



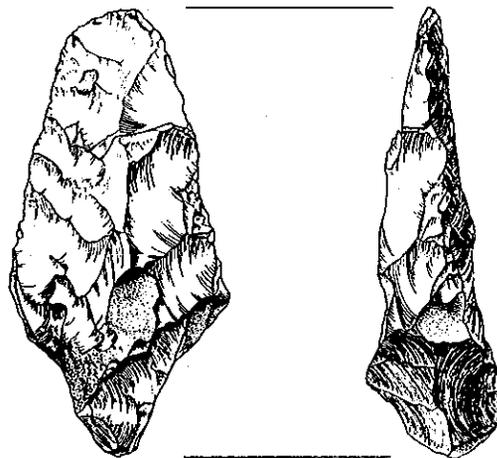
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 2, Issue 1

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Archaeological Illustration



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Editor's note

Happy new year, everyone! Contrary to what I promised in the last issue, we do not yet have any coverage of the symposium. We do, however, have some other spin-offs from that event, in the form of rewritten criteria for the OAS awards programme. We also have some fairly lively comments in the Idea Exchange for this issue. If Jeff Bursey's and Nick Adam's thoughts don't provoke some rebuttals, I don't know what would! There's a new feature in the Miscellanea section – an integrated events calendar to help you plan your mental exercise.

Arch Notes was pleased to be able to contribute to the Friends of Fort York and Garrison Common's upcoming Fort York Festival (see Miscellanea). Festival organiser Joe Gill used Jo Ann Pynn's *Arch Notes* 1(6) article to help raise funds from sponsors for the event, planned for May 17 and 18. He said "this article gave prospective sponsors an understanding of the achievements of the Ideas Workshop on Fort York in the Community" and that "the Friends were very appreciative of being able to reproduce Jo Ann Pynn's article".

The beginning of a new volume seems a good time to reiterate the guidelines for submission. Please make sure all printed matter, diskettes, illustrations and faxes reach the OAS office before the deadline. This gives the office staff and volunteers time to collate and/or input the material and courier it off to me. Only e-mail and attached files should be sent direct to me. Please don't put formatting codes anywhere in your documents. Use an extra hard return for paragraph breaks. Follow the bibliography format for *Ontario Archaeology* (described in vol. 57), with two exceptions: use italics for titles, and don't tab the date. Make sure you use a single indent (not a tab) after the date. Submit tables as WordPerfect "tables" format or camera-ready. Because of the limitations of my computer and printer set-up, I can only accept illustrations camera-ready (either laser output or PMT). You can send me any kind of DOS- or Windows-based wordprocessor files on 3.5" disks.

As always, if you need to talk to me about anything, please call me at 416 652 9099 between 9:00 am and 6:30 pm on weekdays.

Suzanne

ADVERTISING IN ARCH NOTES

This newsletter now features paid advertisements relating to archaeology and heritage. The rates per issue are

Business card size	\$40.-	Half page	\$90.-
Quarter page	\$60.-	Full page	\$140.-

We offer a full-year discount of 25%. Advertisements for the next issue should be submitted camera-ready to either the OAS office or the Arch Notes editor by March 15. For more details contact Ellen Blaubergs at the OAS office.

OAS news

Greetings from Bolton! I was quite pleasantly surprised to see that the lead article in the most recent *Ontario Archaeology* was on the Bolton Site, but was then disappointed to read that it was not located in the greater Caledon area; it was named after a family, not the doughnut capital of southern Ontario.

I recently spoke with Norm Bolen, the vice-president in charge of programming for the new **History and Entertainment network** (scheduled to be on the air sometime later this year). I was trying to discover whether the OAS could play a role in insuring that archaeology was included on the network. He said that his network is not producing the shows themselves, but is buying what others (primarily independents) have produced. I was also given to understand that while he had an interest in archaeology himself, all the submissions he had received to date were, as he put it, about "conventional history". If any of our members have ideas concerning how we can insure that the new network obtains archaeological video material, please contact me.

I was very much shocked and saddened at the large scale **lay-offs** of archaeological staff at the **Ministry of Transportation**; the state of archaeology in this province is very much diminished by these events. We are sacrificing the future of our past to the political agendas of the present. You can get some sense of the contribution to our heritage made by employees of the Ministry of Transportation by noticing that two of the four articles in the most recent *Ontario Archaeology* were written by people who were MTO employees at the time they were doing the research. Then there is the tremendous contribution made by **Jeff Bursey**, one of our directors, and a frequent contributor to both OA and Arch Notes.

One thing I am learning as president of the OAS is that there are a good number of 'FOR SALE' signs on our archaeological heritage. I received in my mailbox an advertisement from "The Indian Shop", based in Kentucky, which sells artifacts ranging from "Flint Ridge Clovis" to cushions with "Niagara Falls" embroidered on them (made by the Erie or Neutral perhaps?). The owner of the shop claims to belong to

three "archaeological organizations", two that seem legitimate, and the "Genuine Indian Relic Society". When he goes to "shows" that these organizations put on: "The societies try to "Police" the shows and ask that suspect materials be removed from the tables, but nothing is full-proof [sic]. I try hard to deal in **OLD AUTHENTIC MATERIALS...**" (emphasis in original). While it's a sad statement of where archaeology might be headed, it's hard not to laugh when you read in the catalogue "**AREN'T THESE JUST THE CUTEST PALEOS YOU'VE SEEN?**" (emphasis in original).

Many OAS members will be saddened to learn that past OAS President Howard G. Savage, M.D. suffered a stroke late last year and remains in Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre. I'm sure that members join the Board in sending Howard our very best wishes. *John Steckley* ■

A Happy New Year to all members everywhere. And congratulations to past OAS President **Bill Fox and his wife, Consuelo**, on their January 4, 1997, marriage in Inuvik, NWT!

Thanks for the Christmas cards and many good wishes received, often tucked in with renewal slips and cheques! **Receipts** are tucked into this copy of *Arch Notes*, unless, of course, you should have renewed but haven't done so. In this case you will find another Renewal Reminder. Please, if you have not renewed, hasten to do so.

Welcome new OAS members (December 1996-January 1997)

Norman & Mary McBride, Pembroke ■ Trevor Iesalniaks, Scarborough ■ Brian Lindsay, Oakville ■ Preety Ranchod, Toronto ■ John W. Sabeau, Pickering ■ Our newest **LIFE MEMBERS** are David Arthurs and J. Morrison from Winnipeg ■

Thanks also to those members who took the time to fill out the **membership survey** found on the reverse side of renewal slips. Your responses, suggestions, etc., will be incorporated into a future I. At a glance, it appears that OAS members do care about the Society's publications and definitely want them continued, including special publications. Some members felt that the Society should give up its office and Executive Director position to save money, while others felt that a stronger advocacy role was needed; better chapter communications was also mentioned in several replies.

Update on e-mail and web page. As **Joe Muller** reported in the previous issue, our service provider Internex is no longer providing a gratis account to the OAS. Their new and rather substantial fee forced us to go off-line; **we are no longer available at oas.io.org**. **Negotiations are underway** with another provider and we hope to announce our new address in the next Arch Notes. In the meantime, OAS member Nick Adams has offered to host an OAS homepage, free, on a temporary basis until we find a permanent server. More information will also be included in the next Arch Notes.

