to watch. Some local folk came by with children and Jo was terrific in her explanations of what was going on. Watching the kids' eyes as they had an opportunity to dig was really neat. It is easy to see why there is no age barrier, from young to seasoned, for people interested in archeology.

The week on the site surpassed my expectations in terms of fun, knowledge and companionship. I can't say enough about the program, from the leaders to my fellow students. My appetite is whetted. I can just see my next adventure – It was cold – real cold...

## Uncovering Richmond Hill's 15th Century Past Archaeology at the McGaw Site (AlGu-88)

By Robert H. Pihl,  
Archaeological Services Inc.  
and Linda Tobidone,  
Ontario Archaeological Society

THE Ontario Archaeological Society and the Town of Richmond Hill have recently embarked on an exciting on-going project to investigate the McGaw site, a 15th century Iroquoian site located within the Town of Richmond Hill. The focus of this unique and important project is to provide local students and residents, and other interested people (and OAS members) outside the town's municipal boundaries, with an opportunity to learn about the past through controlled excavation programs. Educational and interpretative sessions are also offered at the OAS's new location within the A. J. Clarke Interpretative Centre, located at the Elgin West Community Centre on Bathurst Street. While the latter will be the subject of another *Arch Notes* article in the near future, we would like to briefly describe the field program and offer some preliminary results.



THE McGaw site was originally discovered in 1988 by the consulting firm of Archaeological Services Inc (ASI) during a routine archaeological assessment of the approximately 600 acre Elgin West Community Planning Area. The site was located within a woodlot, determined to be undisturbed, and approximately 2.5 acres in size. A preliminary investigation of the site identified at least 16 middens, and a noticeable drainage gully, which divided the site. Since the site was to be directly impacted by a proposed subdivision, plans were immediately formulated to protect it through Official Plan considerations that were based on recommendations made in the Town's Archaeological Master Plan, a study submitted by ASI in 1989. The woodlot, which included a much larger area than the site, was given to the Town by the developer in exchange for other concessions. The site area was subsequently surrounded by a non-intrusive wooden fence and thus became protected within a forested park setting. With the OAS's recent move to new headquarters at the nearby community centre [see *Arch Notes* 5(1)], its new role as the official steward of the site [see *Arch Notes* 6(1)], and the Town's interest in promoting a knowledge and interpretation of its own past, the stage was finally set to initiate research-oriented archaeological investigations at the site. Earlier this year, ASI was hired

by the OAS to secure an excavation license for the site (Mr. Martin Cooper) and to provide archaeological field directors (Mr. Rob Pihl and Mr. Andrew Clish).

AT present, all fieldwork conducted at McGaw is done within the context of an archaeological field school: controlled, research-oriented excavation within a highly supervised environment. However, the purpose of the various excavation programs offered by the OAS is not to train future archaeologists, but to provide an archaeological experience to the partici-

