



ARCH NOTES

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newsletter published by

The Ontario Archaeological Society
INC.

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

DAVID BOYLE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE

by

Mima Kapches

Like many archaeologists interested in the history of Ontario Archaeology I find myself constantly referring to Gerald Killan's comprehensive biography *David Boyle: From Artisan to Archaeologist* (U of T Press, 1983). Recently, I became interested in where David Boyle lived when he moved to Toronto. Of course, Gerald Killan provided some answers to this question.

In 1883 David Boyle moved to Toronto and lived at 353 Yonge Street directly opposite Elm Street north of Dundas and south of Gerrard (Killan p. 75). There he opened "Ye Olde Booke Shoppe and Natural Science Exchange". He and his family lived above the store for five years until 1888. A title search of all properties on the east side of Yonge from Gerrard to Dundas revealed that Boyle held no freehold title (Disenhaus, pers. com.). Therefore, Boyle was a tenant at 353. During this five year period Boyle realized a dramatic career change from teacher, store operator, to curator and archaeologist for the Canadian Institute.

On March 23, 1888 Boyle purchased a semi-detached brick house on Berkeley Street, no. 316 to be exact (Killan, p. 112). (Confirmed by Disenhaus, pers. com.). Berkeley is in the "heart" of Cabbagetown located one street west of Parliament. No. 316 is south of Gerrard and north of Dundas. For seventeen years David Boyle and his family lived in this house. These were his most productive years as an archaeologist. The house was sold in October of 1903 to Nathaniel Smith (Disenhaus, pers. com.).



Figure 1. 353 Yonge Street, David Boyle's Ye Old Booke Shoppe, now under the first "A" of A & A's.

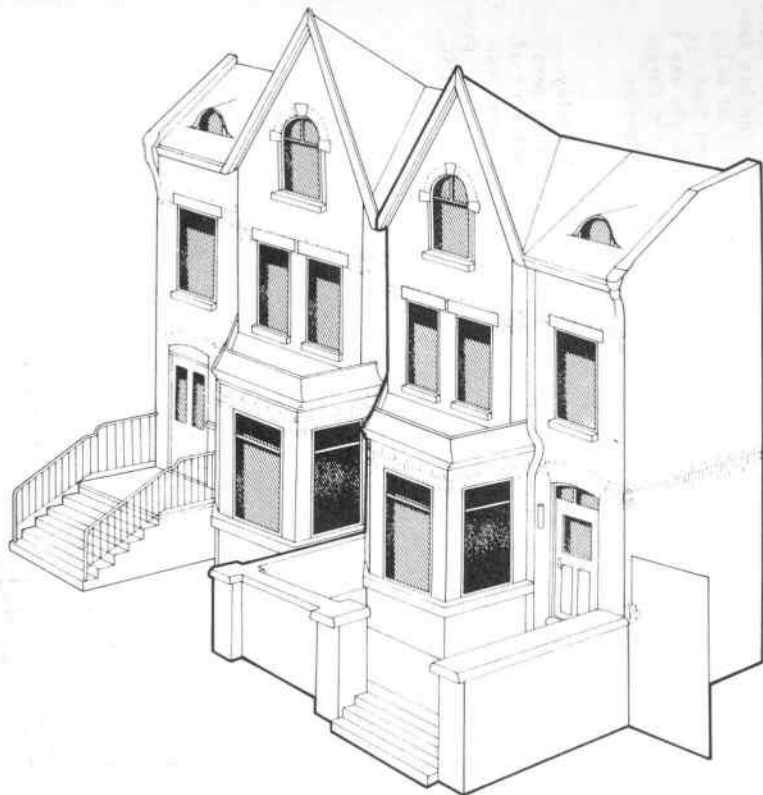


Figure 2

316 Berkeley Street, where Boyle had his most productive archaeological years, is the house outlined on the right.

It seems that the family moved from Berkeley Street to 78 Walker Avenue in 1905 (Killan, p. 220) (July 1905, Disenhaus, pers. com.). Boyle lived there for six years, until his death in February of 1911. Martha Boyle sold the house in July of 1912 (Disenhaus, pers. com.). These later years were marked by decreased field activity and greater administrative responsibilities related to the artifact collections of the Ontario Provincial Museum. This house was the location of the special convocation of the Doctor of Laws upon him, in his sick bed, on June 10, 1909.

In total, Boyle lived in three residences in Toronto. The next step was to look at these places. Finding the Yonge Street store proved an interesting exercise. 355 Yonge is now Peter Dunn's Vinyl Museum. The second and third story facade of this building seem little changed from what must have been the original exterior (paint and false window dressings ignored). The first floor is completely altered. Immediately to the south of 355 are the larger and expanded premises of A&A's with the Yonge Street address of 351 Yonge. Unfortunately David Boyle's Ye Olde Booke Shoppe and residence now fit neatly behind the first "A" in A & A's. (Figure 1). Peter Dunn's Vinyl Museum does give one an idea of what the exterior of 353 may have looked like.

Viewing the house on Berkeley Street is a more rewarding experience. Nicely maintained with the exterior restored, this house probably looks much as it did when Boyle was in residence. (Figure 2). Looking at this house a sentimental archaeologist could almost sense Boyle's presence. The years at Berkeley were his major archaeological years.



Figure 3. 78 Walker Avenue, the house on the right, was David Boyle's last home.

The home on Walker Avenue is a solid brick semi-detached house. (Figure 3). Walker is a pleasant quiet street, at its western end it stops at the playing field of DeLa Salle College. This house is also carefully maintained. Looking from the street up the walkway to the front door one can imagine the convocation that took place there 77 years ago. As Killan describes it "a row of carriages brought to his door a crowd of dignitaries and faculty dressed in their academic gowns and brightly coloured hoods. As he (David Boyle) lay on his sick-bed, a black robe over his nightshirt, J. Ramsay Wright, the vice-president of the University of Toronto, placed varsity's crimson hood over Boyle's shoulders" (p. 227).

David Boyle has now been dead for 75 years. Although it is a long time since he graced the thresholds of these buildings, as brick and mortar reminders of his presence in the City of Toronto these structures have some meaning to the archaeologists of Ontario. The next time you are wandering about the city make a point of seeing them.

Finally, I would be interested in feedback from OAS members with thoughts concerning the placing of a commemorative plaque at the Berkeley house. After all, David Boyle lived there.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Irving Disenhaus, professional Title Searcher, who spent many hours in the Land Titles Office pouring over old documents for the details of proof of David Boyle's presence in Toronto. The excellent sketches of the houses were completed by Emil Hustiu of the ROM.

* * * * *

O.A.S. WINDSOR CHAPTER

Our December meeting will take place one week later than usual, on December 16 (the third, instead of the second Tuesday of the month), at 7:30 p.m., in the Main Library on Oullette. Malcolm Horne, a graduate student at Trent University, will speak on The Archaeology of the Huanachuco Region of Northern Peru, where Malcolm participated in a project this past summer. I understand Malcolm will include in his talk the inside story of the project's encounter with the local gun-totin' banditos, so it should be interesting.

* * * * *

TORONTO CHAPTER'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY

When: 13 December, 1986

Where: 723 Manning Avenue, Toronto, Tel: 531-0761

All OAS members and their friends are welcome. Come and have a good time and celebrate the start of the Christmas Season. Pot-luck and BYOB. Please contact Jane Sacchetti or Roberta O'Brien at the above number for further information.

* * * * *

... human remains

POLICY STATEMENTS on THE PRESERVATION AND TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

1. The Paleopathology Association - Albuquerque, May 1986.
2. The Society for American Archaeology - New Orleans, May 1986.

(statements from other organizations are invited ...Ed.)

1. Policy on the Preservation of Human Remains

The Paleopathology Association is a multidisciplinary international organization devoted to the study of the antiquity and evolution of disease, and its effect on human biological variation and cultural history. The Association is composed of physicians and other scientists in the fields of archaeology, biological anthropology, forensic medicine, pathology, radiology, orthopedic surgery, dentistry, infectious disease, nutrition, art history, and medical history.

Human remains comprise a valuable means of directly evaluating the presence or absence of specific disease processes in earlier human populations. Scientific analysis of human remains provides a variety of critical information on the health status of early human populations: the prevalence of specific infectious diseases, neoplasms, dietary deficiencies, congenital anomalies, dental disorders, different forms of arthritis, age-related degenerative changes, accidental and intentional trauma, and therapeutic intervention. Such information is directly applicable to related groups today, and is basic to our understanding of the evolution of disease, the causes and epidemiology of cancer, the biology of skeletal growth, and humankind's accommodation and adaptation to disease both biologically and culturally.

The study of human remains from all cultures, time periods, and regions is vital to an understanding of human disease and adaptation. There is no discrimination against or bias towards any cultural or racial group. Human remains, predominantly archaeological skeletal remains, are respectfully and scientifically handled at all times, and are accessible only to serious researchers. Proper storage is critical to ensure availability of the material for future evaluation with new technologies.

The Paleopathology Association recognizes the concerns of certain cultural groups regarding the appropriate disposition of specific human remains, but only on a well-documented case by case basis. The Association joins them in condemning the unscientific pillaging of archaeological sites by vandals or other unauthorized persons. It also seeks to minimize the inadvertent damage or destruction of such sites on federal and state lands produced by road construction, logging, mining, and grazing.

The Association opposes any attempt to prohibit the scientific excavation and curation of archaeological human remains. Moreover, those seeking to seize the carefully maintained archaeological human remains and cultural artifacts in scientific institutions are committing serious acts against the rights of all citizens, as well as the rights of future generations.

As the Paleopathology Association's motto states: *Mortui viventes docent* -- the dead are our teachers. We treat the dead with great respect and dignity,

for the human remains have taught us much about human development and cultural history. Such investigations are vital to obtain knowledge applicable to all people and cultural groups.

2. Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains

Archaeologists are committed to understanding and communicating the richness of the cultural heritage of humanity, and they acknowledge and respect the diversity of beliefs about, and interests in, the past and its material remains.

It is the ethical responsibility of archaeologists "to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data," as specified in the Bylaws of the Society for American Archaeology. Mortuary evidence is an integral part of the archaeological record of the past culture and behavior in that it informs directly upon social structure and organization and, less directly, upon aspects of religion and ideology. Human remains, as an integral part of the mortuary record, provide unique information about demography, diet, disease, and genetic relationships among human groups. Research in archaeology, bioarchaeology, biological anthropology, and medicine depends upon responsible scholars having collections of human remains available both for replicative research and research that addresses new questions or employs new analytical techniques.

