



ARCH NOTES

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ELECTION ISSUE

The Annual General Meeting at which the O.A.S. Executive is elected commences at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, January 19. It will be held in the lecture theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Speakers for the evening will include Mr. Jimmy Skye, spokesman for the Longhouse People of the Six Nations Indian Reserve at Brantford and Mr. Sam Ozawamik of the Ojibway of Manitoulin Island. Their subject: "Archaeological Examination of Human Remains - A Native Perspective".

Introduced in this issue of Arch Notes is the first of a series of reports from Dr. William C. Noble of McMaster University, currently Chairman of the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. These reports will cover various aspects of the present state of Ontario archaeology as viewed by the Archaeological Committee of the O.H.F. -- see "The Noble Report" on page 12.

Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

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P L U S Y O U R B A L L O T S L I P

D O N ' T F O R G E T T O V O T E !

O.A.S. ELECTION

The election for the Society's 1977 Executive Committee takes place at the general meeting on January 19. Your ballot slip is enclosed with this edition of ARCH NOTES - please use it!

Our President, Dr. Howard Savage, is standing down after his third busy presidential year for the Society and offering themselves as candidates for this position are: Dr. Marti Latta of Scarborough College, University of Toronto; David Newlands of the Canadiana Gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum; and Dr. Peter Ramsden of McMaster University.

Our Vice-President, Patsy Cook, is standing for re-election and is opposed by Dr. Jock McAndrews of the Geology Dept, Royal Ontario Museum.

Our Treasurer, Christine Kirby, is also standing for re-election and is opposed by Margaret Brennan. Our Corresponding and Membership Secretary, Sharon Hick, stands again and is opposed by Robin Dods. Our Recording Secretary, Margaret-Ann Clark, stands unopposed.

Following are profiles/platforms, available at press time, of the majority of our candidates.

MARTHA ANN LATTA

Born: Kansas, U.S.A. 1941. Landed, Canada 1967. Citizenship: 1976

BA: University of Kansas 1965

MA: University of Toronto, 1968

PhD: University of Toronto 1976/7

Thesis: "The Iroquoian Cultures of Huronia: A Study of Acculturation Through Archaeology"

Asst. Professor, Anthropology, Scarborough College, West Hill, Ontario

Archaeological experience:

Field Supervision and Excavation: Robitaille 1970
MacLeod Site 1971-3*
Boys Site 1972
Draper Site 1972-3*
Kelly-Campbell
Site 1974-5*
Beeton Site 1976*

*Field School included

Professional Associations: Ontario Archaeological Society, Canadian Archaeological Association, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Field Archaeology, Manitoba Archaeological Association.

Member of O.A.S. since 1968

Member of O.A.S. Executive since 1972

Social and Program Chairman 1972, 1973, 1976
Curatrix 1974-76

Field Director of O.A.S. Salvage Program 1972

I have worked closely with the O.A.S. Executive for a number of years and

have had an opportunity to learn about the Society and its workings from some of its most distinguished and experienced leaders. I have recently been keenly interested in the proposal, submitted to the Ontario Heritage Foundation last month, to obtain additional funds for the purpose of extending the scope of the Society. As a result, I have had opportunities to discuss the aims and goals of the O.A.S., as well as the implications and possible consequences of receiving this grant, with many other members of the O.A.S. I believe that the proposal finally adopted by the 1976 Executive represents a courageous and, at the same time, realistic program for future O.A.S. growth. For this growth to be realized, it will be necessary for all members of the Society to offer their best services for the good of Ontario archaeology, and I am prepared to give any and all support which the O.A.S. may require.

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PATSY COOK

- O.A.S. member for 9 years
- 1970: Supervisor at the O.A.S. MacLeod excavations
- 1974: Field Director of the O.A.S. excavations at the Kelly-Campbell site
- 1974: Executive member - Corresponding and Recording Secretary
- 1974: Responsible for symposium pre-registration
- 1975: Executive member - Vice-President
- 1975: Symposium co-ordinator
- 1976: Executive member - Vice-President
- 1976: Symposium co-ordinator

Statement of Interests

Grant Proposal: This year the O.A.S. Executive was involved in the formulation of a grant proposal for the Ontario Heritage Foundation in which the aims and the potential of the O.A.S. over the next several years are detailed. When this grant is approved, the 1977 Executive members will be responsible for initiating the development of this proposal. I would like to continue to be involved in the formulation of these programmes and feel I can make a positive contribution.