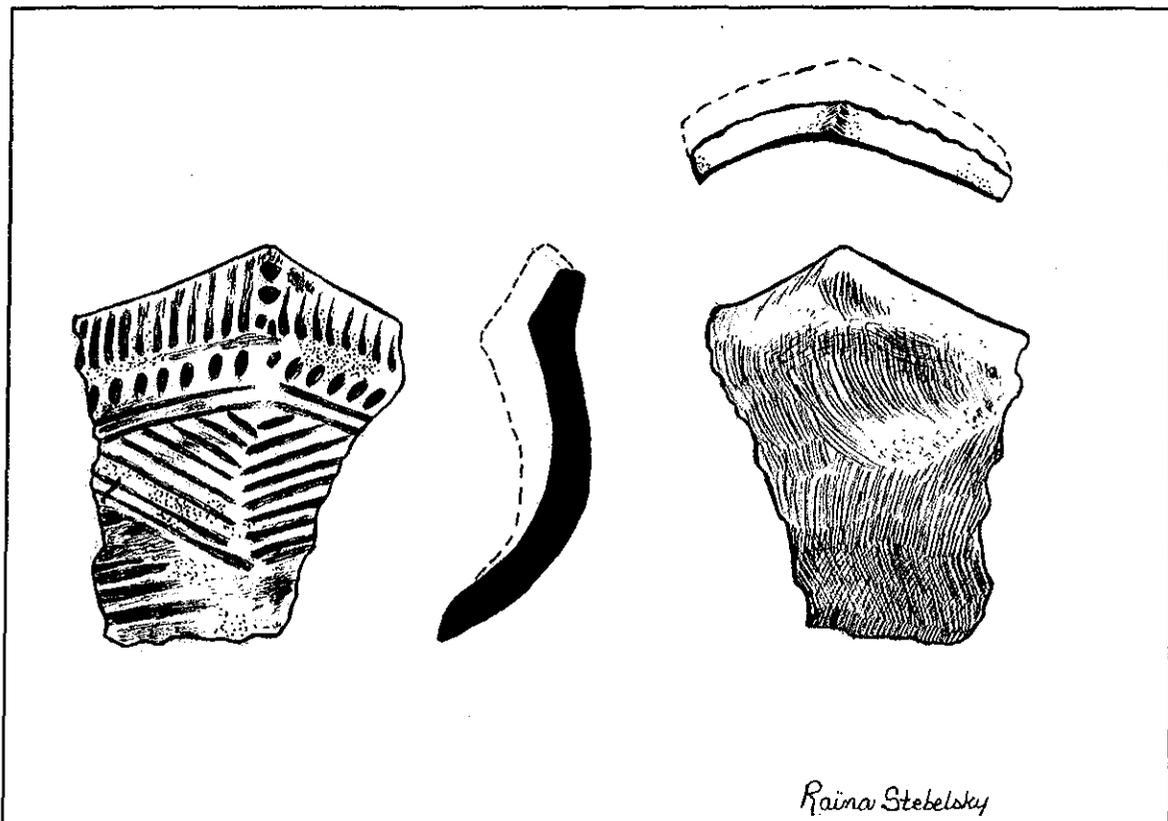
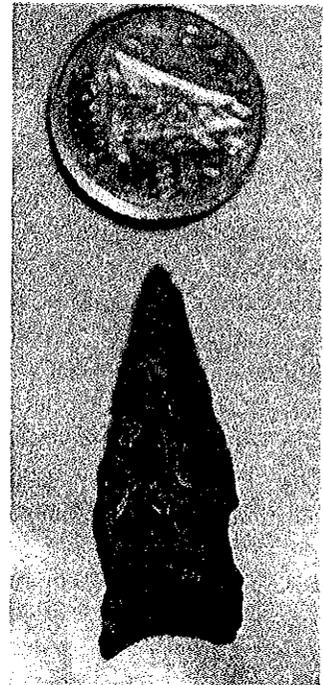
pants. The field experience varies in length from day sessions for Grade 6 and 11 students (within a one-day program) to three days for adults (participating in the five-day program). Non-excavation components of the programs include games and learning activities, labwork, guest lectures, mapping and transit instruction, as well as field trips. In other words, the programs attempt to offer a wide variety of age-specific archaeological experiences to all participants.



ON the site, individuals are assigned a 50 cm<sup>2</sup> unit within a 1 m<sup>2</sup> recording square, and all excavation proceeds at 5 cm arbitrary levels, unless natural stratigraphy is encountered. At present, our work is centred at Midden 6, which is situated along the western edge of the site and overlooks the Little Don River. A small non-midden trench, 8 m in length, was also explored elsewhere on the site. If and when undisturbed living floors or other noteworthy features are encountered, all cultural material is piece-

plotted. Nearly 35 m<sup>2</sup> of the midden and adjacent area have currently been excavated over the course of the field season which began in early May, extended intermittently throughout the summer, and continues until the end of October. Over the course of our first season, a staggering 1,160 participants, representing students from 33 school groups and adults from one five-day program and two "Day-on-the-Dig" programs, have received a first-hand archaeological experience at the McGaw site. These programs could not have proceeded without the strategic planning and tireless administrative capabilities of Ms. Jo Holden, Executive Director, OAS, and the dedicated volunteer assistance of numerous OAS members who have helped supervise the participants. We would particularly like to mention Dr. Dean Axelson, a long-time member and former president of the OAS, Ms. Raina Stebelsky, whose illustrations are scattered throughout this article, as well as Ms. Caroline Theriault and Ms. Terri Brennan.

THE preliminary results are both impressive and significant. An estimated 2,200 artifacts have been recovered to date and are now being processed in the lab. Included are fragments of around 35 cooking pots and six juvenile vessels, at least six pipe bowls, five projectile points, four bone beads, and a noteworthy artifact that is cylindrical in shape, carefully ground with a flat top and slightly-beveled sides, and believed to be an incomplete blank for a stone pipe. Carbonized corn and bean have been recovered as well as a small amount of animal bone. These and all artifacts will be subjected to a detailed analysis early next year, but the evidence tentatively dates the site to around A.D. 1400.