There is great diversity in cultural and religious values concerning the treatment of human remains. Individuals and cultural groups have legitimate concerns derived from cultural and religious beliefs about the treatment and disposition of remains of their ancestors or members that may conflict with legitimate scientific interests in those remains. The concerns of different cultures, as presented by their designated representatives and leaders, must be recognized and respected.

The Society for American Archaeology recognizes both scientific and traditional interests in human remains. Human skeletal materials must at all times be treated with dignity and respect. Commercial exploitation of ancient human remains is abhorrent. Whatever their ultimate disposition, all human remains should receive appropriate scientific study, should be responsibly and carefully conserved, and should be accessible only for legitimate scientific or educational purposes.

The Society for American Archaeology opposes universal or indiscriminate reburial of human remains, either from ongoing excavations or from extant collections. Conflicting claims concerning the proper treatment and disposition of particular human remains must be resolved on a case-by-case basis through consideration of the scientific importance of the material, the cultural and religious values of the interested individuals or groups, and the strength of their relationship to the remains in question.

The scientific importance of particular human remains should be determined by their potential to aid in present and future research, and thus depends on professional judgments concerning the degree of their physical and contextual integrity. The weight accorded any claim made by an individual or group concerning particular human remains should depend upon the strength of their demonstrated biological or cultural affinity with the remains in question. If remains can be identified as those of a known individual from whom specific bio-

THE FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL CULTURE MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

September, 1986
Calgary, Alberta

HERITAGE STATEMENT

by

THE HONOURABLE LILY MUNRO
MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE

In the 15 months that I have served as Ontario Minister of Citizenship and Culture, I have consistently regarded heritage issues as matters of high priority.

It has been with great pride, that I have boasted many times to many audiences, including my federal colleagues, about Ontario's excellent track record in heritage conservation. I am particularly proud of the high level of public awareness and concern for our province's heritage that the people of Ontario consistently demonstrate.

In Ontario, Heritage Policy, as articulated in the Ontario Heritage Act, comprises property laws, enabling legislation, regulatory requirements and funding authority. One reason for the success we have so far enjoyed regarding our heritage conservation goals is the close partnership we have with municipalities, the private and the voluntary sector.

Ontario's Heritage Act is 11 years old. We are now entering a new phase as we meet the continuing challenges in an era of changing priorities and new activities. In order to do this, we must ensure that heritage policy builds upon past successes and reflects current needs and values. Our heritage policy must reflect the multicultural reality of today's Ontario. Our policy must acknowledge the specialized dimensions and areas of new emphasis in heritage conservation.

Our mechanism for achieving this is through a complete review of Ontario's heritage policies, with the active participation and involvement of the heritage community and all interested parties.

The first step in our review process will focus on the Ontario Heritage Foundation, its programs, policies and priorities. The second step will be a broad, public consultation of the range of programs and powers stemming from, or potentially to be considered under the umbrella of The Ontario Heritage Act. Early this winter, a major discussion paper will be released. Then, based on the input of all concerned parties, we will be able to tailor a heritage policy for the next decade -- a policy that will keep Ontario in the forefront of heritage activity and that will be relevant for years to come.

We anticipate that the review will provide:

- a clearer definition of legislative responsibilities between the province and municipalities
- a careful targeting of our programs and resources to meet priority needs effectively
- the inclusion of specialized heritage interests in the spectrum of priorities.

It is only right that a review of this scope be allotted enough time and re-

sources to be done thoroughly and completely. This is a major undertaking which we anticipate will take at least two years to complete. I want to assure my colleagues in each province and at the federal level that we will be happy to share the results of our progress.

The role of the Federal Government in heritage policy is a real concern, not only to us in Ontario, but to many sectors of the heritage community in other provinces. It is widely acknowledged that heritage activity is largely a provincial and municipal responsibility. The Federal Government, however, can play an important role, both in its own jurisdiction and as a supporting player.

We are concerned at the fragmentation of heritage roles and responsibilities at the federal level. We would welcome direction and leadership from the federal level in defining its roles and responsibilities. It is vitally important to the health of the heritage sector that federal services in this area are geared to working cooperatively with the provinces. It is essential that no overlaps, duplication of efforts or glaring omissions exist in Canada's heritage efforts. In short, heritage activity must be based on well-coordinated, studied strategies developed with all the partners involved.

I also want to take a moment to talk about new frontiers and new directions in heritage. In the past few years, archaeology and natural heritage have come into the forefront of heritage activities and interests. In Ontario alone, there are more than 10,000 known archaeological sites.

Studying these sites is a tremendous opportunity to explore our past and learn for our future. Whenever I think of the importance of knowing our past, I remember the words of George Santayana. He once said, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

One of Ontario's new initiatives is the archaeology component of our Community Facilities Improvement Program, known as CFIP. The archaeology segment of the program has resulted in several community archaeology resource centres being developed across the province.

Natural heritage is the other key growth area in heritage activity in Ontario. By natural heritage, I mean the recognition of geological features and the relationship they have to certain historical sites. Ontario has been a leader in this area, and with good reason.

The protection of natural heritage makes it possible to preserve natural resources for the future. It helps maintain agricultural productivity and it has economic benefits in terms of increased tourism and recreational benefits. Anyone who has seen the Manitou Mounds near Fort Frances, Toronto's exquisite ravines, or the Niagara Escarpment can vouch for the beauty and appeal of these sites.

Four years ago, the Ontario Heritage Foundation established a new coordinating mechanism to identify, protect and manage natural areas in Ontario. The body is called the Natural Heritage League, and it is led by the Chairman of the OHF. The Natural Heritage League enjoys the participation of the vast majority of provincial organizations involved in natural heritage. As well, my ministry and the Ministry of Natural Resources take part in this important project.

The League has successfully pilot-tested two major initiatives which are now being implemented on a larger scale.

The first is the land-owner contact project. This program aims to foster long-term conservation of Ontario's natural resources by encouraging private stewardship. Representatives of the project, funded by the League, consult in depth with owners about the history, value and geology of their property. This exchange of ideas instills pride of ownership in the land and makes realistic protection strategies attainable for each parcel of land. About 150 owners of some 35 sites were involved in the pilot project. Also, the Natural Heritage League has developed a voluntary stewardship program and a natural heritage stewardship award program.

The second initiative is in the area of property taxes. My ministry, in conjunction with the Ministries of Revenue and Treasury, is developing a system of property tax relief and incentives for land-owners who want to make a commitment to private stewardship of significant heritage lands. One element of the incentives may be a new category of 'natural lands' assessments.

It is simply not feasible for the provincial government to preserve natural heritage sites through direct acquisition. This initiative, therefore, is another exercise in partnership. Its success will mean a far more effective and cooperative attitude regarding natural heritage. We call the concept 'untaxing nature', and I am convinced it is an absolutely necessary step toward achieving our long-term objectives in this area.

As is evident, heritage activities in Ontario are thriving. We have a large agenda with many challenges. I have every confidence that our combined efforts will meet these challenges with striking success. And I am absolutely certain that our cultural and heritage legacy depends on it.

* * * * *

continued from page 8

logical descendants can be traced, the disposition of those remains, including possible reburial, should be determined by the closest living relatives.

The Society for American Archaeology encourages close and effective communication between scholars engaged in the study of human remains and the communities that may have biological or cultural affinities to those remains. Because vandalism and looting threaten the record of the human past, including human remains, the protection of this record necessitates cooperation between archaeologists and others who share that goal.

Because controversies involving the treatment of human remains cannot properly be resolved nation-wide in a uniform way, the Society opposes any Federal legislation that seeks to impose a uniform standard for determining the disposition of all human remains.

Recognizing the diversity of potential legal interests in the material record of the human past, archaeologists have a professional responsibility to seek to ensure that laws governing that record are consistent with the objectives, principles, and formal statements of the Society for American Archaeology.

* * * * *



OAS SYMPOSIUM '86 - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY & THE PLANNING PROCESS

We couldn't have done it without you!

Another Symposium has taken place, and all the participants (150, Banquet 90) seemed to enjoy it, and it's always a joy to meet so many friends and acquaintances at least once a year at this event.

The volunteer effort, as many of you know, is prodigious, and the efforts of a number of people must be acknowledged.

The Hon. Lily Munro, Ontario Minister of Citizenship and Culture, took time out of her busy schedule to dine with us and be our Banquet Speaker on October 25th. (The text of her presentation is published in this issue of ARCH NOTES.) It was a privilege to entertain her.

We would like to thank Dr. Syd Wise and the Ontario Heritage Foundation for the hosted bar which they provided prior to our Banquet. We would also like to express our appreciation to Dr. Morgan Tamplin and the Ministry staff who mounted the Sunday afternoon workshop in conjunction with the Symposium.

Our members who presented the papers on Saturday and Sunday morning must be thanked for their varied and interesting topics.

Dena Doroszenko, Ella Kruse and members of the Toronto Chapter, ran the Registration Desk and Book Sales table. Hope you all managed to hear the papers too! We'd also like to thank the Chapter for having their slide projector on standby.

Thank you, Tim Kenyon, for once more creating the poster/program cover for us. As usual, a very stylish design, adding distinction to the day.

Last, but by no means least, Charles Garrad, thank you for doing all the dog work for the event: preregistration, name tags, tickets, programs, abstract pamphlets, and all the bits we didn't see!

If members have any suggestions concerning the organization of this or future Symposia, please let any member of the Executive Committee know, or send them (or phone) Chris Kirby, Symposium Organizer, 1225 Avenue Road, Toronto M5N 2G5 (416-484-9358).

Included in this issue of ARCH NOTES are a few of the papers from the Symposium.

Next year's Symposium - "Rivers Through Time" - hosted by the Ottawa Chapter, in Ottawa, is scheduled for October 23, 24, 25, 1987.

* * * * *

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ROLE IN PROTECTING,
PROMOTING AND RECOVERING ONTARIO'S HERITAGE RESOURCES

by
Dr. Donald A. Brown
President, Ontario Archaeological Society

Paper presented at the Thirteenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society - "Ontario Archaeology & the Planning Process", October 25/26, 1986, Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario is presently witnessing an upsurge in both urban and rural development. The recession of the late 1970's and the early 1980's is passing. With it has gone our period of grace, a time during which archaeologists were given the occasion to prepare themselves for the spurt in growth which inevitably must follow. The papers of this morning and this afternoon indicate the directions which have evolved during the past five years.