Constitution; In view of these upcoming changes within the O.A.S., it is important that the revision of our constitution be completed as soon as possible. The present document is out-dated and inadequate. A revised constitution will make the operation of the Executive easier.

Provincial Societies: It would be worthwhile for the O.A.S. to establish contact, on a regular basis, with the other provincial societies across Canada. This might take the form of an annual meeting similar to the early Eastern States Archaeological Federation conference. I think it would be both informative and useful to know how other societies are organized; how many members they have and what activities they are involved in. In the past, communication between provincial societies has been so minimal that some provincial societies do not even know of each other's existence. Some advantages of regular inter-provincial contact would be a greater appreciation of the diversity of prehistoric

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O.A.S. Election - cont'd

cultures across Canada and increased awareness of archaeological research that is being done in other provinces. There might also be opportunities for provincial society members travelling in other provinces to visit and perhaps take part in excavation activities.

Education: Education is one area where the O.A.S., in the past, has been lax. This neglect has been largely due to the lack of funds and laboratory space. The financial support of the Ontario Heritage Foundation should improve this situation.

The symposium, which has been held for the past three years, has provided members with an up to date review of archaeological research in Ontario. The symposium has been our most successful educational programme to date, and for this reason, should be established as an annual event.

In addition to the symposium, I would like to see the O.A.S. sponsor one or two day-long workshops or seminar sessions dealing with one specific topic such as, for example, ground stone tools or glass trade beads from historic sites. Such meetings would probably appeal to a smaller number of people than the symposium and could involve one or two in-depth papers, demonstrations, artifact displays, films and much discussion. I would be willing to help organize such a seminar discussion if there is enough interest.

The two O.A.S. courses offered last year were excellent. The O.A.S. should continue to offer its members courses on various topics and at various levels of interest.

Fieldwork: Field excavation opportunities have become somewhat more limited since the Ontario Heritage Act took effect. Nevertheless, the O.A.S. has the unique potential for providing a reservoir of people with field work experience who could be called upon as crew members in scheduling summer excavations or more importantly, in short term emergency salvage projects. Field work opportunities for members should be maximized by the O.A.S. within the context of the Ontario Heritage Act. One way of doing this is an expansion of the policy begun last year of publishing the names and locations of archaeologists who are willing to have O.A.S. members as visitors and/or helpers. This would provide excellent opportunities both to visit different types of sites and become involved in excavation activities.

For the past two years, my crew at the Uxbridge site has consisted of O.A.S. members, some of whom had no previous field experience. I have found them generally to be hard working and capable and would be pleased to work with them again.

Concluding Remarks: I have appreciated working as a member of the Executive and have learned a great deal over the past three years. I would like to continue to be involved in the O.A.S. as a member of the 1977 Executive and feel I can make a positive contribution. There are some excellent candidates running for various positions. However, I think it is important that at least some of the 1977 Executive members have an archaeological background, specially since the prime focus of the O.A.S. is Ontario prehistory.

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MARG BRENNAN

My reason for running in the election is to serve the Ontario Archaeological Society in some other capacity, other than as an ordinary member. I have been active as a digger and lab worker both before and after joining the O.A.S. in 1973. These capacities have been voluntary. As my work is in accounting, I feel that the best place for me would be as Treasurer.

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CHRISTINE KIRBY

I have spent this last year serving as Treasurer of the Society and would welcome the chance of serving another year in the same capacity.

Our Statement of Income and Expenses for 1976 is at present with the auditor and, hopefully, will be available for publication in the next issue of the newsletter. I think I can say now, though, that the Society is still solvent.

I have combined my work as Treasurer with a certain amount of labour on the Arch Notes Committee and would hope to continue this during 1977. During the '76 summer season I spent some time at the 'digs' of Marti Latta, Chas. Garrad and Patsy Cook. (I start a course at Seneca this month - "Survival in the Wilderness", in preparation for next year's field work, and weather!)

This last year has provided me with some exceedingly interesting general and Executive meetings, and I would like to be back in office attending each one on your behalf during the Society's expansion in 1977.

