



Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 1, Issue 6

November / December 1996

The Ontario Archaeological Society and Columbus Centre/Centro Scuola
present

 **ARCHAEOLOGY UNEARTHED**
A Day of Discovering the Past

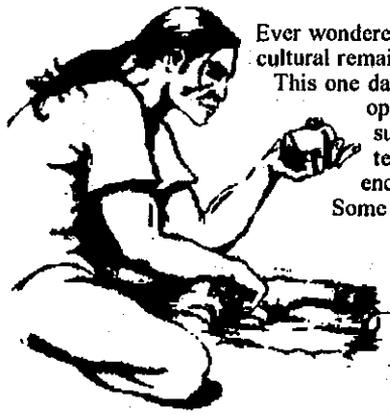
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Note: *Programme is best suited for ages 10 to adult*
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Location: Columbus Centre, 901 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto
Cost: \$35 (includes a light lunch) Students and seniors \$25

For further information call Frances Ventresca 789-7011 Ext.250



OAS news	3
Ministry news	6
Idea exchange	14
Miscellanea	18

Treasurer's report - Henry van Lieshout	7
A future for historic Fort York - Jo Ann Pynn	9
Planning legislation 1996 - Winston Wong	12

Board of Directors

President

John Steckley ☎ 905 857 6631
steckley@admin.humberc.on.ca

Treasurer/Secretary

Henry van Lieshout ☎ 416 446 7673

Director of Chapter Services

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Director of Member Services

Jeff Bursey ☎ 416 232 5763

Director of Professional Services

Lise Ferguson ☎ 392 6910

Director of Publications

Michael Kirby ☎ 519 986 4026
heritage@headwaters.com

Director of Public Services

Marcus Sanderson ☎ 416 923 7931



Executive Director

Ellen Blaubergs ☎ 416 767 2393

Editor, *Ontario Archaeology*

Alexander von Gernet

Editor, *Arch Notes*

Suzanne Needs-Howarth



Please send contributions for the January /
February 1997 issue by January 15 to:

Editor, *Arch Notes*
14 Grimthorpe Road
Toronto ON M6C 1G3

416 652 9099 phone
416 652 1756 call-first fax
75304.2724@compuserve.com

Editor's note

At the annual symposium last month I attended both the ABM and the "90s and beyond" forum. At these gatherings there was a lot of discussion about the roles and responsibilities of the OAS – its Board of Directors, its various committees, and the membership at large. I don't intend to go into detail here, because there will be reports on both the ABM and the forum in future issues of *Arch Notes*. I just want to highlight the role of this newsletter as a voice for the membership, and for the society as a whole.

Either directly, or indirectly through reading rooms and libraries, *Arch Notes* reaches a substantial number of people inside Ontario archaeology. It also reaches a number of universities in Canada and the United States, and many provincial and federal government heritage-related departments. So, when you write something for *Arch Notes*, it is certainly not just for those colleagues, avocational archaeologists, consultants, educators, and students who you meet at your local chapter meetings or at symposia. In fact, each issue of *Arch Notes* is read by many people with quite diverse interests, including educators and policy makers.

In many ways, *Arch Notes* is the most powerful voice of the OAS. However, we owe most of this to a relatively small number of members who have contributed to this newsletter with news, with articles, and with ideas. Any one of you can make the choice to become involved – to use your voice.

As always, if you need to talk to me about anything, please call me between 9:00 am and 18:30 pm on weekdays.

Happy holidays and
best wishes for 1997!

Suzanne

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OAS news

Congratulations are owing to the Ottawa Chapter for organizing a great symposium. The venue, the Donald Gordon Centre, was impressive (even if the technological wizardry was somewhat intimidating to the presenters). The banquet at Fort Henry was a real treat (the Dragonbreath beer helped). I learned some new methods for running meetings with military discipline. Too bad the Annual Business Meeting occurred before I learned those methods. The Awards Luncheon was a touching experience. The people who won the Emerson Medal clearly demonstrated their merit in the manner in which they received the award: Brian Deller with his contagious teacher's enthusiasm (I wish I had teachers like him during my high school days) and David Croft with his quiet dignity. I was fortunate to meet and learn about the person behind all the publications in **James V. Wright**, the Ridley Lecturer. I'm sure he felt something like a star athlete, autographing all those copies of his latest book, **A History of the Native People of Canada, Vol. 1 (10,000-1,000 B.C.)**.

I noted that Bolton is considered a place of great archaeological significance in Ontario (as if I didn't know that already). It was in two of the presentations. Eat your heart out Orangeville.

One thing I particularly appreciated was the generation of ideas that came from Sunday's session on the future of archaeology in Ontario, chaired by **Peter Carruthers**, with valuable formal presentations given by **Robert Park** representing university archaeologists, **Art Howey**, the avocationalists, **Ron Williamson**, the consulting community, and **Neal Ferris**, the government archaeologists. Many good ideas came from those in attendance, and gave me a number of leads to pursue in my second year as president. The enthusiasm and concern were encouraging.

On a more negative note, with government cutbacks, the number of people employed in jobs contributing to archaeology, and thus to all of Ontario, is diminishing. We live in short-sighted times. I recently heard that Huronia Historical Parks laid off a number of their creative curatorial staff in November. Sainte-Marie

Among the Hurons is one of the foremost interpreted archaeological sites in the province, and the country. It would be a shame if their prized collection would disappear in the dust of storage with the reduction of their staff.

One of the most insidious parts of these cutbacks is the anonymity in which it happens, as if the people laid off never existed, never made a valued contribution to the province. It might sound morbid, but I would like to mention specifically archaeologically-related job losses, so they don't vanish with a whisper amid the loud clash of political rhetoric and shouting of large numbers. The archaeological community at least must be aware of all that goes on. Please send in names, or job situations if you or other people involved don't want names mentioned. *John Steckley* ■

Report of the 1997 nominating committee The task of the Nominating Committee was to procure seven candidates for office as Directors of the Society for 1997. Current Directors Jeff Bursey, Lise Ferguson, Suzanne Gero, Michael W. Kirby, Marcus Sanderson, John Steckley, and Henry van Lieshout consented to run again for office in 1997. A call for nominations at the Annual Business Meeting produced no additional candidates. All seven candidates are re-elected by acclamation.