How well have we advanced, however, in advising the general population of our concerns? Judging by a sample of articles in various newspapers we have made only a small dent:

Hyla Fox's *Antique Column in the Toronto Star* Nov. 9, 1985 described the plight of artifact collectors. Apparently Newfoundland divers found some Basque pottery and they were asking for advice about having these artifacts appraised and brought to the attention of private collectors. They were afraid that the provincial government could take these items and not compensate them at antique value, as in the case of a recovered 1628 astrolabe, for which the finder was reimbursed \$500 only.

Her response was: "...perhaps the Newfoundland divers and shipwreck enthusiasts should get together and tackle the government through the courts to see if they could possibly win more favorable financial compensation having some relation to current market prices. However, the law is the law. You really do have to obey it. If the divers you represent are unhappy about the current situation then they really should try to change it."

In May 27, 1986 an article in the *Toronto Star* described the finding of a box of "muskets" by workmen excavating along the Toronto Esplanade, in a land-filled area of the Toronto Harbour. According to the article, an antique dealer, who had paid workmen more than \$1,000 in one week for "old Bottles" from the site, told the workmen the guns were too rusty to be worth much, so they took them home as souvenirs.

On February 3, 1986 *The Star* ran a half page photo article on a dealer at Toronto Harbourfront Antique Market. One caption for this free advertisement stated "[the dealer] ... purchased or dug up the pottery and stoneware he is displaying at Explorations while living in Costa Rica. Much of it was attained during the commonplace weekend grave-digging expeditions".

At a recent antique fair north of Toronto, one of our members witnessed another member selling his collection, which had been accumulated through excavations and surveys prior to 1974.

In September the *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, in a column provided to non-profit

organizations, ran the following for the Grand Valley Trails Association:

"Heritage Trail - Glen Morris, 1-1/2 km over hilly terrain overlooking the Grand River; crosses historic battlefield where Neutral Indians were defeated and subsequently wiped out by the Six Nations. Come search for artifacts. Meet at main gate, Pinehurst Conservation area."

Recently in Kitchener Premier Peterson made the comment, recorded in the March 27 Kitchener-Waterloo Record, "If there must be a choice between hiring an archaeologist or another engineer, we will hire the engineer".

At the beginning of this year the Federal Government and the National Museum made the decision to close the Zooarchaeological Identification Centre in Ottawa, as a cost efficiency measure. Further restraints to the Archaeology Survey of Canada are expected.

As these examples clearly demonstrate, we must continue to promote and encourage the protection of archaeological resources at all levels, from the general public to the federal and provincial governments. As described in Article II of our constitution, the aims of the OAS, our reason for existing as a Society are:

1. To bring together individuals interested in the practice, promotion and advancement of archaeology, particularly in the Province of Ontario.
2. To encourage and assist every effort, both individual and collective, which may tend to foster, elevate and advance archaeology in the fields of learning and culture, and to develop new sources of progress whenever and wherever possible.
3. To seek proper means to discourage illegal investigation and excavation.
4. To facilitate exchange of ideas, co-operation and social intercourse among those interested in archaeology and to foster friendship among members of similar societies and this one, and so promote a better understanding of its objectives.
6. To stimulate the interest of the general public in archaeology.

Following these aims, the Society has responded strongly against all of the above articles and situations. All of the letters sent to the editors by the Executive have been published, as have a number of letters written by individual members. The National Museum responded to the numerous letters of support for the Zooarchaeological Centre, and it is being continued.

The Ontario Historical Society and the OAS have been actively promoting changes to the Ontario Heritage Act, and have brought together numerous other Heritage groups in an effort to hold a symposium on the issue. This heritage committee's last meeting on May 15 was addressed by Mr. Carl Thorpe, Manager, Heritage Programmes, M.C.C. At that time he told us in detail of the plans and time framework for changes to the Ontario Heritage Act. Since then we have been writing recommendations concerning the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and in the future we will be writing comments on the Act itself.

The OAS has a role to play in promoting archaeology in the province, and we must not lose the momentum which has been building. The fact that we have been able to draw together today so many key people involved with archaeology policy and planning in the province demonstrates the importance of the OAS as an ad-

vocacy organization. To highlight our symposium, the Minister of Citizenship and Culture, the Honourable Lily Munro, will take the time out of her busy schedule to address us personally and to meet with us on an informal basis.

At present, it has been the provincial Executive which has taken on much of the onerous and sometimes thankless task of promoting archaeology through the media and through letter campaigns. Individual members have done their part as well, by being prepared to talk to the media about their projects. Each of these articles or photos helps the cause of promoting archaeology.

Now it is time that the OAS coordinate its efforts and advocate archaeology on an even larger scale. To this end we encourage the chapters to promote more vigorously the public interest in archaeology. The chapters are most sensitive to the problems and needs of their immediate regions, and to them must fall the heavy burden of local coordination.

As we will hear on Sunday afternoon, many organizations are introducing students and adults to excavation techniques and cultural interpretations. Unless these thousands of people become professional archaeologists, there is no outlet for them to physically continue this interest. The Chapters can fill the niche of further education and training of those who respond to the recent campaign which has encouraged public interest in archaeology. The Chapters, with their lecture series, workshops and field projects, are very suitable for tapping and focussing the enthusiasm of these "students".

The Chapters can also maintain their own "Reach-out" programmes by having members address schools, clubs, societies and the media. These programmes should be consistent in their quality and in the information disseminated. Lists of potential speakers from within a Chapter should be maintained and should be exchanged with other chapters. Slide banks for lectures could be established. Chapter advocacy committees, which should be prepared to interact with the press, should be advised concerning the most effective ways of writing editorials--for brevity, clarity, and tempered emotions are essential. Likewise, care must be taken that comments by members are not slanderous. Society members must pool their experiences in order to establish guidelines and frameworks from which the Society can best communicate its interests.

Training programmes can also produce a body of highly skilled volunteers and potential seasonal or temporary paid employees for archaeology consulting firms. With the creation of Regional Archaeologists employed by municipalities, far more endangered sites will be found. Consulting firms may provide the expertise in directing site excavations or surveys, organizing logistics, and writing the final report. However, unless the present laws change the greatest stumbling block will continue to be finances. In the future the OAS could supply part of the labour pool for these numerous short-term projects, thereby reducing costs and facilitating the ever-present problem of finding trained personnel in all parts of the province at all times of the year.

The skills of the volunteer archaeologists have been shown on innumerable occasions, and particularly as demonstrated by the Archaeology Conservation Officer programme established by MCC for parts of the province.

The Society should encourage its skilled and motivated members to be active participants in the identification and preservation of our below-ground resources. The Chapters are made up of professional and amateur archaeologists

who, if encouraged, could direct and co-ordinate the efforts of the volunteers in their respective areas. At one time university Anthropology Departments filled this role of regional co-ordinators. On occasion chapters or MCC Regional Archaeologists have acted as co-ordinators. It is time that the OAS established policies concerning their commitments toward the archaeology of their areas, and the OAS should be in a position to assist other archaeologists who work in their areas.

The Society as a whole (i.e. the provincial body of the OAS) could act as a co-ordinator for the various regional endeavors. To accomplish this, the provincial umbrella body should have guidelines and should have advisors able to make suggestions or recommendations to the regions. The immediate details of specific problems (whether they be media, promotion and advocacy, education and training, or mitigation) should be handled by the members in a region. The chapters frequently have the logistical framework which would expedite solutions to archaeological problems. The provincial body would offer the weight of the Society either to propose solutions (based on accumulated experience) or to offer the clearly stated position of the members as a whole (i.e. OAS policy guidelines).

The strength of the Society lies in its numbers and in its autonomy. The aims of a company, developer, government agency or ministry might not be synonymous with the aims of the Society. The possibility for ulterior motives working to manipulate or misrepresent the archaeology community is always a factor. The common concerns of all Society members - professional, amateur or dilettante - should be the overriding factor for OAS decisions. Within our membership of over 700 we have an accumulation of talent which should be able to offer the best recommendations concerning archaeological problems. Unlike government, or museum or university staff, the OAS represents a wide range of individuals who have no direct ties to overriding authorities. In short, our members (who include government, museum and university staff) can contribute comments, opinions and ideas under the blanket concerns of the archaeology community. The key to the Society's success will be its ability to tap these human resources, and to focus them on specific goals. More effective political lobbying, carefully organized campaigns using the media, and greater inter-regional communication should be priorities of the Society. We must make our voices heard and our presence felt.

We must encourage all levels and agencies of government to demonstrate their commitment to protecting and promoting our archaeological heritage. If these resources cannot be preserved, then they must be recovered using all of the skills and techniques at our disposal. Ultimately, the results of our work must be published both for the advancement of scholarship and the information of the general public.

We must let our voices be heard by the public so that they understand our positions, for we must have their support. We must educate those who wish to physically change Ontario, that they must be sensitive to our non-renewable historical resources and that they must be responsible for their actions. Effective laws must be enforced against those unwilling to accept these responsibilities. The CAS should be a leader in laying the groundwork for these laws.

In conclusion, the CAS is but one voice trying to protect our heritage. There are many other interest groups which are also trying to be heard. As a unified

body with formalized policies and goals we must make our voice heard above the rest. Without demonstrating our commitment, and without promoting our concerns and our achievements, archaeology may be declared irrelevant in a time of modernization. We must support the archaeology community and work in unison for the protection of our buried history and, thereby, enable ourselves and others to learn more about Ontario's untapped historical resources in the future.

* * * * *

ONTARIO SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

1986-87 Program

Monday, 1 December 1986:

8:00 p.m., Meeting Room A, Oakham House, 63 Gould Street at Church (Ryerson Polytechnical Institute), Toronto

Illustrated lecture by Professor David W. Rupp (Classics Department, Brock University) on The Jordan Pottery Site (probably 1836-41).

Saturday, 7 February 1987:

10:00 a.m., Music Room at The Grange, 317 Dundas Street West

Illustrated talk by Dr. Katharine A. Lochnan (Curator of Prints and Drawings, the Art Gallery of Ontario) on Victorian Tiles in Toronto, to be given in the Music Room of the restored Grange (ca. 1820).