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PETER G. RAMSDEN

I have been a member of the O.A.S. since 1960, and served as Vice-President in 1970. I obtained a BA in Anthropology at the University of Toronto in 1967, an MA in Archaeology at the University of Calgary in 1968, and a PhD in Anthropology at the University of Toronto in 1975. Since 1974 I have taught at the University of Western Ontario, Wilfred Laurier University, and McMaster University, where I am at present. I have been involved in field work in New Brunswick, southern and northern Ontario, the central Arctic and the southern Yukon. My own research has involved the late Archaic in southwestern and south-central Ontario, and the late prehistoric and proto-historic Huron.

My platform, which I hope is not too lengthy, is as follows:

Archaeology in this province, and across the country, is and will continue to be subjected to pressures from financial constraints and the destruction of its data through development. Compounding this situation is the lack of an effective province-wide salvage programme, and of a voice

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O.A.S. Election - cont'd

which can speak for, and to, the various concerned segments of the community. The O.A.S. can and should attempt to fill part of this gap. It is unreasonable to expect that the interests of all concerned parties will coincide on many of the issues involving archaeological activity. However, it is important in resolving issues, whatever the outcome may be, that those various interests be considered. The Ontario Archaeological Society, which can boast a membership spanning the entire province and drawn from most of the segments of society that have an interest in archaeology, has an opportunity to play a role in this regard. The Society could provide a forum for the statement of different views and attitudes, and these could be passed on to other interested parties. The O.A.S., by its nature, has the potential to gain the confidence of those with a statement to make or an interest to be represented, since it does not exclusively represent any of the vested interests. Thus, the O.A.S. might act as a somewhat impartial, although certainly not disinterested, body by virtue of being representative.

With regard to the problem of archaeological salvage, the O.A.S. could adopt a 'watchdog' and advisory role by taking advantage of its widespread membership. I think the society should also undertake a programme of site inventory, to complement that of the provincial government, so that it can make intelligent statements of advice to government and developers concerning the sensitivity of certain areas or priorities in conducting survey and salvage operations.

A further role that I would like to see the O.A.S. undertake is one of widespread public education. We should be providing information, solicited or not, to many segments of the society concerning the nature and aims of archaeology, its problems and potential contributions.

In order to implement these ideas, a number of steps would be necessary, including the following. First, we should seek funds from as many different sources as possible. It is a fatal mistake, as other philanthropic organizations have learned, to depend on government for funding. The O.A.S. would do well to approach other sources such as private commercial interests, particularly those whose guilt feelings can be prodded, as well as other groups who might share our concern.

Second, I would like to see a membership drive and a programme of publicity, both of which would increase the effectiveness of activities undertaken by the Society. The majority of taxpayers and consumers in this province are interested in archaeology - they only lack a concerted way of showing it.

Third, I would like to see an effort to establish liaison between the O.A.S. and other organizations whose interests impinge upon ours. Examples of such organizations are federal and provincial government ministries, archaeological societies in neighbouring areas, native peoples' organization,s developers' groups, the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, and conservation organizations.

I think the above should give O.A.S. members an indication of where I would like to try and take the Society. I hope I have not been too wordy.

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O.A.S. Election - cont'd

JOHN H. McANDREWS

When I was four years old I decided to be an Indian. This career reached its high point when I was eight and slew a charging gopher with a single arrow. Shortly afterwards I looked into a mirror and discovered blue eyes that genetically disqualified me from this career. Alas, there was no Grey Owl around to show me a cultural alternative, and so I set forth to merely study the Indian and his environment. This palaeoecological interest led me to graduate degrees and collaboration in archaeological studies in the Netherlands, Iran, Minnesota, Manitoba and more recently in Quebec and Ontario.

My view of the O.A.S. is that it is a learned society that fosters the understanding of Ontario prehistory. Its first responsibility is to its members. I approve the programme at last year's executive - monthly meetings, symposium, courses, publications, Heritage Foundation proposal, etc., but a broader range of the membership should be served.

The library is a good way. The profit from last year's symposium should be used to buy books. These books and our present library holdings should be listed and reviewed in ARCH NOTES and made available for borrowing both at monthly meetings and by mail. More group activities other than excavations should be organized, including home discussion groups (seminars) and field trips to sites under excavation and to such places as Ste. Marie and the Peterborough Petroglyphs.

With these and other ideas generated by the membership of our learned society we can deepen our collective and individual understanding of Ontario's prehistory. Perhaps it would become a society Archie Belaney would want to join.