1995 Annual Business Meeting update The Minutes of the 1995 Annual Business Meeting were published

Welcome new OAS members (September–November 1996)

David Blower, Cobourg ■ Tracy Bothwell, Kingston ■ Frank Dieterman, Mississauga ■ Mark Green, Waterloo ■ Ernest Hrynyshyn, Thunder Bay ■ Alan W. Jupe, North York ■ Tom Mohr Family, Pickering ■ Marta Okon, Mississauga ■ John Orr, Niagara Falls ■ Sandra Pentney, Thunder Bay ■ Nicole Shermerhorn, Alliston ■ Kenneth Syer, Orleans ■

as "Draft Minutes" in *Arch Notes* N.S. 1(1) A few minor amendments were made, and two typos were corrected at the 1996 ABM. The final amended and corrected 1995 Annual Business Meeting Minutes are now on file at the OAS office.

Many members will find **renewal reminders** enclosed in this issue of *Arch Notes*. Individual class, Family class and Institutional class memberships lapse on December 31. The renewal reminders **will reflect the new classes and rates** adopted at the recent Annual Business Meeting (see back cover). Now is a good opportunity to switch to Life Membership, which remains a bargain and unchanged at \$400. As a Christmas gift, an OAS Life Membership will keep giving year after year. We look forward to receiving your renewal as early as you can send it. Please also take a moment to fill out the Membership Survey found on the reverse side of the renewal form. Your responses will help the Society serve its membership better.

Update on OAS publications First printing a sell-out! *Origins of the People of the Longhouse* has been very selling well all year. Our members and colleagues in the USA were especially supportive of this publication. Printing costs have risen since it was first produced; this forces the price to \$12.00 each at the office, or plus \$2.50 each by mail. Contact the office if you need further information.

Copies of *The O.A.S. Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario* are also in short supply so pick up or order your copy now before the price increases. \$10.00 each at the office, or plus \$2.50 each by mail.

Zooarchaeological Analysis on Ontario Sites: An Annotated Bibliography (1994) and the 1996 Supplement to this volume are still available on disk or hard copy at \$15.00 each plus \$3.00 postage.

Wanted-back issues of Ontario archaeology

Several members have recently asked if the Society has copies of various back issues, especially the early ones, such as numbers 3-8 and number 30. These are no longer available (the only copies that exist are part of the OAS Library). Would anyone be willing to part with back issues, **especially numbers 3-26 and 30**. They will go to a good home. Please contact Ellen at

the office if you can bear to part with them. Also, the Society does have **available numbers 21, 23, 27-29, 31, 40-57, 59-60 and Monograph Number 3 at discounted prices**. Call or e-mail the office for more information.

Returned mail *Ontario Archaeology* 60 was returned from Johanne Fortier, National Capital Commission, Ottawa / Laura Tryphonopoulos, Toronto / Rev. Robert G. Watts, Oyen, Alberta. The Society would appreciate receiving the new addresses of any of these members.

Congratulations to OAS Member **Ann Bobyk** of Oakville, one of 134 individuals recently honoured under the Ontario Heritage Foundation's new annual **Heritage Community Recognition Program**. The program, which was launched in February of this year, recognizes individuals' local contributions and commitment to heritage conservation.

The **Board of Directors** of the Ontario Archaeological Society would like to acknowledge with **sincere thanks** the following individuals who generously donated to the Society's various **endowment funds** in 1996. In addition, members, foundations, government agencies, consulting firms and private business all contributed monies, supplies, prizes and services to support the annual **OAS Symposium** held in Kingston this past October and made it one of the best OAS symposia in a long time!

Awards Fund
Ellen Blauger

OAS Future Fund

J.J. Brummer
Ronald J. McGee
Marta Okon
Maria Santi
Alex St. Germain
Ron Williamson (in memory of Tim Kenyon)

Ontario Archaeology Publication Fund

Jeff Bursey
Karl Hele
Marilyn Jenkins
Christopher Watts

1996 OAS Symposium, Kingston

A warm thank you from the OAS Board of Directors to all the organisations, companies and individuals mentioned by the Organizing Committee (next page).

OAS 1996/97 Co-operative Education student is **Anna Srithirath** from Runnymede Collegiate in the City of York. Anna has been a tremendous help in the office. We hope to introduce her to other non-administrative aspects of archaeology in the spring. Would anyone like to show Anna the ropes on their site for a day?

Season's Greetings! As the Society's not-so-new-any more **Executive Director**, I would like to thank the **members and friends** who provided assistance and support over the past year. In particular, I would like to **acknowledge** Life Member **Charles Garrad** who still cares so much and is always willing to assist. His knowledge of the Society's history is a truly remarkable resource. The months have flown by and I hope that by the time you receive this last issue, the Board of Directors will have agreed to renew my contract for 1997. It has been a sincere pleasure and privilege to serve the Society on so many fronts. At the close of the Society's 46th year, I wish everyone happy holidays and a very happy new year! *Ellen Blaubergs* ■

The **OAS web page** has been up and running in test mode for the past couple of months. Just as we are ready for the announcement, however, we have word that our service provider (Internex) is no longer providing gratis accounts to groups like the OAS, and they will soon be charging heady amounts, which the OAS will be avoiding by changing to a new provider who doesn't charge money (or at least, less of it). Such are the verities of life on the information, where everything, including your place of habit, is virtual.

The OAS web page illustrated is what currently (until December 1st) can be seen online: www.io.org/oas - get it while it's still there! This has been authored by Andy Schoenhofer, who is currently the OAS web page administrator (see also andys@sentex.ca). Kudos to Andy for his efforts: he has also linked the page to a variety of other sites, including UWO (which is now hosting a London Chapter web page, whose url escapes me at the moment), the SAA, and several other organizations/sources. As the saying goes, the internet is organic, so it is always changing and

improving.

We are currently casting our virtual nets to obtain another provider, and unfortunately, until we have established another site, we may be off-line again (which, alas, also includes the oas email address - oas@io.org - the cads!). You can direct email to me in the interim, and I will pass it on to the head office. You can also touch base at the Hamilton Chapter page, which is currently under development (hard hats required), but intelligible. You can visit at www.freenet.hamilton.on.ca/link/hcoas - hey, it's a mouthful, but once you have your bookmark set up...

Once again, I apologize for the delay, but we are working on it, and should have a main OAS page up and running late this year or early in the new year. Until then, happy netting - and I welcome your feedback => relic@mcmi.com. *Joe Muller* ■

The Organizing Committee of the 1996 OAS Symposium wishes to thank the many people who made this year's event so successful. The full programme of speakers, presentations, demonstrations and poster sessions kept everyone's attention. Thank you to all the participants for their professional and stimulating contributions. A special thanks to Jean-Luc Pilon for chairing the programme presentations, Hugh Daechsel for chairing the Saturday morning session and Peter Carruthers for coordinating and moderating the 90's and Beyond Forum. Proceedings will be forthcoming via the Internet and we will keep you inform via the OAS office.