HAVING an extensive sample of diagnostic artifacts certainly is essential to properly document and understand the McGaw site. However, it is truly amazing how even a lowly chert flake or fragmentary body sherd can elicit a keen sense of wonder and excitement from the participants. Being able to excavate in a wooded, outdoor setting does make the learning fun, easy, and hopefully long-lasting. In the process, these programs provide the OAS with an important opportunity to conduct careful and worthwhile research. Given the success of the McGaw field sessions this year, it is clear that public archaeology has an important role in the OAS's ongoing mandate to its members.

## **It's a start!**

Recently different agencies of the Ontario Government have had their five-year Class Environment Assessments mandates come due. Some have, in the past, neglected archaeological issues. Tony Stapells, representing the OAS, has been a stakeholder in this process. Environmental Assessments for the Ontario Realty Corporation, Parks, and even Planning are in the works. Acts have been drafted for the Ministry of Natural Resources Resource Stewardship and the Facility Development Project.

After input from The Ontario Archaeological Society, and others, both heritage and archaeology are represented in these:

**" Archaeological sites, cemeteries, and areas with archaeological potential have been added to the screening process."**

**" Mitigation is to identify and avoid negative environmental effects."**

Archaeological and cultural heritage are given as examples:

**" Assessments may be carried out by licensed Archaeologists to ensure that any potential archaeological resources are identified. If archaeological resources are unexpectedly found during a project (i.e., unearthed), the project will be stopped until appropriate mitigation has been established."**

**" It is in the Ministry of Natural Resources practice to discourage development in areas of known cultural heritage"**

**It's a start!**

## Ontario Archaeologists in Egypt

by Glenna Roberts, Ottawa Chapter OAS

A trip to Egypt by OAS travelers is an appropriate time to recognize the contributions of Ontario archaeologists in Egypt. Although most sites are not on the main tourist track, the work has been particularly valuable in understanding the broad scope of Egyptian history and pre-history.

Founded in 1970 by Geoffrey Freeman and Donald Redford, University of Toronto, the *Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities*, was a major force in ensuring a Canadian presence in Egypt. In 1980, the SSEA founded the *Canadian Institute in Egypt* which maintained an office in Ma'adi, near Cairo, to offer support to Canadian expeditions. It was directed initially by Ronald Leprohon, University of Toronto. A Canada-Egypt Protocol was signed in September 1982 recognizing the CIE as the channel for contacts between Canadian scholars and Egyptian ministries.

The SSEA began in 1974 surveying in the Dakhleh oasis, the largest oasis in the Western Desert of Egypt. A concession for the area was issued by the Egyptian Government in 1977, when Anthony Mills of the ROM was appointed project director. Since then the multi-disciplinary *Dakhleh Oasis Project* with over 425 sites has been the focus of innumerable projects by Canadian scientists. To name a few in addition to those mentioned above: Ian Brookes, geologist, York University; J.E. Molto, physical anthropologist, Lakehead University; Rufus Churcher, archaeozoologist, University of Toronto.

In the central Nile area at the *Akhenaten Temple Project*, East Karnak, beginning in 1971 and for over 20 years, Donald Redford undertook a massive job of excavation, of reassembling and studying the inscriptions and reliefs. Included in the concession were three tombs, reported by Susan Redford. An epigraphic and archaeological survey of the *Temple of Osiris, Karnak* was carried out earlier by the CIE. Edwin Brock, Leprohon's successor as CIE director, worked with Lyla Brock and Roberta Shaw of the ROM on the New Kingdom tombs in the Valley of the Kings of *Merenptah* and *Ramesses VI*.

In the eastern Nile delta, the *Wadi Tumilat Project* was begun in 1977. John Holladay, University of Toronto, reported on the first five years of this long-term multidisciplinary project. In the north-east delta in 1991 Redford initiated activities at the site of *Mendes*. As part of an international salvage operation in the north Sinai, trying to keep ahead of construction of an agricultural canal, he worked at *Tell Qedwa*, the biblical *Migdol*. Also as part of this project, Krzysztof Grzymiski of the ROM excavated at ancient *Pelusium*. Earlier he began his on-going expeditions to Nubia (Sudan).