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John H. McAndrews, candidate for Vice-President, is a Curator of Mineralogy and Geology at the Royal Ontario Museum and Associate Professor of Botany at the University of Toronto. He spent a post-doctoral year at the Institute for Biological Archaeology in the Netherlands and has taught in the Anthropology Department of the University of Manitoba. In 1973 he held a Canada Council grant for excavations at Crawford Lake and is currently preparing a "Handbook of Ontario Archaeobotany" with support from the Ontario Heritage Foundation. He presented a paper at the 1975 O.A.S. symposium, and in 1976 taught the O.A.S. archaeobotany course.

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DAVID NEWLANDS

The Challenge Before Us

Last year saw new and important developments in Ontario archaeology. Foremost among these is the prospect of an expanded role for the O.A.S. in the coming years. The future of archaeology in Ontario is bright and the possibility of the O.A.S. being a leader in the development of the profession is a challenge for all members.

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O.A.S. Election - cont'd

What tasks should O.A.S. perform in the coming years, and how will these affect the development of archaeology in Ontario? As a president of the O.A.S. I would want to encourage the development of four areas of activity for O.A.S. These are summarized below:

1. Consultations and liaison: There is a need for an expanding programme of liaison between archaeologists, local affiliates of O.A.S. and between the O.A.S. and various levels of government. The 'voice' of O.A.S. should be heard in constructive and informed dialogue with all segments of the community that have a bearing on the future of archaeology. I would want to develop a strong programme of consultations so that O.A.S. can help shape the future, not respond to decisions already made on its behalf.
2. Education and Communication: The success of the previous programme of workshops, seminars and other educational programmes is an indication that this aspect of O.A.S.'s work should be expanded. There should be carefully developed training excavations, hopefully conducted in conjunction with a University, college, or local historical society. To encourage field training there should be information bulletins for field workers, a calendar of excavations, listing the digs that would welcome workers during the summer. The O.A.S. should also help to publicize current innovative programmes in post-secondary education that help to develop archaeology in the Province.
3. Publications: The publication of a series of works, some aimed at the academic specialist, others at the 'interested layman', and others to the general public should be an objective of the O.A.S. The high level of academic standard of Ontario Archaeology should be strengthened by increasing the frequency of publication and the variety of its contents. I would also want to encourage the development of a monograph series for longer excavation reports - a series that would be printed in a versatile but inexpensive format for students.
4. Field Studies: Field work, whether surveys or excavations, are the backbone of new knowledge about Ontario's past. Hopefully, O.A.S. could encourage qualified staff of universities, together with interested members of the larger community to respond to the call for field surveys or field excavation. I would want to encourage cooperative excavations between O.A.S. and another institution, so that the continuity and resources required for the publication of the results can be assured. A priority project for O.A.S. is to develop a 'rescue' unit, a team of archaeologists who could respond on short notice to the threat of destruction of important sites. The success of Rescue in England may be a model for the development of such a unit in Ontario.

Many readers may by now have noticed that many of these areas of activity described above are now being done. What I wish to emphasize in my 'platform' is the need to expand and to strengthen these programmes with administrative and personnel support. We need a new internal structure to cope with the increased activity that will come when we expand in outreach to the larger community of Ontario. I would hope that any expansion and organizational changes will be made on the basis of the involvement of larger numbers of archaeologists drawn from as wide a community representation as possible.

In the past decade I have had the opportunity to administer and restructure a small voluntary social service agency. I think that this

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experience may help me to make a contribution to the O.A.S. next year. I have been president of a number of community groups, foremost of which in size is the Toronto Bruce Trail Club (membership 3,500 - 4,000). There are many common aspects to O.A.S. and T.B.T.C., especially in terms of operating on the basis of involvement of non-paid, interested community workers. I am continuing my professional interest in historical archaeology.

I am prepared to devote the time necessary to see that O.A.S. maintains its role of leadership in the development of archaeology in Ontario. I hope that members, at the time they are preparing to cast their ballots, will give me an opportunity to serve O.A.S. as President so that my own vision of the way O.A.S. can develop may be implemented in the coming year.