Several individuals and organizations must be mentioned since they made the symposium actually happen and their assistance and support enhanced the experience of all participants. The contribution of cash gifts, services and gifts-in-kind was critical.

(in alphabetical order)

Adams Heritage Consultants
Algonquin Associates
Archaeological Research Associates
Archaeological Services Inc.
Donalda Badone
Ellen Blaubergs
Camera Kingston
Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation,
(Archaeological Survey of Canada)

Cataraquai Archaeological Foundation
The Corporation of the City of Kingston
Davies Charitable Foundation
Digital Equipment of Canada Limited
The Donald Gordon Centre
Hart Brewing Company Ltd.
Heritage Quest Inc.
Stewart and Mary Leslie
Marine Heritage Unit, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship,
Culture and Recreation
Mayer Heritage Consultants
NC Press, Caroline Walker
Ontario Heritage Foundation, Dena Doroszenko
Sunwise Sun Protective Clothing, Inc.
York North Archaeological Services

The commitment and sheer determination of the

Organizing Committee and the Ottawa Chapter really merits special mention and an extra-special thank you goes to Ellen Blauger who provided constant advice and encouragement as the programme developed.

Helen Armstrong
Peggi Armstrong
Sue Bazely
Hugh Daechsel
Lois King
Ishtar Luesby
Bill MacLennan
Jim Montgomery
Rachel Perkins
Jean-Luc Pilon
Caroline Theriault
Marian Clark ■

Ministry news

This is the list of licences issued in October and November. For more information, contact Roshan Jussawalla at MCzCR, 416 314 7123 (unless otherwise stated, licence pertains to Province of Ontario).

October 1996

Conservation (surface collecting only)

Sandra Pentney 96-107 McDaid site (DcJh-16); Thunder Bay East (under supervision of Northeastern Archaeologist, MCzCR and Dr. J. Stewart of Lakehead University)

Consulting

James V. Chism 96-094 Province of Ontario (stages 1-3 only)

Excavation

Amanda Demers 96-106 32 Central Street, Waterloo, Ontario

Survey and Test Excavation

William D. Finlayson 96-109 Crawford Lake Area and Duffins and Petticoat Creek
Barry M. Mitchell 96-111 Renfrew, including BjGh-2 and BjGh-3 Graton township,
and BjGg-4 Wilberforce township

Conservation

William D. Finlayson 96-110 Province of Ontario

November, 1996

Survey and Test Excavation

Scott I. Fairgrieve Associate Professor, Subdepartment of Anthropology
Laurentian University 96-108 Garden Island - Springer Township, Nipissing District

Underwater

Scott Hubbard 96-012 St. Lawrence River, area bounded by Augusta, Prescott and Edwardsburg township ■

Treasurer's Report

Henry van Lieshout

Although I had planned to attend the Annual Business Meeting (ABM) of the Society during the Kingston Symposium, an unexpected death in my family in South Africa resulted in me being 13,000 miles from Canada in the week of the Symposium.

The major issue that I had wanted to cover at the ABM was the effect of government cutbacks on the operations of the Society. The 1995 audited financial statements show us that government grants amounted to \$83,000 in 1994 and supported, amongst other things, Outreach Programs costing \$35,000. The balance of \$48,000 was made up of two parts, namely a Federal government grant of \$16,000 in support of our peer-reviewed journal, *Ontario Archaeology*, and \$32,000 from the Government of Ontario in support of

our administrative costs. By 1996 grants are down to \$38,000 and in 1997 total grants are estimated at \$21,000, down from the \$83,000 mentioned earlier. The **ONLY** remaining grant now consists of the Ontario government grant, which was recently reduced by 33% from \$32,000 to \$21,000.

Over the 1994 - 1997 period, therefore, income from grants has reduced from \$83,000 to \$21,000. This represents dramatic change in what we are able to accomplish, particularly in the area of Outreach Programs, for which we now have **ZERO** funds available. A summary of income and expenses in 1996, and an outlook for 1997 is given below.

INCOME	1996	1997
Grants	38,000	21,000
Membership fees	20,000	20,000
Interest	7,500	7,500
International tour	3,800	0
Sales	2,000	2,000
Donations	1,200	2,000
Other	1,600	2,000
Total cash receipts	74,100	54,500
EXPENSE		
Administration	39,500	34,000
Ontario Archaeology	17,500	12,000
Arch Notes	11,000	10,000
Chapter support	1,200	0
Other	400	0
Total cash payments	69,600	56,000
Net surplus (deficit)	4,500	(1,500)

The following are points that I wish to cover regarding our financial position.

- 1 The OAS Board of Directors reviews Income and Expenses at each monthly meeting, and it has been able to contain expenses within the framework of its income.
- 2 Our financial reserves were \$185,000 at the end of 1995, and remain at that level. Of this amount, \$90,000 is invested in long term GICs, where we have obtained interest rates of up to 8.5%. The interest that is reflected above is only part of the interest on these investments. Some of our interest is automatically re-invested and is therefore not readily available to cover costs. In the past we have been fortunate that interest rates have been relatively high, but with the apparent advent of a period of lower interest rates, we will have to explore better avenues for investment.
- 3 The bulk of our investment is reserved for two funds. The major one is our Publications Fund, the income from which is restricted to help cover the cost of OA at some future time, when sources of other funding are no longer available. The balance in this fund is \$107,000 and, because it appears that the federal (SSHRC) grant for *Ontario Archaeology* is now gone, we will have to start drawing on this fund in order to keep publishing it. We also have \$36,000 in our Future Fund, the income from which is restricted to support administration of the Society when its traditional sources of funding are reduced. For 1997 we do not yet see a need to draw from this fund.
- 4 The position of a full-time Executive Director who was earning a modest salary has been replaced by a part-time (but working full-time) Executive Director who is now earning about half of the modest salary paid in 1995. This cost is fully covered by the Ontario Government grant. Administration costs include salary and statutory benefits, rent, telephone costs, insurance, travel expenses and general office expenses such as stationery and supplies. Our two room office is modest by any measure and expense reimbursements are equally so.
- 5 We are implementing two changes with respect to *Ontario Archaeology*. We have added a new membership category for students, and we have modified the benefits received under each category, so that *Ontario Archaeology* is now optional for some categories. Corporate/institutional members and existing and new life members are now the only ones who will automatically receive *Ontario Archaeology*. Starting in January, the OAS has a two-tier fee structure for the other membership classes, with a higher fee for those who want to continue receiving *Ontario Archaeology*. This will reduce the size and cost of the print run. Secondly, we need to better control costs by way of strict adherence to budgeted costs, and through competitive quotes.
- 6 Membership fees have been adjusted to generate marginally higher income, without undue negative effect on membership numbers. Life membership fees did not increase because there are very few, if any, who sign up each year, and increasing the fee would not have any effect at all.
- 7 Chapter support grants have been awarded in the past, but for 1997 the Board has indicated that these will not be awarded as a matter of course. A strong case would have to be made by a chapter if it were to succeed in being awarded any grants in 1997. At this time the Board is not aware of any Chapter that is in financial peril.
- 8 Donations are not a large enough source of income for us and we urge members to consider making tax deductible donations to the Society. On the matter of tax deductible receipts, I must point out that only the Society, and NOT the Chapters are authorized to issue tax receipts. Where members intend that donations be made to Chapters, funds must be sent to the Society, which will issue the tax receipt, and forward the amount to the Chapter.
- 9 A fund raising venture that we undertook a few years ago was very successful because it had very good