Thanks to several OAS members who responded to our request for **back issues** of *Ontario Archaeology*. All indicated that they would like to have the Society sell these copies and place the proceeds in the *Ontario Archaeology* Endowment Fund, a very practical request. We have found buyers for most of the back issues we have here at the office, but other requests continue to come in, so if you have any of the older **volumes (1-39)** please contact the OAS office. We promise to find good homes for all of them!

 Please note the **changes to membership fees** on your renewal slip and on the back page of *Arch Notes*. Our journal, *Ontario Archaeology*, is **no longer** an automatic benefit of membership. For those members who wish to receive this excellent biannual publication, an additional \$9 has been added to the old membership fee structure. Life and honorary

members will continue to receive *Ontario Archaeology* as before. Also, **proof of full-time student status must accompany all new applications and renewals** for the recently introduced student rate. A photocopy of a student card will be acceptable.

Investment bargain – With interest rates hovering around 3%, would you like an investment that yields much more and can only improve? Buy a **Life Membership in the OAS!** While annual membership fees have gone up, and *Ontario Archaeology* is no longer an automatic membership benefit, the Life Membership has remained at \$400 for some time. Effectively, your \$400 investment creates the same membership as \$31 + \$9 each year. As the annual fees continue to climb, your rate of return gets even better. Also, during the 1996 Annual Business Meeting, several members suggested that the Life Membership rate be increased. The 1997 OAS Board of Directors will consider this suggestion again, prior to the 1997 Annual Business Meeting in October. So **this year may be your last opportunity** to buy a Life Membership for \$400.

1997 Society officers and appointments The 1997 Board of Directors was re-elected by acclamation. It consists of John Steckley as President and Henry van Lieshout as Secretary-Treasurer. The other Directors are Jeff Bursey (Member Services) Lise Ferguson (Professional Services), Michael Kirby (Publications), Suzanne Gero (Chapter Services) and Marcus Sanderson (Public Services). Suzanne Needs-Howarth and Alexander von Gernet continue respectively as editors of *Arch Notes* and *Ontario Archaeology*.

Ontario Archaeology 61, the second volume for 1996, was mailed to all 1996 members on January 9, 1997.

Thanks to Jeff Bursey, Marilyn McKellar and Anna Srithirath for sticking, stuffing and sorting. An extra-special thanks to Jeff Bursey for braving the January 9 snowstorm to get the envelopes to the post office. *Ellen Blaubergs* ■

A trihedral adze in the Nipigon Museum collections

David Arthurs

A fragmentary trihedral adze found east of Lake Nipigon is described, and the distribution, context and function of these unusual tools in northwestern Ontario is reviewed in light of recent finds.

Introduction

In the collections of the Nipigon Historical Museum is an unusual tool fashioned from a dark grey rock. With its flat base and sharply keeled cross section, this artifact, though fragmentary, may be identified as a trihedral adze. It is of note as it is the first tool of its kind to be reported from the area north of Lake Superior and east of Lake Nipigon.

The artifact

The artifact was recovered by L.M. "Buzz" Lein from an unspecified location on Turkey Lake (DkIt Borden Zone), a small lake in the middle reaches of the Namewaminikan or Sturgeon River, which flows west into Lake Nipigon (see below). The lake lies north of Highway 11, between the communities of Jellico and Geraldton. Over 40 artifacts collected from the lake reside in the Museum collections, including Hudson Bay Lowland chert flakes, several scrapers, a biface, a chopper, a projectile point, and the trihedral adze.

Fashioned on a linear cobble, the Turkey Lake trihedral adze (Catalogue No. N974.193-3), is long and narrow, and steeply triangular in cross section (see below). The flat ventral surface appears to represent a cleavage plane, and may have been lightly ground. Most of the dorsal surface appears unmodified, however, faint linear striations occur along the crest of the tool, and there is marginal flaking at the butt end. The latter perhaps suggests that it served secondarily as a pick.

The tool is heavily fractured, lacking the forward

portion of the body and the bit. The remaining portion of the artifact is 14.77 cm long, 2.13 cm wide, and 4.00 cm high. It weighs 117.00 grams.

Other adze finds

Trihedral adzes, despite their generally large size and distinctive morphology, have been reported from relatively few sites in northwestern Ontario. In the first study of the tools in the area, W.A. Fox (1980) reported only four specimens. These derived from two sites in Quetico Provincial Park in the international Boundary Waters, a site on Dog Lake at the head of the Kaministikwia River system, and a site on Muskrat Lake, in the Black Sturgeon drainage west of the Nipigon River.

Several additional specimens are now known. In his surveys of Dog Lake, M.P. McLeod recovered 53 trihedral adzes from 11 sites. Three of the tools were also recovered from a single site on nearby Hawkeye Lake (McLeod 1978; 1980).

An inspection by the writer of the (then) Ministry of Culture and Communications archaeological collections in Thunder Bay revealed two additional trihedral adze fragments not included in Fox's original study, from sites DeJj-2 and DeJj-8, both on Dog Lake. The former is the proximal end fragment of a flaked trihedral adze made of greywacke, the latter a small portion of a mid-section from a Knife Lake siltstone tool.

Additional specimens have also been recovered from

the Boundary Waters in the time since the original study. In 1983, a trihedral adze of Knife Lake siltstone was recovered from site DbJh-8 in Quetico Provincial Park. In the US Forest Service collections in Duluth, Minnesota, is an adze fragment from the portage between the Granite River and Clove Lake, just southeast of the park. This specimen as well was made from Knife Lake siltstone (J. Nelson, pers. comm.).

Since 1987, three adzes have been recovered in the area north of Quetico Provincial Park - one from site DhJs-2 on Savoy Lake, just north of the park, and two from Watcomb Lake, near Sturgeon Lake, north of Ignace. The first specimen is Knife Lake siltstone, the others a local material, perhaps greenstone. A fourth specimen was found in the Ignace area several years ago (D. Smyk, pers. comm.).

Farther west, one specimen is known from a site at the mouth of Rushing River on Lake of the Woods, near Kenora (C.S. Reid, pers. comm.). Though all those adzes in the Ignace and Kenora areas were surface finds, they were recovered from sites which had produced diagnostic artifacts dating to the Archaic period or later (Reid, pers. comm.).

While there have been no recoveries across the north shore of Lake Superior, trihedral adzes have been recovered from sites in northeastern Ontario, between the Spanish River north of Georgian Bay and Lake Abitibi (cf. Fox 1980; N. Adams, pers. comm.; Hanks 1988:11). Based on the data available at the time, Fox suggested that lack of suitable raw material from primary source deposits might explain the absence of adzes in other areas (Fox 1980:121).

Age of the specimens

While no trihedral adzes have yet been recovered locally from clear context, flaked and ground stone cutting tools, including the specialized adze form, appear to be absent in Woodland contexts (cf. Fox 1980:113). Fox suggested that the trihedral adze was one component of an early Shield Archaic ground stone tool industry, dating between ca. 7500 and 6000 BP. (Fox 1980:122, 123).

At the time of the Fox study, none had been recorded from Palaeo-Indian components of the Lakehead Complex, though other authors have erroneously

reported this to be the case (cf. Steinbring & Buchner 1980:34). There may now be some evidence for the occurrence of somewhat similar jasper taconite tools on late Palaeo-Indian sites in the Thunder Bay area (cf. Julig 1985:16, 39; 1994:33, 167), though those examined by the author would appear to have functioned as scrapers rather than adzes.