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SHARON HICK

As the Society's Corresponding Secretary for the past two years, I handled all membership responsibilities in addition to the regular Society correspondence. This involved monthly updating and producing the Society membership list (now at 480 members) for the mailing of Arch Notes and Ontario Archaeology, as well as issuing membership cards and receipts.

In addition to my regular duties as Corresponding Secretary this past year, I was programme convenor for the Society's October Symposium on the Archaeology of the Great Lakes Region. As a member of the 1976 Executive I also participated in the drafting of the Society's proposal to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, which requested funds to support a permanent O.A.S. office and secretary, and an expanded publication programme. I look forward in 1977 to implementing programmes resulting from this grant. Further, I am currently participating in archaeobotany research funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

In my position as a librarian at the Royal Ontario Museum, I am accessible to the membership for O.A.S. related inquiries, either by telephone or in person; I handled some 200 such inquiries this past year.

Programmes which I would like the 1977 Executive to consider include: 1) greater access to the O.A.S. library (new library items should be brought to general meetings for browsing and borrowing, and regular acquisition listings should be published in Arch Notes); 2) more courses for O.A.S. members; 3) the establishment of additional O.A.S. chapters, and 4) field trips to sites of archaeological interest. I look forward to serving the Society again in 1977.

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ROBIN DODS

I have been a member of the O.A.S. since 1972. During this time I have completed a B.A., M.A. and part of the work towards a Ph.D. (Archaeology) at the University of Toronto. My particular area of interest is the use of faunal resources and adaptation to environmental settings by prehistoric groups in this area. However, I also have experience in materials from

(more on p. 14)

Aboriginal Rights: An Indian Viewpoint

We welcomed the opportunity to hear and speak with Mr. L.H. Hopkins, the Executive Director of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, on the subject of Aboriginal Rights. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Delaware Tribe, lives on the Moravia Town Reserve in Kent County and is actively involved with various Indian self-expression groups in Ontario and across Canada. His association represents some 20,000 Indians in the Province of Ontario.

As Mr. Hopkins expressed it, the native peoples have always been here and this gives them aboriginal rights to all natural resources where they live. With respect to the work of the archaeologist, and particularly to the excavation of Indian burials, he assured us that there has been much discussion within Indian groups all across Canada and that the consensus of opinion is that the provincial governments should frame a law which will prohibit such excavations without the express consent of the Indian group or groups concerned. Mr. Hopkins asked the O.A.S. for its support in having such a law enacted for the Province of Ontario.

At the present time, Indians do not see any need for archaeology and, if archaeologists want to change this situation, they are advised to talk to Indian people. Mr. Hopkins suggested that archaeologists establish an on-going dialogue so that they can explain their motives and can define the contribution their work makes by providing information vital to a fuller knowledge of Indian history in this country. In this way, Indian people may become convinced that there is a real need for archaeology. But, as the Indian people see it, priority must first be given to making substantial progress in the field of economic development and to improving standards of living by solving education, health, housing and other crucial problems.

When asked if there was one group that could speak on behalf of the Indians regarding the matter of excavating Indian sites, Mr. Hopkins replied that there was: archaeologists wishing to excavate a specific site were advised to contact Johnny Yesno at the Association's Toronto offices, 20 Holly Street. Mr. Yesno will contact the group of Indians concerned and will arrange a meeting at which the proposed excavation can be discussed. When asked what could be done to avoid problems such as those which led to confrontation between the Indians and archaeologists at the Grimsby site, Mr. Hopkins replied that the Indians should be asked for their agreement before any Indian sites are excavated; he further stressed that archaeologists and others must strive to develop both an awareness and a real appreciation and understanding of the Indian's deep-rooted reverence for his ancestors, whose bones are sacred no matter how remote from him in time they may be.

Report on the O.H.F. Grant

At the general meeting Bill Noble reported to us that our Proposal has been received and that all members of his Committee will be receiving a copy to read over the Christmas holidays. It will be tabled at the Committee's January meeting, when a decision will be reached after discussion. Dr. Noble assured us that the Proposal, along with the Committee's supporting document, should be on the Minister's desk by mid-February at the latest.