government support, matching three dollars for every one we raised. This type of opportunity no longer exists. We did contact fund raising specialists about a year ago, but they did not see good opportunities for us at that time. We need to review fund raising if we ever intend to continue with the type of Outreach Programs that we have had in the past.

10 Every now and again the Board of Directors is asked something like "What does the membership fee cover?". For different people it covers different things, but if you want to, in 1997 it's very easy to see what it covers, namely that the \$20,000 membership fees cover the \$21,000 combined cost of *Ontario Archaeology* and *Arch Notes*. But that's not the point. The activities of the Society cover much more than these two publications.

- we participate in the governmental Advisory Council that deals with heritage issues in the Province
- we try to bring awareness of our issues and concerns to the school system through our educational kits
- we participate with other heritage organizations in bringing about changes in the way heritage is appreciated
- we bring together our members at the annual symposium, the Chapters offer talks by professionals to their communities
- we bring opportunities to attend public lectures
- we recognize individual efforts through our awards program
- we run summer digging opportunities through the Passport to the Past and other programs
- we are on the Internet
- we offer a summer bus trip to places of interest in Ontario
- we offer opportunities for overseas travel every second year or so
- we offer publications for sale throughout North America
- we manage a resource center in our Willowdale office, and more.

All of this is in support of the aims of the Society, as contained in the Constitution. The average membership fee is \$2.50 per month and we are pleased that there are about 700 members who share an interest in what the Society tries to achieve. We wish that there were more people who proudly wear the OAS pin. Perhaps the question should be "How is it possible that such a small membership fee can cover so much?" ■

A future for historic Fort York

Jo Ann Pynn

In 1793 John Graves Simcoe selected a site overlooking Toronto harbour as the ideal place to build Fort York, but it would be futile to look for it on the shore of Lake Ontario today. More than a century of lake fill has pushed the water's edge hundreds of metres away. Is it of any wonder that even long time Toronto residents cannot find Simcoe's fort by the water?

The Toronto Historical Board, the "Friends of Fort

York and Garrison Common" and the City of Toronto Planning and Development Department believe this state of isolation and neglect can be reversed, so together they sponsored an Ideas Workshop to define a shared vision for Fort York in the community.

The Ideas Workshop, held on September 27 and 28, 1996, brought together neighbourhood representatives, architects, engineers, planners, landowners, politicians,

members of the media, and heritage enthusiasts to exchange ideas about the fort and the adjacent open space. The overall objective of the workshop was to raise public awareness about the importance of the fort and to develop a programme for the entire 25 acre site around it, creating a mutually beneficial relationship between the fort and its community.

To ensure that all the issues were addressed, organizers structured Saturday's working groups around 10 discussion topics looking at: the image of the fort; access and circulation; context and connections within the community; and tourism and marketing. It is interesting to note that despite efforts to direct discussion across the larger site, most groups framed all their suggestions with reference to the fort. That was heartening for the Toronto Historical Board, the agency of the City charged with responsibility to maintain and operate Fort York. Participants seemed sincerely interested in the future of the fort, both practically, in terms of attendance and revenue levels, but also emotionally, looking for ways to restore some dignity to Fort York.

The recommendation at the top of almost every group's list was to recreate the historic shoreline of Lake Ontario and the Garrison Creek ravine. Most carried on to suggest a water feature be restored south of the fort that could function as a skating rink in winter and as a storm water management pond in the summer.

This change would accomplish several things. Most importantly it would help to tell people that the fort was built on a high point of land at the water's edge. By allowing people to step away from the site and look back up at the fortifications, Fort York would regain some of the presence and dignity lost over the years to lake fill, adjacent industrial development, and 20th century transportation. Giving the water feature secondary functions means it serves the neighbourhood as well.

Restoring the original topography has implications for other features of the fort's environs. Enabling visitors to appreciate the open space around the fort becomes important, so another recommendation was to create a network of walking and bicycle paths around the greater site that connects into existing networks. These paths, combined with at least one pedestrian

bridge, would link the fort with open spaces and with other attractions like Harbourfront and the new Trade Centre, thereby making pedestrian access to the fort much more pleasant and direct.

Access to Fort York is an important part of any discussion about its future economic feasibility. While drivers can get very close to the site very quickly, those same roads take them right on by. City of Toronto Public Works Department plans to extend the Esplanade westward from Bay Street to Lakeshore Boulevard, calling the section west of Bathurst Street Fort York Boulevard. This route brings traffic alongside the fort at a speed that affords a view of the earthworks and roofs of the buildings. Most importantly, it allows buses and cars to follow a direct route to the fort.

Recognizing the impact this will have on awareness and attendance, it was recommended that the City complete Fort York Boulevard west from Bathurst Street as soon as possible in order to expedite development in the area. Public transit routes should be designed to bring buses and streetcars along the south side of the fort, and special buses from downtown to Fort York should be considered. Fort York Boulevard must accommodate the space required to recall the shoreline and while there were numerous suggestions regarding its design, the singularly most important characteristic was for this new street to bring cars, tour buses and public transit directly to the site.

The entrance to Fort York, the initial visitor impression, warranted considerable discussion among workshop participants. Functionally, access should be easy: bus drop off; car turn-around; school group orientation. Visually, the entrance to the fort should make a clear statement about the site's identity and prominence. Rebuilding original earthworks, ramparts and fraises; lighting the entry and perimeter of the site; installing large visible markers like an oversize Union Jack to the west of the fort – all were suggested.

