



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

CLYDE C. KENNEDY

A PERSONAL REMEMBRANCE

I first met Clyde 15 years ago at a public lecture he gave to students at Carleton University on archaeology in the Ottawa Valley. From that time Clyde has been instrumental in my development as an archaeologist. He provided my first field experiences beginning with voluntary work involving survey and excavation of sites along the Madawaska and Ottawa Rivers, continuing with sponsorship of an Opportunities for Youth program concentrating on the excavation of Marshall's Bay-1 and Sawdust Bay-2 sites on the Ottawa River, and finally with the identification and survey of old Champlain Sea shorelines in the Ottawa Valley. In addition to these and other field experiences Clyde took an active interest in my academic development willingly sharing ideas on a broad range of topics including a variety of heritage issues, geology and palaeontology. He graciously furnished me the Sawdust Bay-2 collection for analysis, providing the basis for my M.A. thesis and offered numerous helpful suggestions in his thorough editing of the study.

My experiences with Clyde left me with a tremendous appreciation for his commitment to heritage interests, in particular concerns in the Ottawa Valley, his keen interest in the natural sciences and his great sense of humor. Clyde's involvement in heritage research and planning in the Ottawa Valley extended over 35 years. His archaeological work included the identification and excavation of the Morrison's and Allumette Island sites, among the more significant Archaic sites in northeastern North America, excavation of the Montgomery Lake site, a survey of Algonquin Park, and survey and excavation of sites in the middle reaches of the Ottawa Valley. His interests spanned the Palaeo Indian, Archaic and Middle Woodland periods and on the historic settlement of the region. Clyde maintained an active role with the Ottawa Valley Historical Society and was one of the charter members of the Ottawa Chapter of the O.A.S., serving as chapter president for a number of years and as editor of the Ottawa Archaeologist. He served as vice chairman of one of the early archaeology committees of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. His appointment as a research associate with the Archaeological Survey of Canada was a source of great pride to him.

Clyde's interest in the Ottawa Valley extended to its geology and palaeontology. His many expeditions up the valley always included regular visits to active sand pits, remnants of Champlain Sea beaches, in search for whale bone. His perseverance paid off in the fall of 1977 with the discovery of a lower mandible of a bowhead whale in the Hanson sand pit near White Lake, Ontario.

Clyde's humor was always a welcome source of levity. Following a presentation to the Ottawa Chapter of field research in Georgian Bay by Jim Wright, Clyde asked if Jim had found any Blackduck ceramics in his survey prefacing his remarks with an outline of Ken Dawson's contention for the extension of Blackduck pottery into the Ottawa Valley. Wright responded asking Clyde how Dawson could propose such a distribution, Clyde cheerfully retorting "with a typewriter I guess".

A favorite story Clyde liked to recount is of a bull cooling himself on a hot summer day by rolling in a freshly exposed square producing considerable amounts of large intact sherds. Responding to the suggestion by the farmer that the bull could be discouraged by a stick, Clyde indicated that there wasn't

one long enough.

Clyde's boundless energy and unquenchable thirst for knowledge will be deeply missed. His passing will leave a tremendous void in provincial heritage activities as well as in the Atomic Energy of Canada community. I will cherish the time shared with him and his family and always remember his commitment and contributions to a broad range of heritage interests in the Ottawa Valley and his own impact on my education as an archaeologist.

Hugh J. Daechsel
McMaster University

AS

DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS WANTED

CAN YOU HELP?

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE CHAIRPERSON
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advise on updating our stationery, logo, literature.....

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE...CHRISTINE CAROPPO

As a member of the Society you will have by now received some form of correspondence from me about our new volunteer program "Passport to the Past". The program is coming along well and we have generally had positive feedback about it. The program has 2 main aspects. The first is the actual passport document which is about the same size and colour as a current Canadian passport. The document contains pages which the volunteer will hopefully fill up with pertinent details of work accomplished in archaeology on a project by project basis. The site supervisor, workshop leader or equivalent will then acknowledge the volunteer's contribution by signing and stamping the passport entry. The stamps will be the property of and issued by the O.A.S.

The passport should encourage neophyte archaeological enthusiasts but should not discourage those who have volunteered their services for years. I see nothing wrong with retroactively entering work accomplished, providing the supervisor is willing and able to remember that far back!

The second element of the program is the computerized file of volunteers. This will be an up-to-date list of persons who are willing to devote a portion of their free time to the pursuit of archaeology. Volunteers will be asked to fill out forms stating, among other things, when they are available, in what geographical areas they would like to work and what time of the day they can be reached. The user agencies ("employers") will be able to access this file when they require staff. Hopefully, this arrangement will go a long way toward streamlining the situation of "available work" and an "eager volunteer pool" which may not always find one another.

To assist with communication there will be a toll-free telephone line which may be used to access the computer file of volunteers and to keep volunteers informed of opportunities. However, we hope to put out a newsletter before the digging season and at other times of the year with details of excavation, lab and other volunteers required on sites all over the province (and beyond?).

The possibilities for this program are boundless but nothing will happen without enthusiasm and input both from those seeking volunteer opportunities and those willing to provide them. There will, of course, have to be a fee to cover the cost of all these innovations. At present it is set at \$10.00 with \$5 of that going toward the cost of the passport and a \$5 administration fee.

We hope that this program will be a great success. It is nothing new in the world of archaeology as a whole but I think that it will definitely fill a gap in archaeology in this province.

On another note, we have applied for special funding for a computer. The O.A.S. will, upon receipt of the grant, be lifted from the dark ages. We predict that the unit will help us produce an even better ARCH NOTES as well as streamline our business procedures.

Lastly, it is with deep regret that I must inform you all of Clyde Kennedy's death late last month. Clyde was a member of the Society for 35 years and one of the founders of the Ottawa Chapter. The ranks of members who were there in our earliest days as a Society grow thinner every year. Clyde was always enthusiastic and an unflagging supporter of archaeology. His untimely passing leaves us all with a strong sense of loss.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCES, 1987

Licences issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and/or recommended for approval by the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation March 10, 1987.

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Historical Research Ltd. (Chris Andraea)	87-01	Consulting-Province of Ontario Industrial Archaeology Only
Ballantine, Thomas	87-02	Field School, Haliburton County
Jeffery Bursey	87-03	Survey and Test Excavation-City of Brampton
Douglas Carey	87-04	Conservation-Counties of Essex and Kent
William Frankling	87-05	Field School-Zimmerling Site, Region of Halton
Kathy Gruspier and Grant Mullen	87-06	Survey-City of Mississauga
Mike Johnston	87-07	Underwater Survey-Lake Erie from Long Point west to Pelee Point
Margaret Kalgeropoulos	87-08	Conservation-Region of Niagara
Mayer Pihl Poulton and Associates Inc.	87-09	Welland Canal-Region of Niagara
Joe Stewart	87-10	Conservation-Northcentral Region Monitoring DcJh-16 and Excavation DdJm-3
Northeastern Archaeological Associates	87-11	Consulting-Region of Durham, Counties of Northumberland and Prince Edward
Marianne Stopp	87-12	Excavation-Bauman Site, Simcoe County
Peter Storck	87-13	Excavation-Udora Site, Simcoe County and Survey-surrounding area
Christian Vandermaas	87-14	Underwater survey-H.M.S. Ontario, Lake Ontario
Algonquin Associates (Ann Balmer)	87-15	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Archaeological Services Inc. (Ron Williamson)	87-16	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Thomas Ballantine	87-17	Consulting-Southcentral and South- eastern Ontario
Heather Broadbent	87-18	Conservation-Town of Caledon
Donald A. Brown	87-19	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Kenneth Cassavoy	87-20	Continued research-Red Horse Lake Portage
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation	87-21	Consulting and Conservation-Province of Ontario
Hugh J. Daechsel	87-22	Excavation and Survey-Plainfield Rapid Site and Hastings County
Charles Garrad	87-23	Conservation-Counties of Simcoe, Grey, and Dufferin
Albert Hutchinson	87-24	Survey-Lake Abitibi
Scarlett Janusas and Associates Inc.	87-25	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Paul Lennox	87-26	Consulting-Southern Ontario

archaeological licences 1987

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
George Marshall	87-27	Conservation-Region of Hamilton-Wentworth and Brant County
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-28	Survey and Test Excavation-City of London and Middlesex County
James Pendergast	87-29	Excavation-Maynard Site, Grenville County
Peter Storck	87-30	Conservation-Province of Ontario
Robert Wall	87-31	Survey-Lake of the Woods
Phillip J. Wright	87-32	Conservation-Province of Ontario Underwater Survey-All waters of Province of Ontario
David Gilchrist	87-33	Underwater Survey-Lyons Head Wreck
Laurie Jackson	87-34	Conservation-Northumberland County
Michael Kirby	87-35	Conservation-Beaver Valley
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-36	Excavation-Crawford Lake Site
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-37	Excavation-Keffer Site
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-38	Survey-Crawford Lake Area
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-39	Field School-Winking Bull Site
Museum of Indian Archaeology	87-40	Consulting-Province of Ontario
Charles O. Nixon	87-41	Conservation-Counties of Oxford and Brant and Region of Waterloo
James Pengelly	87-42	Conservation-Region of Niagara
William Ross	87-44	Conservation-Northcentral Region
W. J. Varney	87-45	Underwater Survey-Narrow Island Wreck
Gary Warrick	87-46	Survey-Innisfil and East Gwillimbury Townships, Simcoe County
David Croft	87-47	Conservation-Renfrew County
William Frankling	87-48	Conservation-Region of Halton
Dianna Lynne Gordon	87-49	Survey-Lake Temagami
Andrew Hinshelwood	87-50	Consulting-Northcentral Region
Robert John Perrins	87-51	Survey-Wellington County, primarily Puslinch Township

* * * * *

MINISTRY NEWS...

OHF AND MINISTRY ANNOUNCE CHANGES TO LICENCE APPROVAL PROCESS

It's spring! Your spades and trowels are shined, the hiking boots are out of storage and visions of new chert sources are dancing in your head. But alas! Your licence has not been sent out from Toronto yet! For all of you who have been inconvenienced by the late issuance of your licences, the Ministry and the OHF have made some changes to the licence approval process which will help us to get you into the field at the first sight of spring.

