



# ARCH NOTES

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1988 88-6

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INC.

**ARCH NOTES**

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## PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

### PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

by Christine Caroppo

Hello again! A lot has been happening over the last couple of months. The biggest news is, of course, about our very well-received Symposium. About 160 persons turned up to hear the slate of speakers, visit the display areas and renew acquaintances. This year we included a questionnaire about the Symposium in each registration kit. We are now in the process of assembling the data gleaned from these. So far, I can say that without exception those who responded were extremely pleased with this year's theme subject. The speakers were judged to be of the highest quality and their presentations were informative, interesting and understandable. To those of you who did not attend because of the subject matter, I can only hope that your choice was not motivated by parochial academic snobbery. The speakers were asked to relate their subject areas to Ontario models, where appropriate, or to address their remarks to the contemporary cultural dynamics of being an Ontario archaeologist working in another land. This, in the opinion of the questionnaire respondents, was what made the Symposium such a refreshing and enjoyable experience. I should like to note that 17 new members have joined the OAS as a result of the Symposium. So, our goal to attempt to reach a new audience this year seems to have been successful.

The Annual General Business Meeting was held on the Saturday afternoon with about 6% of the total OAS voting membership in attendance. The minutes

of this meeting will appear in Arch Notes 89-1. I would like to offer a special thank you to all those members who worked very hard to bring the Symposium to you and also those members who supported the Society by attending.

I continue to represent the OAS at the Timber Management on Crown Lands meetings mentioned in my last report to you. The second two-day meeting occurred in October and we made real progress. The third set of meetings is slated for early December. This is where the fine-tuning in the Guidelines will be finalized. The very crucial question of "who pays?" for archaeological assessment on Crown Land timber leases will also be addressed.

I also attended a workshop in November, "Promotion and Presentation of Heritage Organizations", sponsored by the Ontario Historical Society. The meeting was held in Port Colborne and included two expert speakers and a great quantity of really good handouts. The package will be on file at the OAS office for those of you who may be interested in this aspect of operating a heritage organization. I am pleased to say that according to what I learned at the workshop the OAS executive has already been applying many of the principles of good promotion by exercising common sense, good taste and some imagination. However, I hope to be able to apply some of the new ideas I learned at the workshop in the near future.

Other news. The OAS is designing an illustrated educational poster on the archaeology of Ontario to be released in the spring of 1989. It will be

produced on quality poster paper and will include 4-colour drawings by the noted Canadian artist Ivan Kocsis. Mr. Kocsis specializes in artwork which depicts native lifeways. The price, press run and exact size of the poster are yet to be determined.

We are also planning a series of workshops for the winter season (see the "Information from the OAS Office" section in this issue). Some of the workshops are a half-day, others are day-long and two of them are field trips. The workshops in Faunal Analysis and Palaeobotany have not been offered, to the best of my knowledge, in about 8 or 9 years. If you are interested in any of them please contact the office as soon as possible as they all have a limit on the number of participants.

You will note by the inclusion of a ballot in this mailing that there will be an election for the positions of Secretary and 2 Directors of the Society. All of the candidates are worthy and each brings special skills to the job. I ask you to please read their platform statements elsewhere in this issue and to return your ballots promptly. The remaining OAS Executive positions are filled by the incumbents by acclamation. I would like to thank the three retiring members of the Executive, Bob Burgar, Laurie Jackson and Marjorie Tuck. They have all served with diligence and thoughtfulness and their comments were always welcome. Their service has in no small way helped the OAS continue to grow and develop.

A plea for your help. The Windsor Chapter Executive has asked me to note here their ongoing battle with the dinosaurs in the Windsor area municipal government. The Chapter has been active in advocating that the railway lands riverfront mega-project in Windsor be subject to an archaeological assessment. The Detroit River corridor was not only a scene of early French and English settlement and trading activity, but in addition the native presence there goes back far into antiquity. To squander this opportunity for

investigation of this important corridor before massive soil disturbance and new construction begins is unthinkable. The Chapter asks you to write to the proper authority, a simple statement will do, as soon as you can.

On the matter of the proposed changes to the OHF licensing and granting procedure, the OAS has been promised the opportunity to be represented in a forthcoming meeting of the parties concerned suggested by Prof. Bothwell, Chairman of the Archaeological Committee of the OHF at the recent Symposium. At the time I am writing, mid-November, we have not heard from the OHF on this matter. However, by the time you read this I plan to have already approached them and (hopefully) worked out a suitable date, time, place, agenda and meeting format for what will surely be one of the most important meetings the OAS has been involved in for quite some time. We will keep you posted.

Last, but not least, I would like to offer thanks to all of my 1988 Executive, the Chapter Executives, Arch Notes editor, Chapter newsletter editors, Ontario Archaeology editor, and all other members who held appointed positions over the last year. To those of you who are retiring and those who are serving again next year, thank you for giving your time and expertise to the Society. We couldn't work without the help of all those dedicated volunteers in the OAS. Thanks for a job well done are also due to the Society's Administrator, your information conduit to the OAS and my right hand. My sincere thanks to all of you. Best wishes for the holidays. See you next year.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Arch Notes

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
PUBLIC WRITING AWARD FOR 1988

Since 1985, the Canadian Archaeological Association has awarded an annual prize of \$350 to acknowledge outstanding contributions by journalists that further public understanding and appreciation of Canadian archaeology. The award is made by a committee composed of CAA members representing the major regions of Canada, and the recipient is announced at the CAA annual meeting. The present rules and regulations for the competition, and the serving committee members are listed below.

CAA members are encouraged to forward articles for consideration to either a regional committee member or to the chair. This year, the committee will be conducting a review of the current eligibility requirements for the award, and invites the membership to forward any comments and suggestions to the chairperson.

1988 CAA Public Writing Award Rules  
and Regulations

1. Eligibility: Articles must be published in a Canadian magazine or newspaper of wide public circulation during the Canadian Archaeological Association membership year (i.e., January 1 to December 31, 1988). University, museum and/or governmental organization pamphlets, brochures and other publications, and "Commissioned" articles by professional archaeological organizations are not eligible. To be eligible, submissions must be forwarded to the Public Writing Committee by February 1, 1989.

2. Format: Submissions may be in English or French, but must be written in laymans terms. The minimum acceptable length of a submission is 1000 words. Book and/or monograph length submissions are ineligible.

3. Content: Articles must focus on some aspect of Canadian archaeology. Articles about Canadian archaeologists conducting research abroad are not eligible.

4. Authorship: Authors do not have to be Canadian citizens or resident in Canada. Submissions made by someone other than the author(s) must be accompanied by the written consent of the author(s). Current members of the Public Writing Awards Committee are not eligible for the award. Submissions by individual professional archaeologists are ineligible.