Farther west, trihedral adzes have been recovered from sites of the Caribou Lake Complex in southeastern Manitoba. This is believed to represent a late Palaeo-Indian occupation of areas recently released from Glacial Lake Agassiz, and is estimated to date between about 7500 and 4500 years ago (Buchner 1984; Steinbring & Buchner 1980). Specimens have also been found in northern Manitoba, and may perhaps relate to those found in Northern Agate Basin components in the Keewatin District of the North West Territories (Fox 1980).

Fox hypothesized a correlation with the white pine maximum during the Hypsithermal warming period that coincided with the early Archaic, and proposed that these large heavy tools may have been used in the exploitation of the large conifers (Fox 1980:123). With the exception of the Turkey Lake specimen, all of the tools found in northern Ontario to date fall within the historically known range of white pine (Wilkins 1994:65). If there is a correlation, it may be that white pine extended into the area east of Lake Nipigon at the height of the Hypsithermal. Several tools are broken behind the bit and display a distinctive "s" shaped snap, the result of having struck a tough but resilient object, such as wood. The preservation of carbonaceous residues on the bits of adzes from southeastern Manitoba supports the hypothesis (Buchner 1984:39), though the presence of the tool type in northern Manitoba and the North West Territories, far beyond the limits of white pine, suggests that trihedral adzes were not used exclusively for this purpose.

Description

Using Fox's data, that from subsequent studies, and the author's analyses, the trihedral adzes of northwestern Ontario may be described as follows. The tools appear to be typically long and narrow. Although there are a small number of extremely long specimens (one over 26.0 cm, and another over 21.0 cm in length), complete specimens tend to cluster between 8.5 and 16.5 cm. Mean length for a sample of 23

complete specimens was 12.52 ± 4.01 cm. Breadth for a sample of 43 specimens was 3.73 ± 0.82 cm. Thickness (or height) for a sample of 41 specimens was 2.75 ± 0.78 cm.

The thickness/breadth ratio was used by Fox as an indicator of relative height per unit breadth. The tools vary broadly, ranging from approximately 0.40 to 1.20. The mean ratio for a sample of 41 specimens was 0.77 ± 0.22 , indicating that despite their high triangular cross section, the tools are, on average, slightly more broad than they are thick.

An examination of length plotted against the T/B ratio for 23 complete specimens suggested a linear relationship between the variables, however, a linear regression indicated only a weak positive correlation (0.1736). Bit angles averaged 59.96 degrees ± 8.81 (n=25). There appears to be some suggestion of bimodality in the distribution of edge angles, with one peak at 50 degrees, the other at the mean value of 60 degrees.

McLeod (1978:6) differentiated two types, one (Type 1) a pick-like implement, with a pointed, usually polished bit, and the other (Type 2) an adze with a broad, concave bit. Some specimens observed by the author combine both features, and could be regarded as a third type. Using McLeod's classification, Type 1 tools appear to have higher bit angle values (mean 62.88 ± 6.24 , n=8); while Type 2 tools have slightly lower values (mean 57.67 ± 9.79 , n=15).

A linear regression of bit width to bit angle suggested a weak negative correlation. As bit width increases, the angle of the working edge decreases. When tested against Type 1 and 2 tools, the former (with pick-like bits) displayed a strong negative correlation, suggesting a definite relationship for these tools.

In terms of raw material, 53% of the tools (n=52), are made of a soft mudstone of the Sibley series (adding those made of Sibley sandstone increases this to 59%), while 33% are siltstone, greywacke, or slate, most of which derives from the Knife Lake group. Sibley mudstone occurs in primary deposits through the Nipigon area, and in cobble form in the Dog Lake area (where it is often referred to as "Dog Lake mudstone"). Knife Lake siltstone occurs in massive

bedrock deposits in the Boundary Waters of Quetico park. A few artifacts (8%) have been fashioned from taconite or jasper taconite, Gunflint Formation cherts available in bedrock or cobble form throughout much of the area.

While the adzes examined by Fox came from primary quarried material, it is now clear that split cobbles of the appropriate size and shape were also used to fashion adzes. The preponderance of Sibley series artifacts in the Dog Lake area would appear to support Fox's hypothesis that trihedral adzes were being manufactured of locally available raw materials, though the presence of several tools of Knife Lake siltstone suggests some degree of importation from the Boundary Waters area to the south.

The Turkey Lake specimen was compared with complete specimens from other sites in the area (Fox 1980:120). Though fragmentary, it appears to be most similar to the trihedral adze from site DbJn-2 in Quetico Provincial Park, in having been made from a natural cobble only lightly modified by lateral flaking. Interestingly, the ratio of height to breadth of the Turkey Lake tool is somewhat higher than other specimens, reflecting its high, narrow cross section.

Summary

The Turkey Lake specimen is the first trihedral adze recovered from the Lake Nipigon drainage basin, and the first from the area north of Lake Superior east of the Nipigon River. It extends the distribution of this artifact type in northwestern Ontario to include the eastern Lake Nipigon watershed, and may provide evidence for the expansion of white pine forests into that area at the height of the Hypsithermal. Though its exact location was unfortunately not recorded, the Nipigon Museum trihedral adze is nevertheless an important contribution to the study of the Archaic in northern Ontario.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Roland Choiselet, Curator of the Nipigon Historical Museum, for kindly granting access to the museum's small but significant archaeological collections, and to Buzz Lein, who started it all. Thanks are also due to Jon Nelson (then of Trent University), Paddy Reid of the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation's Kenora archaeological office, avocational archaeologist Dennis Smyk of Ignace, and consulting archaeologist Nick Adams, for their information on recent finds of trihedral adzes in northern Ontario.

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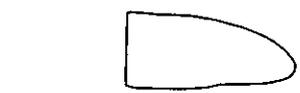
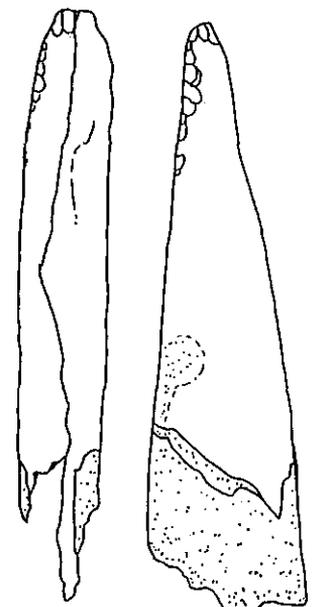
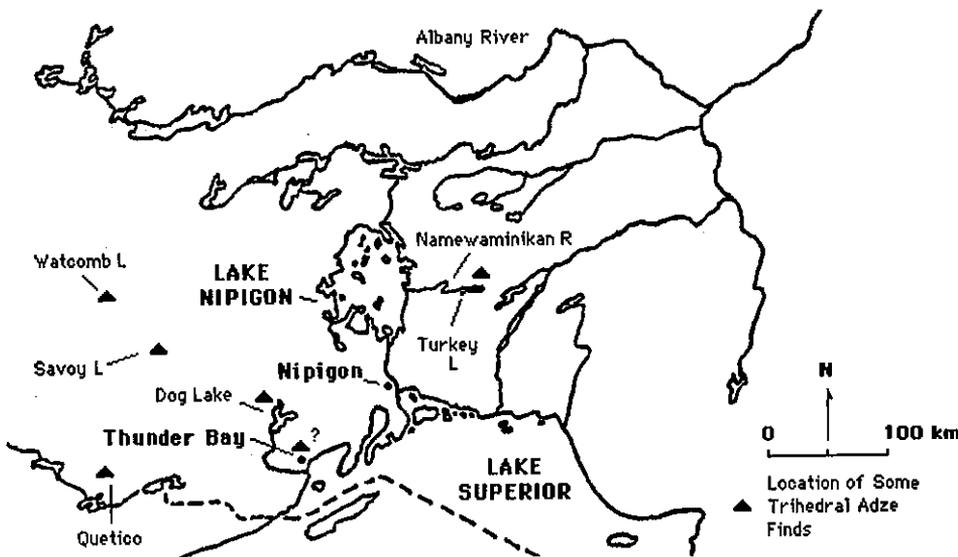
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David Arthurs / 301 Brock Street / Winnipeg MN R3N 0Y8 / david_arthurs@pch.gc.ca ■