Discussion about visitors' impressions of the fort was summed up with the recommendation that a comprehensive visual identity programme be developed for Fort York that respects the historic character of the site and creates a distinctive image. This identity should be integrated into approaches to the fort with devices like banners, be used for sign and way finding systems

throughout the site and around the city, and be central to all advertising and promotion.

The Official Plan calls for land south of the Fort York to be developed as residential neighbourhoods with supporting commercial infill. As this happens there will be new opportunities to enhance the fort, expressed by the following recommendations. References to Fort York should be incorporated into urban design features of the new neighbourhood; the name should be used for streets and schools; and the Bathurst streetcar should be renamed with at least one car painted with Fort York images.

Everyone agrees that if the fort is to be viable as an authentic historic site and museum, attendance and revenue must increase. THB staff are currently working with the "Friends of Fort York and Garrison Common" on a business plan that describes a future vision of Fort York and details the strategies, actions and time line to achieve it. Central to both the business plan and the Ideas Workshop is the belief that Fort York must be relevant to its community. In fact the fort has several communities, and links between Fort York and its neighbours was the subject of several workshop discussion topics.

To be relevant to the museum community the fort must maintain professional standards for research, conservation and publication. The archaeology,

collections and buildings must be preserved and interpreted to the highest standards; exhibits and tours must be accurate, thoughtful and provocative. Of course fulfilment of these objectives serves equally to make the fort relevant to local visitors and tourists by providing a stimulating and enjoyable visit every time they come.

Where we can reach beyond these audiences is out to the neighbourhood. To do this it is recommended that when a Visitors' Centre is built at Fort York, it be designed to accommodate community activities not interfering with the regular operation of the fort. The Visitors' Centre and the open space surrounding the fort should both adapt to programme requirements that will bring residents to the fort on a routine basis.

By making the fort a part of peoples' everyday lives, it becomes better known, better used, and better valued. Fort York has been threatened many times in its 200-year history. The battle of York lasted only one day, but the preservation battle continues. While the Fort York cannot be spared the effects of time, it will persist as a nationally significant historic site if the interest and energy in evidence at the Ideas Workshop can be harnessed toward the future.

Jo Ann Pynn / Project Supervisor / Toronto Historical Board / 205 Yonge Street / Toronto ON M5B 1N2 ■



Cultural heritage and ontario's landuse planning legislation: 1996 edition

Winston Wong

This article is a shortened version of one that appeared in the latest Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants (CAPHC) newsletter. This shortened version has recently been submitted to Community Heritage Ontario for their January 1997 newsletter. Winston kindly agreed to let us reprint it for this *Arch Notes*.

Ontario's landuse planning process and legislation have been evolving at such a rapid pace recently, that if you have blinked since the Progressive Conservatives were elected in June of 1995, you may have missed its seemingly subtle yet significant changes. The new Planning and Protection Act – Bill 20 was proclaimed as law on May 22nd, 1996 and will be the guiding landuse planning legislation for the next few years. No further major amendments are expected for the next four to five years, as it will be the year 2001 when the provincial planning policies and accompanying legislation are to be reviewed.

Perhaps to best absorb what has transpired regarding 'heritage conservation interests' within this new planning legislation, we can approach it like any heritage practitioner or archaeologist would – to deconstruct its often complex multiple layers for a better understanding of how the legislation has evolved over time. Here is a brief chronological synopsis:

1983: Ontario Planning Act

The Act which was conceptualized in the late 1970s had a list of provincial interests stated directly in section 2 of the Act, including interests such as 'the protection of features of significant natural, architectural, historical or archaeological interests'. However, by the late 1980s it was apparent that the legislation was deficient of clear cultural heritage policies and other policies, such as growth and settlement, transportation, and mineral aggregates. What followed was an ad hoc and developer-driven planning process with minimal regard to heritage or the full range of public interests.

1991 - 1993: Commission on Planning and Development Reform for Ontario

A Royal Commission chaired by ex-Toronto Mayor John Sewell was set up to consult widely. The commission made detailed recommendations on comprehensive reforms to the planning system. The final report had recommendations involving comprehensive changes to the planning process and legislation, which including for the first time in Ontario's history, specific policies dealing with the conservation of archaeological & architectural heritage, cultural landscapes, ridgelines and vistas

1995 March: New Planning Act Bill 163 is Proclaimed Under the NDP

The new legislation incorporates many recommendations made by the Commission, including three new policy statements on heritage: B13 Landscapes, Vistas and Ridgelines; B14 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes; B15 on Archaeological Resources. All planning decisions are 'to be consistent' with such policies. There was also policy implementation guidelines with detailed technical information accompanying the legislation.

1995 June - May 1996: Newly Ammended Planning Act Bill 20 is Proclaimed under Progressive Conservatives

The newly elected party had already projected major amendments to planning legislation for the purposes of removing barriers to growth, streamlining the process while protecting the environment. A new version of planning policy statements was drafted, which was significantly less comprehensive than its predecessor.

Two statements referring to cultural heritage resource conservation remains in the areas of archaeology, built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources. The broader landscape, vista, ridgeline statement is no longer a policy.

Today and Beyond

It is obvious and to no one's surprise from the above outline that landuse planning can in fact be a very political process. Each elected government whether a local council or provincial cabinet, will interpret public policy from its own political philosophies. This may be true in any democratic system with elective representatives making key decisions. Perhaps landuse planning however is exceptionally vulnerable to change, because the process influences so many powerful stakeholders, each pushing and pulling with equal force. Remember, there are land developers competing against environmentalists; individual property owners against community heritage groups; rural townships vs. highly dense urban municipalities; the list goes on. This often lead planners to label their profession as being always 'politically charged', where the decision-making pendulum can swing in any direction at any time.

So what does the current Bill 20, the Landuse Planning and Protection Act S.O. 1996, say about the conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources? Well, to the relief of many, there are still statements of provincial interest written directly into the Act tied to heritage conservation, such as in section 2(d): stating that all planning authorities "shall have regard to, among other matters ...the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest." There is also an additional statement dealing with the need for cultural facilities in 2(1): ...'the adequate provision and distribution of educational, health, social, cultural and recreational facilities '.

As stated before there are two specific key heritage policy statements which all planning decisions are to have regard to. These are stated as follows:

Policy 2.5 Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources

2.5.1 Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved.

2.5.2 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.