In the fall staff prepared a review of the current licencing situation for the

Archaeology Committee. Changes were recommended, aimed at alleviating the bottlenecks in the system. One of the main holdups in the process is the requirement that all reports for the previous licencing seasons be submitted before a renewal for the upcoming season could be granted. It is a common complaint from the licencees that quality reports take time to produce and it is not possible to submit reports until late February or March or even later depending on the amount of analysis required. This is one of the main reasons that some licences are not issued until late in the season.

In recognition of this problem, the Committee will now grant a renewal of a licence for a one year period even if the outstanding report on last year's licence has not been received. However, the clause at the end of this new procedure states that renewal in the subsequent year will not be considered until the outstanding report is received. In other words, a renewal for 1987 will be granted but a 1988 renewal will not be considered until the 1986 report is received.

This also means that licencees can apply for a licence in the fall. This would be particularly helpful for those archaeologists planning field schools one year in advance. So... don't wait for spring, do it in September!

The reminder in December's issue of Arch Notes helped to bring in a large number of renewals for processing at the first meeting of the Committee in February. With the implementation of the new procedures, 50 licences were approved. This is almost half of all licences processed last year. We still have a lot of paperwork to complete after the meeting but at least 50 people got their licences before the first day of spring.

The Committee's last meeting this spring will be April 22, 1987. The Committee is not scheduled to meet again before summer so please get those last minute licence applications in.

THE REVIVAL OF THE A.A.R.O.

It has been almost 60 years since the last A.A.R.O. was published yet these colorful accounts of Ontario's pioneer archaeologists are still considered a valuable source of information in relocating sites first discovered in the early part of this century and reclaiming knowledge about resources long since destroyed by man and/or nature.

In honour of the 100th anniversary of public archaeology in Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Foundation will be reintroducing this publication although be it in a somewhat different format. At the end of the current licencing season, each licencee will be asked to submit a one page abstract summarizing the results of his/her field activities for the season. The abstracts will be reprinted along with information about the Ministry and the OHF's activities and programs for the year. With the successful participation of the archaeology community, we hope to have the publication ready for distribution before the start of the following field season.

Guidelines for preparing the abstract and further details will be sent out to all licencees shortly.

* * * * *

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE TORONTO SCHOOL SYSTEM:
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE CENTRE

by Karolyn E. Smardz

A talk given at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Savannah, 1987.

My objective here today is to describe the purpose and function of a new type of archaeological facility which has been created by the public school board of the City of Toronto.

The Archaeological Resource Centre was established in 1985, and is now well into its second year of successful operation. But it came about as the result of a long-term endeavour on the part of archaeologists and educationalists to introduce participatory archaeology programming into the Toronto school system. The Centre provides hands-on excavation, research and analysis opportunities in historical archaeology for students from Grades 4 through adult, as well as interested members of the general public.

To this end, Centre staff offers a variety of programmes in both the field and classroom/laboratory context, on a year-round basis. An excavation takes place on an historic site between May and early November each year, while winter classes meet either at the Archaeological Resource Centre or are carried out on an out-reach basis in schools throughout the system.

Within the annual calendar of this new educational unit, a considerable amount of research time is allocated for both the production of an annual archaeological site report (in accordance with licensing regulations for excavation in the Province of Ontario), and for the development of a sorely-needed archaeological data base for the City of Toronto.

The six staff members are known as Archaeological Instructor/Technicians, under the supervision of a Manager. Each is a qualified archaeologist with considerable experience in public, and especially educationally-oriented, archaeology on a wide variety of sites. They form a coordinated research team, with each staff member having expertise in one or more areas of archaeological technique. At present, the staff consists of a senior historical archaeologist, a material culturalist, a faunal analyst, a draftsman/cartographer, an industrial archaeologist, a public information officer specializing in promotion of archaeology to the general public, and myself as manager.

The Centre is administered through the Department of Continuing Education of the Board. This status allows us considerable latitude in respect to the types of programmes which can be presented, and also permits us sufficient time on a daily basis to carry out those functions which are not directly educational - that is to say, archaeological research - in nature.

The Archaeological Resource Centre consists of three separate components, and is designed for the express purpose of providing students and the public with an opportunity to experience the discovery and help in the conservation of Toronto's endangered heritage resources.

Currently under renovation, the Centre proper contains administrative, artifact display and curatorial facilities, as well as teaching, research, resource

and analysis areas. In addition, an On-Site Interpretive Facility has been developed in the form of a large trailer. This is set up adjacent to each season's dig; inside is a self-guided tour for visitors to the site. Access for the disabled is a feature of both the Centre and the Interpretive Facility.

The third component consists of an itinerant portable system which displays artifacts, information panels and photographs. This is used for expositions at schools, public buildings, trade and heritage shows, and the like. The focus of all displays is on the important role archaeology plays in heritage conservation, and on the significance of public support and participation in saving fragile heritage remains from destruction.

By way of explanation, I should first like briefly to outline how the Archaeological Resource Centre came about, and then to give you a short description of what we actually do in the course of a year.

The Board's interest in offering educational programmes in the context of archaeological sites first saw fruition at the 1982 excavation of the French fur trade post, Fort Rouille. This project was operated as a Sesquicentennial project under the direction of Dr. Donald Brown, and students of Toronto Board schools were invited to take part in the digging on a volunteer basis.

However, the real impetus for the development of a year-round permanent facility such as the Archaeological Resource Centre came as a result of the cooperative public archaeology project operated at the site of the Old Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Over the summers of 1983 and 1984, more than 30,000 people toured that site, with more than 6,000 of the uninitiated taking part in the instruction and excavation programme. Called "inSite: Digging into Our Past", this excavation represented the first large-scale public archaeology project to take place in the City of Toronto. It was also the scene of the Board of Education's first six week credit Field School course offered for secondary school students (Grade 11 Advanced History Credit).

Day-programmes were provided on a field trip basis for school groups by the Ontario Heritage Foundation in the fall of 1984. The remarkable response to the availability of these programmes on the part of Toronto teachers, students, and members of the public amply demonstrated to the Board of Education both the demand for, and the educational viability of, experiential education in archaeology.

The current trend in Canadian social studies education is towards an integration of multidisciplinary studies into school curricula. At the same time the fact that students can take part in the actual discovery and conservation of their own city's heritage resources meets a growing demand for relevance in educational pursuits. In addition, use of local heritage resources for teaching social studies is part of the new Ministry of Education directives to all Ontario Boards of Education.

Archaeology, as the ultimate multidisciplinary pursuit, meets each of these criteria, in a most realistic learning environment.

Accordingly, the Toronto Board began exploring the possibility of expanding archaeological education into some sort of year-round programme. Aware that a commitment of both funding and facilities for research would be an integral

part of operating such teaching modules, a capital grant was sought to serve as a base for curriculum, research design, and Centre development.

In May of 1985, the Toronto Board of Education was awarded a Community Facilities Improvement Programme grant in the amount of \$241,758.19 for the purpose of creating the first Archaeological Resource Centre to be established in a North American public school system. The award was announced on July 13, 1985, by the Honourable Minister of Citizenship and Culture, Lily Munro.

At the beginning of July, the first public project of the new Centre was opened. The excavation was located in a downtown schoolyard, and explored the remains of the home of Thornton and Lucie Blackburn, an escaped slave couple from Kentucky who arrived in Toronto in 1834 and began that city's first taxicab business.

Federal funding (SEED) helped staff this project, which was open to the public seven days per week through the first of November, 1985. It generated a huge amount of public as well as media interest, and was the subject of an award-winning documentary film by Ryerson Polytechnical Institute students called "Makin' Free". Half-day programmes for school groups were developed on the model established at the Parliament Buildings site in the previous year, and met with a literally overwhelming response.

Although our permanent facility is still under renovation, the staff of the Archaeological Resource Centre has spent much of the intervening time both in developing educational curricula programmes, and in carrying out studies in Toronto historical archaeology and related subject areas as required for the accomplishment of goals set out in our long-range research design.

The latter calls for the research and analysis of a series of lower-to-middle income domestic, commercial and light industrial sites with a view to establishing a computerized data base for average neighbourhood lifeways in the nineteenth and early twentieth century city. This research design hopes to fill a lamentable gap in the historical archaeology record for the City of Toronto. Further, the excavation and research projects provide an annually increasing teaching resource base of information and artifactual materials for the operation of Centre programmes.

Because of the logistics involved in public and educational programming in the site context, sites dug are usually located on Toronto Board of Education properties. Schools of the late nineteenth century were usually built in areas of high population density, while demolished structural and occupational materials have been sealed under playground pavement and thus subjected to relatively little disturbance.

Site choice is partially dictated by the type of programmes to be run on them. Educational needs of school students must be met at the same time as the archaeological research is being carried out. Indeed, students are to as great an extent as possible the researchers themselves. Every effort is made to ensure that students have the most intensive educational experience possible, and that they carry away with them a sense that archaeology is an extremely serious and delicate pursuit in which they have - for a short time - had the privilege of taking part.

With full awareness that a little knowledge can be a dangerous thing, in all

programmes, we emphasize that pothunting is not only unethical, but illegal; the proper framework to continue their interest in archaeology is through programmes established by professional archaeologists for that purpose.

In order to maintain student interest, comprehension of the historical context is required. Also mandatory is the maintenance of a sense of discovery on the part of the participants. From an archaeological perspective, this means that we choose sites which promise both visible structural remains and a fairly high artifact count. The latter is important in that students who don't "find anything" become bored. A bored child stops learning.

Schoolyard archaeology had proven to be most suitable from both the educational and the heritage conservation point of view. Structures being demolished for the purpose of creating a school playground were usually torn down to ground level, the basements filled with destruction debris, then graded and filled. Upper levels yield a satisfyingly high proportion of very disturbed cultural material dating from the latter occupation and schoolyard periods of the site. Lower levels have been found to be well preserved, and contain clearly defined occupational features and artifact assemblages of earlier periods.

In order to ensure that proper artifact retrieval and site recording is carried out - even by our eight-year-old initiates - all artifacts are mapped in place, and all dirt is screened. Student groups are generally confined to squares where grading and destruction levels are being exposed, while Field Schools students and experienced volunteers help staff members excavate the more delicate features and all lower levels in the stratigraphic picture of the site. Control is maintained by opening roughly twice as much area of the schoolyard as we expect to excavate fully.