In the Fayum area, from 1988-1993 Nicholas Millet of the Royal Ontario Museum studied the *pyramid of Senwosret II at Lahun*, following up on earlier work by Flinders Petrie. Currently Ian Begg of Trent University is researching the archives of Gilbert Bagnani, professor of Classics at the University of Toronto 1945-1965, who excavated in the Fayum basin at *Tebtunis*, a Graeco-Roman site with a vast treasure of papyri.

This brief history is based mainly on reports published in the *Bulletins of the Canadian Mediterranean Institute* up until 1995, which I edited. Many students, archaeologists and institutions from all over Canada have worked in Egypt. A trip focussing on some of these sites would be an appropriate but ambitious project for the OAS, so get out your maps.

# Book Review

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## Archaeologists Dig For Clues

by Kate Duke

Scholastic Inc. 1997

32 pp

ISBN 0060270578

Reviewed by Ellen Blaubergs



It's always nice to find a good introductory archaeology book for young people. I came across

this one while helping a teacher-librarian friend at her school's annual book fair last year. Although the back cover notes that "this Scholastic edition is only available for distribution through the school market", it can easily be ordered from your local bookseller. At \$5.30 (GST included!), it is also quite affordable. Kate Duke employs colourful cartoon illustrations with dialogue and thought balloons and makes an archaeological excavation appear as busy and interesting as we know they are.

Young people will enjoy this book from the outset. How can anyone resist the little beagle puppy with the trowel in his mouth on the first page? With a ginger kitten companion, both are included on every page, reminding me a bit of a "Where's Waldo?" book. Having worked on sites where dogs and cats have been "visitors", their antics are not far off the mark. Volunteers and crew are witty and humorous. As one of the crew demonstrates screening, he chants: "One-two! Cha-cha-cha! A young, prim and proper volunteer exclaims "Yuck! Dust!" at the beginning and "Dirt, beautiful dirt?" at the end. We've all come across someone echoing the same sentiments on their first field experience.

Three young student volunteers accompany Sophie, an archaeologist to an Archaic site excavation. Although she looks only slightly older than her charges because she is taller, we know that she is at least 16 because the first and last pages show her driving. More of an effort could have been made to physically distinguish Sophie and her crew from her volunteers. My young niece who also read this book thought the crew looked like high school students while the lab experts were definitely adults. Although high school students do volunteer on sites, participate in archaeological field schools and are sometimes employed as crew, normally, they do not comprise the entire crew, nor are they hired as field directors.

Sophie explains all aspects of her work very carefully and responds to her volunteers' questions and comments with infinite patience. Sidebars further elaborate various concepts introduced including how archaeologists decide where to dig and how things get buried so far down. Two sidebars give instructions on how to make an Archaic awl and an Archaic house, while others illustrate cultural eras, faunal, botanical and artifact information. One illustration should be altered. It shows Sophie and one of the young student volunteers flint knapping. Neither is wearing safety goggles and instead of a piece of scrap leather across their thighs, it appears they are using tea towels! Ouch!

I appreciated the emphasis placed on using fine excavation tools, including a small air pump, soft brushes, small trowels, milk jug scoop, and metal and bamboo picks. One student realizes that had he been using a shovel, the bone awl he found might have been smashed. When some "posthole spots" are found, they are described as features; modern analogies are also given including roads, buildings, swimming pools, cemeteries and parking lots. As for how features are excavated, Sophie demonstrates by taking a dirt sample. Cross sectioning is not shown but the "posthole spots" are dampened with a spray bottle, photographed and mapped.

Another very positive aspect in this book is the emphasis placed on recording finds at the end of the day: "We were finding out fast that archaeology isn't just excavating....". Properly labeled paper bags, "Daily Excavation Survey" and "Burial" forms are all filled out. A plan view map demonstrates the importance of "where you found stuff as much as what the stuff was." The map shows a small Archaic "village" with three houses (posthole stains), cooking hearths, a butchering area, a dog burial, a tool making area and a midden.