0 5 cm
The Turkey Lake trihedral adze

Ministry news

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

December 1996

Conservation (surface collecting only)

Larry M. Drew, 97-002, Inland Drainages In Tilbury East, Raleigh and Harwich Townships, Kent County (under supervision of South West Archaeologist) / Thomas Mohr, 97-003, Durham Region, City of Scarborough and the Town of Markham (under supervision of South Central Regional Archaeologist)

January, 1997

Consulting

L. R. Bud Parker, 97-004, Province of Ontario / Andrew Murray, A. M. Archaeological Associates, 97-005, Southern Ontario / Philip Woodley, 97-006, Province of Ontario / Susan M. Bazely, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 97-011, Province of Ontario: Stages 1 and 2; Stages 3 and 4 Historic only / Ken Swayze, 97-013, Province of Ontario / Elizabeth Alder, Alder Heritage Assessments, 97-014, Southern Ontario / Garth Grimes, 97-012, Southern Ontario (stages 1-3 only) / Jeffrey Bursey, 97-015, Southern Ontario (stages 1-3 only)

Consulting (including underwater)

Phillip J. Wright, Mount McGovern Co. Ltd., 97-016, Province of Ontario ■

OAS awards criteria

The following are the revised criteria and processes for three of the awards currently bestowed by the Ontario Archaeological Society. Revision was undertaken because of some confusion which has occurred in the past concerning these awards. It is hoped that clarification and publication of the process and criteria will make it easier for members to nominate worthy individuals and institutions and for the Board of Directors to weigh the nominations.

Some of the highlights include a new award (because, frankly, we, the Board, don't think we have enough opportunity to acknowledge the people who contribute so much to Ontario's heritage) and a tougher "conflict of interest" clause. Most of the revisions and the new award were introduced at the last symposium and previous minutes of the BOD meetings and were passed by the Board at the January, 1997, Board of Directors meeting. Any comments can be addressed to the OAS and will be considered.

Heritage Conservation Award

- 1) Eligibility shall consist, as in the Award description, of a significant voluntary contribution to heritage preservation within the Province of Ontario, above the requirements of Canadian law, within the year prior to announcement of the award.
- 2) The Award shall be in the form of an honorary Certificate presented by the President of the OAS or his/her representative at a special function (to be announced).

- 3) Closing date for written nominations is the following July 1st. The winner will normally be announced in Arch Notes before the end of the year with a brief description of his/her contribution.
 - 4) The Award certificate shall bear the recipient's name and a statement of the contribution.
 - 5) Normally, one Award will be presented each year.
- Award Ranking Scale: (Point Scale 0 to 5; Total points possible 30)

The OAS Board of Directors shall consider the nominations and rank them on the following scale. In the event of a tie, a Board vote shall be held on the tied nominees to determine the winner.

- i Significance of site(s) impacted
- ii Active participation of nominee
- iii Field contributions by nominee
- iv Financial contribution of nominee above that required by law
- v Setting an example of conservation awareness in the community
- vi Long-term conservation planning

The J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal

The J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has been consistently of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario Archaeology, and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is the highest recognition that the Society can bestow.

- 1) The nominee must have been a member in good standing of the Ontario Archaeological Society throughout the period under consideration.
- 2) The nominee must demonstrate a long period of devotion to archaeology in Ontario and have made significant contributions throughout this period as suggested in the following guidelines:
 - i) The nominee will have published work on numerous occasions, preferably but not restricted to, Ontario Archaeology, Arch Notes and/or chapter newsletters; and/or
 - ii) the nominee will have been active in chapter and/or Society executive or committee work; and/or
 - iii) the nominee will have made substantial contributions to the advancement of the goals of the OAS through public education and/or community outreach programs over a long period of time; and/or
 - iv) the nominee will have made significant contributions to the understanding of Ontario's archaeological record through active fieldwork, conservation and/or research of the highest calibre.
- 3) While it is intended that this award recognize the contributions of private scholars, professionals will be considered if it can be demonstrated that their contributions are clearly independent of professional requirements and capacities.

The Citation of Merit

The Citation of Merit is intended to be awarded to Ontario non-professional archaeologists who have made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario Archaeology, and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. Next to the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal for Lifetime achievement, it is the highest recognition that the Society can bestow.

- 1) The nominee must have been a member in good standing of the Ontario Archaeological Society throughout the period under consideration.
- 2) The nominee must have made a significant contribution to archaeology in Ontario as suggested in the following guidelines:
 - i) The nominee will have published work, preferably but not restricted to, Ontario Archaeology, Arch Notes and/or chapter newsletters; and/or
 - ii) the nominee will have been active in chapter and/or Society executive or committee work; and/or
 - iii) the nominee will have made substantial contributions to the advancement of the goals of the OAS through public education and/or community outreach programs; and/or
 - iv) the nominee will have made outstanding contributions to the understanding of Ontario's archaeological record through active fieldwork, conservation and/or research of the highest calibre.
- 3) While it is intended that this award recognize the contributions of private scholars, professionals will be considered if it can be demonstrated that their contributions are clearly independent of professional requirements

and capacities.

Award decision process

- 1) Nomination shall be forwarded to the OAS office in writing and received by the July 1st closing date. All award nominations must be kept confidential until after the Board of Directors has decided upon their suitability.
 - 2) The nominee must be an individual or firm residing in or active in the Province of Ontario.
 - 3) Any OAS member may nominate an individual for an award with the following exceptions. The nominator shall not have been in any kind of financial relationship with the nominee for at least one year prior to the nomination. Members of the Board of Directors of the OAS may not nominate or be nominated.
 - 4) The Director of Member Services, or any individual agreed to by the Board of Directors of the OAS, shall, prior to consideration of the nominee by the Board of Directors, provide a synopsis of the key contributions of the nominee to the nominator in order to ensure that the nominee has been fully and fairly represented in the nomination. In addition, and concurrently, the OAS Board of Directors shall endeavour to make a reasonable investigation of the nomination to determine the accuracy of the claims made.
 - 5) All awards will be voted on by the Board of Directors of the OAS prior to their acceptance. ■
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Idea exchange

The Net Result* - New Paradigms (or twenty cents worth of opinion by **Nick Adams**) Since Gutenberg cobbled his invention together from an old wine press a few bits of goldsmithing equipment and some duct tape, the ideas, thoughts, observations – the intellectual content of a publication – has been physically locked to the paper page. For the best part of six centuries we have been giving one another information for free, but charging a handsome price for the wrapper. Indeed, for many of us, collecting the wrappers is at least as important as having the information they contain.