The annual calendar of the Archaeological Resource Centre is divided into two six month periods. May through November sees the operation of an historical excavation such as that of the Blackburn site previously described. Seven half-day programmes per week are offered for school groups in May and June, September and October. Three afternoons per week are left free for site maintenance, recording, and so on by the staff.

The programme consists of an introductory slide lecture on the purpose and method of archaeological excavation, as well as the historical context of the actual site. Then students are divided into groups under the supervision of the Archaeological Instructor/Technicians and instructed in the use of tools, mapping, screening and excavation methodology. After a one-to-two hour digging session, students receive a hands-on artifact session in which material culture datation and interpretation is explained. Finally, students are "thanked for their help in learning more about Toronto's past" and presented with a site brochure and souvenir button.

In case of rain, a special alternative programme has been developed. It consists of the same slide introduction to site history, archaeological method and theory and so on, followed by an artifact handling and washing session. The latter includes a very closely supervised instruction in artifact processing, with an ongoing explanation and artifact interpretation on the part of the Archaeological Instructor/Technicians.

In July and August, two full credit Field School courses are offered for Grade

11 and 12 students over a period of six weeks. Half days are spent in the classroom with the teacher, who introduced each class to the Prehistory, History and Archaeology of the Toronto area. Specific aspects of archaeological theory and method are taught by the Archaeological Instructor/Technicians, with practical sessions following in the field or laboratory.

Primary archival research as well as artifact interpretation and analysis are included, as well as the excavation of a two-by-two metre square by each student. Final marks are largely based on the production of a "mini-site report" by each student. This report includes a historical description of the site neighbourhood, a description of stratigraphy and features encountered, a list of artifacts found in each layer and feature, and the student's own interpretation of his or her findings. Illustrations are included from site plans and profiles drawn by the students over the course of the field school, as well as polaroid photos of significant profiles and features to be mentioned in the report.

The Archaeological Resource Centre maintains an "open site policy" for interested members of the public. A self-guided tour of our On-Site Interpretive Unit is available Monday through Friday, and anyone who wishes to learn more may take part in the excavation and instruction programme. Generally, inexperienced volunteers are usually added into an existing half-day programme, and then treated to more intensive individual instruction by the staff members between and after the programmes in operation on any given day. For the 1987 season, 4 Weekend Workshops for Adults are planned and included in the General Interest Summer School programmes of the Toronto Board's Department of Continuing Education.

The winter months see a quite differently organized programme of operation. Time is divided between the offering of in-class archaeological curriculum modules for students taking part in winter field trips to the Centre, and the production of the annual archaeological site report for the last season's dig. Seven half-days per week are again allocated for visiting student groups; however, a special system has been devised to provide each instructing archaeologist with sufficient time to work on his or her chapter of the report.

Confronted with a potential range of students from Grade 4 through adult, and with the fact that that educational mandate for the Centre includes instruction not only in archaeology but also in related disciplines, a series of some 125 thirty-five minute curriculum modules has been devised. A catalogue of these modules is currently being put together and will be available in each Board school by the spring of 1988. These modules are oriented towards experiential education, with subjects ranging from "Computers and Archaeology", "Physics and Archaeology", and "Problems in Toronto Historical Archaeology" aimed at the secondary school audience, through such topics as "Dinosaurs", "Thornton Blackburn's Toronto", "Prehistoric Art" and "Native Pottery Making" geared for junior school classes. Each class begins its session with a twenty minute slide "Introduction to Archaeology".

Classroom teachers have the option of choosing from three of the available curriculum modules to make up their own class's field trip. Thus the problem of assessing relevance to current classroom curriculum for each grade level or subject area is alleviated for the archaeological staff. Further, this means that each staff member will probably be teaching a maximum of two or three

thirty-five minute sessions per day, with the rest of the time allocated to research, site analysis and report production.

In addition to the half-day sessions and field schools, the Archaeological Resource Centre offers an Adult Night School course through the Department of Continuing Education called "Introduction to Archaeology". This programme has proven so successful in the first year of its operation that two more courses are expected to be added to the Night School curriculum in the 1987/8 Continuing Education programme calendar.

All curriculum modules and programmes were developed in cooperation with Board educational consultants. Introductory and followup programmes are now being developed for use in the classroom by teachers taking part in the field trip programme. These include further resource materials, quizzes and games, and suggested field trips to sites of heritage importance in the city. All programmes highlight the important role the public plays in heritage discovery and conservation.

In addition to the research and analysis functions inherent in the annual archaeological excavation project, the staff of the Archaeological Resource Centre maintains a more general research and resource function pertaining to the archaeology of Toronto. Historical Archaeology in our city is still more or less in its infancy, with vast amounts of research as yet undone. In cooperation with other heritage and archaeological groups, the staff of the Resource Centre is working on a long-range project called the "Archaeological Survey of Old York", under the direction of Mr. Peter Hamalainen, the director of the 1984 Parliament Buildings Excavation which I mentioned earlier.

In this context, the location of potentially endangered sites located both on Board properties and elsewhere in the early city area is being researched. Such related topics as ceramic importation, brick manufacture, availability and source of metal goods, and the price of various foodstuffs and household articles at specific periods of the nineteenth century are the subject of individually assigned research projects. Some of these are being carried out by secondary school students in independent study programmes.

Information so acquired is being entered on a computerized data base, will be accessible through the Board Centre to interested researchers. A publication programme for such data is also being developed.

The name of this facility is the Archaeological Resource Centre. It is truly that - not only an educational centre, nor a research facility, but also a resource institution providing information on Toronto archaeology to students and teachers of Toronto schools, interested researchers and members of the public. The Centre is uniquely suited to such a function within a school system in that, from an educational point of view, the ongoing excavation programme and attendant research systems provide an annually increasing information and artifactual data base. In short, the Centre generates its own teaching aids and resource data while carrying out highly significant archaeological research. All information compiled by the Centre is publically available upon request.

Also, at such time as the Centre's permanent home is available, research facilities will be open to anyone wishing to learn more about the Archaeology of Early Toronto.

Finally, the staff of the Archaeological Resource Centre has a mandate for public information programming. Lectures, displays, brochures and workshops are offered in public locations throughout the city to increase awareness of the role played by archaeology in heritage conservation. In all outreach efforts, the role of the public in saving our urban past is again emphasized.

As is evident from the paper you have heard, the Archaeological Resource Centre is a new type of facility and is currently in its developmental stages. However, it is well on its way to performing a significant service to both research and education in the City of Toronto. Its basic philosophy is quite simple - that students and members of the general public can and should take part in the actual recovery and preservation of their own city's heritage. Without public support, interest and participation, our rapidly vanishing heritage resources are doomed. We hope that by continuing to offer quality participatory education programmes within the Toronto Board of Education system, a new generation of Torontonians will grow up thinking "archaeology".

As a final note, I should like to emphasize the support our new programme has received from the Board of Education in our city. The development of a new type of educational facility in this time of fiscal restraint was a remarkable step. It demonstrates the commitment of the Board trustees, senior administrative staff and educationalists to the importance of teaching heritage awareness through active participation in a long-term research programme. Archaeology is a subject in which most people take at least a passing interest. It is possible to translate this interest into active participation - a.k.a. funding, staff and facilities - given the development of programmes which meet the needs of existing institutions.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

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Thank you.

References Cited:

- Hastorf, C.A. and M. J. DeNiro, 1985 Reconstruction of prehistoric plant production and cooking practices by a new isotopic method. *Nature* 315:489-491.
- Schwarcz, H. P., J. Melbye, M.A. Katzenberg and M. Knyf, 1985 Stable isotopes in human skeletons of southern Ontario: reconstructing paleodiet. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12:187-206.

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

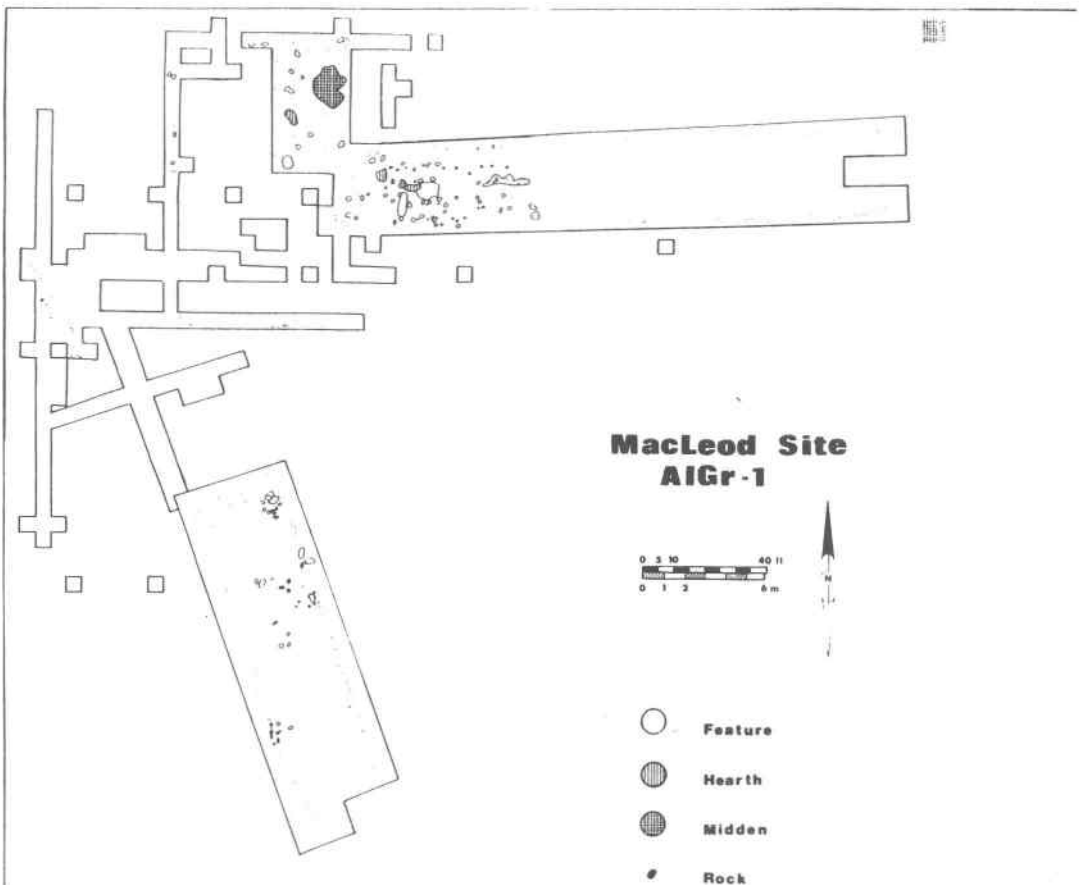
A special, short presentation is being planned for this year's Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Symposium in Ottawa. This presentation will be a humorous, yet tasteful, slide show of "Archaeologists We Have Known." Your assistance is necessary in order for this slide show to become a viable entity. I am therefore requesting that you look back at your slides and select those of reasonably well-known archaeologists at their most loveable best. All slides will be returned promptly, but please be sure to identify who the subject in the slide is, and put your own name on the slide so that the slides can be returned. The sooner we access these slides, the better the presentation is sure to be. Thank you for your anticipated assistance.