CAA Public Writing Award Committee  
Membership - Ontario:

Dr. Mima Kapches  
Department of New World Archaeology  
Royal Ontario Museum  
100 Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6  
Phone: 416-586-5727

\* \* \* \* \*

**FAUNAL WORKSHOP**

February, 1989  
(4 Monday Evenings)

Instructor: **DAVID BLACK**  
McMaster University

Sponsor:  
**HAMILTON-WENTWORTH  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FOUNDATION**

Fee: Student Members \$15  
Non-Student \$25

Membership:  
Individual \$12  
Student \$8  
Institutional \$15

Information: **RITA MICHAEL**  
524 - 1384

**TORONTO CHAPTER'S MEMBERS' MEETING:  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1988**

Reported by Annie Gould

LATE PALEO-INDIAN OCCUPATIONS IN THE  
THUNDER BAY REGION by Dr. Patrick Julig

Dr. Julig received his B.A. and M.A. in Geography from York University, and his Ph.D. from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto. He is now a Post Doctoral Fellow at U. of T. doing sourcing studies of the cherts and quartzites used by the Archaic peoples of the Upper Great Lakes. He has excavated in Ontario and in northern Yukon.

The Late Paleo-Indian occupations in the Thunder Bay region discussed by Dr. Julig were the thirty sites located on the Lake Minong beaches where it intersects the Gunflint Formation. Geologists date these beaches to between 9500 and 7000 years B.P. Dr. Julig focused his talk on his excavations of the Cummins Site, a 400 acre quarry workshop near the Neebing River. This site, so far, is the only one in the area to have a radiocarbon date. A cremation burial from it has been dated to about 8300 B.C. Dr. Julig has excavated five locations on the Cummins Site since 1982. His examination of the relationship between the size of the lithic artifacts and their stratigraphic locations has revealed the effects of forces that have acted on the artifacts since their abandonment by the Paleo-Indians. Artifacts on the Cummins Site have been moved when trees have been uprooted (Location 1), by rodents (Location 2), by frost (Location 3) and by Lake Minong waters (Locations 4, 5). Location 4 also contained a scraper which appears to still have blood residue traces on it. Further research is being conducted on other lithic tools in the area to find more blood residue traces.

The remained of Dr. Julig's talk was about the results of sampling for pollen in the Cummins Pond bog and the nearby Oliver Pond. Past vegetation

has been reconstructed and relative dates have been obtained. Dr. Julig has also studied the jasper taconite, exotic dark brown cherts, agates, siltstones, sandstones, quartz and quartzite artifacts from the Cummins Site and other Thunder Bay area Paleo-Indian sites in order to determine their sources. Further analysis must be done on the agates and the siltstones before their sources can be located. The remaining lithics came via trade from or visits to the Hudson Bay Lowlands, Wisconsin, North Dakota and the Thunder Bay area. For further details on Dr. Julig's talk please see PROFILE-newsletter of the Toronto Chapter of the OAS.

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**ARCH NOTES**  
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A HISTORY OF CERAMIC TABLEWARE IN  
ONTARIO: QUANTITATIVE TRENDS  
IN TEAWARE

by Ian Kenyon

An earlier issue of ARCH NOTES (March/April 1988) presented a series of graphs depicting the frequency of the most commonly sold ceramic table plate types in 19th century Ontario. This present note provides a similarly constructed series of graphs for ceramic teas (cups and saucers), the raw data deriving from 27 sets of general store records dating from 1797 to 1885. For stores with consecutive records spanning several years, the data were added together and a mid-date average assigned. On the graphs, data sets with over 50 dozen teas (i.e. 600 items) are shown as filled diamonds, with open diamonds depicting sample sizes smaller than 50 dozen.

The five basic classes of teas mentioned in 19th century store records are C.C., painted, printed, sponged and white granite. Each category will be further discussed below.

C.C. (Figure 1). About 1800, C.C. or "cream coloured" formed about half the teaware inventory of Ontario general stores. Compared with plates, the decline of C.C. teaware was very rapid so that after ca 1815 many stores did not bother to stock C.C. cups and saucers. As with plates, plain white earthenware teas made a slight revival in the 1860s and 1870s.

Painted (Figure 2). Hand painted teas were commonly used from before the 1790s until the 1870s. This was an inexpensive ware and its trend through the period of study is much like that of edge plates, which feature a

painted rim edge and had a similar relative pricing. By 1800 painted teas constituted about 50% of store stocks. From the 1820s to the 1840s painted teas maintained and even increased their popularity. From the 1850s onwards the use of painted teaware dwindled, and it is absent from the 1880s records so far examined.

Printed (Figure 3). Although printed teas were manufactured in the late 18th century, they did not become common in Ontario stores until the 1810s, a decade earlier than printed plates. Printed teas, like printed plates, reach their high point in the 1830s and 1840s typically forming about 1/3 of general store stocks, although there is considerable variability from store to store. After 1850 printed teas, like printed plates, decline in popularity in face of the rapid increase of the use of white granite. Printed teas made a revival in the 1880s.

Sponged (Figure 4). Teaware decorated with pigment applied by a sponge dates back to the 18th century. Sponging, however, did not become a "standard" type until the 1840s. It was priced only slightly higher than painted; during the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s sponged seemed to "cut into" the market for painted ceramics. Even at its height of popularity, however, sponging usually formed less than 30% of a store's teaware inventory.

White Granite (Figure 5). The trend for white granite teas almost exactly parallels that for plates. Introduced in the 1840s, white granite increased in popularity at an exponential rate, so by the 1880s it was the most widely stocked teaware type.

Figure 1: C.C. TEAS

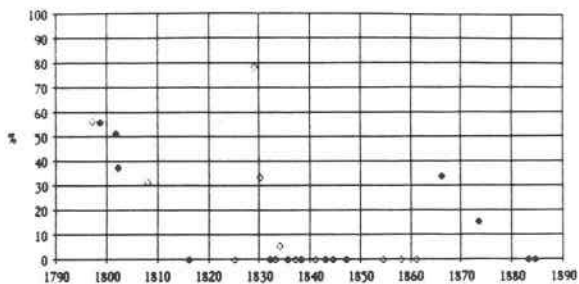


Figure 2: PAINTED TEAS

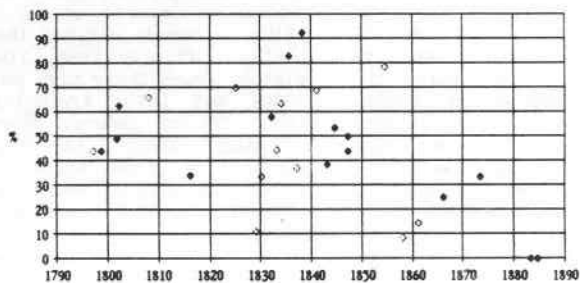


Figure 3: PRINTED TEAS

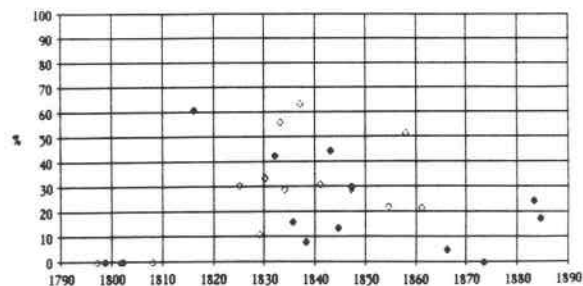




Figure 4: SPONGED TEAS

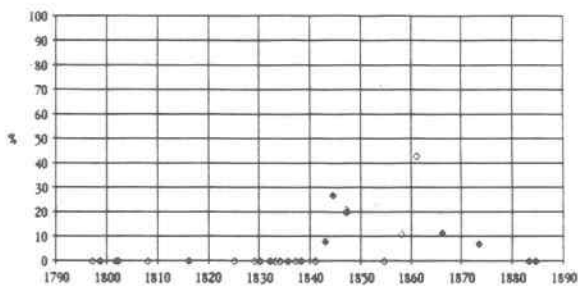
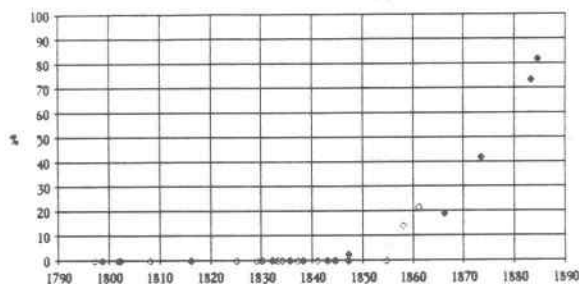