With electronic publication all this has changed. The intellectual materials contained within a publication have been freed from the tyranny of the page. A single document, posted once onto 'the web', can instantly be read by millions. We need a **new way of thinking about information**.

In this context what is the future of the journal *Ontario Archaeology*? It is my contention (bearing in mind that, like everyone else, I enjoy the aesthetics of a book) that **within five years print journals will be obsolete**. I'm so sure of this that in the unlikely event that *Arch Notes* is still published in paper form in the

year 2002, I will eat public Crow.

Those of you who spend any time pointing your Web browser towards 'archaeology' already know that there is a ton of stuff out there. Much of it, admittedly, falls within the 'archaeology light' category, but this will rapidly change as more and more people perceive the immense possibilities of the Web. Recently, a well-known archaeologist, speaking with characteristic (if unguarded) candour, admitted when 'looking something up' his first impulse was to search the Web. He had to be reminded that libraries still contain some useful stuff. Many archaeology sites on the Web now contain full articles, complete with colour illustrations, citations, references and bibliographies. Indeed, it is now possible to find fully refereed scholarly journals (in other disciplines) which **only** exist in this format. This trend towards providing content with real substance will continue and become refined as the weeks pass.

When Alexander von Gernet examined the multiple functions of *Ontario Archaeology* in his 'Archaeology as Discourse' article in the first issue in the new format, he identified three main functions shared by learned volumes: publication, archiving and legitimation as

knowledge (von Gernet 1994:4). I have been unable to identify a single area where publication in an electronic format would not equally well serve these ends. The medium is not the message; it is the content that counts.

For years OAS members have coughed up their annual membership dues and received *Ontario Archaeology* and *Arch Notes* in return. For many, the costs of membership and receipt of the publications are synonymous; they joined the society in order to receive the publications. The publications have been one of the main ways the organization has been able to maintain membership levels high enough to support the production of the journal, which in turn has maintained membership, and so on...

Now, to my dismay, I see that the OAS is instituting a two tier fee structure as a revenue generation / cost cutting measure. Some levels of membership (those who pay more) will receive the journal, others (who pay less) won't. Will the smaller print runs actually result in savings? This is not my understanding of the economies of scale. Will the OAS be inundated by new members clamouring to join now that they don't have to pay the extra nine bucks for the journal? They may, but I doubt it. The net result will be fewer copies of OA in circulation, less incentive for scholars to submit their articles, less public access to the information contained in the journal, and ultimately, less public support for the society. At what point will the OAS decide that it can no longer afford to produce OA? That time may be rapidly approaching.

The alternative requires the OAS and its membership to take a leap of faith, accept that the days of Gutenberg are over and march confidently into the next century. The fiscal policies of the current government(s) may have resulted in declining income for the OAS, but that is no excuse to shrivel away. This is no time to be timid. DLTBGYD!¹

To Boldly Go The Web, and electronic publication in general, offers some exciting possibilities, some challenges, and a fair degree of uncertainty. It is a world where MikesSoftIdeas (Inc.) can be just as accessible and visible as Microsoft; where an apparently simple keyword search for 'Bears' can come up with some surprising and most educational results (if you go down to the woods today...).

It is a world where it would be possible to **prepare *Ontario Archaeology* for publication on the net for a fraction of the money currently spent on its production.** The quality of editing and the process of reviewing and screening content need not, and should not, be modified, but the published content – the stuff we actually want – could be relieved of its wrapper. Similarly, *Arch Notes* could be published on-line – not perhaps as a bi/monthly newsletter in its current format – but as a continually updated magazine of what is current or new in Ontario archaeology. Again, compared to the costs of printing and mailing all those newsletters, the financial damage would be virtually nil.

Such an initiative would require commitment, dedication and hard work. That these things are in ready supply within the OAS is without doubt. It will also cost money. But if the OAS intends to establish a real presence on the Web, it will need to be serious about what it intends to do, find a place to be, and be there. I just used two of the most powerful search engines (Excite and Alta Vista) to locate "Ontario Archaeological Society" and came up with a host of old Kewa point types (very useful, thanks Jim), a couple of my own Heritage Marketplace pages, and references to the KEWA point types at a University of Connecticut 'NativeTech' site. Of the OAS web page there was no sign².

A Paradox (or a fowl dilemma) In my initial discussions with OAS members at the October meeting in Kingston, one very valid point was raised, the essence of which was: How can the OAS maintain its membership base and economic solvency, if they (the public) can get everything for free on the Web? Well, even with the intellectual and commercial anarchy the Web appears to offer, there are ways to skin that particular cat. It is possible, for instance:

- to require passwords (given out with full membership) for access to all documents
- to require on-line user fees before access to a specific document is gained
- to accept membership sign-up fees as a means of access to certain areas of the web site
- to take 'money up front' orders for documents, products and services

So how will this work? Let us say I'm in Australia and

have been attracted to the OAS Web Site while browsing for comparative research information on lithic analyses. I have read the abstracts of the latest OA articles which have been made available on one of the 'front' pages of the OAS web site and one in particular has caught my eye. I now see that in order to gain full access to the article I am required to pay a nominal temporary membership fee. Now, I might say, "To hell with that" and quickly move on somewhere else, but I might just whip out my Bank of Goana Gulch Visa card, sign over my nominal \$5.00 access fee, and gain instant access to the current series of articles.

The approach I personally favour would be to post current OA articles on the web for all to use for free, then to market all back issues on CD-ROM³. One of the privileges of membership could be receipt of updated versions of the CD at regular intervals (let us say). Can you imagine having the full texts and all the photographs and illustrations of all back OAss, all suitably hot-linked, indexed, cross-referenced and searchable, on a single CD? Although some costs would be involved in the initial production - perhaps even reaching the cost of a single issue of OA - subsequent updates would be far, far cheaper to produce and distribute.

Numerous organizations are now preparing their data for public use in this way. For example, it is now possible to get O'Callaghan's *Documentary History of the State of New York* (\$127.95US), (surely *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York* cannot be far behind) and all back issues of the *New England Historical Genealogical Register* (\$295.00US) on CD. Many other CDss containing masses of useful data are out there awaiting our discovery. A CD of the back issues of OA could easily command a purchase price in excess of \$100. The OAS could count on a sale from me, and I am sure I am not alone.

What about all the people who don't have computers? What? There are people out there who don't have computers? Impossible! Seriously though, people without computers could be given full rights of access (so that they can use the sites from public terminals, such as those found in public libraries throughout the province), and as a temporary measure, given a print-out copy of the articles and newsletter on demand.

The days are rapidly approaching when "Do you know that (he/she) can't read!" and "Do you know that (he/she) doesn't have a computer!" will be uttered with the same degree of incredulity.