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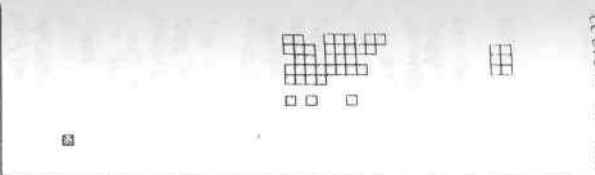
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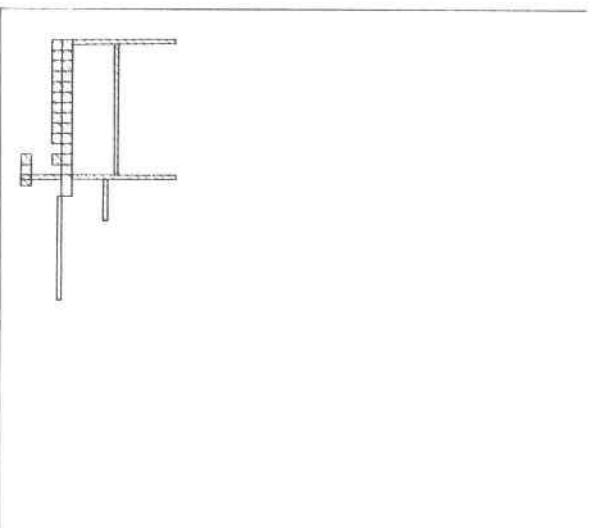
These maps represent what is known of excavations at the MacLeod Site, A1Gr-1, Oshawa, from the spring of 1968 to the fall of 1972. They form part of a possible future publication on this site. If anyone has any information which may be valuable in the completion of this publication, please contact Pat Reed at 284-3153, Scarborough Campus, University of Toronto.



Patterns for the edicten

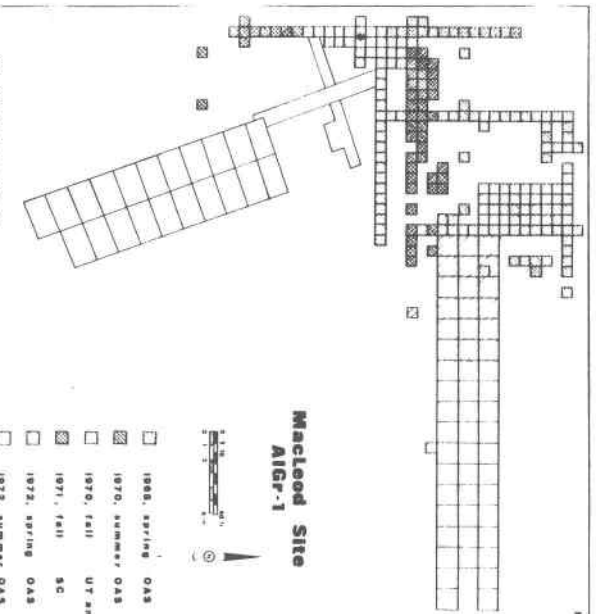


Thornton Rd



Rossland Rd

Midden 1



Macleod Site
AlGr-1



- 1968, Spring OAS
- 1970, Summer OAS
- 1970, Fall UT and SC
- 1971, Fall SC
- 1972, Spring OAS
- 1972, Summer OAS
- 1972, Summer UT
- 1972, Fall SC

OAS Oudem Archaeological Society

UT University of Toronto

SC Scarborough College, University of Toronto

● 1988

March/April 1987

* * * * *

-19-

Archae Notes

TEYOYAGON: SPLIT IN TWO

by John Steckley

The first name recorded for the Toronto area, "Teyoyagon", appears in the c1680 map of southern Ontario usually ascribed to Abbe Claude Bernou (Trigger 1976:838-39). It referred to a Seneca village established near the Humber River sometime after 1666, one of a string of Iroquois villages across the northern shores of Lake Ontario.

There are a variety of spellings for the village name (see Robinson 1965:226-229), the main two contenders being a -yo-/-io- former an -ia- one. This -o- vs -a- opposition is not unusual for the writing of Seneca names at that time (e.g., the earlier 'Toronto' being replaced by the later 'Toronto'; see Robinson, 1965:226-29).

The correct form in this case can be determined by the pronoun forms that appear in Seneca for consonant stem verbs, the most common conjugation in Iroquoian verbs and the obvious choice for this word. The appropriate form for an 'it' pronoun could be either -ga- or -yo-. As none of the spellings of this placename include the -g-, the -yo- form would seem to be the right one.

The verb is -yahk- meaning 'to break' (Chafe and Curry in Mithun and Woodbury 1980:54 #69). With the stative aspect (which takes the -yo- pronoun form), it becomes -yagon-. Add the dualic -te- and the pronoun we have 'teyoyagon', meaning 'it is cut or split in two'.

That it could be the Humber River that is split in two is suggested by the following Huron examples using the same verb.

- 1) "te otia,i" - Montreal (Potier 1920:264)

This is the Huron equivalent of the Seneca term, also meaning 'it is split in two'. It refers to where the St. Lawrence splits in two going around Montreal Island.

- 2) "Ti8skonchia,i 8ndiara" - Niagara Falls (Potier 1920:154)

Added to the verb is the noun for waterfall (Potier 1920:453). The meaning is 'waterfall split in two', referring to the twin falls of Niagara.

It seems to me that Teyoyagon would probably refer to where the Humber goes around an island. A possibility, but less likely, is that it could be a reference to what are now the Toronto Islands.

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1980 "Red Jacket" in Marianne Mithun and Hanni Woodbury, Northern Iroquoian Texts, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, pp45-55.
- Potier, Pierre
1920 Fifteenth Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, Toronto, Clarkson W. James.
- Robinson, Percy J.
1965 Toronto during the French Regime, 2nd edition, University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
- Trigger, Bruce
1976 The Children of Aataentsic 2 volumes, McGill-Queen's Univ. Press, Montreal.

BOOK REVIEWS...

Kenyon, W.A., MOUNDS OF SACRED EARTH: BURIAL MOUNDS OF ONTARIO.
 Royal Ontario Museum Archaeology Monograph 9, University of Toronto Press,
 Toronto, 1986, \$24.95

Reviewed by David Arthurs

Mounds of Sacred Earth, W. A. Kenyon's long awaited treatise on the burial mounds of Ontario, was published shortly before the author's untimely death in September, 1986. A small format, glossy publication, it is 134 pages in length with 42 illustrations and 107 plates.

The book is organized somewhat like a catalogue, and divided into two parts, the first dealing with the southern part of the province, the second with the north, specifically the mounds on the Rainy River of northwestern Ontario.

In Part 1, Kenyon reviews the explorations of early mound investigators, notably David Boyle, his professional progenitor at the ROM, and discusses in some detail his own work at the LeVesconte Mounds. The treatment is rather superficial, but establishes the format for the rest of the publication. Locations, dimensions of the structures, brief comments on the excavations, and a listing of the artifacts found are presented for each. With the exception of Kenyon's work at LeVesconte, much of the information consists of summaries of Boyle's brief articles in the Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, and in the Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario (AARO). Despite the wealth of information undoubtedly contained in the ROM archives, there is sadly little more presented than could be gleaned from a careful reading of the AAROs; however it is useful to have this information gathered together in one place.

Part 2 of the publication is perhaps of greatest interest, as most of the work reported on here is Kenyon's own. It deals with the mounds on the Canadian side of the Rainy River and Rainy Lake, in northwestern Ontario. This area was the scene of the Royal Ontario Museum's Rainy River Project, which began over 30 years ago in the 1950s, and continued into the early 1970s. He describes the excavations of the Oak Point, Pithers Point, Mound Point, and Hungry Hall Mounds, and those at Long Sault Mound 7. Although references to each of these excavations is made in Royal Ontario Museum Archaeological Newsletters (many of which, incidentally, contain additional details not included in the present monograph), Kenyon had formally published only on the mound at the Long Sault.

Unfortunately, in an evaluation of this monograph, negative criticisms must outweigh the positive. There are inconsistencies in presentation of data, and a general absence of interpretation of the finds. As is evident in his discussion of the cultures responsible for the mounds, and in his bibliography, Kenyon made no attempt to incorporate the considerable quantity of information on mounds and mound-building cultures generated over the last two decades into his publication.

On the positive side, the publication draws together capsule histories of many mound excavations across the province. Many of the sites described, especially in the southern area, no longer exist. The report is richly illustrated with excellent photographs and line drawings of many of the artifacts, notably the miniature pottery vessels from Hungry Hall. Unfortunately, as the monograph

appears not to have been intended as a formal archaeological report, but is, in many respects, more of a "coffee-table" book, there is no consistent presentation of excavation plans and profiles, though some are included for illustrative purposes.