Following Dr. Lochnan's talk, we will look at the fireplace in the Grange Library, decorated by 22 Shakespeare tiles from Minton's (1873-74); then proceed to Osgoode Hall (corner Queen/University Avenue) for a tour of the building (begun 1829 for the Law Society of Upper Canada). The focus here will be on the large expanses of encaustic floor tiles from Maw and Company's Benthall Works at Broseley, Shropshire (now a part of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum).

Spring Tour 1987: Dundas and Area

Saturday, 2 May 1987: 10:00 a.m. at the Dundas Historical Museum, 139 Park Street West, Dundas.

The tour will begin with an illustrated talk by Olive Newcombe (Curator) on the industrial heritage of Dundas. This will be followed by a brief walk-about, then lunch at members' own expense--possibly in one of the surviving Victorian hotels, such as the Elgin (1837), Merchants' Exchange (ca. 1847) or Collins.

Some surviving buildings, and remains of others, from the heyday of Dundas (1830-50 when the town was famed for its textile and foundry works) will be viewed, including: Dundas Forge Building (1846); the Grafton Block (some from the 1850s); Darnley Cotton Mill. We'll also look at water and rail transportation, which respectively helped first to build, then reduce, the town's prosperity: the Desjardins Canal (1829-32), the Great Western Railway (1853), and the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway (1882).

Enquiries: O.S.I.A., 900 Woodward Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario L8H 7N2, (416) 549-5225.

Nov/Dec 1986

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Arch Notes

VOLUNTEER SUBDIVISION REVIEW AND THE PLANNING ACT

William A. Fox

Paper presented at the Thirteenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society - "Ontario Archaeology & the Planning Process", October 26, 1986, Toronto, Ontario.

When the Revised Planning Act came into effect in 1983, the provincial government archaeology unit had been involved in development review for over a decade. The former Historical Planning and Research Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation by a July, 1978 letter of agreement with the Ministry of Housing, became involved formally in official plan and secondary plan reviews relating to townships, towns and cities. Various members of the Ministry's Archaeological Conservation Program have participated informally in monitoring construction development in their local area since 1977. However, it was not until a May, 1979 meeting with staff from the Regional Municipality of Kitchener-Waterloo Planning Department that A.C.P. volunteers became recognized participants in development review. In a June 1979 letter, Jack Redmond was identified formally as a source of archaeological information for development planning.

The Ministry's London archaeology office began a program of regular subdivision development review in March 1982 through a letter of agreement with the Planning Department of the Regional Municipality of Kitchener-Waterloo. Shortly thereafter, review of London area subdivisions was arranged through an informal agreement with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and our Ministry's Agency Liason and Project Planning Section. Subdivision draft plan review was initiated in the Regional Municipality of Niagara through contact with the Township of Wainfleet in May 1983 and was followed by the establishment of official reviewer status with the regional Planning Department in June 1983.

All of the foregoing subdivision review had been established prior to the enactment of the Revised Planning Act in late 1983. This was made possible through the enlightened heritage conservation support provided by staff of the respective planning departments. Subsequently, the Toronto archaeology office commenced review activity in the Halton and York regions, the Thunder Bay office in the Thunder Bay vicinity and London began subdivision reviews for the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth in May of 1985.

Just what does the Revised Planning Act stipulate? First, in Part I, Section 2(b) it states that the protection of features of archaeological significance is a matter of provincial interest, which the Minister of Municipal Affairs will have regard to in carrying out his responsibilities under the Act. Second, Section 50 which addresses subdivision plans, states that such plans must show to scale the natural and artificial features within or adjacent to the land proposed to be subdivided and that the approving authority shall have regard to archaeological matters as described in Section 2(b).

How, in fact, is this accomplished? In response to the aforementioned agreements, municipalities circulate draft plans of subdivision for review. A variety of factors; including topography, soils data, archaeological and historical information, and previous development disturbance of the subject lands are

considered in arriving at a measure of archaeological potential - low, moderate or high. Obviously, several of these factors cannot be determined accurately using documentary evidence, and equally obviously, the credibility of archaeological development review would plummet if archaeological assessments were required for properties that were, for example, rehabilitated former sand and gravel pits. This situation then requires on-site field checks. Presented with a draft plan for review, the Ministry requires an archaeological assessment of those properties displaying moderate to high potential. The standard wording of draft plan archaeological conditions is:

- a) That prior to any development taking place the owner shall carry out an archaeological survey and rescue excavation of any significant archaeological remains found on the site, to the satisfaction of the Archaeology Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
- b) That prior to the signing of the final plan, the Region is to be advised by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture that this condition has been carried out to their satisfaction.

Such conditions are reviewed by council and then presented to the developer, along with numerous other conditions of an engineering and public health nature. Prior to final approval of a subdivision plan, all such conditions must be satisfied.

The developer or their major consultant subsequently retain an archaeological consultant to undertake an assessment survey of their property. A copy of the consultant's report is forwarded to the regional archaeology office for review. If no archaeological resources of significance have been located, then a letter of condition clearance is sent to the regional municipality; however, if a site or sites of significance are documented and cannot be avoided by the proposed development, then mitigation (usually salvage excavation) is required. Once such mitigation is completed, a letter of condition clearance can be sent. This, of course, is the straight line scenario and complications can occur due to the character of the construction industry.

The Ministry now has one staff archaeologist and two part-time development review officers in Southern Ontario. Subdivision plans for review, not to mention other types of planning documents, presently number in the hundreds on a yearly basis and we have yet to establish a review function over most of the province. Obviously, our staff are not able to conduct all the necessary field checks and, with this in mind, a more formal system of development review was introduced to the Archaeological Conservation Program in early 1985.

Information concerning soils, drainage, ground cover and standing crop conditions, plus previous development soil disturbance is provided on a development review report form. Also during their brief visit to proposed subdivision properties, volunteers such as Stu Leslie and George Gee or Jim and Sue Pengelly note any obvious surface evidence of earlier occupations. These data then constitute one basis of the Ministry's review response to the municipality.

The contribution that these dedicated volunteers make to the conservation of Ontario's archaeological resources cannot be over-estimated. They form an integral link in municipal and provincial development planning processes.

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The above paper was presented at our recent O.A.S. symposium in Toronto, and

NATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE
ONEIDA OF THE THAMES SETTLEMENT

by

Robert G. Mayer
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated
and
A. Paul Antone
Oneida of the Thames Band

Paper presented at the Thirteenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society - "Ontario Archaeology & the Planning Process", October 25, 1986, Toronto, Ontario.

Introduction

Archaeology, as an academic research discipline, has generated a great deal of suspicion, controversy and, at times, open hostility between its practitioners and Native communities throughout Ontario, North America and even the world. Any number of reasons and combinations thereof can be hypothesized for this situation arising but, as is the case with most conflicts, the foremost cause probably is a lack of communication between the various parties involved. The archaeological work at the Oneida of the Thames settlement addressed this problem by establishing the relevance of archaeological information to contemporary Oneida socio-economic issues and community planning processes.

William A. Fox (1985) has provided an historical sketch of Native involvement in public archaeological programs throughout Ontario and in the development of reference sources for Native Studies curriculum material. Native students are regularly employed on many archaeological projects but few have progressed beyond the field worker level in the past. However, there is a definite trend today for Native individuals, students, cultural groups, planning committees and band councils to not only support and positively sanction archaeological projects but to also take an active role in the decision making process as well as the organization and the administration of self-directed programs.

Examples of these long overdue phenomena include not only the current Oneida project but also: the two-year test excavation of the Spang site by members of the Loretteville Reserve (Mayer 1979); the planning, surveying and programming of the Manitow Burial Mounds Project administered by the Manitow Rapids Reserve (Rajnovich 1985); the preparation of an archaeological site inventory by the Walpole Island Reserve (Jacobs 1985); the investigations at Mohawk Village initiated by the Six Nations Reserve (Kenyon and Ferris 1984); the recording of pictographs, graveyards and archaeological sites by the Ojibwa on Bear Island (Conway 1984a and 1984b); and the village reconstruction of the Tawiscaron Project near Fort Erie (Williamson 1985) among others.

These projects are not merely "research for research sake" oriented. They are specifically structured towards creating end products that have practical applications by Native people. While Native concerns have been seldom regarded in the past as having a direct positive benefit to traditional archaeological research requiring purely philosophical approaches, they now provide new avenues from which major federal, provincial and regional funding is available to commission facility development projects and to recruit consultants. If you,

as professional archaeologists, hope to utilize this funding for your research interests, you must first satisfy the needs of the Native people.

Project Objectives

In 1985 & 1986, the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society with the full support of the Oneida of the Thames Band Council developed a fund raising and research strategy in order to survey the archaeological resources of the community. Funding to hire three students each summer was obtained from the Challenge '85 & '86 Ontario/Canada Summer Employment Experience Development Programs (S.E.E.D.).

The objectives of both projects were:

1. to establish an inventory of 19th century archaeological domestic occupation sites;
2. to accumulate information indicating the locations of unmarked pioneer family burials or cemeteries; and
3. to research how these heritage resources might be best utilized to celebrate the Oneida Settlement's 150th anniversary in 1990.

These initial objectives were accomplished and the project clearly demonstrated that there are significant archaeological heritage resources that could be incorporated into a multi-year and multi-disciplinary program involving archaeological, historical and archival research.

Who are the Oneida?

Descriptions of Oneida tribal development from early prehistoric periods to present day circumstances abound in historical and archaeological literature (Morgan 1851; Hammond 1872; Beauchamp 1900, 1905, & 1918; Parker 1922; Fenton 1940; Griffin 1944, 1946 & 1976; Richards 1974; Campisi 1978; Foster, Campisi & Mithun 1984; and Antone 1984 to name but a few). MacNeish (1952 & 1972) proposed an *in situ* theory of Iroquoian development and suggested that undifferentiated Onondaga-Oneida developed from an Owasco territorial base. This base consisted of St. Lawrence Iroquois people who had abandoned their prehistoric homeland in northern New York State, southeastern Ontario, southwestern Quebec and portions of New England after their military encounters in A.D. 1534 and 1541 with the French explorer, Jacques Cartier.