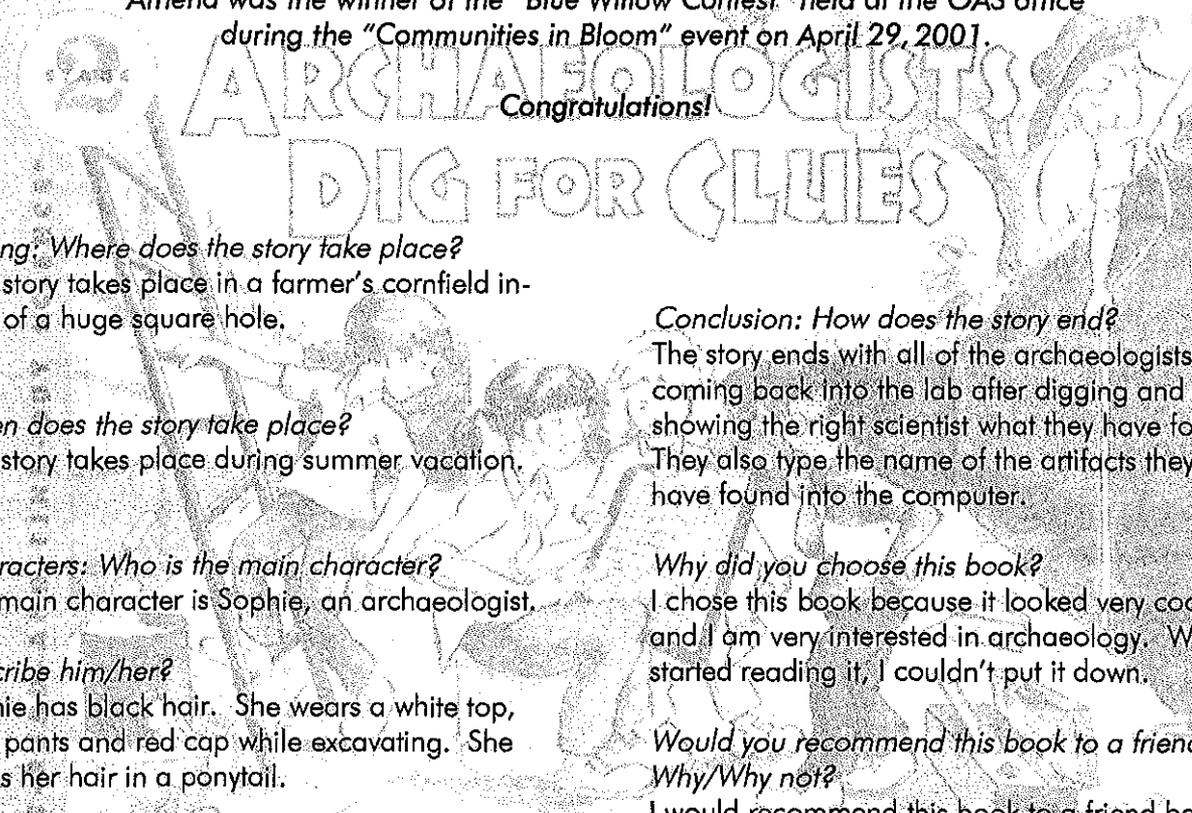
The lab in this book exists in every archaeologist's dream! An archaeobotanist, physical anthropologist, archaeozoologist and scientific illustrator all work here. The archaeobotanist is shown making a soup from the kinds of plants people ate while the scientific illustrator has sculpted a clay dog using skeletal data. Wet screening dirt samples, artifact washing, labeling and data entry are also well illustrated. The students come to realize that Sophie and her team may eventually get "some answers to their questions about what it was like to live in Archaic times."

The final page includes the question "What do you do if you find something in your backyard or wherever?" A choice of two answers are given, the correct one advising to show it to an expert at a museum or local archaeological society. "Bring a map to show exactly where you found it. Or call your state archaeologists. If they decide to do a dig, you might get to watch, even help out." I wonder how many kids know their state/provincial archaeologists or know that they even exist!

Text and illustrations for this book were checked for accuracy by experts on both sides of the border including Drs. Elizabeth Graham and Peter Storck at the R.O.M, Dan Rogers at the Smithsonian Institution, Liz Hausen at the Center for American Archaeology, and the Archaeology Department at the University of Connecticut.

# Book Report

The following is a book report on *Archaeologists Dig For Clues* by Athena Sotirakos. Athena Sotirakos is 9 years old and is in Grade 4 at Kettleby Public School in York Region. Athena was the winner of the "Blue Willow Contest" held at the OAS office during the "Communities in Bloom" event on April 29, 2001.



*Setting: Where does the story take place?*

This story takes place in a farmer's cornfield inside of a huge square hole.