In addition to these policies, there is a new by-law provision for all municipalities to specifically address protecting archaeological sites in situ, which is tied directly to Policy 2.5.2. It reads as follows from the Act:

34(1) Zoning by-laws may be passed by the councils of local municipalities:...

...3.3 For prohibiting any use of land and the erecting, locating or using of any class or classes of buildings, or structures on land that is the site of a significant archaeological resource ...

There are some other key notable changes when comparing Bill 163 from 1995 and the current Bill 20. Unlike Bill 163 from last year, a decision has been made at this time not to have comprehensive implementation guidelines and manuals to assist in policy interpretation because many believe this may be too prescriptive by government. Perspectives however from other stakeholders believe that such guidelines are necessary for any planning policy to work effectively. This debate continues. Also currently under Bill 20 and similar to the 1983 legislation, all planning decisions 'are to have regard to' provincial policy statements which allows more local flexibility and interpretation. This is compared to local decisions 'being consistent with' provincial policies, proclaimed as law under Bill 163 just one short year ago but later repealed. Again, the debate continues as to which legal clause is more effective.

Currently, staff of the Archaeology & Heritage Planning Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation are in discussions with many Ontario regional governments, counties, municipalities, and townships. There will be specific training sessions with municipal planning departments regarding how planners are to make decisions when there are impacts to cultural heritage. To assist in this initiative, provincial heritage resources data will be transferred to municipal jurisdictions and formal provincial- municipal agreements will be signed to clarify the roles and

responsibilities.

It has been of critical importance that cultural heritage conservation policies remain visible in the new planning legislation, after these past months of rapid political transition. Opportunities for effective heritage resource conservation in municipal official plans and in development proposals remain strong. Rather than neglecting heritage conservation, the new provincial planning legislation is asking all urban planners to think about and mitigate impacts to significant archae-

ological, built and cultural landscape heritage resources prior to making their landuse decisions. This perhaps is real recognition that such resources are truly of the public interest in planning. It can be perceived as a step forward for Ontario's heritage conservation efforts.

Winston Wong / Heritage Planner / Archaeology and Heritage Planning Unit / Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation / 77 Bloor St W 2nd Floor / Toronto ON M7A 2R9

Idea exchange

Some thoughts on ploughzone excavation from Jef Bursey - In the last issue of *Ontario Archaeology*, editor Alex von Gernet touched upon a topic which has been debated in various undergraduate and graduate archaeology courses in Ontario for the last 20 years. This debate concerns the optimum methodology of excavating an Iroquoian site when time and/or resources are limited; it centres around the question of whether it is better to have a detailed picture of a small part of a site or a less robust sample from the entire component. The ramifications of this debate have been far from academic in that most ploughed portions of Iroquoian villages are now stripped by heavy machinery in order to expose the underlying settlement patterns. In the process, tremendous quantities of artifacts and archaeological deposits are lost.

Prior to the mid 1970s, the only acceptable (or at least affordable) methodology for excavating an archaeological site in Ontario was manually, with or without the use of screens to collect artifact samples. Through time, excavation techniques were gradually refined, at least in some quarters, as more complex questions were asked of the archaeological record. With the arrival of the "New Archaeology" in the late sixties came the assertion that "research designs" be made explicit prior to the commencement of any excavation.

Given that what little salvage excavation was undertaken at the time was usually undertaken by academic archaeologists, it was not surprising that this paradigm was incorporated into the process.

Brian Hayden's excavation in the early 1970s of one house at the Draper site serves as a classic example of this type of approach (Hayden 1979). While it was intended that a number of socio-cultural hypotheses be tested from the results of this excavation, the overall methodology required the careful, meticulous excavation of a small portion of a large site.

William Finlayson became the principal investigator of the Draper site in 1975 with a much expanded budget and a different research design. Influenced by work done in the USA (ie. Ritchie and Funk 1973), Finlayson was interested in exposing the total settlement pattern of this large village. Finlayson (1985) argued that earlier excavations by Hayden and others were too slow and unnecessarily meticulous and that these smaller scale excavations could only be placed in context by understanding the total settlement pattern. Finlayson noted that Hayden had missed a palisade line running through one end of his excavation area and this led him to assert that Hayden's house had been contaminated by midden debris. It should be noted

that although the presence of a palisade line is undisputed, there is no evidence to support the claim that there was midden debris present (Hayden 1982). Middens, so far as we know, are not continuous around palisade lines. Furthermore, since most of this house was outside the palisade lines, if midden deposits had been present, they would only have contaminated one end of the house.

Although Finlayson used manual excavation to screen deposits from large areas of the site, a hallmark of these excavations was the use of heavy machinery to strip the overburden from much of the site area. While large quantities of archaeological deposits were removed in this fashion, it proved to be a relatively cheap and easy method of exposing the underlying posts and features.

Since this time, the use of plough-zone stripping by heavy machinery has become commonplace in Ontario. While earlier studies by Bellhouse and Finlayson (1979) and O'Neil (1993) advocate extensive sampling of identified midden areas, little attention has been paid to other types of deposits. Living floors and activity areas, which are also incorporated into the plough-zone, do not have artifact densities as rich as midden areas and so are less likely to be sampled prior to plough zone stripping. As a result, artifacts, floral and faunal materials are only recovered from midden areas sampled prior to topsoil stripping and from posts and features preserved below the depth of topsoil stripping. Aside from the economic factor, justification for this decision is made on two grounds: that the data contained in the plough disturbed areas are redundant or that they are too disturbed to provide cultural information.

The question of artifact redundancy within the plough zone has already been briefly mentioned. Aside from ploughed middens, the plough zone on most Iroquoian sites also contains deposits from living floors and activity areas as well as the tops of features and posts not preserved below the depth of ploughing. If no sampling strategy has been employed to test areas other than middens, it cannot be argued that these areas are represented in the final sample: without an adequate sampling of plough zone, any artifact classes more abundantly represented in living floors and activity areas are lost or severely under-represented. Even the most basic question of archaeological

enquiry, that of the relative date of occupation, can be compromised by inadequate sampling of plough zone. Simple laws of stratigraphy state that more recent deposits are found above older deposits. Wright (1974) noted that the plough zone at Nodwell tended to be more "progressive" (ie. later dating) in terms of rim sherd seriations, than the underlying features, an observation repeated by the author during his analysis of the Middleport site pottery. Since the tops of features and middens are the most vulnerable to incorporation into the plough zone, loss of this material will result in an over-estimation of the site's age if relative artifact frequencies, such as rim sherd seriations, are used to derive the site's age.