One of the curious inconsistencies of the publication is that in spite of its title and objectives, there is no distribution map of burial mounds across the province. In Part 1 there is a detailed map showing the distribution of mounds in the southern part of the province, however there is no comparable figure for the northern section. One map shows the location of some of the mound sites along the Canadian side of the Rainy River (including one, the "Ethel Mound", to which no reference is made in the text). On another, a segment of the Long Sault Rapids area along the Rainy River is presented, with the mounds known prior to 1973 marked. There is no map to show the location of the other mounds described in the text.

No consideration is given to the other burial tumuli in the Boundary Waters area, those on the opposite shore of the Rainy River in northern Minnesota, or those in Canadian waters, including those at Whitefish Lake to the east. The Laurel mound on the Namakan River east of Rainy Lake, of which Kenyon was apparently aware but had not investigated, has also been omitted. No discussion of burial mounds in Ontario can be complete without reference to these structures.

For most of the sites, lists of artifacts recovered are presented. Unfortunately, however, the artifact descriptions constitute little more than what archaeologists disparagingly refer to as a "laundry list" of items found. There is very little description and usually only the approximate length of an artifact is given, while other useful metrics are not included. In the case of lithics, raw material of manufacture is often omitted despite the fact that exotic stone artifacts have often been found in burial contexts.

In the absence of adequate artifact descriptions, we must rely on the author's judgement as to the interpretation of the finds. For example, one class of artifact is identified as an antler pick; while this is one possibility, no consideration is given to alternative functions (eg. that they were flaking tools).

One serious problem in this regard is Kenyon's identification of the ceramic vessels from the mounds. Regardless of their decorative attributes, Kenyon classifies all of his vessels as Blackduck, a Late Woodland ceramic complex of the midcontinental area. Fortunately, excellent illustrations and photographs have been provided, permitting the reader to assess the validity of his identification. Many of the vessels are clearly not Blackduck. Fabric impressed surface treatment and specific types of decoration such as multiple rows of linear punctate impressions suggest that these vessels should be classified as Selkirk. Other elements, such as carinated vessel shoulders and open triangular motifs on some pots (some of which possess the general attributes of Blackduck ceramics) suggest connections with the eastern Plains.

That other Late Woodland cultures beside Blackduck may have been responsible for some of the mound interments has some interesting implications. The presence of Selkirk artifacts in the mounds suggests a possible solution for Ossenberg's (1974) quandary over her "Northern" and "Southern" Blackduck skeletal populations. Her assignment of the skeletal remains was made on the basis of the archaeologists' assertion that the mounds from which they derived were

archaeologically "Blackduck". With the recognition that there is a strong representation of Selkirk (and possibly other cultures), as well as Blackduck artifacts associated with certain mounds and burials, Ossenberg's findings may be reinterpreted. It is quite possible that her southern population is Blackduck, while the northern group is Selkirk. This has some rather profound implications both for the question of Blackduck origins, and for the nature of the relationships between the Blackduck and Selkirk cultures.

Kenyon offers no interpretation for the differences observed in mode of burial; in fact little mention is made of the burials themselves, other than to describe the spectacular masked skulls from Hungry Hall, and the cranium with indications of scalping. There is virtually no consideration of the spectacular shaft graves of the Hungry Hall mounds, with their ossuary-like interments, nor of the possible significance of the associations of the artifacts, and groups of artifacts, with the burials.

Another serious difficulty is that it is usually not possible to determine the association of specific burials with the few artifacts found, or with specific burial episodes. This limits the utility of the publication to students attempting to reconstruct aspects of burial ceremonialism, and to reclassify the burials as to the cultures they represent.

The most puzzling thing about this book is that Kenyon views the mounds in a virtual vacuum. Only passing reference is made to the cultures who build the mounds, and the substantial literature available on mound excavations, which, in both southern Ontario and the Rainy River valley, had been going on since the mid- to late- 19th century. Perhaps the most curious comment in the entire monograph is Kenyon's observation that mounds tend to occur on the north side of lakes and rivers. Across the International boundary, on the south shore of the Rainy River are no fewer than seven mounds, on two sites, yet they are given no mention by Kenyon.

His information on the number of mounds on the Canadian bank of the Rainy is also in error. He gives 17, (at least 11 along the Long Sault), whereas more recent surveys put the minimum number as 21 mounds, on 14 sites.

In his conclusions, Kenyon compares the mounds of northern and southern Ontario. As Kenyon rightly observes, there are more differences than similarities between the two groups. Taken out of temporal and cultural context, and without reference to the many similar structures of comparable dates in areas closer to each area (those of northern Minnesota, Manitoba, Wisconsin, and Michigan and the Ohio valley, for instance), this discussion offers little of value to the student. His central thesis, which speculates on the function of mounds in a global perspective, is of interest, and may have validity; however there is little direct evidence presented in the body of the report to support it. Despite the lengthy lists of artifacts recovered from the excavations, and the details of the construction of the mounds contained in the site descriptions, little or no attempt is made to place the information that is presented in the text into any meaningful context.

For the lay reader with a casual interest in these compelling earthworks, this monograph will doubtless be a satisfying addition to the library. Though the lists of artifacts detract from the flow of the presentation, and might have been more appropriate in an appendix, the superb artifact illustrations and

photos make it an attractive publication, and Kenyon's legendary narrative style, make for an interesting read. But those for whom the data from the author's long list of burial mound excavations is of critical importance in solving some of the most hotly contested arguments of Ontario prehistory, (especially in the northern part of the province), will experience frustration in trying to extract that information from these pages.

W. A. Kenyon will long be remembered as the last of the pioneers in Ontario archaeology. He was also perhaps the last archaeologist of this century permitted by circumstance to operate unencumbered by the legal, ethical, and moral responsibilities which now restrict the excavation of burial mounds. Afforded this privilege, he had a special responsibility, to his colleagues and to those who would succeed him, to publish adequately on the mound sites he excavated, each of which was of considerable importance, and in some way unique.

This monograph, anxiously awaited for over a decade, especially by students of northern archaeology, falls far short of that responsibility. Kenyon anticipates this criticism in his introduction, where with characteristically dramatic turn of phrase he offers no apology for ignoring "traditional" lines of inquiry and presentation, giving as his defence that "'time's winged chariot' moves ever more swiftly and there are many things still to be done".

Sadly, time did fly, and much that was started was left undone. Now he is gone, and we can't even imagine the things we will never know. It should serve as a lesson to us all.

Reference:

Ossenberg, N. "Origins and Relationships of Woodland Peoples: the Evidence of Cranial Morphology". In *Aspects of Upper Great Lakes Anthropology*, (E. Johnson, ed), pp. 15-39. Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeology Series No. 11, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

* * * * *

The Wiacek site: A late Middleport component, Simcoe County, Ontario. P. A. Lennox, C. F. Dodd and C. R. Murphy. The Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Environmental Unit, Planning and Design Section, Southwest Region, London. 1986, +236 pp., 62 tables, 37 figures, 2 appendices, \$10.00

Reviewed by Gary Warrick

This report presents the results of the first excavation of a Middle Iroquoian village in Simcoe County. The Wiacek site was discovered by Paul Lennox (staff archaeologist with MTC, Southwest Region) on a routine inspection of a proposed highway corridor interchange. As construction was imminent, salvage excavations were carried out in August of 1983. Assisted by student volunteers, and a water truck, the MTC crew uncovered and mapped two complete longhouses and portions of three others. Ploughing had effectively destroyed the shallow middens of the site, so most of the artifact sample was recovered from house features.

The team of Lennox, Dodd and Murphy have produced a well-integrated contribution to Iroquoian archaeology. Organization of the report follows the usual format for Iroquoian sites: settlement pattern, analyses of artifacts, zooar-

archaeological, and charred plant remains; a synthesis.

In the first chapter, Lennox introduces the site, providing details of site discovering, investigation, and methodology. Anyone who has anxiously watched the mechanical removal of ploughzone from an Iroquoian village site will be relieved by Lennox's observations that little data is actually lost if strip-ping follows controlled surface collection and is carefully done with the proper machinery.

Settlement patterns are dealt with in the second chapter. They are described at the village and household levels. The site's ecological setting is discussed in later chapters. Except for some comparative summary, the bulk of the chapter describes and interprets the remains of House 1 and House 2 which were excavated entirely. In addition to the description of house attributes, enhanced by numerous tables, figures, and a foldout plan of House 1 and 2 (with readable feature numbers), a couple of important findings bear mentioning. The first deals with artifact distributions in Iroquoian village sites. Although it has been generally assumed that cultural material is clustered in Iroquoian villages, spatial analyses of Wiacek show that clustering to an unbelievable degree. Floral remains, for instance, were found in only a handful of features, and one pit in House 2 yielded an incredible 44% of the site total. Obviously, sophisticated random sampling strategies are inappropriate for recovering representative samples of certain data classes in Iroquoian sites. The other finding concerns density of cultural material. Correcting for population differences between houses, the tabulated flora, fauna, artifact, post mold, and feature densities imply that House 2 was occupied two to four times longer than House 1. It seems that density measures hold the most promise as indices of Iroquoian site occupation span.

Chapter 3 contains the artifact analyses and one of the best discussions (pp. 62-75) of Iroquoian ceramic typology and chronology ever written. The latter has been published elsewhere and has quickly become a standard reference for Iroquoinists. It questions our ability to extract dates from pot rim decorations.

Ceramics are analyzed as pots, pipes, and juvenile. Descriptions are concise and aided by tables and figures. Figure 13, a foldout, presents scaled drawings of each analyzable vessel rim. These are so precise that additional investigations of the Wiacek rim sherds could actually be carried out without having to consult the actual specimens.

Chapters 4 and 5 contain the faunal and floral analyses. Through the use of extensive lists of preferred habitats for identified species in the site and some analogical reasoning, the authors offer one of the most convincing environmental reconstructions for a site that I have ever read. For the first time in Iroquoian archaeology in Ontario, biases of preservation, collection, and identification of ecological data are made explicit.

Faunal and floral data show indisputably that the Wiacek village was situated in a climax maple-beech forest. This has tremendous significance for the culture history of the region. Simcoe County contains no evidence of an Early Iroquoian occupation and, at least in one part of the county, it appears that Middle Iroquoians hacked their settlement out of primary forest. This suggests a Middle Iroquoian colonization of Simcoe County.