Figure 5: W.G. TEAS





## O.A.S. EXECUTIVE - 1989 ELECTION PLATFORMS

### Susan Jamieson

Since 1963, Susan Jamieson has been involved in archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. Currently an Assistant Professor of Anthropology and the Ontario Archaeologist at Trent University, Susan's research interests focus on Iroquoian and historic Euro-Canadian remains. Susan served six years as a Director and member of the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, a valuable period of learning. She believes that every archaeologist in the Province, whether amateur or professional, should be committed to an autonomous OAS so that its membership can respond in an informed and responsible manner to relevant heritage issues.

### Ellen Kraemer

I am very proud to be an eight year member of the Ontario Archaeological Society because it represents quality professionals and avocationalists and continues its efforts to help preserve archaeological resources in the province.

The experience I have had from which the OAS can benefit ranges from word processing and communication skills to nearly a decade of archaeological fieldwork, historic artifact analysis and most recently, public education and archaeology.

I believe the OAS should continue and expand its efforts as an advocate of the protection of archaeological resources through education and legislative means. With the recent emergence of interest and scholarly research in historical archaeology in

the province, I would like to see the OAS concentrate on raising the consciousness of traditional prehistoric archaeologists and the public of the value, that more recent cultures have also left a rich and varied archaeological record.

Robert G. Mayer (President and Managing Director, Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated)

Over the past few years, the practice of archaeology in Ontario has gained wide acceptance not just as a popular academic discipline for students but also as a viable career choice for graduates. Job opportunities in both the private and public sectors are increasing dramatically in a direct proportion to the booming construction industry. The Ontario Archaeological Society, by fostering working relations between dedicated avocational experts, professionals and government regulatory agencies, has to take a lot of the credit for these developing opportunities because it played a leading role for many years in establishing the credibility of archaeology in this province.

However, my experience as a consultant has taught me that there must be greater cooperation and sharing of information between all archaeological practitioners if this credibility is to be maintained and expanded. The enormous bodies of data generated by the accelerated growth of fieldwork through subdivision review surveys, environmental assessments and site excavations must still be subjected to rigorous scientific analysis, hypothesis generation/testing and interpretive synthesis before the ultimate practical objectives of increased public awareness, education

and long-range planning for heritage resource management can be achieved.

I believe that the Ontario Archaeological Society's non-partisan mandate should be utilized to facilitate these goals through political lobbying to increase the current levels of grant funding for salvage excavations and analytical research plus creation of regional repositories for extant artifact collections. As a Director of the Society, I would be devoted to improving the consultation process on bilateral heritage issues between the archaeological community and provincial ministries as well as addressing concerns raised by individual Society members.

#### Heather McKillop

I would like to be a director of the Ontario Archaeological Society so that I have the opportunity to contribute to this unique organization of avocational and professional archaeologists. I have a varied background in archaeology, which means that I believe I am aware of many of the concerns and interests of those involved in archaeology in the province: archaeological research and consulting in the Rice Lake area of south-central Ontario, teaching at Trent, vice-president of the newly formed Association of Professional Archaeologists, and field work in Belize. There are many important issues in which the OAS has had and will continue to have a voice -- revision of the Cemeteries Act (especially as regards the discovery of unmarked graves); licencing of professional and avocational archaeologists conducting research in Ontario; revision of heritage procedures and laws at both the provincial and federal levels of government; and protection of heritage resources, among others. My role in the OAS would be to represent the interests of the membership on issues such as the above in whatever capacity the OAS executive chooses to address such problems. Now that Ontario Archaeology is back on schedule, I would like to see Monographs in

Ontario Archaeology appear more frequently. I also believe that the OAS may have a leading role in publishing other kinds of reports. Some of the things I am currently involved in and would like to continue and expand through the OAS include: increasing participation in field and laboratory research by native people; stressing education through displays, lectures and other means; and involving volunteers and students in archaeological research in Belize and Ontario.

#### Valerie Sonstenes

I am a part-time archaeology student at U of T and work full-time as a private secretary. I am interested in the position of Secretary at the OAS because I would like to get involved in archaeology on a more practical basis. Most of my involvement thus far has been from a theoretical side only. Going to school and working makes it difficult to participate in this field during off-hours, and I feel for the Society would be an ideal opportunity for me. In return, I can offer the OAS and its members boundless enthusiasm, new ideas and excellent secretarial skills.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ARCH NOTES

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or of the  
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY



**Some Correspondence On  
The Proposed Policy  
Changes of the  
Archaeological Cttee.  
of the O.H.F.**

Dr. Richard M. Alway  
Chairman, Ontario Heritage Foundation  
c/o Ministry of Culture and  
Communication  
2nd Floor, 77 Bloor St. West  
Toronto

Dear Dr. Alway,

I wish to express my deepest concern about recently announced policy changes by the Archaeology Committee of Ontario Heritage Foundation.

These policies appear to be insufficiently considered, in that they may have consequences far different from those which I understand to be intended. If they should be implemented as described, legal appeals relating to denial of license will almost certainly be dramatically increased. Furthermore, their implementation can promise no increase in the accuracy of decision-making on the part of the Committee, while it definitely promises a decrease in cost-efficiency.

I do not raise these issues lightly. I strongly support the concept of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and I am concerned that its reputation and future effectiveness be protected from injudicious actions on the part of well-meaning individuals. As a member of both the professional and amateur archaeological communities, I urge you to request the Archaeology Committee to reconsider the implications of its decisions.

With respect,

Martha A. Latta, Associate Professor

cc: Robert S. Bothwell, Chairman,  
Archaeology Committee, Christine

Caroppo, President, Ontario  
Archaeological Society, William  
Finlayson, President, Council for  
Ontario Archaeology, Michael Kirby,  
Editor, Arch Notes

SUMMARY OF POINTS

1. The attempt to establish an equivalence between an M.A. thesis and practical experience is likely to be time-consuming and unprofitable. It also threatens the recognized status of amateur archaeologists under the existing legislation.

Instead: Eliminate reference to a formal educational requirement and make eligibility for licensing rest on experience and proof of compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

2. An M.A. thesis is an inadequate measure of field expertise.

Instead: Change the definition of qualification for licensing to reflect more appropriate criteria. Some indication of field training should be required, involving either an accredited field program or apprenticeship with an archaeologist of recognized competence. To ensure that the amateur archaeologist is not excluded, establish an accredited course of field training under the auspices of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

3. The requirement that every incidence of site testing should require a new license would produce a work load in excess of the capabilities of the Archaeology Committee.