Linguistic data from Lounsbury (1949) combined with archaeological evidence from Ritchie (1952) relates a common Onondaga-Oneida-Mohawk substratum to an early separation from this parental stock. Pratt (1976:148) concludes that the *in situ* theory "had been nicely demonstrated for Mohawk (Ritchie 1952; & Lenig 1965), for Onondaga (Tuck 1971), for Ontario Iroquois (Wright 1966 & 1972) for the Oakfield Phase of Western New York (Ritchie 1969)" and that it "may also be extended to the Oneida".

Along with the Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca, the Oneida are one of the original tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy which was formed around A.D. 1450 in order to prevent continual warfare with each other and to also provide mutual defence. The Tuscarora became the sixth tribe when it joined the Confederacy in A.D. 1722.

The name Oneida has been translated to mean "people of the standing stone" and

alternatively as "people of the stone set up". The tribe is organized into three clans: Turtle, Wolf and Bear. At the Oneida of the Thames settlement, these three clans are each subdivided into three groups differentiated by the size or species of the eponymous animal (Goldenweiser 1968:568). Clan membership is derived from an individual's mother. It is forbidden to marry within one's own clan. Women are traditionally held in a position of great respect within the tribe and nominate the chiefs of their clan. These chiefs represented their clan in village council meetings and at the Great Council of the Confederacy.

During the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the historic homeland of the Oneida people centered around Oneida Creek and Oneida Lake in Madison County, New York State. In addition, they controlled the Wood Creek and the Upper Mohawk River valleys. Their hunting territory extended north of this region to the St. Lawrence River and south to the Susquehanna River (Campisi 1978:481).

The Oneida were involved in the fur trade and were receiving European goods from Dutch traders by A.D. 1635. They were soon embroiled along with other Iroquois Confederacy tribes in wars for control of the fur trade access routes against the French, Huron, Neutral, Erie and Susquehanna. By the mid-seventeenth century, their Native opponents were completely defeated and many captives were absorbed into the victorious tribes. In taking possession of lands vacated by their former enemies, the Iroquois Confederacy gained a strategic position in the continuing French and Iroquoian wars and later in the American Revolution.

Some Oneida joined the American colonial forces during this conflict and fought valiantly against the British. They also participated in a campaign designed to eliminate the military potential of their former allies - the Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca who had developed pro-British tendencies. During this same period, the Oneida drew upon their own meager resources in order to provision General George Washington's army (Campisi 1978:483 and Antone 1984:6).

The Oneida paid a high price for their loyalty to the American colonial cause. The people were scattered in disarray from Niagara to Schenectady and were living in great impoverishment. The British forces had burnt their villages, destroyed their agricultural fields and cut down their orchards. Internal factionalism between rival parties divided the people in an intense fight for political control. In the early 1800's, the Oneida people were further divided into different religious groups.

Why are the Oneida in Ontario?

The Oneida of the Thames pioneer settlement of Federal Indian Reserve No. 41 began in A.D. 1840. Ricciardelli (1963:3) indicates that "pressures from land companies and difficulties with neighboring white were involved in the decision to pull up the ancient and deep roots in New York and move to Canada." According to Oneida oral tradition, the people had been given an ultimatum to "sell their land and get out or suffer untold consequences" (Antone 1984:12). Under the leadership of Chief Moses Schuyler and William Taylor Doxstator, 5,500 acres of land were purchased with the money the Oneida received from selling their land in New York.

The Oneida Settlement is a unique Canadian situation in that the people pur-

chased their land as opposed to other Native groups that have retained a small portion of their aboriginal tribal domain or have had their land ceded to them by the British Crown or the Canadian Federal Government. The first immigrants decided that an individual could claim the use of all the land he could clear and had the right to sell, transfer or will the property to others within the tribe who had contributed to the purchase of the land or to their descendants (Campisi 1978:487). Each individual man, woman and child paid \$41.00 towards a share in the purchase price. Payment entitled the individual to settle in the community and to claim land there. This payment became doubly significant because it also granted the individual and his descendants a right to band membership (Ricciardelli 1963:4).

Prior to selling their lands in New York, the Oneida requested assurance from the British Crown that they "would be protected and treated in every respect as their brethren who had always resided within the precincts of the province." Once this assurance was received and the Thames River tract was purchased, the Oneida also "expressed a wish that their tenure to these lands should be precisely the same as that held by the resident Tribes and be exempt from the taxation to which the white inhabitants of the County were liable by law" (Jarvis 1850).

The Oneida as Pioneer Homesteaders

It is reported that within five years of their arrival, the Oneida settlers had constructed six frame houses, forty-eight log houses and four wigwams, with a total of 335 acres under cultivation (Johnston 1969:6). Religious practices influenced the original community settlement pattern. Instead of the village cluster of houses or the nuclear-family cabins as were the prehistoric and historic patterns respectively in New York State, an elongated linear pattern called a "line village" was established with houses facing the roads in three distinctly separate areas.

The River Settlement area became Methodist because its practitioners were the first to claim the land there. The Upper Settlement area above the terraces was claimed next by the Episcopalians. The Bush Settlement area contained Methodist, Anglican and those not practicing any particular religion (Antone 1984:15). Around 1904, a revival of the Hodensaunee religion was established based on the Code of Handsome Lake. This religion "appealed to a segment of Oneida society who believed that cultural traditions were being forsaken in favor of white practices" (Antone 1984:24).

Today, the approximately 1,400 residents of the Oneida of the Thames community are governed by an elective council system that was first instituted in 1934. This system is composed of one chief and twelve councillors. Committees are appointed by band council in order to administer many of the programs funded by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Field Methods and Archival Research

The archaeological survey focused upon lands adjacent to the Thames River and along the abandoned "old Oneida Road" in order to concentrate efforts on locating early Oneida pioneer settlement homesteads. Signed release forms granting permission to access properties were obtained from the private landowners of 75 separate fields. Standard archaeological field techniques and recording

practices were utilized. Cultivated fields were walked at a five metre interval while grassy pastures and woodlots were test-pitted by shovel at a ten metre interval.

Archival research was conducted using the facilities at The University of Western Ontario, the London Public Library, the Woodland Indian Cultural and Education Centre in Brantford, the Walpole Island Indian Research Centre near Wallaceburg, the Ontario Archives and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Nineteenth century Oneida settlement census records listing property owners, occupations and number of buildings by lot and concession were compiled to assist with the identification and interpretation of each site found. Birth, marriage and death records were also compiled in order to develop an understanding of the shifting settlement pattern within the community.

Archaeological Results

Fifty fields totalling approximately 250 ha. (620 acres) or eleven (11) percent of the Oneida settlement were surveyed. Forty sites (circa 1840 to 1900) were registered and six findspots were located. Most sites also contained prehistoric cultural materials dating from the Middle to Late Woodland Period (circa A.D. 500 to 1550). All of the historic sites were interpreted as representing domestic residences, outbuildings (i.e. barns, sheds, etc.) or associated refuse deposits belonging to the original Oneida homesteaders.

Two historic sites are deemed especially significant because of the quality and quantity of artifacts recovered. Their excavation will contribute a great deal of information about the pioneer settlement and greatly facilitate the construction of an Oneida community display facility. The artifacts that have already been recovered include:

- chipped lithic bifaces & projectile points;
- clay pottery sherds;
- white earthenware ceramics;
- clay smoking pipes;
- medicine and ink bottles;
- bone and shell buttons;
- coins; and
- silver items possibly produced by John Brown, an Oneida of the Thames silversmith during the 1870's.

What's Happening Today

In February 1986, the Oneida of the Thames Socio-Economic Development Department received funds for the Oneida Historical and Archaeological Research Team (O.H.A.R.T.) - a one year historical and archival training and research program. Community reaction to the archaeological fieldwork and to the research project is positive. Both summer survey crews and the O.H.A.R.T. workers interviewed many elders regarding oral histories and family settlement areas. Some of the sites registered were located as a result of these discussions. Other community members have also expressed their concerns about preserving their family's ancestral homestead site. In some cases, family names could be assigned to sites based on verifiable information received.

The London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society in conjunction with the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, of the Ministry of Citizenship and Cul-

ture, Southwest Region staff are generously providing their facilities and also their expertise to train the O.H.A.R.T. workers in how to develop historical research skills and where to find the government records dealing with the administration of the Oneida settlement's early years. This valuable demographic and cultural information that is now being collected will be collated into an indexed manuscript that will be reproduced in a limited quantity for distribution and use by the community school, by the community residents and by the Socio-Economic Development Department for short and long range planning.

An interesting spin-off program from all this research is a genealogical studies course that has just recently been introduced into the school curriculum. Students in Grades Five and Six are tracing their family trees back to the original settlers of the Oneida Reserve. One hour of instruction is spent in the classroom each week in addition to the work performed at home with parents and other family members. This introductory program has received quite a bit of positive response from the teachers, the students and their parents. An expanded program is currently being planned for the spring term that will instruct the students in proper archaeological field techniques in order to promote awareness of and appreciation for their own heritage resources.

Future Directions

A multi-year and multi-disciplinary research project that will continue the survey for and excavation of specific sites is now awaiting approval of the grant funding. One of the end products will be a community display facility with the pioneer settlement of the Oneida community as a major theme. Again, the educational potential of the archaeological resources as a valuable teaching tool is paramount.

With the upcoming sesquicentennial celebrations in 1990, it is planned to construct a cultural resource centre in order to provide permanent display and storage space for all the artifacts and data generated by the archaeological project. Without a doubt, the opening of this facility will surely be the highlight of the scheduled year-long activities for the residents of Oneida and the surrounding communities.

The excavations of a residential, a commercial and an industrial site are contemplated as being necessary in order to reconstruct an accurate picture of Oneida pioneer life during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The survey will continue and a higher emphasis will be placed on locating small family burial plots as well as delineating the unmarked cemetery of the former Central Methodist Church grounds. The continual monitoring of known sites that is now common practice in some urban centres in Ontario will also be performed in order to preserve site integrity and prevent accidental destruction by land development.

Other plans for future development within the Oneida of the Thames community include such tourist attractions as a miniature golf course and a small theme park focusing on Oneida history in Middlesex County. Also discussed and with the initial steps taken towards accomplishment is a film documentary to be produced by the National Film Board of Canada and/or TVOntario on the entire Oneida heritage program. An information package is currently being proposed to help other Native communities develop and direct their own archaeological projects. This package would also be made available to educational centres and to consultants with a bonafide interest in helping Native people learn how to rediscover

their lost prehistoric heritage.