Chronological placement of the Wiacek site is problematic. While radiocarbon dates are available, they appear to suffer from "old carbon" problems. As Lennox suggests in Chapter 6, the anomalous carbon dates were run on firewood that the Wiacek villagers gathered from the 300 year-old forest surrounding them. Despite the biases of Iroquoian ceramic seriation, Wiacek is assigned an early fifteenth century date.

This report is state-of-the-art and should serve as a model for the excavation and interpretation of Iroquoian settlements. It is a major contribution to "the excavation, recovery and interpretation" (p.169) of archaeological data from Iroquoian sites. Given the salvage context of the excavations, the Wiacek site report demonstrates that, contrary to Binfordian academics and cowboy contract archaeologists, salvage archaeology coupled with lots of hard work and head work can make significant accomplishments at the leading edge of contemporary archaeology.

* * * * *

Studies in Southwestern Ontario Archaeology, Occasional Paper No. 1 of the London Chapter of the OAS, Inc. (\$9.50 + \$2.00 Postage), William A. Fox, Editor, with an Introduction by Bruce G. Trigger.

Reviewed by Peter Reid

The mid-1970's saw the arrival in southwestern Ontario of the 'baby-boomer' generation of young archaeologists. As undergraduates in the '60's and grad students in the early '70's, they had been educated in the turbulent early days of the 'New Archaeology', and field-trained at the beginning of the era of 'Public' or 'Mitigation' archaeology. By 1977 they were applying their maturing energies in a region which, while not totally neglected previously (as witness the pioneering efforts of Boyle, Wintemberg, Jury, and Lee), had been languishing in shadow while the limelight played over Central Ontario (a narrow spatial-cultural-cognitive corridor extending from Sydney Smith Hall to Penetang Bay, by way of Orillia and Warminster).

Among the first fruits of their labours were the establishment in 1977 of the London Chapter of the OAS, and the appearance of KEWA as its monthly newsletter. A focus and a critical support for both these endeavours was provided by the Southwestern Regional Office of the (then) Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and by the regional archaeologist, Bill Fox. KEWA came into being to answer an acute need. A dramatic increase was taking place in archaeological research done in this part of the province by academics, government archaeologists, and a growing body of enthusiastic amateur archaeologists. A medium was needed rapidly to communicate the results of their work to the larger archaeological community in the Great Lakes' Basin, and beyond. Ontario Archaeology, Canadian Journal of Archaeology, and similar publications in Michigan, Ohio, and New York could absorb only a small part of this expanding output, insofar as their mandates, while including southwestern Ontario, also covered larger regions outside it. In the words of the editor of the volume under review: "The objective ... has been to provide ... as wide a range of current Southwestern Ontario archaeological data as possible, while at the same time offering researchers a rapid method of disseminating information on their latest discoveries and theories." For the sake of this rapid turnaround (as little as two months between the conclusion of fieldwork and the publication of a preliminary statement thereon) KEWA dispensed with the procedures of

refereeing and peer-review which are standard for learned journals. Thus, strictly speaking, this publication is not a 'learned journal', but 'merely' a 'newsletter'. The quality and importance of this 'newsletter' may be judged by Bruce Trigger's statement in the introduction to the volume under review: "KEWA is ... an important vehicle for the rapid and inexpensive dissemination of scientific reports on archaeological research in southwestern Ontario ... KEWA was a publication I could not do without."

In the decade following its inception, and under the capable editorship of Bill Fox, KEWA published nearly a hundred major articles and research reports, as well as regular features such as Nineteenth Century Notes, Southwestern Ontario Point Types, and Southwestern Ontario Radio-Carbon Dates. To celebrate their tenth Anniversary London Chapter has issued a 'best-of-KEWA' volume. David Brose (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) and Bruce Trigger (McGill University) have selected nineteen articles out of thirty-five culled by Bill Fox from the newsletter's offerings over the past decade. The result is the volume under review: Studies in Southwestern Ontario Archaeology. The pieces have not appeared outside KEWA before, and there are also a preface by Fox, a short introductory essay by Trigger, a bibliography, and an index of all KEWA major articles published between 1978 and mid-1986.

This is not a culture-history of southwestern Ontario. Rather, the aim, in Fox's words is "to include as wide a range of authors and research topics as possible." Thus, there are two site reports (the Dymock and the Ferris sites), four local-regional studies (the Southeastern Huron Basin, the Caradoc Sand Plain, Long Point, and the Nith River - Horner Creek drainages), seven special studies of material culture (Younge Tradition clay figurines, chipped stone tools from Petunia, foliate bifaces, early 17th-century trade beads, a re-examination of glass beads from the Grimsby site, 19th-century buttons, and the flammability of Neutral longhouses, this last being perhaps the earliest archaeo-insurance assessment on record), two ethnohistoric (ethnoarchaeohistoric) studies (19th-century Six Nations Iroquois, and 19th-century immigrants from the British Isles), a physical anthropological analysis of a 19th-century Euro-Canadian burial complex, a short but important 'public archaeology' piece on the role of amateur archaeologists, and, finally, two ever-so-slightly tongue-in-cheek pieces on the use of desk-top computers to ease the pain of tedious arithmetical analyses: one by Ian Kenyon demonstrating how to fix up recalcitrant post-mold patterns (wherein are writ the immortal lines: "Over the past 4 years I have personally assisted in mapping something like 20,000 post molds, fortunately I have had some good times as well ..."), and the other, on trade analysis, by ... well, gosh, modesty prevents me ...

The articles cover the length and breadth of the region from Inverhuron on Lake Huron to Grimsby on Lake Ontario, from Long Point in Lake Erie to the McEwen site just south of Georgian Bay. In temporal-cultural categories, the Late Woodland (subject of ten articles) is over-represented, but this reflects the nature of the archaeological record in southwestern Ontario, where you can't go a mile in any direction without tripping over a Glen Meyer mega-village or a Younge Tradition fish-midden. Nineteenth century studies account for four articles, early historic matters are touched upon in two, the Early and Middle Woodland periods in three articles, the Archaic in two, and the elusive Paleo-Indian presence in one.

A fair cross section of the archaeological community in the region is represented in this volume: two academics, Reid and Spence, three government or con-

TOANCHE: NOT WHERE CHAMPLAIN LANDED?

by John Steckley

When Samuel de Champlain came to Huronia in 1615, the first village he encountered after landing on the Penetang Peninsula was "otouacha" (Champlain 1929:46). On a tour of Huron villages a few days later, he went to "Touaguainchain" (Champlain 1929:48). It has long been assumed (Jones 1908:61, Heidenreich 1971:34, Trigger 1976:300) that Otouacha was an orthographically different representation of the village Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard wrote variously as "Toenchen", "Toinchain" and "Toenchain" (Sagard 1939:91, 141 and 247 respectively), and was referred to as "Toanche" in the Jesuit Relations (JR8:89 and 91). In contrast to that Touaguainchain has been largely ignored.

The association of Otouacha with Toanche has largely been because of the efforts of Father A. E. Jones (1908:59-61). This is unfortunate, as this work consisted of his combining morphemes (meaningful¹ pieces of words) that cannot be linked¹, and of applying rules out of context².

In this paper I will be claiming that on linguistic grounds Touaguainchain is a much more likely candidate for Toanche than is Otouacha. The method used will be to establish that Champlain wrote his village names in a dialect of Huron that would have required that the form for Toanche be more like Touaguainchain than Otouacha.

The Dialect Feature

Several dialects existed in Huron (see JR10:11), not surprising considering that they were a mixed group of long term residents (the Bear and the Cord) and newcomers (the Rock and the Deer). One of the dialect features involved was the presence or absence of a /y/ phoneme. This phoneme was absent from the Huron of Father Jean de Brebeuf's catechism, written from his experience of living with the Bear tribe (Atinniawenten) of the Huron between 1626-1628 (Brebeuf 1830). The Bear must have dropped this phoneme, rather than the other Huron developing it, as it has a cognate (related phoneme) in the languages of the Iroquois³.

The following entries will illustrate this difference between the Bear dialect and what will be termed here the non-Bear dialect:

<u>Bear Dialect</u>	<u>Non-Bear Dialect</u>
ondatoatacoua ⁴	ondato,atak8a ⁵
onaouandio	on,8endio
andaeratic	enda,eratik

In the writings of Gabriel Sagard we have a mixture of both Bear and non-Bear dialects. The following are examples of Bear dialect forms, again taken in contrast with their non-Bear counterparts:

<u>Bear Dialect</u>	<u>Non-Bear Dialect</u>
Vas-tu point faire l'amour? ⁶	
Techthrouandet?	te chiatro,ande ⁷
Le visage.	
Aonchia.	,a,onchia
Le nez. ⁸	
Aongya.	

When Sagard wrote words in the non-Bear dialect, he used the following conventions:

a) with the letter -g- before -a- or -o-:

<u>Sagard</u>	<u>Later Non-Bear Form</u>
Le Decours. ⁹	
Outagaton.	onta,ataton ¹⁰
Cabane.	,annonchia
Ganonchia.	
Cimetiere.	a,osa,i
Agosaye.	
Prend courage.	
Signagon. Etsagon. Etsahon. ¹¹	etsa,on

b) with the letters -gu- before -e-:

Tu l'as ouy, int. ¹²	
Sarhoguein.	saron,en ¹³
Laue-toy tout le corps, aff.	
Sattahoin ouenguët.	saata8e,ej

c) with the letters -ye- for -i-:

Tu es blesse, int. ¹⁴	sastera,i ¹⁵
Sasteraye.	
/beaver/	
tsoutaye	ts8ta,i

These forms were to be replaced in 1647, with -,- coming more and more into use.

Champlain's Village Names

Champlain's village names, although they referred to both Bear and non-Bear (i.e., Rock) villages, are non-Bear in their construction. This can be seen in the fact that of the six Huron village names recorded in Champlain's writings, four have the -,- feature¹⁶ (underlined below along with the following vowel):

- a) Cahiague (Champlain 1929:49);
- b) Carhagouha (Champlain 1929:48);
- c) Carmaron (op. cit., p47);
- d) Otouacha (ibid);
- e) Tequenonquiaye ('te etionnontia,i' - 'at the base of a hill',¹⁷ (op. cit., p48); and
- f) Touaguainchain (ibid).

The two names not containing the feature are probably non-Bear as well. The names are such that they would be the same in both dialects.