Janet Cooper

XXX
 X THE NOBLE REPORT X
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With the recent proclamation of the Ontario Heritage Act, March 5, 1975, many changes and ramifications regarding archaeology in this Province came into effect. Indeed, the Act caught most of us off-guard, both in terms of its formulation and in terms of how the specifics would affect us. It is, therefore, most germane that I have this opportunity to speak directly to you, the members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, in this Newsletter. As the current and second Chairman of the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, it is my belief and that of my committee members* that many aspects of the Act and attendant policies are not yet sufficiently public or entirely understood by all of those who are interested and involved in Ontario archaeology.

Accordingly, I propose to forward a monthly report to this newsletter to help convey to you various aspects about the present state of Ontario archaeology as viewed by the O.H.F. archaeological committee. Proposed topics could certainly include synopses concerning licensing procedures and policies, grant opportunities and guide-lines, archaeological field schools, archaeology and the Law, ownership and disposition of artifacts, commemorative plaques, preservation of important Provincial sites, publication policies and opportunities, federal-provincial archaeological relations, the role of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation's archaeological programmes, the role of the Royal Ontario Museum in Ontario archaeology, the role of the O.A.S. and certainly the role of the O.H.F. archaeological committee. It is to this latter subject as well as a brief review of how the present Act came into being that I will address myself in this initial report.

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As early as 1887, David Boyle proposed an Antiquities Act for Ontario modelled after Sir John Lubbock's "Ancient Monuments Act of 1812". Being a Conservative, Boyle did not get far on this matter with the Liberal government of the day and, thus, this early proposal for legal protection of sites unfortunately did not become legislation.

Ontario continued without antiquity laws for another 64 years until the 1951 passing of Bill 69. Initially espoused and drafted by Thomas E. Lee in 1949, this Bill was subsequently altered by various authorities such that it proved to be ineffectual as an archaeological heritage conservation measure. Indeed, Bill 69 was never tested in court, and was largely deemed to be "not worth the paper it was written on". It did, however, provide a concrete start towards public and

*Prof. K.C.A. Dawson, Prof. H.E. Devereux, Mr. C.C. Kennedy (Vice-Chairman), Dr. R. Vastokas, and Dr. S.F. Wise (past Chairman)

The Noble Report - cont'd

professional recognition for the need and desirability of protecting Ontario's archaeological resources.

Also in 1951, the Ontario Historic and Archaeological Sites Board was established to oversee archaeological and historic matters in the Province. This Board occasionally awarded small grants, but largely addressed itself to the relatively passive role of plaquing sites and historic persons. During twenty-four years, about a dozen archaeological plaques were erected including those at Sheguiandah, Cahigue and the Serpent Mounds. Horatio Hale and Andrew F. Hunter were also commemorated. The O.H.A.S. Board disbanded in 1975 with the creation of the new Ontario Heritage Foundation, a Crown Agency continued by the Ontario Heritage Act.

How did this new Act and Foundation come into being, and what were their roles to be? Increasingly during the middle to late 1960s, concomitant with University expansions and the dramatic increase of professional archaeologists in the Province, there arose the realization that neither Bill 69 nor the O.H.A.S. Board were sufficiently broad in scope or legally effective to handle archaeological conservation in Ontario. Too, a greater number of the general public began experiencing an appreciation for heritage conservation, a consciousness which largely surfaced after the patriotic success of Expo '67. In short, we saw the rise of both professional and public concern for new, expanded heritage legislation.

One action towards this end resulted in the formulation of a position paper by twelve professional archaeologists working in Ontario. Entitled "A Brief Concerning the Destruction of Ontario's Archaeological Resources with Suggestions for Immediate Action", this paper was sent to the government in May 1971. A brief was also submitted by the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1972.

Given these concerns and the realization that the whole heritage conservation topic needed revamping, the government moved. Honourable James A.C. Auld, pressing for new legislation, presented his Private Member's Bill 176. Such bills usually die on the floor of the House of Commons, but this one passed in 1974 after six months of debate. Bill 176 was proclaimed "An Act to provide for the Conservation, Protection and Preservation of the Heritage of Ontario" on March 5, 1975.

With this proclamation, antiquities legislation with "real teeth" finally emerged, and the Ontario Heritage Foundation came into being as an independent Crown Agency within the newly created Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Unfortunately, few of these latter details filtered through to the professional and public archaeological audience in Ontario. As a result, various reactions ensued, including initial hostility, largely directed towards the decided lack of communication from Queen's Park.