*When does the story take place?*

This story takes place during summer vacation.

*Characters: Who is the main character?*

The main character is Sophie, an archaeologist.

*Describe him/her?*

Sophie has black hair. She wears a white top, blue pants and red cap while excavating. She keeps her hair in a ponytail.

*Describe two other characters in the story.*

Two other characters in the story are an Archaeozoologist and a Physical Anthropologist. Both stay in the archaeology lab while the archaeologists go out and dig. The Archaeozoologist studies animal remains. The physical anthropologist studies human remains.

*Plot: What happens in the story?*

A group of volunteers helping on this archaeological site believe they will not find anything. Then Sophie, the archaeologist shows them what her crew has already found including some stone flakes. After digging and screening for a while, the volunteers find an archaic awl. They must also make records and work in the lab.

*Conclusion: How does the story end?*

The story ends with all of the archaeologists coming back into the lab after digging and showing the right scientist what they have found. They also type the name of the artifacts they have found into the computer.

*Why did you choose this book?*

I chose this book because it looked very cool and I am very interested in archaeology. When I started reading it, I couldn't put it down.

*Would you recommend this book to a friend?*

*Why/Why not?*

I would recommend this book to a friend because it teaches you a lot about archaeology and about many of the scientists who help archaeologists. These are archaeobotanists, physical anthropologists, archaeozoologists and scientific illustrators.

*Describe your favourite part of the story.*

My favourite part of this book was when the volunteers found an Archaic awl. They were so happy that they had the first artifact find of the day.

# Letter to the Minister

## A Licence To List (or to list licences...)

September 17, 2001

Hon. Tim Hudak  
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation  
400 University Avenue, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1T7

Dear Minister Hudak:

I have received a September 10, 2001 letter from Neal Ferris, Licence Officer with your Ministry, regarding a revised format for the list of Ontario licenced archaeological consultants (copy attached). Earlier information from Michael Johnson, Manager of the Heritage and Libraries Branch of your Ministry, indicated that issuing such a list would be discontinued. The last list was issued June 30, 2000. As documented by your Ministry's "Archaeology Customer Service Project," there had been many complaints about the inadequacy and inequity of the list for years.

Archaeological consultants were not asked for input into the format of the new list and, should the list proceed as proposed, it would introduce new inequities. The proposed reissuing and changes to the list raise a number of questions:

1. Why would your Ministry release such a list in October 2001, when the issuing of licences for 2001 is not yet complete even at this late date?
2. Why would your Ministry include on the list people that used to have licences as opposed to just those who do have current licences?
3. What is the purpose of issuing a list that would be effective for only the few remaining weeks in 2001? It would be better to have prior input and consensus from the consultants and to resume issuing the list in 2002.
4. Why would the proposed list not include branch offices and regional representatives as on past lists when the licence covers all of Ontario?
5. Because archaeological licences are issued to individuals and not to companies, should not the list be alphabetical by the licenced person's name rather than by the company they work for?

The list as proposed would have the effect of restricting the licence holder's access to the consulting market by appearing to impose geographic limits to a regional/municipal scope of operations as opposed to recognizing the province-wide activities of many licence holders. In order that your Ministry might ensure transparent and fair business practices as well as to encourage conditions for the consultant archaeologist and development industries to prosper, the Province would be better served if the list was made comprehensive rather than one that inherently implies limitations.

Sincerely yours,  
Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.  
Robert G. Mayer, President

## Letters from the Minister



I am pleased that your organization's application to the 2001 Summer Experience Program has been approved. The grant of \$3,384 will provide two positions to assist with Field Archaeology and Multicultural Research. What could be more meaningful for a young man or woman than a chance to gain valuable work experience with your organization during their summer break?

That is what the program is all about, giving eager young people across Ontario a chance this summer to learn and hone the working skills that will help them to succeed in their adult lives. For some, it may be the boost that makes all the difference.

This year, I am proud that the government was able to again provide funding to create more than 4000 youth employment opportunities in government ministries, their related agencies and not-for-profit community organizations. I am also pleased to note that some of the positions will be with organizations serving people with disabilities.

Congratulations on your successful application for funding and for your efforts to create a valuable working experience for Ontario's youth.

Thank you for your congratulations on my appointment as Minister of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. I am very pleased that Premier Harris has assigned this portfolio to me, and I am enjoying the many challenges and opportunities it has offered me to help promote Ontario.