Instead: Retain the existing system, and extend it to the class of General

Survey License holders as well.

More extensive discussion of these points follows. All quotes are taken from the statement of the Archaeology Committee of the O.H.F., printed in Arch Notes, the newsletter of the Ontario Archaeology Society, Sept/Oct 1988 5:5-6. Emphases are mine.

POINT 1. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS:  
EQUIVALENCE

Problem. Regarding a Site License, to be required in "any circumstances which results in excavation at a site (and, indeed, any intrusive action at all)...", will require "...active supervision by an archaeologist possessing at least the equivalent of a thesis M.A., whether measured in practical experience or in academic qualifications."

Probable rationale. This is designed to ensure that the amateur archaeologist, lacking graduate training, is not excluded from the possibility of holding a Site License. An important original intent of the Ontario Heritage Act was to protect the rights of the public to responsible participation in archaeology. The work of Charles Garrad, Clyde Kennedy, Frank Ridley and many other amateurs in Ontario demonstrates the correctness of this commitment.

Difficulties.

(a) Any statement of qualification in terms of formal educational achievement, no matter how tentative, invites a narrow interpretation to exclude the amateur.

(b) The Archaeology Committee will have to establish ground rule definitions for equivalence. Which amateurs have accomplished "the equivalent of a thesis M.A."? This decision is like to be very time-consuming and certainly invites legal challenges on grounds other than those of basic excavation experience.

(c) Assuming that equivalent writing skill is intended: Would a popular book be comparable? An article in a national magazine? A column in a national newspaper? Public lectures?

An M.A. thesis on the International Monetary Fund?

Possible Result.

(a) An amateur of many years' experience might be judged to lack "equivalent" experience, however defined. He will naturally resort to legal protest.

(b) Graduate students without thesis M.A.'s are still eligible for licenses, since they may define themselves as amateurs. The thesis question is, thus, a red herring.

Suggestion. Remove the reference to formal graduate training. Substitute other, more appropriate, criteria for determining the competence of an individual to hold a Site License.

POINT 2. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS:  
THESIS

Problem. Regarding a Site License, to be required in "any circumstances which results in excavation at a site (and, indeed any intrusive action at all)...", will require "...active supervision by an archaeologist possessing at least the equivalent of a thesis M.A...."

Probable rationale. This attempts to define minimal expertise requirement for holders of Site Licenses for the purpose of excavation.

Difficulties.

(a) An M.A. thesis is an extended scholarly research paper, formally written and formally defended. There is no general consensus as to the content of an M.A. thesis (in contrast to considerable agreement as to the content of the Ph.D. dissertation). M.A. theses have been accepted within the past two years by graduate departments in Ontario which involved (a) the analysis of an existing site collection, (b) the examination of survey data, and (c) library research on the theory of archaeology. None of these activities, clearly, involves any necessary expertise in excavation or "intrusive action".

This is rather like requiring a contractor to write a scholarly paper

on the theory of architecture before granting him a building contract. It may make him a better human being, but it won't guarantee that his house will stand up.

#### Possible results.

(a) Qualified M.A. students cannot obtain licenses necessary to carry out research leading to production of their M.A. theses. They will naturally resort to legal protest, on the grounds that they have "equivalent" experience of other sorts.

(b) Individuals with satisfactory writing credentials but inadequate field training are eligible for licenses.

#### Suggestion.

(a) Require proof of satisfactory completion of a certified program in archaeological field methods, or a period of apprenticeship under an archaeologist of recognized skill.

(b) Provide funds for a program of public education, through the Ontario Archaeology Society, in the basic methods of field research. Such a program should be supervised and staffed by the OAS, in consultation with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, to provide confirmation of experience needed for licensing.

(c) Other training programs, such as the Ministry of Culture and Communication's Passport to the Past program and the Archaeological Resource Centre's Public Education Program, should meet the same requirements if they desire to provide certification.

### POINT 3. LICENSE APPLICATIONS.

Problem. The new regulations provide an Assessment Survey License category where "...the design of the survey is expected to be more sophisticated and complex, and the ramifications of finding sites in the projected area are considered more critical." As noted above, "any intrusive action at all, will require "...a special license peculiar to that site (or sites) alone. This does include test excavations whether of a research or contract or salvage nature and is in

addition to, not instead of, a personal license."

Probable rationale. To control site access by archaeological consultants. Previously, control has consisted of the granting a general Consulting License, with provision that consulting firms must notify the Ministry of Culture and Communication of each application of the license. Notification, usually by telephone, was quick. Each notified application of the license required a separate report at the completion of the license year. I have ready a large number of these reports, and I can confirm that the level of compliance with the act appeared to be excellent in this regard.

#### Difficulties.

(a) A large consulting firm may carry out testing on dozens, even hundreds, of sites during a single year. If each of these tests requires a separate license, the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Minister, whose signature is required under the Ontario Heritage Act on every license, will spend a great deal of time processing routine archaeological applications.

(b) Many commercial surveys arise on very short notice when a builder, road construction crew or similar landscape modification uncovers evidence of early human activities. To ask business concerns to wait for days, even weeks, while an overworked Ontario Heritage Foundation (not to mention the Minister), finds time to authorize examination of their discoveries is unreasonable.

Possible result. The business community, unwilling to incur financial loss by waiting, is likely to reject archaeological concerns, ignore the evidence and proceed. This is far worse than the possible effect of archaeological testing by qualified archaeological consulting firms.

Suggestion. Retain the original licensing method, as recommended by Dr. Ron Williamson and myself in our report to the Ontario Heritage Foundation: it works well enough.

Extend the requirements for formal notification and reportage to other classes of general licenses, including the General Survey License.

\* \* \*

Dr. Lily Oddie Munro, Minister of  
Culture & Communications,  
77 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9

Dear Dr. Munro,

re:OHF Archaeological Committee.  
Effect on archaeological community of  
changes in regulations.

We were pleased to meet on September 12, 1988 with Prof. Robert Bothwell and Ms. Judy Buxton, Chairman and Secretary of the OHF Archaeological Committee, and to offer to assist the Committee in every way possible to further the interests of archaeology in Ontario.

We were taken aback, however, at the abruptness and extent of the restructuring of the rules concerning licensing and grants, particularly that the archaeological community at large had no representation in the development of the new policies which must underlie these changes. Some of our membership have expressed concern, even distress, over the likely effect of the new rules and there is a feeling that the experience of previous Archaeological Committees was not utilized adequately. Although the details of the changes have not yet been widely circulated, several of our members have indicated they have already written to you about this.

To assist our membership we requested a written statement from the Committee which we published in the current issue of our newsletter ARCH NOTES.

The Committee Secretary has advised us that there will be some time before the rules could be implemented. Can you assure us that there will be an opportunity for dialogue between the Committee and the archaeological community in order to participate in the redrafting of these proposed rules

and guidelines for archaeology in Ontario? If so, we will be pleased to participate in the redrafting process.