Acknowledgements

At this time we would like to thank Scott Cornelius, Stan Hill, Sam Sickles, Jamie Quigley, Mary Cornelius, Jenny Ireland and Susan John. Without their hard work, the project could not have progressed as far as it has today.

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CATARAQUI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, has announced a major grant for the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation to help establish a permanent archaeological interpretive and research facility in Kingston. The \$212,857 grant, provided through the Ministry's Community Facilities Improvement Program, will enable Foundation staff to complete the archaeological study of Fort Frontenac and develop a permanent display of artifacts recovered from the site.

The facility, located in the City's J.K. Tett Creativity Complex at 370 King Street West, will provide approximately 5,000 square feet of research and display space and serve as a permanent home for the Foundation. "While the facility has been operating since January of this year, there is much to be done in the way of renovations before it will be fully accessible to the public," said Bruce Stewart, Executive Director of the Foundation. "The C.F.I.P. grant will enable us to provide the public with direct access to the results of our archaeological investigations at the Fort and elsewhere."

The permanent interpretive display will feature artifacts used by Native and Europeans, depicting over 10,000 years of human occupation in the Kingston area. Highlighted in the display will be Native, French and British artifacts recovered from the Fort Frontenac excavations, underway since the fall of 1982.

The C.F.I.P. grant is provided on the basis of a matching formula. Part of the matching funds have been provided through grants from Employment and Immigration Canada and the City of Kingston, and the support of the Foundation's membership. Additional financial support is being sought by the Foundation in order to insure the successful completion of the interpretive and research facility.

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UNDER THE DOME;
DEEP SITE REGULATIONS AFFECTING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
AT TORONTO'S DOME STADIUM

by
Robert G. Mayer
Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated

Paper presented at the Thirteenth Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society - "Ontario Archaeology & the Planning Process", October 26, 1986, Toronto, Ontario.

Prologue

The Dome Stadium - What is it? This monumental project is now under construction by a consortium of private investors with assistance from all levels of municipal, provincial and federal government. It is remarkable not only for its potential contributions to the world of professional sports and possibly the 1996 Olympic Games, but also because it is demonstrating to the construction community that heritage assessment and mitigation do not prevent or hinder land development. In fact, if heritage concerns are included as integral parts of the planning process, they can be effectively coordinated and implemented without any time restrictions imposed whatsoever. This has both positive and negative implications.

While it would be ideal if every heritage site could be preserved for future generations to enjoy and study, the perceived needs of the present must also be met. Only with heightened levels of community and political support can public participation in the planning process be the deciding factor as to whether or not a land development project receives approval at the expense of a non-renewable heritage resource. Mitigation of the impact to these resources through archival and archaeological documentation is far from a perfect solution. It is, however, one option that does seem to satisfy a majority of the concerns expressed by developers and heritage conservationists.

Introduction

The City of Toronto has long recognized the importance of the heritage resources located within the Railway Lands and is actively encouraging the preservation of the area's unique history. The Toronto Historical Board, in its advisory capacity on heritage matters to City Council has, in conjunction with the Department of Planning & Development, prepared a series of procedures for implementing Council's policies regarding the inventory, preservation and mitigation of these resources. Explicit guidelines are presented in the archaeological strategy document section of the City's "Railway Land Part II: Report on the Precinct Agreement for Precinct "A" (The Stadium Precinct)" (McLaughlin 1986).

As part of the agreement reached between the City and the developer, an heritage assessment was commissioned of the built environment and archaeological features impacted by the construction of the Dome Stadium. This assessment, coordinated by Historica Research Limited with assistance from Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated, identified over thirty (30) built environment structures and forty (40) sub-surface archaeological features (Historica Research 1986). Five of the subsurface features were assigned significant potential to warrant specific forms of mitigation.

In cooperation with the Dome Stadium Corporation, CN Realty, CN Tower, IBI Group and Ellis-Don Limited, and with shared funding from the CN Railway, the City of Toronto and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the ongoing project involves:

- . archaeological mitigation of the 1817 Navy Wharf, the circa 1820 Commissariat Wharf, the circa 1841 Furniss Waterworks Wharf and the circa 1854 Esplanade Crib;
- . documenting & photographing any other significant sub-surface military, commercial, industrial and railway structures or features as they become apparent;
- . salvaging and conserving artifacts for use in a planned Railway Interpretive Centre and also at Fort York;
- . remaining on 24 hour notice to monitor the excavation process throughout the entire five (5) acre project; and
- . working within the constraints & hazards of the particular soil conditions with depths exceeding twenty-five (25) feet of unconsolidated fill material, water seepage and chemical contaminants.

Historical Background of Significant Features

The Navy Wharf was constructed by the British military to serve as the port of entry on Lake Ontario for goods transported by boat to Fort York. Archival maps showed the location of this wharf but few construction details are evident. By the 1830's, the wharf was in ruins. Its historical significance is due not only to its association with the early British military era in Toronto but also because it is the earliest site currently available for investigation within the entire Railway Lands.

The Commissariat Wharf is presumed to have replaced the Navy Wharf in meeting most of Fort York's commercial navigation needs. No documentation was located regarding its construction and use. It now appears that the 1874 John Street Pumping Station water lines may have destroyed this feature.

The Esplanade was a major urban design element in Toronto. This cribbed-in landfill area became a railway transportation corridor instead of the pedestrian walkway as originally envisioned. The arguments over the use of the land played an important role in influencing people's attitudes towards the waterfront specifically and the railways in general. The Esplanade formed the inner harbour edge during much of the late 1800's.

The Furniss Wharf is a main component of the first waterworks facility in the city. It was mainly used for unloading fuel destined for the pumphouse situated near Peter Street. Water from this point was pumped throughout Toronto. A number of wooden intake vents were located.

Artifacts Recovered

Approximately 6,500,000 cubic feet (180,000 cubic metres) of landfill material weighing roughly 100,000 tons will be excavated during the Dome construction. This fill contains large quantities of late nineteenth century bottles, crockery and other glassware items that are in much demand. Despite the best efforts of the CN Police, construction foremen, and our own project personnel,

the omnipresent bottle collectors persist in trespassing onto the site and risk serious injury and possible health problems to satisfy their monetary greed.

Although the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has not been asked to act in this matter, it is likely that they would be unable to enforce the Heritage Act in this instance because it would be difficult to prove in a court of law that these redeposited artifacts constitute either an archaeological resource or even an archaeological site (Kenyon 1986).

Other artifacts recovered from the power shovel excavation include:

- a War of 1812 vintage cannon ball;
- metal belaying pin from a sailing vessel;
- late nineteenth and early twentieth century ceramics;
- an engraved building stone fragment; and
- a World War I vintage artillery shell (13" long by 4-1/2" in diameter that weighs about 30 lbs. - unloaded).

Safety Rules and Regulatory Legislation

The Heritage Act, the Planning Act and the Environmental Assessment Act are pieces of legislation with which we are all familiar and as heritage consultants should have a good working knowledge. At this time, I'd like to bring to your attention several other valuable provincial statutes along with some safety advice to take into consideration whenever you contemplate excavating a deep site or any other project for that matter. Archaeological excavations are considered as construction sites by all provincial and federal government agencies. In order to comply with their enforced regulations, a strict adherence to all the various safety guidelines is mandatory.

The Workers' Compensation Act requires all employers to insure their employees except for those classed as casual workers. An employer is defined as a person who employs one or more workers or contracts for the services of one or more workers and includes a contractor or sub-contractor who performs work or supplies services and a contractor or sub-contractor who undertakes with an owner, constructor, contractor or sub-contractor to perform work or supply services.

The next time a client or a grant review officer asks why your daily fee structure is so high, just mention that you have to pay between eight (8) and twelve (12) percent of gross wages as an insurance premium against an employee suing both of you for lost wages, medical expenses and retraining costs due to a job-related injury. As an employer you are required by law to pay the premiums set by the Workers' Compensation Board (W.C.B.). These premiums are sometimes arbitrarily set at high levels when the W.C.B. has little or no information on a relatively new profession like archaeological consulting companies. Immediately upon application, be prepared to negotiate for a lower premium. It is not an optional decision on whether or not to join. You have no decision to make. You must subscribe by provincial law.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act defines the duties of a constructor, employer, supervisor and worker. It states that an employee can refuse to work where health and safety is in danger and that any reprisal by an employer against a worker who complies with this Act is prohibited.

It is always a good practice to carry Third Party Liability in addition to Employer's Liability insurance not only to protect yourself and your company or organization but also to protect your client from any negligence whatsoever on anybody's part. Errors and Omissions insurance is also a valuable safeguard if it can be economically obtained but, it is not advisable to advertise to potential clients that you have it just in case they might mistakenly think that you really need it to stay in business. This practice also reduces the potential for "nuisance claims".

The general construction contractor on any project is always responsible for everything that happens on a job site. Their safety procedures and coordinated work schedules are often tied into contractual penalty clauses for non-compliance. One can readily understand that their cooperation and frequently their assistance must be obtained if one is to satisfy their concerns and accomplish one's own objectives during the mitigation process.

The basic personal safety equipment are all required to be used when appropriate - hard hats, ear protectors, disposable rubber gloves, green tag steel-toed safety boots and rubber boots with steel soles (what you cannot see underwater will hurt you). The general contractor will not allow anyone on site who is not properly attired with the necessary equipment at all times.

Pit excavations or trenches deeper than three (3) feet frequently have to have shoring or at least sloping walls to protect workers from being buried. In the case of the Dome excavation, a 1:1 slope (45 degrees) was the required standard for all of the earth walls. Vertical concrete caisson walls were installed along the railway tracks to prevent movement of the tracks.

During our initial test excavation, a safety person was always monitoring the pit walls from the ground surface to spot potential weak spots before they collapsed. This person could then issue a warning, render immediate assistance or call for additional help. Fortunately, this situation never occurred but the potential was always present.

A reliable trash pump can certainly keep ground water seepage down, but it can also build up gas & exhaust fumes in the bottom of pit excavations. These fumes are heavier than the surrounding air and sink to the lowest level if there is no wind to dissipate them. Warning signs to watch for include head aches, dizziness, nausea and general irritability. Monitor for these symptoms and whenever they occur, immediately rotate personnel to other tasks at ground level away from the fumes.