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The Noble Report - cont'd

The establishment of the Ontario Heritage Foundation greatly expanded the roles and involvement of the previous O.H.A.S. Board. Within the Foundation, four committees offer expertise in the areas of archaeology, history, architecture and heritage trust. The role of the archaeology committee is what concerns us here. With its regional representation, and specialists who can offer advice and training to various individuals or groups, the archaeological committee stands as the senior advisory group to the Minister on all archaeological matters pertaining to the Province of Ontario. Thus, in effect, the O.H.F. archaeological committee has been entrusted with many, but not all of the duties normally ascribed to a Provincial archaeologist. The appointment and position of a single person designated as a Provincial archaeologist lapsed in 1928 with Dr. Robert B. Orr.

As Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the members of the archaeological committee are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Their terms of office vary in an attempt to ensure continuity and, currently, three persons (K.C.A. Dawson, R. Vastokas, S.F. Wise) are former members of the old O.H.A.S. Board. The committee reviews all Provincial archaeological matters in detail, including licensing, emergencies, and possible amendments to the Act. It has been busy this past year formulating many policies for the Minister, as well as initiating a granting programme for the support of archaeological research and other projects. In sum, the O.H.F. archaeological committee is entrusted with making the new Act work.

W.C. Noble

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O.A.S. Election - cont'd

West Coast and East Coast settings, and from Boreal forest environs of northern Ontario.

I view the O.A.S. as a useful and necessary arena where the amateur and professional can interact in mutual trust. With this in mind, we can work together for the advancement of archaeology in Ontario.

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by Frank Ridley

Beginning in 1966 and assisted by Ontario government grants, surveys and tests of Iroquoian sites listed by Mr. A.F. Hunter and others were made. These surveys covered a period of ten years, and with one exception, the programme was confined to north Simcoe townships as follows: Tiny, Tay, Flos, Medonte, Vespra, Oro, Orillia. The exception is a Lalonde site in Brighton Township, Northumberland County. All but two of the sites surveyed are of village proportions, ranging in area from not less than one half acre to the maximum of thirteen acres for the Lalonde type site. In addition, five ossuaries were brought into the survey, but they were not disturbed.

Before entering or working on a site, permission of the owner was obtained. A site having been found, it was tested for dimensions and outline. An instrument survey was made linking the site to the nearest permanent bench mark or lot and concession lines in order that the location will always be known. An area of about twenty five square feet was excavated to obtain a sample of the site content. Recovered material was restored when possible, cleaned and marked with a symbol for each site and assessed for identification in the Ridley chronological scale. The material was grouped, tabulated and isometric ink sketches were made of a representative sample of each artifact group. All single artifacts of bone, pottery, stone or metal are illustrated.

Well known sites of the area such as Cahiaque, Sopher, Barrie, Ossossane, Copeland, Fallis, Fournier - all sites that have been reported in illustrated form elsewhere - were not part of this programme.

One hundred and thirteen sites and five ossuaries are reported, with four hundred pages of illustrations distributed through the individual site reports. This programme does not exhaust the site potential of northern Simcoe County.

TABULATION OF IROQUOIAN SITES IN RIDLEY HURONIA SURVEY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Uren</u>	<u>Middleport</u>	<u>Lalonde</u>	<u>L.Prehistoric</u>	<u>Huron</u>	<u>Wenro</u>
1966		3	7	2	5	
1967			3		6	1
1968		3	2	4	3	
1969		2	3	2	6	
1970		1	4	1	6	
1971		1	8	2	2	
1972		1	5	3	3	1
1973	2	1	4	3	1	
1974			3	3	1	
1975		1	2	1	1	
Totals	2	13	41	21	34	2

Further information may be obtained from the author at 289 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Toronto, Ontario

"AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY"

by David L. Newlands and Claus Breede
McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, 1976
pp. 151, paper \$8.95

Historical archaeology is both an exciting and highly relevant pursuit for us as Canadians. For the budding professional or citizen archaeologist and, in fact, for anyone already interested in the discovery and preservation of our country's historical heritage, "An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology" is a valuable starting-point.

This practical step-by-step guide offers a clear and concise explanation of acceptable field archaeology methods and techniques which, though specifically directed to the recovery of evidence of European settlement in Canada, have a much wider application.