A Question of Format So how would this mythical OA on-line appear? We have been locked into the concept of physical pages for so long that it is hard for us to break out into the new freedom that electronic publishing offers. It is likely that the current format would continue for a while, but as people become more comfortable, changes will inevitably occur. When I am feeling charitable (which is not too often), I view programs such as Adobe AcrobatTM, which allow electronic documents to maintain the format of the print versions, as a necessary evil while we adapt to the changing conditions before us. They allow for, indeed they implicitly encourage, the continued use of 'traditional' forms of reference such as page and figure numbers. Personally I think using such an approach is short-sighted. Ultimately I believe such archaic practices, rooted as they are in the redundant physical concept of the page, will be abandoned. New forms of citation and identification will be developed which take the unique capabilities of cyberspace into account.

Imagine this, if you will: You are reading a freshly published article on the OAS Web Site. As you scroll through the text, unimpeded by irrelevant page breaks, a citation you wish to check catches your eye. Without giving it a second thought, you click on the citation and are instantly taken, not only to the referred article, but to the exact spot in the article to which the author is referring. You check out the reference, then click the BACK button to resume your perusal of the OA article. No more thumbing through broken spined texts, or cursing because you don't have that copy of *American Antiquity* in your personal library. Point and click - that's all there is to it. If you don't believe me [CLICK HERE](#) to read this article on the Web. What? It didn't work? Well, I guess your copy of Arch Notes doesn't support hypertext!

...where almost everyone else is going The Web is not a panacea for all the ills confronting humankind in the late twentieth century. As it stands at the moment, it has numerous warts and quirks. The text-based HTML language does not currently allow for the use of pop-out viewers (within which to display graphics,

charts, tables etc. without leaving the current page) or many of the other useful features available within Windows. At times it can be slow, difficult to navigate and even downright irritating.

What it does offer is a relatively cheap, environmentally friendly way to distribute information to those who wish to use it. Without an expensive wrapper to worry about, content can be as voluminous as server space will allow. With each day, more of the technical limitations are overcome, and more 'stuff' can be found on-line. There is a lot of good archaeological information out there already, but I look forward until that not-too-distant day when I can read OAS publications in cyberspace.

* for the purposes of this article 'the Net' and the 'World Wide Web' are synonymous

¹ Don't Let the Bastards Grind You Down!

² It is not my intention to denigrate the activities of Joe Muller and Andy Schoenhofer. They are to be commended for coming forward to get the OAS web site of the ground. My point is simply that the OAS needs to get serious about the Web and begin to realise that it is here to stay.

³ I only say CD-ROM because currently this is the best, most widely used mass storage device. Once the information is in digital form, it can be 're-cast' onto whatever the latest format happens to be. The device may be superseded, but the digital information never will. ■

From Arch List, via James Bandow, a request for information from **Tom Mohr** (mohr @scar.utoronto.ca): "I am trying to **pinpoint the site of Ganatsekyagon**, an historic Iroquois village located somewhere just east of Toronto, Ontario. It sat near the southern terminus of the eastern carrying place, a portage to the upper lakes. I have examined early French documentation and it just doesn't get specific enough. It does however suggest that these Iroquois also traded with the Dutch from present-day New York state. Does anyone know of any material that discusses 17th century Dutch trading patterns on the Great Lakes? ■

Jeff Bursey's comments in consideration of "Stage 4 Draft Guidelines: Recommendations Concerning Zooarchaeological Remains" by Cooper et al. *Arch Notes* (95-5):29-35. Just over a year ago, a group of specialists published a series of recommendations concerning the recovery, processing, analysis and curation of animal bone from archaeological sites in Ontario. Aside from a few comments abstracted and appended to the original article, there has been no response to these recommendations. In the spirit of my last few submissions to the Idea Exchange, here

are a few of my thoughts on the aforementioned recommendations.

First, I have some concern over the implication that zooarchaeology has been or should be split from the remainder of the archaeology. I recognize that becoming a competent faunal analyst requires a considerable investment in time. One colleague assured me that becoming a competent faunal analyst requires at least three years of hands-on experience. Given the large number of species potentially found on archaeological sites, the number of bones and fragments which can and do occur, and the variation within each species due to age, sex, disease and cultural or natural modification, I found little reason to argue with him on the point. Further time must be devoted to the growing literature on quantification and interpretation of recovered bone plus the extant ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature. The time spent learning to identify animal bone alone has, no doubt, led some to the conviction that a separate discipline has been created, with a rigorous apprenticeship required and possibly, a separate research agenda directed towards the mechanics of faunal analysis.

I am not sure these requirements vary in a substantial way from what should be the case for anyone wishing to study any class of artifacts. Floral analysis requires specialized training in order to be able to identify carbonized seeds, plant remains and charcoal. Pottery analysis, also, should require training with a minimum amount of time with "hands-on" experience, under the supervision of a recognized authority, applying the traditional type and attribute approaches, familiarity with at least the more important literature on pottery from the given area of study, pottery analysis in general, quantification, classification, seriation, functional interpretation, etc. I am frequently appalled that a subject area usually considered to be relatively central to archaeology has so little consensus over definitions and appropriate observations to be made of the primary data base.

No better off is lithic analysis. Many archaeologists who perform lithic analysis have little understanding of the basics of flint-knapping, ie. the process which creates stone tools. Others have made little attempt at learning to identify even local cherts or assemble or access an adequate comparative sample (ie. something more representative than could be stored in an egg

carton). And again, few agree on the best way of describing and quantifying chert artifacts. Some go to great lengths objectively classifying and analyzing every artifact recovered, others simply (and sometimes simplistically) describe the more picturesque artifacts, leaving flakes, for example, to be described in terms no more useful than "big ones and little ones".

In many ways I sometimes think faunal analysts are well off in that their subject matter is relatively well behaved. Most of the animals under study exist as relatively well-defined species, there are places and opportunities to learn how to identify them and a number of international specialists are publishing useful literature on what to do with the database. One distinguishing feature of faunal analysis appears to be that there is a high degree of consensus regarding what, at the minimum, constitutes adequate training and practise.

All this being said, however, I do not yet see any reason why zooarchaeology needs to be considered separately from any other discipline of archaeology. Archaeologists study people in the past and many of the questions being asked about these peoples can, and I think should, be addressed with the data gleaned from studying animal bone recovered from archaeological sites. Each question requires different kinds of data and, frequently, different approaches to the same data base. How can we hope to understand the long-term changes in subsistence which occurred in southern Ontario without due consideration of the animal resources exploited? Simple questions about the sharing of larger game animals within a community may offer significant insights into social organization and, ultimately, political organization.

This leads to the question of an inferred discrimination against faunal material. I think every archaeologist recognizes the value of animal bone for understanding past behaviour. Faunal analysts, however, appear to have confined themselves to the role of simply identifying and tabulating animal bone. Few studies of faunal remains appear to be published and most of these appear to be largely programmatic in nature, ie. deal with the specifics of how to distinguish a moose from a squirrel, appropriate recovery methods, or methods of quantification, etc. While these are unquestionably important in improving the practise of faunal analysis they do not directly address the reasons

faunal analyses are undertaken in the first place. Why are there so few studies of prehistoric subsistence, food sharing, resource scheduling, etc?