Tests should always be conducted for chemical contaminants from buried storage tanks or other manufacturing processes on industrial sites and these areas avoided if the results exceed accepted limits. Whenever you are conducting a survey or excavation in a remote industrial area or corridor, you should inquire if any of the civilian equivalents of Agent Orange (used during the Viet Nam War and now linked to veterans' health problems fifteen years later) was ever used to reduce vegetation growth in your study area. Herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and all forms of liquid or solid animal waste fertilizers frequently spread over agricultural fields can also affect you if precautions are not exercised.

With all the heavy equipment and trucks constantly in motion, one must always

have a quick escape route already planned or at least a designated safety zone away from the traffic where you can concentrate on recording or monitoring procedures. It is physically exhausting to dodge trucks all day long and still try to see what a backhoe is digging into from examining their backdirt pile. A two person team works well in this situation. One person watches the bucket and stratigraphy in the wall profiles while the other rakes through the excavated soil. In this way any significant artifact deposits can be immediately recognized and the appropriate steps taken to recover the artifacts in situ or to prevent further damage to the cultural feature.

Large scale construction projects, especially one as controversial as the Dome site, always attract media attention looking either for human interest "filler stories" or, as one reporter phrased it, "looking for dirt" to exploit. Constantly being in the public eye should make one particularly careful to ensure that whatever activity people can see, even from a distance, is always done in the safest manner possible.

In talking to the media, be honest and frank whenever possible, but also remember that it is your client's interests that must come first. Your own personal opinions are best saved for your memoirs.

Conclusion

The advice given is all common knowledge and is mostly just plain common sense. However, it is amazing how many accidents and embarrassing situations are caused by people ignoring these few simple rules. Everyone is responsible for safety-employers, management, supervisors and workers alike. Whether you work on prehistoric or historic sites, in urban or rural situations, in agricultural fields or parking lots, for non-profit or private organizations, I hope that you realize that work is dangerous to your health and that you will always take appropriate measures to protect yourself and your fellow workers.

Acknowledgements

All of the project's field personnel - Dr. Donald A. Brown, Rodolphe D. Fecteau, Scarlett E. Janusas, D. Michael Gibbs and Richard E. Sutton - adapted to the mentally and physically strenuous environment. They are to be commended for not merely surviving but also for their attention to their own and others' safety.

* * * * *

ADDRESS
TO THE
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

BY

THE HONOURABLE LILY MUNRO
MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE

Saturday, October 25, 1986

Thank you for the opportunity to be with you this evening.

First of all, I bring you warm greetings from Premier David Peterson. I know he is greatly interested in the work that you do and I know he shares the concerns we all have for preserving Ontario's heritage resources.

I have a unique job as Minister of Citizenship and Culture. Not only am I actively involved in Ontario's unique and varied past -- a past which has served to mold this great province we live in today -- I am also closely tied to the future, with the development of policies and programs for our new citizens, and with the cultural life that we will pass on to generations to come.

As you know, my ministry represents the agency most directly involved with archaeology in our province. It is our job, too, to work with other government ministries like Environment, Tourism and Recreation or the Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure that heritage concerns are in the forefront of any policies or programs which might affect them.

As such, let me assure you that my ministry shares your concerns, your enthusiasm and your commitment to preserving and understanding the great contributions of our heritage resources.

The theme of your two-day conference is Ontario Archaeology and the Planning Process during which you are examining provincial and regional planning issues as well a workshop on archaeological field schools. I want to commend you on developing a thoughtful and insightful agenda. I know that many of the issues you will look at are vital to our continued and future well being of archaeological endeavors.

As many of you know, my ministry is also currently actively involved in planning -- planning to ensure that Ontario's Heritage Act continues to build upon past successes, as well as to reflect current needs and values to meet the continuing challenges in an era of changing priorities and new activities.

We are doing that through a complete review of Ontario's Heritage policies, focussing on the Ontario Heritage Foundation as well as a broad, public consultation. From that will emerge a major discussion paper early next year that will act as a blueprint to tailor a strong, encompassing heritage policy for the next decade -- a policy that will keep Ontario in the forefront of heritage activity.

This review, and the legislation that will emerge from that review, is both timely and vital. In the past few years, archaeology and natural heritage have come into the forefront of heritage activities and interests. In Ontario alone,

there are more than 10,000 known archaeological sites.

My ministry, while recognizing the need for a comprehensive heritage review, has also developed several programs to address that renewed interest.

One of our most recent initiatives is the archaeological component of our Community Facilities Improvement Program -- CFIP. The program provides municipalities and organizations with an incentive to carry out long range planning for the development of archaeological facilities and to identify and evaluate archaeological resources.

Any municipality, Indian Band Council, Conservation Authority, Local Services Board, Library Board, School Board or an incorporated non-profit organization such as the OAS is eligible under CFIP. Grants will help to fund an Archaeological Facility Master Plan which will include a comprehensive set of planning policies, goals and objectives for determining the location, value and potential development of archaeological resources and facilities within a community.

I am extremely pleased with the development of this program and the work it has already been able to assist. The archaeological segment of the program has resulted in several community archaeology resources centres being developed across the province and I look forward to many new projects in the future.

A great deal of CFIP activity will be generated by the OAS, its local chapters and its members. My ministry -- and the people of Ontario -- rely heavily upon the work of the OAS and that of its member local chapters.

The relationship that has developed between my ministry and the OAS has -- to my mind -- been a good one. One reason for the success my ministry has so far enjoyed in our conservation goals is the close partnership we have with municipalities and with groups such as your own.

We have been able to provide funding to the association in order to allow you to continue your information and educational services. With your internationally renowned publications you are able to maintain direct, up-to-date communication among the archaeological community.

Through Arch Notes you can convey current information to our heritage community, and through Ontario Archaeology and the Monographs in Ontario Archaeology, in conjunction with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, you can ensure that scholarly reports and academic theses are made available to stimulate scientific research.

Through symposiums like this and the one you are planning for Ottawa in 1987, and through your continued free educational public lectures around the province, you do much to further the interest and participation levels among all walks of life.

I am particularly impressed to see the strong development of OAS local chapters throughout the province. To me that is vital, for the archaeological community cannot exist in a vacuum -- it must exist within the sphere of Ontario community life. Local chapters give us the opportunity not only to be part of Ontario's individual communities, but they allow us to act and react to local issues and concerns.

I am thinking of the work that is done in chapters like London, where the group is working in co-operation with Oneida of the Thames Indian Band to conduct an archaeological survey of reserve lands. Or of the Ottawa Chapter which recently completed a presentation and display at local area fall fairs and in some of our Eastern Ontario provincial parks. Local groups are creating education programs and are taking their message to the grass roots level.

I get excited when I hear of this kind of activity. That's the work that makes a difference. It brings archaeological concerns to the forefront of our daily lives and attracts new volunteers who share a love of Ontario's past and a concern to ensure that we conserve our heritage resources.

I believe that if archaeological concerns are to receive their fair share in the total planning process, there must be a clearly demonstrated support for archaeology at the community level. And this grass roots function of your group is the role of your local chapters.

I want to assure you again of my ministry's commitment to archaeology in this province. But if this commitment is to be realized, it is imperative that the OAS follow a policy of increased public communications and building community awareness.

There has to be a great deal of two-way communication -- communication between my ministry and the OAS, between the OAS and the archaeological community, and between the local chapters and their communities.

However, simply communicating the message to those individuals who already have an interest in archaeology is not progress.

Rather, the job should be to get out there and generate more interest among the general public that is currently not aware of the work you do or the importance of that work. In other words, we need to spread the message.

Accomplishing that is the role of the local chapters. Because the archaeological community is part of the web of communities which make up this province, local chapters should actively interact on the local level by generating grass roots awareness and appreciation for archaeology.

They should be actively and aggressively seeking new volunteers and getting those volunteers directly involved in local archaeological issues.

As you know, in the world of archaeology, there is always more work to be done than there are people to do it.

In today's modern world, we run the risk of destroying archaeological data before we have the opportunity to study it. That would leave us with large gaps in our knowledge and understanding of the past. We can only hope to rectify that by developing a large and dedicated army of volunteers. And you can involve those volunteers in a variety of ways, from site surveys and laboratory work to educational displays and lobbying on local archaeological issues.

Local chapters are in the best position to speak up for archaeological concerns when community planning issues are discussed. If, for example, a shopping centre is to be built on an archaeological site, it has to become a community is-

MINISTRY NEWS

Ontario Heritage Foundation's Fieldschool Workshop - A Success!

Many thanks for all who participated at our workshop on Archaeological Fieldschools at O.I.S.E., Sunday, October 26, 1986. The workshop was well-attended with more than 70 people concerned with educational/archaeological issues.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation was most impressed by the papers presented and the discussions which followed. Major issues were raised and explored. Educational experts gave advice and analyzed the current state and future direction. Certainly, considerable interest in the educational aspects of archaeology exists in Ontario at all levels of instruction.

Generally, participants agreed that a fieldschool committee should be established where various concerns could be examined and discussed in more detail.

The OHF plans to publish a collection of the papers delivered.

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Heritage Day and Heritage Week are fast approaching! The third Monday of February, the 16th, is Heritage Day, and in recent years the week associated with the date has become a focus for heritage organizations to stage events designed to raise the profile of heritage in Ontario.

This is why the Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture is currently looking at strategies for promoting Heritage Day/Week across the province. But we need your help! Specifically, please tell us what activities your group has planned, or what activities your group could stage during the week of February 16-22, 1987, to make your community more aware of our heritage. If you can work together with other local groups, all the better!

You can get in touch with us by contacting James Careless in Toronto at 416-965-4021, or by writing to:

James Careless, Heritage Day/Week Activities, Ontario Heritage Foundation,
77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9.

*

CHRISTMAS IS COMING AND SO IS LICENCE RENEWAL TIME!

The archaeologist must face three things in life: death, taxes and expiry dates on licences! December 31, 1986 is rapidly approaching. Please help yourself by helping us plan for your 1987 licence. If you wish to renew a licence for 1987 please make an application to do so before December 31, 1986. A new licence will not be formally issued until your final report is in but in the interim, we can schedule your licence application for review by the Archaeology Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The date of the 1987 Committee meetings are: February 11, 1987, March 25, 1987, April 22, 1987.