Champlain's use of the non-Bear dialect probably reflects his long term contact with the Rock, as trading and raiding partners. The name of the Rock headman that Champlain had dealt with initially "Ochasteguin" (Champlain 1925: 68) or "Hochataiguains" (from 1613 map, Heidenreich 1971: map 2) contains this feature (as -gu-). While the noun in this noun plus verb combination is not clear, the verb is certainly "ate,en", meaning 'to burn' (Potier 1920:183).

Before we move on to the placenames in the writings of Sagard and the Jesuits, it is necessary to demonstrate that -ai- and -e- represent the same sound in the early writings in Huron. The following is some of the evidence available:

- a) that the two forms of the Rock headman's name are Ochasteguain and Hochataiguains;
- b) that the Jesuits used the following forms for the verbs 'onnhe' (Potier 1920:415 #40) and 'eri' (op. cit., p382 #46) in 1640 (presented in contrast with forms used later):

iondhai ¹⁹	i,onnhe	I live
erhai	i,erhe	I think, wish
- c) the fact that the -gu- typically used with -e- after -, - was also used with -ai-;
- d) the fact that Sagard used both forms for Toanche: Toenchen and Toenchain.

Placenames Recorded by Sagard and the Jesuits

While the dialect of record in Champlain's writings is reasonably clear, the same is not true for Sagard's works. One place name appears to have the -, - feature -"Tequeunuonkiaye"- (Sagard 1939:70), while another does not, "Onthrandeen" (op. cit., p231), meaning 'to join' (see Steckley 1984). This would seem to reflect the mixed nature of Sagard's Huron material generally.

Placenames in the Jesuit Relations are uniformly of the Bear dialect until 1647, when there is a reference to a "man of Kontrande,en" (JR30:165), meaning 'they join, or are joined together' (Steckley 1984:34). There are a number of village names in the Jesuit Relations that show the Bear dialect form:

<u>Village Name</u>	<u>Root with -, - Feature</u>
a) oenrio ²⁰	"a,enra", meaning 'stand of cedar or balsum fir' (Potier 1920:447)
b) scanonaenrat	"a,enrat", meaning 'to be white' (Potier 1920:247 #93)
c) iahenhouton	"a,enha", meaning 'pole' (Potier 1920:447)
d) tahententaron/ taenhatentaron	"a,enha", meaning 'pole' (Potier 1920:447)

The -oen- Combination

The reason for establishing the above is the following. The -oen- combination (i.e., -o- followed by a nasal vowel -en-) was exceedingly rare in non-Bear Huron. In Bear Huron, however, it seems to have occurred fairly often; oenrio, Toenchen, and forms of the verb "ato,en" ('to be straight, true', Potier 1920:366 #100), such as "hotoain" or "hotouain" ('he knows it to be true', Steckley 1978:112).

It is the hypothesis put forward here that when the name Toanche was written in a non-Bear dialect, as it had to be in Champlain, it would require the dialect feature -, -. As Otouacha does not show that feature and Touaguainchain does, I would argue that the latter is much more likely to have been Toanche.

One point remains to be explained. If the -gu- is converted to -, - and the -ai- to -e-, then we have 'toa,enchen'. Why was that -a- there? It could be a

feature of the difference between the Bear and the non-Bear dialects, with speakers of the former dialect changing from a difficult to pronounce three consecutive vowel -oæn- to a more manageable two vowel -oen-. This dialect did something by dropping the -w- in the forms for the first person plural pronoun (see "onaouandio" above, meaning 'our master'). This changes forms like -sonwa- he/us (-son,wa- in non-Bear) to -sona-. More research is required.

FOOTNOTES

1. In trying to translate the word Otouacha, Jones combined three verbs, two of them the same verb -o-, in one word. This cannot be done.
2. In discussing the possibility that Otouacha and Toanche were the same word, he justified dropping the initial -o- in the former word by misapplying the ruled termed by Potier "De 8 euphonico" (Potier 1920:452).
3. For example, in the Mohawk word for 'forest', "karha" (Michelson 1973:96), the -k- is cognate with the -y- in the non-Bear dialect word for forest 'yarha' (Potier 1920:452).
4. The words in this column are from Steckley 1978:100, 109 and 112 respectively.
5. The words in this column are based on roots given in Potier 1920:404 #6, 396 #27 and 274 #48 respectively.
6. Sagard 1866, dictionary pp82, 85 and 86 respectively.
7. The words in this column are based on roots given in Potier 1920:203, 447 and 447 respectively.
8. Another dialect difference is given here, with a -g^v- form being the Bear form and -d^v- being the non-Bear form (see Steckley 1984a:19 and 22).
9. The words in this column are from Sagard 1866, dictionary pp21, 31, 37 and 42.
10. The words in this column are from Potier 1920:195, 451, 213 and 369.
11. With Bear dialect forms I suspect there is sometimes an -h- between vowels that are separated by -, - in the non-Bear form.
12. The words in this column are from Sagard 1866, dictionary pp97 and 74.
13. The words in this column are from Potier 1920:173 and 319.
14. The words in this column are from Sagard 1866, dictionary p28, and Sagard 1939:232.
15. The words in this column are from Potier 1920:179 and 180.
16. In Champlain's map of 1612 we see two forms that seem to be recorded in the non-Bear dialect: "hontaguénay" and "ganonthahongne" (Heidenreich 1971:map). Additionally, in his map of 1616, there is the non-Bear "Assistaguronons" (Heidenreich 1971: map 3).
17. Potier 1920:264 and 451.
18. This verb is a common element in Wyandot names. Examples are "Taronnioeteka" 'Burning Sky' (Potier 1920:150) and "ondachiate,en", 'Burnt Tongue' (op. cit., p148).
19. JR21:250-265.
20. Oenrio appears in JR8:105-7, 141, 10:201, 13:177, 207 and 227; Scanonaenrat in JR8:125 and 17:87; Iahenhouton in JR14:15-17, and Tahententaron in JR17:99.

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O.A.S. TORONTO CHAPTER MEETINGS

Reported by Annie Gould

1. "Recent Research in The Archaeology Of The Balkan Neolithic" by Dr. Timothy Kaiser, on October 15, 1986.

Dr. Timothy Kaiser received his B.A. in 1976 from Swarthmore College, his M.A. in 1978 from Harvard University and his Ph.D in 1984 from the University of California, Berkeley. He is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Toronto. He is also the Program Chairman for the 1987 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Dr. Kaiser has participated in several multi-national, multi-disciplinary excavations in Yugoslavia and Romania.

Dr. Kaiser began his talk with a discussion of the neolithic Vinca Culture which existed in the middle Danube River region of Europe in Yugoslavia, Western Romania and Bulgaria between 4000-300 B.C. Information recovered from the excavations of the sites of Gomolava, Selevac and Opovo was used to describe the culture. These sites were tells located near the Danube River or its tributaries. Each tell had a village of massive walled wattle and daub houses. The houses had support posts, benches, wooden subfloors under packed clay floors and ovens. The ceramics were elaborate in their forms and decorations. The lithic artifacts recovered showed that obsidian and polished stone objects were traded into the study area. The inhabitants of these sites also made bone artifacts. Dr. Kaiser, however, noted that there is little information on the part plants had in the lives of the peoples of these sites. This is because the excavations rarely used modern floral recovery techniques.

The remainder of Dr. Kaiser's talk focused on his research which used the information recovered from the above Vinca Culture sites. Dr. Kaiser noted that metallurgy in Europe is as old as that in the Near East which suggests an independent European origin. His research hypothesis was that the techniques used to separate copper from the ores containing it could have been developed by Vinca Culture potters. Dr. Kaiser looked at all of the ceramic artifacts recovered from the aforementioned sites. His examination determined what were the representative ceramics on the sites. He then tested the sherds within the major classes found on the sites to see at which temperatures they were fired. He found that potters were firing pottery at temperatures high enough to be used for metallurgy on all three sites. Dr. Kaiser said that these ceramics were produced 200 or 300 years before the earliest finds of smelted European copper. He thinks that the earliest metallurgists were using one-time-only kilns. These were holes in the ground which were covered by ceramic grills when in use. Dr. Kaiser hypothesized that the Vinca Culture potters experimented with different kinds of tempering materials and used copper bearing malicite which is found near the Danube River settlements. The high firing temperatures then released the copper. Dr. Kaiser, however, is not sure what would have inspired the Vinca Culture peoples to use the copper. He believes that the development of metallurgy in Europe involved the lithic exchanges networks already documented by the aforementioned site excavations.

2. "100 Years Of Archaeology in the Beaver Valley" by Charles Garrad, on November 19, 1986.

Charles Garrad has dug and surveyed in Ontario since 1961 and has been an O.A.S.

member since 1966. He is a past O.A.S. president and the current administrator and librarian. Charles has also taught archaeology at Centennial and Georgian Colleges. For further biographical information see KNOWLTON (1984: 7-9).

Charles introduced his talk with a discussion of a time/culture chart which had been given to the audience. His introduction also included a geographic description of Beaver Valley in regards to its location (south of Nottawasaga Bay), modern settlements, drainage (Beaver River, Indian Brook), topography (which has been modified by glaciation), and past and present resources. Charles then looked at the archaeological research that has been done in the Beaver Valley, in regards to who conducted the research, what kind of research was done and the information that has been obtained from it. Charles' discussion also included several anecdotes about those researchers and about the changes that have occurred in the research strategies and methods that have been used in the Valley. Charles said that the Beaver Valley's 100 years of archaeology began in 1886 when the first formal notes on the subject were put down by Andrew F. Hunter. After Hunter (who was active in the Valley until 1905) came Arthur E. Jones (active in 1902 and 1903), Fred Birch (active around 1900-23), David Boyle (active in 1906), and W. J. Wintemberg (active in 1923). The Archaeological Survey of Canada Records between 1883 and 1923 also contained reports of Beaver Valley archaeology. According to Charles, no archaeological work was done in the Valley from 1923 to 1966. Thereafter, the Valley was the site of several surveys and site excavations by individual archaeologists and by institutions such as the University of Toronto, The Royal Ontario Museum and the Government of Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Individual archaeologists involved in Beaver Valley archaeology from 1966 to date included Charles Garrad (who began in 1966 by contributing information to history books on the Beaver Valley and Collingwood Township), E. F. White (who found a whole Late Woodland pot which is now in the R.O.M.), R. Field, D. Rhynne and W. Finlayson (1968 survey), V. Konrad (1975 survey), W. A. Fox (Regional Archaeologist for the Ontario Government and active in the Valley from 1980 on), D. Keenleyside (1981 survey), P. Timmins (1984 survey) plus C. and M. W. Kirby (surveys since 1982). Charles summed up the information that has been recovered from the 100 years of archaeological research in Beaver Valley. He said that the Valley has been occupied continuously from 12,000 years ago. He showed maps which plotted the distributions of both isolated diagnostic artifact finds and of settlement sites. Charles also noted how their locations were related to the changes over time in the Valley's topography and resources, etc. Attempts by some of the aforementioned researchers to locate a mineral pool/spring (Etia8eiondia) and a sacred place (the Ekarenniondi rock) which were reported on 17th century maps were also discussed. Charles concluded with a discussion of what the Beaver Valley has provided the archaeological community and society in general. Charles said that no archaeological research question about the Valley has been permanently answered and that there is lots more work to do.