The assumption that ploughed deposits retain no patterning is also unsupported. Due to Ontario's agricultural history, more archaeological sites are found in ploughed fields than in any other context. These sites are recognized as relatively restricted scatters of artifacts with definable site limits. They are not random scatters of artifacts dispersed evenly across the extent of ploughing. Excavation of these artifact scatters frequently produces patterns which are given cultural interpretations by archaeologists (ie. Deller and Ellis 1992; Lennox 1986). In one case (Ellis and Deller 1991) artifact patterning was inferred to exist at a scale finer than the one metre square.

While it seems clear that sampling of plough zone is warranted in order to meet even minimum levels of reliable data retrieval, the question remains as to how much is adequate. While a minimum sample size of at least 50% of middens appears to be agreed upon (ie. Bellhouse and Finlayson 1979; O'Neil 1993), the degree of sampling from other contexts is less well established. A cursory examination of the literature on the subject suggests a minimum sample size of 10 to 20% but the suitability of the sample for addressing some questions will be severely compromised. In order to consider the distribution of some "rare" artifact classes or types, for example, a 100% sample may be required.

It is not my intent here to suggest that all sites must be completely excavated all the time. However, I feel it is long past time that we reassess our most commonly employed excavation tools and determine whether they are actually telling us what we think they are. Blindly Gradall stripping Iroquoian sites has given us too many

house and village patterns with too little data to tell us much about the people who lived in them. As suggested by Ramsden (1996:111), the careful excavation of a small part of a site has the potential to tell us more than yet another sterile village plan. Certainly, before any of our late prehistoric reconstructions can be accepted, we must ensure that what artifact samples we recover are representative of the sites under consideration.

While we are on the topic of adequate field techniques, a questionnaire has recently been circulated out of MCzCR, London. This questionnaire solicits opinions on appropriate Stage 4 site mitigation (ie. excavation) guidelines from all members of the archaeological community, not just consultants. It is very detailed and requires both extensive knowledge and experience of archaeological techniques and field conditions as well as a considerable investment in time to fully complete. However, if anyone has concerns about site significance or archaeological methods and techniques which should be addressed by CRM firms contracted to preserve our archaeological record, and has not yet received a copy of this questionnaire, I encourage them to contact Neal Ferris / 55 Centre Street, London ON N6J 1T4 / 519 675 7742 / fax 519 675 7777.

While filling out the questionnaire, the following case study may be worth some consideration. Over a number of years, field crews from central region, MTO and various CRM firms have been surveying and excavating sites along a proposed highway corridor through the north side of Burlington. While many of the sites discovered warranted full scale excavation, others, because of low artifact yields over a relatively large area on heavy clay soil, did not appear as promising. One example of the latter was the Ireland 2 site (AiGw-94), first reported by Art Roberts in 1976. The initial collection produced a total of 14 artifacts including a Meadowood side-notched and a triangular projectile point. A second visit to the site by a consulting firm in 1980 defined the site area as being greater than a hectare in size and produced a total of 24 artifacts including a corner-notched Late Archaic point and another triangular point. Mary Ambrose visited the site in 1983 and recovered five flakes, one projectile point fragment and another corner notched point in the low ground to the north of the site.

On the basis of these collections, the Ireland 2 site

appeared to be a multi component site consisting of a thin scatter of artifacts over a relatively large area. It did not appear that detailed excavations could be justified but it was decided to give the site one last visit before a final decision was made. The site was inspected on Sept 10 when half the site area had been freshly ploughed and the other half had been rained on once the day before. Only four or five flakes were found over a large area so it was decided to return after the fields were better weathered. A re-visit three weeks later recovered 141 lithic artifacts and 14 pieces of pottery! The site has now produced a surface collection similar to that of the Ireland site just a hundred metres to the north and appears to be the fifth Iroquoian component found on a two kilometre stretch of highway corridor. It makes you wonder how many other sites, including Iroquoian villages, have been missed by writing off fields after a single visit, especially if they have not been fully weathered. While obviously business interests will not often allow repeated visits to fields prior to development, we must ensure that surveys are not conducted after only one or two light rains have weathered ploughed surfaces.

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Janet Cooper has written to express her concern about inappropriate use of *Zooarchaeological Analysis on Ontario Sites: An Annotated Bibliography*. She has observed in both published and unpublished works several instances where authors have used the bibliography as a primary source. She points out that this was never an intended use. The bibliography is a research tool that points researchers to the original analyst and indicates where the original report may be found, in order that the original source can be consulted and referenced.■

An update on the Association of Professional Zooarchaeologists of Ontario (APZO) recommendations for Stage 4 guidelines (*Arch Notes* 95(5)): When we submitted this document to MCzCR we received some informal feedback on our recommendations. We have recently asked for an update from the Ministry. We also continue to encourage the OAS membership to tell us how they feel about our ideas on excavation, analysis and curation of zooarchaeological remains. Contact Stephen Cox Thomas at 416 962 8945.■

Erratum to David Arthur's article on stone pipes in *Arch Notes* N.S. 1(5): In reading it through, I noticed a small error I had neglected to change before sending the report in to you. On pg. 8, in the paragraph just above the heading "Soapstone Tablets", the last sentence should read "... with the possible elbow pipe stem fragment from DdJt-1." ■

Upon learning that she had achieved twenty-five years of consecutive membership in the Ontario Archaeological Society, **Marcia Wiseman** called the office and offered the following reflection. **As an Ontario archaeologist who works abroad**, she considers herself an "ambassador" not only of the country or province, but also of Ontario archaeology. She is very proud of this unique role and remembers fondly the 1988 OAS Symposium held in Toronto. The theme was "Ontario Archaeologists Abroad". Marcia reminded us that there are quite a few OAS members who conduct their work in other parts of the world. A glance at the esteemed speaker list from that conference indicated that at the time, Ontario archaeologists worked in Japan, Cyprus, Crete, the Balkans, Peru, Mexico, the Near East, Yemen, Egypt, Belize and Iran. The Northwest Territories were also considered "abroad". Perhaps the Society should consider a similar theme for a future symposium? We trust that Marcia wears her OAS Twenty-Five Year pin proudly, wherever in the world she is working. ■

Miscellanea

■ **KEWA 96(6)** contains a feature article that deals with **ethics in archaeology** and is entitled "Archaeological Concerns for the Twenty-First Century". Author **Brent Mitchell** hopes that this piece will generate some healthy dialogue among the readership.