Most respectfully yours,  
Christine L. Caroppo, President  
O.A.S.

copy: Prof. R. Bothwell

\* \* \*

Reported by Richard Stromberg---

After the final paper of the E.S.A.F. meeting on Saturday, November 5, 1988, 23 archaeologists met to express concern over the proposed changes in the archaeological licensing procedure. They agreed to approach the executive committees of the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Ontario Council of Archaeologists, the Association of Professional Archaeologists and the Association of Heritage Consultants to urge them to form a joint committee to meet with the province to arrange a format for the participation of affected parties in the design of new requirements and procedures.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO**

*The Joint Committee On Archaeology In Ontario was recently formed and had its first meeting on November 22 to discuss issues of mutual concern. Organisations represented on the Committee are: The Ontario Archaeological Society, The Association of Heritage Consultants, The Association of Professional Archaeologists, and the Archaeological Conservation Officers Program. The Ontario Council of Archaeologists was unable to send a representative to the meeting which discussed, as its first issue, the recent policy changes proposed by the archaeological committee of the O.H.F. on archaeological licences and grants.*

\* \* \* \* \*

November 22, 1988

Dr. Robet Bothwell  
Chairman  
Archaeology Committee  
The Ontario Heritage Foundation  
77 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M7A 2R9

Dear Sir:

Re: Proposed Consultation with the Ontario Archaeological Society Membership with respect to Proposed Licensing and Granting Guidelines.

Pursuant to your recent conversation with the OAS Administrator, we have revised our position with respect to the availability of OAS executive members to consult with you on December 17. Not only is this day inconvenient in that it occurs in the week before Christmas, but our discussions with representatives from other heritage organisations in the Province, indicate that further discussions among the archaeological community are necessary prior to a meeting with you.

Please be assured that we wish to meet with you early in the new year by which time we will be prepared to discuss these issues in a more meaningful and profitable manner.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at the address or number indicated above.

Sincerely  
Christine Caroppo,  
President  
The Ontario Archaeological Society

c.c. The Honourable Lily Oddie Munro  
Mr. Richard Alway, Chairman, O.H.F.  
Mr. Michael Kirby, Editor, Arch Notes

## NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Conducting an Oral History Interview by Celia Hitch and Jay Norris, was developed in co-operation with the North York Historical Society with support funding from The Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Culture and Communications, the Honourable Lily Oddie Munro, Minister.

Searching for Your Family's Past, by Janice Gibbins is the second booklet for young people in the Rainy Day Detective series.

Copies of these two publications are available from The Ontario Historical Society at a cost of \$3.00 each, including postage and handling. Reduced prices apply to bulk orders, or publications picked up at our office. Please ask about special prices.

The Ontario Historical Society  
5151 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5  
(416) 226-9011

### SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER!

#### 1837 Rebellion Remembered

The 1837 Rebellion Remembered Conference papers will be available December 7, 1988. This 177 page publication will be available in soft cover at a special pre-publication price of \$5.00 per copy (includes postage and handling). This publication contains the following articles:

Daily Life in the Home District in 1837 - Joyce C. Lewis  
Habitment of 1837 - Sarah Walker  
Elementary Education in Upper Canada: the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse - Duncan Urquhart  
The Perils of the Post: Communications in Upper Canada - Joan Murray  
The Rebels at Supper - Dorothy Duncan  
The Upper Canadian Rebels of 1837 - Ronald J. Stagg  
Events in the Western District, 1838:  
*continued on page 28*



**THE JULIAN BAKER AND THEOBALD SPETZ  
SITES: TWO NINETEENTH CENTURY  
PIONEER HOMESTEADS IN  
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO**

Prepared by Robert G. Mayer  
With Background Research by  
Historica Research Limited  
and Robert A. Walicki

Paper Presented at the Fifteenth  
Annual Symposium of the Ontario  
Archaeological Society, Inc.  
October 22 & 23, 1988, Toronto

#### INTRODUCTION

Archaeological salvage excavations conducted under separate consulting contracts during April and May of this year provided a unique opportunity to uniformly examine two contemporaneous 1840's to 1860's Euro-Canadian pioneer homesteads. Separated by a distance of 140 km, the Julian Baker site in Lambton County and the Theobald Spetz site in the City of Waterloo exhibited similar site function and lifestyle patterns plus both contained a substantial amount of domestic cultural material.

High levels of archaeological significance for these sites were assigned on the basis of hypotheses drawn from publications and manuscripts of provincial agencies and private consulting organizations. Comparative data was obtained through various analytical procedures for testing hypotheses regarding assigned levels of socio-economic status as well as the accuracy of computer generated ceramic date ranges of site occupation. Canadian and American root cellar construction techniques and designs were researched in order to determine the technology available as well as the importance of these features to the survival of nineteenth century settlers.

Both projects were strategically implemented in three sequential phases to permit accurate estimates of the work and budget requirements to be prepared. Phase I involved examination of archive records and published reference sources pertinent to the subject properties. Phase II surface

artifact collection determined the site limits. Phase III involved mechanical topsoil stripping plus detailed hand excavation and recording of subsurface structural and cultural features.

#### RESULTS

##### The Julian Baker Site

##### Background Research

Lambton County was settled relatively late in the nineteenth century. The first crown grant for Lot 7, Concession IV (200 acres) was only awarded to Julian Baker in 1836. Immediately adjacent to the northern perimeter lies the "London Road" known today as Highway No. 7. This road was first planked in the 1840's indicating an early need to provide a reliable all-weather transportation route. In 1848, the west 100 acres of Lot 7 (100 acres) on which the Baker site is located was severed and used as an agricultural field until 1987.

##### Archaeological Fieldwork

The surface artifact distribution encompassed approximately 1,500 square metres on a terrace although some cultural material had spread down slope to the creek due to many years of repeated ploughing. Cultural material was not found anywhere else in the ploughed field confirming that the homestead was the only significant occupation area definitely within the study area.

Removal of the topsoil exposed three subsurface structural features; a large root cellar; a privy/outhouse; and a tentatively identified fire pit. Previously studied cabin root cellars excavated in southwestern Ontario traditionally encompass approximately 1/2 of the superstructure floor area and are located under the kitchen portion of the house. Given its relatively large size when compared to historical trends, the Julian Baker cellar probably extended under the entire cabin.

##### Artifact Analyses

The over 2,000 artifacts recovered represent domestic refuse deposits mixed with building construction debris. Functional categories including household related items; architectural hardware; and food remains are abundant while miscellaneous and personal items appear in lower frequencies.

Of the ninety-six minimum number of vessels identified, there are thirty-three plates, twenty-two cups, thirty-two saucers, three bowls and seven miscellaneous items. Ian Kenyon has observed that wealthier households display a greater plate/saucer ratio than do poorer ones. Using this hypothesis, one can conclude that the virtually equal ratio of plates to cup and saucer units in the Julian Baker collection reflects a slightly lower than average socio-economic status.

The computer generated approximate mean date of 1856 for the ceramic rim sherds combined with a standard deviation of 13 years provides a 26 year range for site occupation of 1843 to 1869. Compared to the wider forty-five year range of 1830 to 1875 based on the white clay smoking pipes and the fifty year range of 1830 to 1880 based on the ceramic maker's marks, the rim sherd range is a truer reflection of the actual occupation as indicated by nineteenth century records.

Considering all of the evidence, the Julian Baker cabin appears to have been a pioneer homestead that was fairly typical in size (200 acres) and function (mixed farming) to its neighbors.