REFERENCE CITED

KNOWLTON, NORMA

1984 Profile's Profiles: Charles Garrad. PROFILE Newsletter of the Toronto Chapter of the O.A.S. Jan./Feb. Vol. 3(1):7-9.

3. "Members' Night Talks" by Three Chapter Members, on January 21, 1987.

Dr. Mima Kapches was the first speaker of the evening. She is the Assistant Curator in the New World Archaeology Department of the Royal Ontario Museum. She is also past President of the O.A.S. Dr. Kapches' talk was entitled "The Prehistory of Toronto From The Air". On September 19, 1986, Dr. Kapches took a helicopter tour of Metropolitan Toronto in order to photograph known sites. A helicopter was used instead of a plane because it can get closer to the sites and can turn around quicker. The route taken by Dr. Kapches was west from the Cherry Beach heliport along the shoreline to the Humber River, north along the river to Kleinburg, southeast along the west branch of the Don River to Avenue Road, south to Eglinton Avenue, east to Yonge Street, south to Bloor Street, east to Broadview Avenue and south along the Don River to the heliport. Sites photographed by Dr. Kapches included the Dome Stadium, Fort York (now partly threatened by road construction), Trinity Bellwoods Park (a historic Mississauga Indian campsite), the Canadian National Exhibition (with Fort Rouille), Harcroft (a destroyed site northwest of Grenadier Pond), Teiaiagon (a historic Seneca Village destroyed by the Baby Point subdivision), Parsons (at York University), Woodbridge/Mackenzie (a subdivision road nearby has been named after J. N. Emerson who excavated there), Boyd and Seed (near Kleinburg), Risebrough (near Finch Avenue and Bathurst Street), Jackes-Eglinton (a destroyed proto-Huron village, 1450 A.D.), Rosedale Valley Road (the site of a 1833 mammoth bone find), Castle Frank (Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's house) and Withrow (which had several, now destroyed, campsites dating between 3000 B.C. and the 18th century A.D.). The helicopter flight let Dr. Kapches have an unobstructed view of some of the features that attracted past peoples to the aforementioned sites. The flight was also planned so that an area that has not been archaeologically surveyed, High Park, was photographed. The Pressed Metal Building at the Lamport Stadium was also pointed out. Dr. Kapches noted that it has to be relocated yet again or it will be destroyed. Finally, Dr. Kapches said that her aerial photographs were only part of her research on Toronto's buried past. She will continue to look for old reports of cultural finds and she is reconstructing the geography (i.e. drainage systems) known to the peoples of Toronto's past.

Charles Garrad was the evening's second speaker. He is the O.A.S.'s Administrator and Librarian. His talk was entitled "The Pied Piper and Others Revisited". Charles spoke about his 1986 visit to Germany and Denmark. In Germany, he went to Hameln which is believed to be the site of Robert Browning's 1842 poem on the Pied Piper. Charles said that there is no evidence that the Piper even existed but that has not stopped the Hameln people from capitalizing on it. To do this, they have restored old buildings and banned motor traffic from the town. They have also created festivals to celebrate the Piper. The end result has been that Hameln's inhabitants view their heritage as a living one. The second part of Charles' trip was to Denmark. He visited Copenhagen where he found a church which had black flint chunks the size of footballs in its walls. Charles also went to the National Museum there but found that only part of it is open at any one time. Aarhus was the next place visited. In that city he found commercial institutions with reconstructed Viking settlements in their basements and a historical building section where over 60 threatened structures had been relocated, restored and reoccupied. Elsewhere in Denmark, Charles saw the Roskilde Viking boats on display near where they had been sunk, the excavated stabilized houses in between a church and its parking lot, plus Viking burial mounds on Jutland farmland. A disappointment was the reconstructed

from the vas office...

FROM
THE
O.A.S. OFFICE

ELECTION OF NEW DIRECTOR

To replace John Steckley, who has resigned as an O.A.S. Director due to sudden new teaching obligations, one only candidate was nominated by the closing date of March 12, 1987. Elected by acclamation is Bob Bugar.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY EDITOR

The Society is still accepting applications for the voluntary position of Editor of our refereed journal ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY. Applications from suitably qualified members, living within the province, should be addressed to the President.

To assist the Editor the Society is also inviting applications for the voluntary position of Production Manager for ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY. This position is intended to relieve the Editor of concerns about typesetting, printing, distribution, etc. and would be of interest to anyone presently connected with publishing activities.

TWO NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Congratulations to Drs. Mima Kapches and Ron Williamson, both long-term O.A.S. members, who have confirmed their interest in the Society by becoming Life Members. May you both live many years to enjoy your new status!

MODERN QUARRIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

References and citation details applicable to the above Symposium presentation reported in ARCH NOTES (AN87-1:26-29) may be obtained from L. R. Bud Parker, 622 West 70th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6P 2X1.

DONATIONS IN THE MEMORY OF DR. WALTER A. KENYON AND DR. RICHARD B. JOHNSTON

The books "Mounds of Sacred Earth" and "The History of James Bay 1610-1686", both by Dr. Walter A. Kenyon and newly released by the Royal Ontario Museum as Monographs 9 and 10, have been donated to the O.A.S. library in commemorative memory of Dr. Richard B. Johnston and Dr. Walter A. Kenyon. The donor is a long-term member of the Society but wishes to remain anonymous.

Other members wishing to follow this example may donate books to the library or a cheque to the Awards Fund.

FIRST GENERATIONS Ontario Heritage Map and Handbook

We have received enquiries concerning the publication of Chronomics, Hamilton, titled FIRST GENERATIONS. The Society has not seen these products and in con-

from the oas office ...

sequence offers no endorsement or opinion of them.

APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED FOR O.A.S. MEMBER

Dr. Stephen L. Cumbaa, President of the Ottawa Chapter, has been appointed Acting Assistant Director for Collections and Research at the National Museum of Natural Sciences. His new daytime telephone number is (613) 996-9281. Congrats, Steve!

LONGHOUSE RESEARCH

The Halton Peel Region Conservation Authority is looking for someone to do research on longhouses for their eventual construction at Crawford Lake. Person needs to be eligible for UIC. The Authority have a federal make work grant and already have one person for the position but are uncertain if he can relocate to Milton for the project. If anyone is interested and eligible, call Neil Switzer 1-336-1158.

ARCH NOTES 1987 Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline (Wednesday)</u>	<u>Mailing (Monday)</u>
May/Jun 87-3	May 13	June 1
Jul/Aug 87-4	July 15	August 3
Sep/Oct 87-5	September 16	October 5
Nov/Dec 87-6	November 11	November 30

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/enquiries to: O.A.S. Executive, P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

CORRECTION ARCH NOTES 87-1:33

Wording of the motion should have read:

MOTION: "That any member of The Ontario Archaeological Society be allowed to hold only one elected office at any time."

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DONATIONS TO O.A.S. LIBRARY

Donated by Nancy Barker

- BARNOUW, Victor 1971: An Introduction to Anthropology
 Vol. 1: Physical Anthropology and Archaeology
 Vol. 2: Ethnology
- BRAIDWOOD, Robert J. 1975: Prehistoric Men
- BRAY, Warwick & David TRUMP 1973: The Penguin Dictionary of Archaeology
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Donated by Janis M. Nitche

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- TRAQUAIR, Ramsay 1973: The Old Silver of Quebec
- WEISS, Mark L. & Alan E. Mann 1975: Human Biology and Behaviour
- WINICK, Charles 1972: Dictionary of Anthropology

* * * * *

Anthropologist leads rock painting expedition

In July, a small group of travellers led by anthropologist Mary Leakey will venture into central Tanzania in search of rock paintings that chronicle events in the lives of tribes that inhabited the region 29,000 years ago.

The paintings are graphic portrayals of life as it was for prehistoric artists, with lion hunts, elephants, people bathing and even tribesmen arguing over a young girl. Here in 1951, Leakey and her late husband Louis painstakingly traced and reproduced more than 1,000 of these paintings, many of which have been lost to the elements.

The Friends of the Philadelphia Museum tour begins on July 11 with a flight to Nairobi, Kenya and a meeting with Mary Leakey. The itinerary includes a camping site of Pleistocene man in Kenya, the Ngorongoro Crater and Olduvai Gorge where human fossils millions of years old were discovered.

Three days will be spent in Kolo, Kisese and Bubu River sites viewing the rock paintings with Mary Leakey. The group will then have two days at Serengeti National Park and a visit to Lake Manyara National Park with its unique tree-climbing lions.

Cost is \$3,697 U.S. plus air fare. For more information, contact Classic Tours International, 1 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., 60601, telephone (312) 644-7878.

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Archaeologists study archaeologists

The archaeological community in Canada and the United States numbers at least 35,000. That's the size of the mailing list which the Society for American Archaeology compiled for a study of its constituency. A pilot survey indicates considerable diversity of employment and activities, reaching far beyond the traditional areas of teaching and research. For example, the test-survey found that only one-third of the archaeologists with Ph.D.'s work at a university.

From *The Midden*, publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia, February, 1987.



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