The authors have quite properly stressed the importance of the relationship between research, field survey, excavation, recording, conservation, analysis and reporting and of the maintenance of professional standards throughout. They have also thoughtfully provided a description of both the federal and provincial legislation which affects archaeological activity in Canada. Such a book should certainly find its way into the hands of high school students who have yet to develop an interest in historical archaeology and who are unaware of the many different opportunities for involvement that it can provide. But to spark such interest and involvement, to activate young people and attract them into pursuing historical archaeology as a career or a continuing part-time activity, this book should be as exciting as is archaeology itself. For this particular purpose, the book might have been improved by the incorporation of a lively summary of archaeology's dynamic contribution to our picture of Canadian history. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the authors were not able to include a map of Canada, at least pinpointing the location of as many historic sites as possible, in this otherwise very well-illustrated book.

But, for those with a developed interest and little or no previous archaeological experience, there is much to be recommended. The reader keen to apply his knowledge, skills and special interests to field archaeology will discover that historical archaeology integrates many talents and can therefore offer an interesting variety of opportunities for active participation. In view of the fact that the computer as an archaeological tool has enormous implications for field work, it is somewhat surprising that this exciting and revolutionary area of potential involvement was not presented; but perhaps it was felt that the importance of applying computer science lies more in its value to prehistoric archaeology. The reader is, however, given much useful information on publications and facilities relating to archaeological work and is provided with the names and addresses of such resources as archaeological societies, museums, historical societies, colleges and universities where further training and practical experience are available. The would-be digger and anyone else with a strong desire to assist in the important work being done by historical archaeology is well advised to read "An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology"; it provides him with a clear understanding and appreciation of the work of the field archaeologist and suggests many avenues of involvement through which he can channel his interests to make a valuable contribution.

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To order this book through the Society, please use the order form on p.19

MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

New O.A.S. Members since August 16 Listing

LIFE MEMBERS

Kenneth Dawson, Dept. of Anthropology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay,
Ontario

ACTIVE AND FAMILY MEMBERS

Geoffrey Aberdeen, 36 Elizabeth Ave., Kingston, Ontario
Tom Andrews, 37 Eastwood Rd., Toronto, Ontario M4L 2C6
Shaun Austin, 151 Queen St. N., Apt. 2508, Hamilton, Ontario

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Membership Update - cont'd

David Overholt, 172 Indian Rd., Toronto, Ontario M6B 2W3

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Ron Williamson, 1 Graham Cr., London, Ontario N5W 4L7

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Derek Ford, P.O. Box 848, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario

Ellen Lee, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Historic Parks

Sites Branch, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

Changes of Addresses of Members of the Ottawa Chapter

Gordon Campbell, 116 Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 5Z4

Jeff Murray, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Historic Parks

Sites Branch, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

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ARCH NOTES

The ARCH NOTES committee is in desperate need of the services of a volunteer typist, with a good typewriter, who is willing to spend four to six hours a month typing stencils for this newsletter. These are needed usually over the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each month, September through June. Please contact Mike Kirby at 223-7296

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ARCH NOTES is published 7 - 10 times a year by the Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.). Enquiries and contributions should be addressed to the Editor: Mike Kirby, 29 Tournament Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1.

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IN MEMORIAM

Chief Leonard N. Cotter

The death occurred on November 18th last, at the age of 70, of Leonard N. Cotter, Chief of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.

O.A.S. members who attended the Society's 1974 Symposium may recall that a letter of greeting from Chief Cotter, on behalf of the Wyandotte people, was read by the then-President, Charlie Garrad. The following year, at Chief Cotter's invitation, Charlie addressed the tribe's Annual Council on the subject of his work in Ontario.

The name "Cotter" has been among the Wyandottes for many years. It appears on the 1836 map of the "Huron Reserve" south of Windsor and thus can be traced with certainty back to Ontario, and this in turn suggests a descent from the Petun.

Chief Cotter served as either First or Second Chief for a total of 44 consecutive years, as well as on other Indian Boards and Councils. He will be sorely missed.

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To: Treasurer,
Ontario Archaeological Society
29 Tournament Drive
Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1K1

Please send me ___ copies of "An Introduction to Canadian Archaeology" by David Newlands and Claus Breede at \$8.95 each, with postage and handling costs of 50¢ to be added for each copy (a total of \$9.45 per book). I enclose my cheque in the amount of \$_____.

Name: _____ Address: _____
Please print

Telephone Number: (____) _____