### The Theobald Spetz Site

#### Historical Overview

The late eighteenth and nineteenth century owners of lot 27, German Company Tract were mostly large scale land speculators who never resided on the property. The first Euro-Canadian occupant was Theobald Spetz, a German immigrant from the Upper Alsace region of present day France, who arrived in Waterloo Township by way of

Pennsylvania with his wife Maria and their four sons around 1828. After having leased the land for some time and building a log cabin, he purchased it in 1840. Possibly because of his advanced age and poor health, Spetz sold most of the property in 1843 except for a five acre parcel which Maria inherited upon her husband's death in 1847. Joseph Spetz, the eldest son, purchased part of the surrounding land back in 1851 and lived in a new house just across the road from his mother until the late 1850's. Rechecking of the Canada Census returns has determined their religion to be Roman Catholic and not Mennonite as was originally thought. In fact, they were probably the first Catholic settlers in Waterloo Township.

Annual tax assessment rolls indicate that there were no structures on the property prior to the arrival of the Spetz family. While probate records state that a one and a half story frame house and other outbuildings were erected, George Tremain's 1861 map of Waterloo County shows only a single structure in the approximate location of the archaeological site. The 1881 version does not show any structure at all. It was apparently demolished during the mid-1860's when the homestead was incorporated into the surrounding agricultural field.

#### Archaeological Fieldwork

The surface artifact distribution encompassed approximately 2,000 square metres situated on relatively level ground. Except for widely scattered isolated findspots, no substantial amount of nineteenth century cultural material was found anywhere else in the ploughed field.

Removal of the topsoil exposed four structural features - a large root cellar and three stone-filled pits that could be privies/outhouses. Two juvenile animal burials were also found. Irregularly-shaped subsoil disturbances throughout the excavated area are related to root burns and tree stump removal during nineteenth century forest clearing operations.

Although a wide range of material was

recovered from the cellar, few artifacts, if any, were actually related to cellar use. All of the material was apparently deposited after the house was demolished. The cellar was intermittently filled-in during several sequential episodes with building rubble, midden deposits and first-sized stones laboriously gathered by hand from the adjacent fields. A thick topsoil cap was added over the cellar area in order to sue the area for agricultural purposes.

#### Artifact Analyses

Similar in composition to the Julian Baker site assemblage, the 1,000+ artifacts recovered represent domestic cultural deposits mixed with building construction debris. Functional categories including household related items, architectural hardware and food remains are abundant while miscellaneous and personal items appear in lower frequencies.

Of the fifty-nine minimum number of vessels identified, there are sixteen plates, fifteen cups, twenty-one saucers, four bowls and three miscellaneous items. The sixteen plates versus twenty-one saucers produce a ratio that again indicates a lower than average socio-economic status.

The one hundred and sixty-one yellow and brown glazed red earthenware sherds constitute 33.8% of the total ceramic sample. This is a relatively high frequency compared to other excavated samples from pioneer homesteads in southwestern Ontario and may also indicate a preference for certain food preparation and storage practices. Reconstructed kitchenware vessels include pie pans, open-mouthed bowls and butter crocks. Visual comparison of rim profiles and glazes indicates that these vessels were probably manufactured at the William Eby Pottery (1855-1907) located eight miles to the northeast in Conestogo.

The approximate mean date of the ceramic tableware rim sherds was computed at 1848 with a standard deviation of 13 years. This gives a date range for site occupation of 1835

to 1861 which corresponds almost exactly to the Spetz family's known period of occupation and ownership as determined from the background research. While the ceramic makers' mark dates are only a year or two different ranging from 1834 to 1859, the white clay smoking pipe dates are skewed almost fifteen years later in time ranging from 1847 to 1875.

The Spetz family occupied a pioneer homestead that was approximately 40 to 50% smaller in size (ie. 135 acres versus 300+ acres) but similar in function (ie. mixed food crop and livestock agriculture) to others in the area.

#### INTERSITE COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

What syntheses can we draw from these two projects?

It was learned that root cellars in southwestern Ontario are normally semi-subterranean features that were used primarily for the storage of fruits and vegetables. They are frequently encountered features on nineteenth century pioneer homesteads and played an important role in maintaining the winter survival and health of Euro-Canadian settlers for several generations.

A good cellar was described "as essential to a farmer as a house and if not otherwise provided he should not think of building a house without one". For various reasons, including foul odors, dampness and rats, cellars beneath houses were recommended to: 1) have only exterior entrances; 2) be kept as small as possible; 3) be located only under the kitchen wing; and 4) have a rigorous fall cleaning with liberal dousing of cellar floors with lime.

Contrary to these recommendations, both the Baker and Spetz root cellars extended under the entire house and could have had trap door or ladder entrances from the kitchen. While cellars of this size must have also had an exterior entrance, this could not be absolutely determined. Because decayed plaster fragments in building

rubble fill material are similar in appearance and composition to lime, it also could not be determined if the latter had ever been used when the cellar floors were cleaned.

The Spetz cellar is the largest yet reported in the Canadian and American literature consulted. Its overall dimensions (7.5 metres by 4.75 metres) and floor area (35.63 square metres) exceed by 175% to 600% the range for eleven documented root cellars in southwestern Ontario. The Baker cellar, while still being the third largest, is still only approximately 1/2 the size of the Spetz cellar. We do not have enough data yet to offer an hypothesis that would explain this phenomenon.

Large cellars are, however, not unknown in North America. Joseph Phillippe and William Walters report a ca. 1840 key-shaped cellar from the Drake site in Illinois that is close in size (7.0 metres by 4.7 metres) and maximum floor area (32.9 square metres). It also exceeds its documented American mid-west contemporaries by wide margins - 214% to 940%.

Although cellars vary greatly in size, Mark Esarey has reported in a preliminary study of eleven sites in the northeastern United States that cellar size was not closely related to date of construction, family size or ethnicity. Phillippe and Walters have compared published nineteenth century references with archaeological data and noted several contrasts. While considerable variety of form and a substantial range of walling material is described in newspaper and magazine articles as well as "how to" manuals, archaeological reports argue for the common repetition of a few simple forms with plain dirt walls and hard packed floors. Only the Spetz cellar walls were framed with wood studs and planks but the floors in both cases were hard packed.

Inter-site comparison of the artifact functional group percentages from the Baker and Spetz sites shows that there are only minor differences between all of the categories. This may either be a

coincidence or an actual reflection of similar rural lifestyles and domestic work activities. An hypothesis could be generated to test these explanations if compatible data, based on strict operational definitions of what belongs in what category, is used on the existing catalogues of previously investigated sites.

Kenyon has stated that variations in ceramic ware and decorative type sherds frequencies may reflect differences in economic levels, ethnic origins and site function. He has calculated the mean score and standard deviation for over 100 mid-nineteenth century sites in Ontario. When the mean score is subtracted from the percentage of printed wares, a "z-score" results which is a measure of probability within a bell-shaped distribution. Positive values indicate a higher than average "expense" ranking while negative scores indicate ones that are lower than average.

The Baker site measures just about average while the Spetz site is in the bottom 2%. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the Spetz family was poverty stricken. Their tableware purchases could have been influenced by their predominantly Mennonite neighbours practicing a plain and simple lifestyle and by local merchants supplying only those goods that would appeal to the majority of their customers. Excavation on other homestead sites in the area, whose occupants were of different ethnic and religious backgrounds, would be necessary to test this hypothesis.