■ The latest issue of **KEWA, 96(7)**, contains an article by OAS Board member **Jeff Burse** on the **Anderson site**, a **Uren village** on the lower Grand River. Excavations of Uren sites are rare and this summary provides preliminary settlement pattern and artifact analyses.

■ The latest issue of **The Ottawa Archaeologist, 23(5)**, has a reprint of a recent article by **James Pendergast**, published in **The Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology (Volume 12, 1996)**. The article is entitled "**Problem Orientation for St. Lawrence Iroquoian Archaeological Research**" and focuses on some of the difficulties encountered by St. Lawrence Iroquoian archaeologists today.

■ The **Summer 1996 issue of Profile (Vol. 15, No. 3)** focuses on current research into **pictographs** of the Canadian Shield. It was compiled in **recognition** of the numerous contributions made to the Toronto Chapter by the late **Duncan Scherberger**, who was greatly interested in rock art. The first article, solicited from **Helen Devereux**, is entitled "Pictographs of the Canadian Shield: Experimental Archaeology". It offers preliminary observations related to one of the many questions about the tradition of aboriginal rock paintings occurring across much of the Shield. OAS members who participated in the 1995 Bus Trip to Sudbury will find this article of interest as they visited and examined the experimental site referred to in the article. The second article, by **David A. Robertson**, is entitled "Images of Smoke: Rock Art and Smoking Pipes from Lake Nipissing. Two smoking pipes recovered from the La Vase Site on Lake Nipissing serve as a reminder that the ideas behind the painted images were fundamental aspects of Algonquian cosmology and that they could be spiritually linked with other elements of material culture. **Annie Gould's** book review of Grace Rajnovich's 1994 "Reading Rock Art: Interpreting the Indian Rock Paintings of the Canadian Shield", is the final piece in this rock art theme issue.

■ The latest issue of the **Culinary Historians of Ontario** newsletter (Autumn 1996, No. 10) has a feature article by OAS member and Toronto Chapter newsletter editor, **Eva MacDonald**. A stoneware ginger beer bottle portion with the impressed letters **H SPROUTT/TORONTO** was recovered during the excavation of the **Log Cabin Site in Richmond Hill** two years ago. Eva's research took her down several roads, including how the drink was made. The article also provides a history of Henry Sproutt's business as well as other **local ginger beer brewers**; in addition, a recipe for this mildly alcoholic beverage is provided. This article's appearance in a lesser known publication indicates that archaeological artifact research can appeal to a wide range of audiences, including those interested in culinary history.

■ The **Spring/Summer 1996 issue of the Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter (No. 49)** has an article by OAS member **Jon-Karl Jouppien**: Clay Pipes from the **King's Navy Yard, Amherstburg, Ontario**. Originally published in the **Canadian Collector** periodical in 1979, Jon has updated it with more recent research on the finds of Williams (of London, England) pipes in Canada. A wonderful drawing of a Williams coat-of-arms pipe by the late Thomas Kenyon is prominently featured.

■ The **Women's Canadian Historical Society** was active for over a century in preserving and publishing the rich history of Ontario. When the Society dissolved in 1996, the Ontario Historical Society received multiple copies of the **Transactions**, the regular publication of the WCHS, containing lectures and presentations by members and guest speakers. Many speakers used diaries and journals kept by their ancestors. The OHS has developed a

detailed list of these publications. To obtain a copy, contact the **Ontario Historical Society** / 34 Parkview Ave / Willowdale ON M2N 3Y2 / 416 226 9011 / fax 226 2740.

■ The **Ontario Historical Society** has recently published "**The Simcoe legacy: The life and times of Yonge Street**", a collection of papers presented at the OHS seminar by the same name. 52pp. It only costs \$7.00, including postage, handling and GST.

■ **New books** from Plenum Press: *A Historical Archaeology of the Modern World* by Charles Orser Jr.; *Case Studies in Human Ecology* by Daniel Bates and Susan Lees; and *Case Studies in Environmental Archaeology* by Elizabeth Reitz, Lee Newsom and Sylvia Scudder.

■ The **Archaeological Institute of America** presents "**Archaeology in the Classroom – A Resource Guide for Teachers and Parents**". This extensive guide to archaeological curriculum materials, books, films, museum programs, educator training and archaeological excavations for grades 1-12 is fully indexed by grade level, local state resources, and the thematic focus of the individual material. Also included are supplemental bibliographies and resource lists of related archaeological organizations. Price: \$9.00 US for AIA members, \$10.50 for Non-Members; add \$4.00 for shipping of first copy and \$0.50 for each additional copy. To order, call or write to Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Department, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, IA 52002, USA / 800 228 0810 / 319 589 1000. Also available is "Archaeology on Film".

■ The **US National Park Service's web site** (www.cr.nps.gov) has an on-line **exhibition on Ancient Architects of the Mississippi**.

■ **Heritage: The Next Generation** On February 14 and 15, 1997, the Ontario Heritage Foundation will be hosting an important conference designed to broaden and deepen participants' understanding of the many inter-related disciplines involved in the conservation of Ontario's past, and assist them to face the challenges confronting heritage organizations into the 21st century. **Speakers** on February 14 include Christina Cameron, Director General of Parks Canada; Brian Anthony, Executive Director of Heritage Canada; Naomi Alboim, Deputy Minister of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation; and Helen Cooper, chair of the Ontario Municipal Board and former Mayor of Kingston. The Honourable David Crombie will provide opening remarks and moderate a **panel discussion** on the issues facing various heritage disciplines. Historian Professor Michael Bliss of the University of Toronto will be the **Plenary Speaker** on February 15. Registration will also take part in one of **three educational workshops**: Advocacy Today, "Selling" Heritage, Managing Change. For more information, call Dena Doroszko, Conference Project Manager at 416 325 5038. For a registration package write to Conference '97 / Ontario Heritage Foundation / 10 Adelaide St E / Toronto ON M5C 1J3 / 325 5071 / doroszd@heritage.gov.on.ca

■ The **Society for Ethnobiology** holds its **annual meeting** from March 26-29, 1997.

■ April 2-6, 1997 are the dates for the **Society for American Archaeology annual meetings** in Nashville, Tennessee.

The OAS has several active local chapters. Please contact the respective secretaries or the OAS office for more information.

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Mailing address: c/o Dr Dean Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University, Archaeology, 75 University Ave W, Waterloo ON N2L 3C5.

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tary/Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood, 331 Hallam St, Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9. Meetings are 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.

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The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
126 Willowdale Ave
North York ON M2N 4Y2

Phone and fax 416 730 0797

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