Our government responded to requests from the heritage community and municipalities by streamlining the Ontario Heritage Act in 1996. These initiatives included reducing the number of newspaper notices municipalities are required to give when designating property from three notices to one, and facilitating Conservation Review Board hearings.

While these amendments have been well received, the ministry will be considering future initiatives it might pursue to promote heritage conservation in the province. The Ontario Archaeological Society, along with all other heritage partners, will be kept well informed of all such initiatives.

I am committed to ensuring that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation fully supports growth in the heritage sector. Organizations such as yours play a vital role in both protecting and promoting our province's rich history, and are very important to enhancing the quality of life for all Ontarians.

Again, thank you for your kind regards. In closing, please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Tim Hudak  
Minister



# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

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## Membership

(second figure includes subscription to Ontario Archaeology)

Individual	\$31 / \$40
Family	\$36 / \$45
Student	\$20 / \$29
Institution/Corporate	\$60
Life	\$750

## Partners



## Arch Notes Submissions

Contributer deadlines:

January 15      July 15  
March 15      September 15  
May 15      November 15

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Mailing address - c/o Dr. Dean Knight  
Wilfred Laurier University, Archaeology  
75 University Avenue West,  
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## Hamilton chapter

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Vice-President - Brad Bandow  
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Newsletter - The Heights; Editor - Bill Fitzgerald  
Mailing address - 452 Jackson Street W.,  
Hamilton ON L8P 1N4 Membership - \$10  
Meetings - usually at 7:00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month,  
except June-August, at Dundum Castle  
Email - [hamilton.oas@hwcen.org](mailto:hamilton.oas@hwcen.org) / Internet - [www.hwcen.org/link/hcoas](http://www.hwcen.org/link/hcoas)

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Mailing address - 55 Centre Street London ON N6J 1T4  
Tel. (519) 675-7742, Fax (519) 675-7777  
Internet - <http://yoda.ssc.l.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/lonas.html>  
Membership - Individual and family \$18, institutional \$21  
Meetings - usually at 8:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month  
except May-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology

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Vice-President - Paul Catling  
Secretary/Treasurer - Clara Tarnoy  
Mailing address - Box 1016  
Niagara-on-the-Lake ON L0S 1J0  
Tel. (905) 468-5202  
Meetings - usually held at 7:30pm  
on the 1st Wednesday of the month, except July-August  
in the Navy Hall, Ricardo Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake

## Ottawa chapter

President - Lois King  
Vice-President - (vacant)  
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Treasurer - Bill MacLennan  
Public Archaeology - Irene-Anne Spanne  
Director-at-large - Ian Dyck  
Newsletter - Ottawa Archaeologist; Editor - Jean-François Beaulieu  
Mailing address - Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1  
Internet - [www.canadianarchaeology.com/associations/ontario/ottawaos/otcch.htm](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/associations/ontario/ottawaos/otcch.htm)  
Membership - individual \$17, family \$20, student \$10  
Meetings - usually at 7:30pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except  
June-August, at the Routhier Community Centre, 172 Cuingues Street, 3rd floor

## Thunder Bay chapter

President - Frances Duke  
Secretary/Treasurer - Andrew Hinshelwood  
Mailing address - 331 Hallam Street,  
Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9  
Meetings - usually at 8:00pm on the last Friday of the month,  
except June-August, in the anthropology teaching lab, room  
2004 Braun Building, Lakehead University

## Toronto chapter

President - Pat Reed  
Vice-President - Marjorie Clarkson  
Secretary - Annie Could  
Treasurer - Roberta O'Brien  
Newsletter - Profile; Editor - Andy Schoenhofer  
Mailing address - Toronto's First Post Office,  
260 Adelaide Street East, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1  
Membership - individual \$10, family \$12  
Meetings - usually held at 7:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in  
the Sidney Smith Hall basement, room 560a, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street

## Windsor chapter

President - Rosemary Denunzio  
Vice-President - James Washington  
Secretary - Lori Fatin  
Treasurer - Michael Primeau  
Newsletter - Squirrel County Gazette; Editor - Peter Reid  
Mailing address - 2338 Chilver Road, Windsor ON N8W 2V5  
Tel. (519) 253-1977 Membership - individual \$17, family \$30  
Meetings - usually held at 7:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month except June-August,  
at the Windsor Family Credit Union, 2800 Tecumseh Road East (back door)