Compared against the historic records for the known periods of occupation, the accuracy of Kenyon's technique for determining date ranges based on ceramic tableware rim sherds is most heartening. This technique has proved to be a powerful tool of inestimable value especially when there are few surviving written records. The date ranges can also be used to expand upon the records that are available and provide new insights into determining when a site was actually occupied as opposed to just the purchase dates by different owners. For example, the rim

sher date range probably indicates that Julian Baker bought his property up to seven years before he was able to build his cabin and settle on the homestead site. From a different perspective, Theobald Spetz is known to have leased and was residing on his land for at least five years before he purchased it.

#### POSTSCRIPT

Nine years ago next month in ARCH NOTES, Dr. Peter Reid asked the question "Is Ontario Archaeology Ready for the Environmental Assessment Act?". This statute, along with Ontario Planning Act revisions of 1983, had indeed produced the forecast massive demand for archaeologists to carry out required components of environmental assessments, draft plan of subdivision reviews and mitigations of endangered significant sites. Although Allen Tyyska, Head of the Archaeology Unit, Ministry of Culture and Communications, correctly describes it as "an artifact of government policy", this demand for archaeological work in both the public and the private sectors has, none-the-less, created realistic career opportunities for university graduates and trained technicians.

A large share of the work is currently being done by professional consulting companies and individuals. This trend is growing and, I hope, will continue for some time to come. A number of municipalities, Native communities, and provincial agencies are now developing archaeological master plans that are based on predictive models for site locations. These models are, however, only hypotheses that must be thoroughly tested and demonstrated to be statistically accurate before they can be fully implemented. There is also a danger that no matter who does the work - professional consultants, civil servants, museums, "not for profit" organizations or universities - the practice of archaeology may become too concerned with the 'bottom line' in contract proposals or with merely meeting the minimum requirements of government legislation.

Even though it is often the only practical option, mitigation of archaeological resources through salvage excavation is also far from the ideal solution. Actual preservation of significant sites or portions of them must be done so that future generations with better excavation techniques can benefit from these resources. Licence reports on many important survey, excavation and research projects plus government studies that could assist with this long-range planning abound in offices of the Ministry of Culture and Communications, Parks Canada and the Ontario Heritage Foundation but can be seldom obtained without a great deal of effort and frustration. One should not have to request access to this information through the Freedom of Information Act.

Recent announcements of proposed changes to provincial guidelines on licensing and grant funding make it imperative that there be greater cooperation and sharing of information between all practitioners and provincial regulatory agencies if archaeology, as a respected social science, is to maintain its credibility and expand with the new technologies constantly being introduced.

The essence of science is the combination of observation, measurement and statistics applied to test hypotheses. As archaeological practitioners, it is our responsibility to gather raw data in a scientific manner, extract inferences and report findings to the limit allowed by logistical and financial resources. More can always be done if provincial grants or private funding is available. For someone to say that we cannot do research because we do not have academic positions and are therefore not eligible for grants is untenable because research is exactly what we are all doing to one degree or another.

If professional differences of opinion between traditional academics, lay archaeologists and the consulting industry can be harnessed towards achieving common goals, one certain

result will be more applicable and equitable heritage regulatory legislation that is better suited to meet the demands of today and tomorrow. The enormous bodies of data generated by today's accelerated growth of fieldwork still remain to be subjected to rigorous scientific analysis, hypothesis generation/testing and interpretive synthesis before the ultimate practical objectives of increased public awareness, education and appropriate planning for heritage resource management can be truly achieved.

The Baker and Spetz projects are small demonstrations of how field research is being done everyday by many of our colleagues in consulting firms and provincial agencies. Along with numerous other examples, these projects have provided substantial data bases for future research studies dealing with southwestern Ontario pioneer homesteads. Continued inter-site comparisons with other sites are important because these analyses can facilitate the formulation and testing of hypotheses on ethnicity, regional variation, diffusion of ideas and chronological changes in cellar designs and patterns of material culture.

The opportunity for conducting sound scientific research and generating testable hypotheses is now. The Ontario Archaeological Society, with its nearly forty years of experience, its on-going public programs like "Passports to the Past", its publications and its depth of multi-talented members, has a vital role to place in facilitating new research initiatives and supporting the efforts of its younger sister organizations - the Association of Professional Archaeologists, the Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants and the Ontario Council of Archaeology. To paraphrase Dr. Reid, we must continue to collectively face up to this challenge or we have lost everything.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HERITAGE SHOWCASE '89

Heritage Showcase '89 is a one-day event that will launch Heritage Week (the third week in February). Fourteen communities in Ontario will host a Heritage Showcase on Saturday, February 18, 1989.

Museums, historical societies, Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees and other heritage groups are invited to come and display their programme ideas, publications, facilities and activities to teachers, youth leaders, libraries and the general public.

There is no cost to book a table/space or to attend Heritage Showcase '89.

PLAN NOW TO PARTICIPATE IN A HERITAGE SHOWCASE NEAR YOU!

For further information contact:  
The Ontario Historical Society  
5151 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5  
(416) 226-9011

\* \* \* \* \*

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## Some More Correspondence!

Dear O.A.S. Members:

It is my pleasure to announce the formation of the Association of Professional Archaeologists. The goals of this association are to ensure the maintenance of the standards and practices expected of professional archaeologists whether they be instructors, researchers, curators, administrators or consultants, and to provide a representative voice for professional archaeologists to the many organizations involved directly or indirectly with archaeological activities or resources.

The idea for this organization was germinated at a consultants conference held last November in Toronto, hosted by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications. Following a series of organizational sessions, a founders meeting was held in April of this year at the Heritage Centre in Toronto. A steering committee was approved at this gathering and preparations for the incorporation of the Association were begun.

Over the summer the first executive of the association was voted in and a newsletter editor appointed. At the first annual meeting of the Association held on October 23 in Toronto, the constitution and bylaws were passed in principal by the membership. It is hoped that the Association will be officially incorporated by January of 1989.

The executive of the association are:

President - Hugh J. Daechsel  
 Vice President - Heather McKillop  
 Secretary - Christopher Ellis  
 Treasurer - Ann Balmer

Director - Laurie Jackson  
 Director - Dana Poulton  
 Director - Rita Michael  
 Newsletter Editor - Robert Pihl

One of the immediate objectives of the Association in its first full year will be to produce a code of standards and ethics expected of its members. Included in this process will be the establishment of a grievance procedure to deal with possible conflicts and violations of these standards by members. Laurie Jackson is the chairperson of the Standards and Ethics Committee.

A second objective of the association in the coming year is to develop a liaison with the many groups and organizations concerned with archaeological resources. It is hoped that the association will be able to keep these groups appraised of the organization's activities as well as offer constructive comment on policies that effect archaeological resources and/or members of the association.