One reason frequently cited has been that faunal analysts do not get paid to publish their results. Personally, I have never been paid to publish and have always done my writing on my own time. Actually, I prefer it that way because I feel I enjoy more academic freedom and I don't have to confine my research to current, "paying" projects. When I was employed I only had to work regular hours and this left me with abundant time to pursue other research interests. In short, aside from the lucky few employed in "pure research" positions (ignoring the fact that most of these actually have considerable teaching or administrative responsibilities), most "professional archaeologists" actually spend most of their time doing relatively mundane and routine CRM related chores. I can think of very few really detailed analyses of any artifact class published in the last few years and almost none of these derive from CRM projects. CRM firms rarely publish much of their work and when they do, these are mostly overviews of the results of the excavations, not exhaustive analyses.

Others have complained that contractors, ie. those who pay for faunal analyses, would not allow publication of results. Personally, I have difficulty seeing why any real scholar would make such a demand, at least for long, and, in either case, these instances constitute a small fraction of the total. I am sure there many collections and reports available for more work. ("Archaeologists" who restrict access to archaeological data are another topic best reserved for a future discussion.) In short, I feel that if there is any real discrimination against faunal studies, at least some blame must be directed towards the analysts themselves who appear unwilling to publish their own material.

Another area where I partially agree and partially disagree with the authors of the Stage 4 recommendations for zooarchaeology stems from the nature of the discipline itself. Any excavation, whether by a bulldozer or a trained archaeologist, results in site destruction. Site destruction for the purpose of research into the prehistoric past is usually localized and restricted, but basic archaeological ethics dictate that every effort will be made to record all archaeological information

possible from areas to be disturbed by excavation. Site destruction for the purposes of "development", however, is normally made without regard to the nature of the site(s) to be disturbed. In order to preserve the evidence of past peoples, the CRM industry was created to aid developers in meeting their legal obligations with regard to this archaeological record. Since the primary purpose of CRM is to provide clearance for development, and not to answer any specific research questions about the prehistoric past, I have problems considering CRM to be archaeology proper. While I know that at least some of the individuals involved in the CRM industry (myself included) also have a genuine interest in archaeology, at least some of the time, these firms are, first and foremost, for-profit businesses contracted to facilitate the economic development of land. Further, they operate primarily under guidelines, not regulations, and have little or no active inspection or policing of their work. Consequently, there are few safe-guards in place to prevent "inappropriate practises" or to determine the accuracy and reliability of their work.

Because, in general, any archaeological site investigated by CRM firms will be destroyed by "development", I thus have problems with the concept of "research design" being applied to the CRM industry. First, should competing "research designs" be proposed to a developer, I do not see how any but the cheapest would be desired. Second, research designs, by definition, are specific programs directed towards specific goals proposed by individuals pursuing individual goals and interests.

The purpose of CRM, however, is the preservation of Ontario's cultural heritage for all people, not just those conducting CRM. My own feeling, therefore, is that the only appropriate "research design" applicable to CRM is the maximum recovery of all archaeological data possible. Specific research designs that allow any data to be overlooked, underrepresented or left to be destroyed should be discouraged. It is understandable that some CRM practitioners would want to make their jobs more interesting by turning them into research positions, but if this is done at the expense of the archaeological record they are charged with protecting, they are no longer adequately doing their jobs. If CRM firms do their jobs properly, then the recovered data-base should be available for a large number of research projects in the future, not just

those envisioned at the time the site was destroyed by development.

I agree with the authors, therefore, that there appear to be problems with the sampling of archaeological sites currently considered the norm by the CRM industry, but feel these problems extend to all aspects of the archaeological record. Much has been written about sampling design in archaeology, but I have yet to see any reference to this under sections referring to excavation methodology. Typical excavations appear to be directed towards producing a quick picture of site settlement patterns and excavation of features preserved below the plough zone. Chronic under-bidding and subsequent cutting of corners has resulted in a virtual limbo dance of competing firms doing less with less, paying less experienced people less money to recover less information. It is not surprising that faunal studies have suffered, but so too has every other form of analysis.

Given that I do not view CRM as archaeology, my own recommendations would have CRM firms defend more a rigorously defined sampling strategy geared to the recovery of as much archaeological data of all kinds as possible. Needless to say, these sampling strategies would be independent of the size of the successful bid or how much the consultants protested their clients could afford to pay. (Imagine a highway construction firm, after a successful bid, protesting that they could only afford to pave half the highway!) Second, and as an equally important component of the contract, I would demand CRM firms ensure the information recovered is properly processed and curated so that this information would be accessible to any and all present and future people who have an interest in the past. These concerns with sampling designs and data curation, of course, would address questions of excavation methodology and technique, flotation volume, permanent labelling, etc. Only after these basic requirements were met would more specific research designs be considered.

I sum, while I agree with the authors on some topics, I feel much of their discussion is headed in the wrong direction. I do not see the need to divorce zoo archaeology from archaeology proper. Rather, I view zooarchaeologists as being archaeologists whose interests, and presumably expertise, is in the study of animal bone from archaeological sites rather than

broken pottery, chipped rocks or post stains. If they feel the study of this artifact class has been under-represented in the literature, the best solution would appear to be to publish more.

As to the interaction between archaeology and development, I feel we will be in a better position to address the loss of our archaeological record when we recognize that CRM firms are businesses run for a profit in order to facilitate the economic development of land. It's great when people who own or work for CRM firms also act as archaeologists, but they are then acting in a separate capacity from what their jobs require and it is unrealistic to expect they will always jeopardize their mortgages and car payments for the sake of an archaeological site which they may have little research interest in. Their principal responsibility, however, is to the people in general and the archaeological and native communities specifically, not to personal interests, be they scholastic or economic. ■

Fiolet pipes query [editor: a misfiled submission from spring 1996...] A smoking pipe stem fragment with the maker's mark of "L. Fiolet" was recently found by Mayer Heritage Consultants during an archaeological survey of the Redhill Creek Valley in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. This fragment has a red glazed exterior with the maker's mark consisting of sharply incised upper and lower case letters.

While it is known that this specimen originates from the Fiolet family-owned pipemaking firm in St. Omer, France, it is not known how old it is. According to Iain Walker (1977:286-288), three heads of the firm had "L" as the first initial of their names: Louis Joseph (1754-1806); Louis-Maximilien père (1782-1834); and Louis-Maximilien fils (1809-1892). Walker (1983:30) also indicates that nineteenth century French pipes occur widely, though never profusely, in North America.

Bob Mayer would like to receive any information or reference that might provide a better **date range** for this artifact, as well as help generate a distribution map of archaeological sites in North America with Fiolet pipes. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged. Contact Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc./ 429 Colborne Street / London ON N6B 2T2 / 1 800 465 9990 / 1 519 645 8109 (f) / 103704.131 @compuserve.com ■

Robin H. Smith has put together a list of Montréal clay tobacco pipe makers 1846 - 1902. Due to space restrictions, it is not possible to print the list itself in this issue of *Arch Notes*. The list is, however, available on Robin's **Canadian Clay Tobacco Pipe Industries web page** at <http://www.virtlogic.ca/pipe/pipes.html>. To obtain a paper or fax copy, contact Robin H. Smith / 248 Corot Apt 502 / Nun's Island QC H3E 1K9 / rhsmith@virtlogic.ca

A complete list of Montréal clay tobacco pipe makers has not previously been provided in the published archaeological literature. This listing has been collected from a variety of archival sources, including the St. Marie Ward assessment rolls, the Federal nominal census as well as birth and marriage records. The individuals listed are either makers whose names have been affixed to Montréal products or makers who worked for other pipe makers.