Please make sure that your licence application is sent to the Ministry at least one month before the date of the meeting.

A licence will be issued without delay if all outstanding licence requirements are completed.

If you have not filled in a complete application for a licence in the past two years, please do so. New or changed information is always required. All new projects require complete applications.

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ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION ANNOUNCEMENT

RE: STUDENT DISSERTATION RESEARCH GRANTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

A review of the guidelines for student grants has revealed that the maximum grant amount and other eligible costs have not kept up with inflation. To rectify this disparity, the guidelines have been revised.

Effective immediately, the maximum amount for a student award will be \$18,750.

Please contact Everette Moore (416)965-4490 for revised guidelines and application forms.

Deadline for submission of applications is January 15.

* * * * *

ARCH NOTES 1987 DEADLINES

<u>Issue</u>		<u>Deadline (Wednesday)</u>	<u>Mailing (Monday)</u>
Jan/Feb	87-1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Mar/Apr	87-2	Mar. 11	Mar. 30
May/June	87-3	May 13	Jun. 1
Jul/Aug	87-4	Jul. 15	Aug. 3
Sep/Oct	87-5	Sep. 16	Oct. 5
Nov/Dec	87-6	Nov. 11	Nov. 30

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WANTED - OFFICE SPACE FOR THE O.A.S. IN TORONTO

Anywhere near good public transport. About 400 sq.ft. No objection to rooms in private house (no basements) with use of washroom and mailbox. Would be used during workday and some evenings. Telephone and answering machine would be installed. Required for at least a three-year term and preferably renewable thereafter.

Offers/enquires to: O.A.S. Executive, The O.A.S. Inc., P.O. Box 241, Postal Station "P", Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8.

* * * * *

In the last issue of ARCH NOTES (86-5:21/22) comments were invited on the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Following is a letter from the O.A.S. President to the management consultants assisting with the evaluation of the O.H.F. Ed.

J. Phillip Nicholson
Policy and Management Consultants Inc.
234 Argyle Ave.
Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 1B9

October 15, 1986

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation has been Ontario's principal funding body for archaeological excavation, research and education. Without this financial commitment most of our advancements in understanding Ontario's prehistory, which has rapidly changed since 1970, would not have occurred. The research of many university graduate students was made possible only through the generosity of the Foundation. The archaeological licencing of individuals has been a major step forward concerning requirements of archaeologists to record their activities for future researchers. The attempt to manage the archaeological resources in the province has been essential in a time of rapid industrial and urban development, and the subsequent loss of archaeological sites. Our comments concerning the O.H.F. are not to belittle the goals and past achievements of the Foundation. Instead, we put forward suggestions for implementing the goals of the Foundation.

Considerable sums have been given for the excavation of sites, but there does not appear to be a clearly stated policy for the priorities concerning the allocation of these funds. Frequently, these funds were to be seed money to encourage additional money from beyond M.C.C.; the Foundation's generosity has had minimal long-lasting effect concerning the generation of outside money for archaeology. Within the last year matching fund projects have met with some success, but the O.A.S. fears that those few projects selected may in fact divert money from the Foundation, thereby being detrimental to the small scale but far more numerous projects. The archaeology community also perceives an apparent emphasis on giving money for public relations programmes (i.e., selected high profile excavations) but frequently there appears to be an inadequate research component to the projects.

The apparent low priority for money to analyze the results of the excavations and their subsequent publication is a major concern to the archaeology community. Budgets must include the analysis of the collection, the promoting of the project (e.g. displays, pamphlets, lectures, visits to the media) and the publication of the resulting scholarly information. Therefore, projects should be monitored and funded to the point that detailed, scholarly information is available to other researchers. Without the analysis and report/publication component, excavation money may be wasted and the site lost. The O.A.S. is grateful for the funds received for its publication series. However, the O.H.F. should expect greater publication output than that provided solely by Ontario Archaeology, Arch Notes, or the O.A.S. Chapter newsletters.

Of further concern is the apparent lack of money available for the preserva-

tion of archaeologically significant sites. The excavation of a site should reveal information about a site, but not all information can possibly be learned in one (or several) short field seasons. New research goals or techniques will undoubtedly mean that sites will (or should be) further explored in the future. The plaquing of archaeological sites, or more importantly the designation of archaeological sites, should be a higher priority for the O.H.F.

Lastly, there needs to be a closer line of communication between the O.H.F. and the archaeology community. Very rarely does the O.H.F. or M.C.C. use the O.A.S. to disseminate information to the archaeology community. However, there is no other mechanism which can reach those most concerned with archaeology in the province. Therefore, the O.A.S. again invites the O.H.F. and the M.C.C. staff to use our publications to reach out and to inform those most concerned with Ontario's below ground heritage resources.

We recommend that there should be a greater input from the archaeology community concerning archaeology planning, funding and public relations. We emphasize the greater need for active Ontario Archaeologists on the Foundation Board, and the necessity for soliciting the ideas and comments from a wide spectrum of the archaeology community. To this end, we suggest that the O.H.F. might consider representation from the O.A.S. when formulating decisions which will effect all of the archaeology community.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is the single most important body which influences heritage protection and promotion within the province. We realize that archaeology is but one small facet which concerns the O.H.F. However, because archaeological resources are visually obscure, and because archaeology is an expensive, labour-intensive activity, it is critical that the Provincial Government continue to play an ever-increasing role in preserving and promoting our below-ground, non-renewable heritage resources. If the Ontario Archaeological Society can assist in any way, we are prepared to offer the enthusiasm, resources and commitment of our members.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Donald A. Brown, President

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TORONTO CHAPTER - O.A.S.

TROWELLING TORONTO: A Symposium on Archaeology in the Toronto Area
8000 BC - 1900 AD

Saturday, March 28, 1987
8:30 - 9:00 a.m. Registration
9 am - 5:00 p.m. Papers
7 pm - 1:00 a.m. Banquet/Dance

Columbus Centre
901 Lawrence Ave. W.
at Dufferin - ttc/parking

Pre-registration, by 1 March 1987	\$10
Students/Seniors	\$ 8
Banquet/Dance	\$21

Send Pre-registration to: Toronto Chapter, OAS
P.O. Box 241, Station P
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

Limited at-door seats

Nov/Dec 1986

* * * * *

D'ARCY McNICKLE CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Rockefeller Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for 1987-88. Post-doctoral fellowships are available for both junior and senior scholars in any discipline who are working on topics in, or that draw substantially on, Indian history. Two types are available, as follows:

Junior Fellowships are intended for exceptionally promising historians at early stages in their careers and for scholars in other disciplines who are working on topics in Indian history. In addition the Center encourages applications from scholars wishing to develop a new competence in Indian history. Fellows' universities, if any, will be required to contribute \$3,000 to the total stipend to match a \$17,000 Center stipend for eleven months.

Senior Fellowships. This fellowship is for established scholars from any discipline who are working on a topic in Indian history. The Senior Fellow's university, if any, will be required to contribute \$4,000 to match at maximum stipend of \$27,500.

Completed applications for all Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships are due February 1, 1987. Native American candidates are especially urged to apply. Further information and application materials are available on request.

Ford Foundation Fellowships for Foreign Scholars. One fellowship per year is available for post-doctoral scholars from countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Ford Foundation Fellows will spend eleven months in residence at the McNickle Center but will also be encouraged to plan trips within the United States to maximize their contact with professional colleagues and Indian communities. Stipends will vary up to a maximum of \$30,000 per year depending on applicants' salaries. Fellows will also receive a housing subsidy and support for travel to and within the United States. Further information and application materials are available on request from the McNickle Center. Completed applications are due February 1, 1987.

D'Arcy McNickle Memorial Fellowships. These fellowships are reserved for tribal Indians who are working on some aspect of Indian history. The program is flexible and can accommodate a wide range of applicants, including Indian students at any stage of graduate study, adults who can spare only a short period from community commitments, tribal historians, librarians and archivists of tribal cultural centers. Length of tenure and stipends vary, and stipends include the cost of one round-trip to Chicago. Applications are reviewed twice a year and are due by February 1 or August 1.

Frances C. Allen Fellowships. These fellowships are available to women of Indian heritage who are pursuing an academic program at a stage beyond the undergraduate degree. Candidates may be working in any graduate or pre-professional field, but the particular purpose of the fellowship is to encourage study in the humanities and social sciences. Length of term may vary from one month to a year; stipend varies according to need. Fellows are expected to spend a significant amount of their fellowship term in residence at the McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian. Applicants will be evaluated according to their academic goal, demonstrated potential for accomplishment, and financial need. Applications are due August 1 and February 1 of each year.

...consultant user information

Affiliated Research Projects. The McNickle Center sponsors independent research projects that make significant contributions to scholarship in Indian history. These projects receive funding independent of the Center's other programs, but the Center director oversees their work and their staffs participate in all Center activities. Five projects in this category have recently completed their work: The Documentary History of the Iroquois (Francis Jennings, Director), the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History (Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Director), the Native American Historical Demography Project (Henry F. Dobyns, Director), the Chicago American Indian Oral History Project (Herbert T. Hoover and Dorene Wiese, Co-Directors), and the Chicago American Indian Photo History Project (David R. Miller and Dorene Wiese, Co-Directors).

Please address all inquiries to: D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610 or call 312-943-9090 ext. 267.

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REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO

Archaeological Consultant User Information

The Regional Municipality of Waterloo established the position and office of a Regional Archaeologist in July of 1986. The Archaeology Section of the Planning and Development Department has been, and is continuing to generate archaeological data for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

The Regional Municipality of Waterloo offers the use of this material to consultants and researchers on a need to know basis. Information available includes:

- *base maps of registered archaeological sites,
- *acetate overlays of reported probable sites, drainage systems, potential historic site locations, and soil types,
- *historic vegetation pattern maps,
- *historic overviews,
- *registered site files,
- *reports on the Region by previous researchers,
- *additional prehistoric and historic data.

The policies for consultant/user research of these data are that:

1. users have a specific research objective,
2. formal requests for access should be made to view the material,
3. appointments for viewing must be arranged,
4. no materials shall leave the office,
5. photocopying costs shall be absorbed by the user.

For more information or an appointment contact:

Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning and Development Department,
Archaeology Section, Marsland Centre, 20 Erb Street West, Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 4G7 (519) 885-9592.

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