This list is provided as a resource so that field archaeologists have a mechanism to date Montréal marked clay tobacco pipes. Not all the makers listed in the list ran their own operations. Many worked as employees for the larger Montréal firms of Henderson, Bannerman, and Dixon. Makers such as Doherty and Ford did, however, run their own operations, despite their rather small size. Given that it appears that there were a rather large number of very small firms operating in Montréal, it was decided to include every known maker in this listing. ■

Miscellanea

- The City of Etobicoke is pleased to announce the establishment of "The Friends of Etobicoke's Heritage". Information about membership can be obtained from Montgomery's Inn, Etobicoke's Museum, 4709 Dundas St W, Etobicoke ON M9A 1A8 / 416 394 8113 / 416 394 6027 (f).
- KEWA 96-8 features another installment of the diaries of **Moravian missionary Christian Frederick Denke**, describing his work among the **Ojibwa of the Sydenham River drainage** in the early 19th century. It is entitled **Ojibwa Mission Report - Christian Frederick Denke's First Visit Among the Ojibwa 1801**. Other sections of his journals were previously published in KEWA 90(5), 91(7), 93(7) and 94(6). The Denke diaries are preserved on microfilm at the University of Western Ontario and were written in Old Script German. The diaries were translated by London Chapter member Irmgard Jannik with editorial assistance from Neal Ferris.
- The latest issue of **Profile** (Vol. 15, No. 4) has an article by **Charles Garrad** on his Thoughts on Three North American Artifacts in the **Horniman Museum, London, England**. Garrad was able to view these artifacts during his visit there last June. They include a pair of Quebec Huron buckskin moccasins, a canoe paddle (possible Huron) and a ball-headed wooden club. Two book reviews are also contained in this issue of Profile. The first is C.J. Simpson's review of Christopher Howgeogo's **Ancient History from Coins**; the second book, **Archaeology in British Towns**, is reviewed by David Robertson.
- In the latest **Northeast Historical Archaeology** (Vol. 24, 1995), **James Symond's** article **Home Thoughts from Abroad: Some Observations on Contract Archaeology in England** could be considered a companion piece to Jeff Bursey's thoughts on CRM in *Arch Notes* NS 1(5), and to some extent, his thoughts on ploughzone excavation in *Arch Notes* NS 1(6). Symond's article was written following a recent visit to the USA and Canada. It aims to provide a contemporary view of archaeological practice in England for North American readers and draws comparisons between the working environment of field archaeologists on either side of the Atlantic.
- The latest issue of the European zooarchaeological journal **Archaeofauna** contains the proceedings of the 1995 International Council for Archaeozoology Fish Bone Working Group meeting, including an article by **Suzanne Needs-Howarth** on **sturgeon fishing** by Iroquoian people in the Nottawasaga/Lake Simcoe drainage.
- 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. \$7.00, including postage, handling and GST.
- **Please note** a change to the **Chapter meetings schedule** on the back cover. London Chapter meetings are on the second Thursday of the month. Current Chapter fees are also included.
- February 4 - Wayne Warry "In the Land of Oz: An Evaluation of the **Aboriginal Healing and Wellness Strategy**". McMaster University Dept. of Anthropology lunch-time seminar (hereafter McMaster lunch-time).
- February 5 - start of a four-part Ontario Historical Society lecture series on the **1837 Rebellion**. Remaining dates February 12, 19 and 26 from 12 noon to 1 pm at the John McKenzie House. Costs are \$15.- for all four, or \$5.- each. To register, contact the OHS, 34 Parkview Ave, Willowdale ON M2N 3Y2 / 416 226 9011 / 416 226 2740 (f).

- February 11 - Susan Pfeiffer, University of Guelph, (tentative title) "**Hominid Fossils and the Middle Stone Age in Southern Africa**" (McMaster lunch-time).
- February 18 - Victor Satzewich, McMaster U. Dept. of Sociology "**Aboriginal Peoples in Canada**" (McMaster lunch-time).
- February 13 - During the London Chapter OAS meeting Chris Ellis will speak on the archaeological implications of **changing water levels** in the Great Lakes during Paleo-Indian and Archaic times.
- February 20 - Gary Jessop speaking on **Pendejo Cave**, New Mexico. Is it or is it not a pre-Clovis site? controversy abounds...are you a believer? (Hamilton Chapter).
- March 4 - Dick Slobodin "**Authenticity: Further Considerations**" (McMaster lunch-time).
- March 11 - Sonja Jerkic, Memorial U., "The Archaeology and Biology of the **Beothucks** of Newfoundland (McMaster lunch-time).
- March 20 - John MacDonald's Northwest Passage: in search of the **Franklin expedition**. John's been up several seasons, finding various Franklin (not mint) sites, & prehistoric sites to boot (Hamilton Chapter).
- March 25 - Rob Hoppa "Changing Patterns of Mortality Among the **Moose Factory Cree**" (McMaster lunch-time).
- The **Society for Ethnobiology** holds its **annual meeting** from March 26-29, 1997.
- April 1 - Jasmin Habib - TBA (McMaster lunch-time).
- April 2-6 are the dates for the **Society for American Archaeology annual meetings** in Nashville, Tennessee.
- April 12 - "**From Cathay to Canada: Chinese Cuisine in Transition**", a symposium presented by the Ontario Historical Society and the School of Hotel and Food Administration, University of Guelph. For information, contact the OHS, 34 Parkview Ave, Willowdale ON M2N 3Y2 / 416 226 9011 / 416 226 2740 (f).
- April 17 - either Neal Ferris talking on the **Doherty-Sluis site** (a Woodland site around Dundas), or Joseph Muller talking about the Internet, Information Technology and how this relates to Archaeology and Heritage (Hamilton Chapter).
- April/May - **Knapping workshop** by Dan Long . Let the Chapter know if you're interested (Hamilton Chapter).
- May 15 - Chris Ellis talking about the why's & wherefore's of **projectile point typology** (Hamilton Chapter).
- May 17 & 18 is the **Fort York Festival**, a weekend of battle re-enactments, band tattoo and much more, organised by the Friends of Fort York and Garrison Common.
- May 23-25 - The second "**Visions of the North, Voices of the North**", organised by **Nipissing University and the Ontario Historical Society**, at Nipissing University centres around the theme "Building Communities, Building Cultures". For more information, contact Jodi Sutherland at Nipissing University, 100 College Drive, Box 5002, North Bay ON P1B 8L7 / 70 5 474 3461 x4558 / 705 474 1947 (f) / visions @einstein.unipissing.ca.

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

GRAND RIVER-WATERLOO President: Dean Knight / Secretary: Julie Karlison 519 725 9030. Mailing address: c/o Dr Dean Knight, Wilfrid Laurier University, Archaeology, 75 University Ave W, Waterloo ON N2J 3C5.

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LONDON President: Beverley Morrison / Vice-President: Chris Ellis / Treasurer: Harri Mattila / Newsletter: Kewa / Editors: Christine Dodd & Peter Timmins / Secretary: Karen Mattila / Mailing address: 55 Centre St, London ON N6J 1T4 / 519 675 7742 / fax 519 675 7777. Membership individual \$15, family \$18, institutional \$21 Meetings are usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology.

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