While the membership to the association is restricted to those who derive the majority of their income from archaeology or related activities, we encourage members of the O.A.S., including those that might not otherwise qualify for membership in the A.P.A., to submit to the executive any concerns or inquiries they may have regarding policies or activities of the Association. We recognize the significant role the Ontario Archaeological Society has and continues to have in the archaeology of Ontario. In recognition of this role, our efforts in communication with the O.A.S. will be directed to fostering a mutually positive relationship between

the organizations. We will, from time to time, provide ARCH NOTES with briefs on our activities.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Association through Dr. Christopher Ellis, Department of Anthropology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 should you be interested in membership or have any general inquiries regarding the Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Sincerely,  
Hugh J. Daechsel, President  
Association of Professional  
Archaeologists  
(A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association of Professional Archaeologists is available at the O.A.S. library. Ed.)

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

ARCH NOTES 88-5 was good reading until I encountered the six and a bit pages (pp. 26-32) of reprints of recent newspaper articles. Most of which I had already read because they were from THE GLOBE AND MAIL! ARCH NOTES, if it must reprint articles, should only include those from small circulation papers and or journals which are less likely to have been previously read by O.A.S. members. If you must reprint articles from large circulation papers, limit the articles to those over five years old. They could be in a "Remember When" section. For example, KEWA reprinted a 19th century piece which I found very interesting. I am sure that there are other members beside myself who have newspaper clipping files and would not mind copying articles once we know what size is acceptable. I would like to see reprints of older articles on Ontario, Canadian, Canadian Archaeologists Abroad, Foreign Archaeology in that order of importance.

If the purpose of the "Press Clippings" section in ARCH NOTES is to fill up pages, may I suggest that some of them be filled with CHAPTER NEWS! Which I consider as important or more

important than the newspaper articles. It is not enough to list general Chapter information on the back page. Having reports on Chapter Activities (i.e. Grand River/Waterloo), speakers (i.e. Toronto Chapter), upcoming speakers (i.e. London Chapter, a few years ago) gives non Chapter members a better idea of what Chapters can do for them. For example, publishing upcoming speakers lists could help people decide whether to attend the meetings if they were planning to be in the area. You will need to send a yearly letter to the Chapter Executives every February to remind and acquaint the reformed Executive Committees with your Chapter News request and wordage requirements. ARCH NOTES, by printing Chapter News, allows O.A.S. members who do not take advantage of the Chapter Newsletter exchange to learn about other Chapters. Case in point, no one has ever asked to see the other Chapter Newsletters filed in the Toronto Chapter Archives of which I am in charge and whose contents are published each year. ARCH NOTES should make Chapter News part of its mandate. This in turn will present O.A.S. members and other readers with a clearer picture of what the O.A.S. is about.

Sincerely Yours,  
Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Road,  
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 3C6

\* \* \*

Department of Pathology  
King Faisal Specialist Hospital  
P. O. Box 3354, Riyadh 11211  
Saudi Arabia

Dear Editor:

How goes the battle by beloved Toronto? Here I sit in this barren country wondering what is going on in civilized parts!!! A constant string of correspondence with friends all over helps to keep ones sanity...or, at least, what is left of it!!! I really enjoy Arch Notes with so much "juicy" information. I especially enjoyed the bit on mummies in the August issue (which just arrived!) by D.P. Dempster reprinted from: "The Ontario Technologist". I



have a big favor to ask. Should you have any way I could get the address of Dempster I would be very grateful. Do you have a copy of the original article where his address may be given or failing that even the address of the Ed. of the Ont. Tech. through whom I could, perhaps get in touch with Dempster. This is not of burning urgency but if you did have the original article handy I will be forever grateful. In the article he mentions about mummy wrappings being used in the rag industry...this is the forth time I have seen reference to this but never any hard facts and for a long time I wanted to run this down. I wonder if it's just the old story of one person jotting down what another has written without ever looking into it. From here I can do no research but perhaps Dempster could put me on the right track.

I note, with some dismay, your letter on the Ramble Site. I think that discovery must have been one that I was on. Could it have been 1985...how time flies! Do you really "want him on your team"! Should he not be hung!

Sincerely,

Patrick Horne

(Pat, I think you'll find David P. Dempster at 3 Cambrian Rd., Etobicoke, M9C 3L3 but it may be safer to write to The Ontario Technologist, Editor: Ruth M. Klein, 10 Four Seasons Place, Suite 404, Islington, ON M9B 6H7. Ed.)

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British Archaeology  
Bell House  
3A New Street  
Ledbury, Herefordshire HR8 2DX

Ms. Dena Doroszenko  
President  
Toronto Chapter  
Ontario Archaeological Society

Dear Ms. Doroszenko,  
In Vol. 6 No. 4 of your Profile Newsletter, you carry an article about Bernice Field, who worked with Malcolm Atkin, Assistant Director of Archaeology for Gloucester City, on a dig in

Gloucester.

Malcolm Atkin is a member of the Editorial Team of this publication, and it is through him that we have a copy of your Newsletter.

Malcolm felt sure that you and your members would share Bernice's interest in archaeology in Britain, and therefore I am enclosing three different issues of British Archaeology.

Our usual overseas subscription rate is 45 US Dollars, however, because of the connection with Malcolm Atkin, we would like to offer members of your chapter a discount of 5 US Dollars per subscription. I hope that you will be able to make this offer available to your membership and, indeed, look forward to hearing from them.

In Issue No. 8 you will find the first ever published article concerning the Hornsleasow Dinosaur Excavation, referred to recently in "The Times", here in England.

I hope you and your members find this magazine enjoyable, as we have had a tremendous response from our existing overseas subscribers. In any event we would welcome your comments on the enclosed publications and any advice you may have about promoting British Archaeology in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

John Darke

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(The following is a reply to Dr. Peter Reid's letter, published in Arch Notes 88-5, to the Minister of Culture & Communications. Ed.)

Dr. Peter Reid  
Editor, Ontario Archaeology

Dear Dr. Reid:

Thank you for your letter of August 10, 1988 regarding the archaeological licence issued by the Ministry of Culture and Communications to Mr. John Graves for purposes of bottle collecting

in dumps in Toronto, Bellfountain and Georgetown. Under current licence requirements, Mr. Graves must submit a report on his activities within a year of being granted the archaeological licence. At that time, I will be advised by the Archaeological Committee of the Ontario Heritage Foundation as to whether Mr. Graves's report is satisfactory and what, if any, future measures are required to ensure compliance with existing guidelines.

Meanwhile, the Archaeological Committee has proposed changes to archaeological licensing categories and is embarking over coming months on a consultation process to review these proposals within the archaeological community. One of the issues being reviewed is that of regulation and monitoring of bottle collecting activities. Dr. Robert Bothwell, the Committee's Chairman will be on hand at the annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society October 27 to address any concerns and receive any feedback on the proposed changes to licensing procedures. I have forwarded your comments to him to review prior to the symposium.

Yours sincerely,

Lily Oddie Munro, Minister



#### QUEBEC FOSSIL BELIEVED OLDEST INSECT EVER FOUND

From The Toronto Star  
12/11/88

Scientists believe they have discovered the fossilized remains of the world's oldest bug, a fuzzy, big-eyed insect resembling a silverfish that lived about 390 million years ago.

If the dating holds up to further examination, the discovery would push back the origin of insects about 50 million years, said Michael Greenfield, assistant professor of biology at the University of California, Los Angeles. The fossil was discovered five years ago near Baie de Gaspé, Que., by Francis Hueber of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The findings were reported in a recent issue of the journal *Science* by Hueber, Conrad Labandeira of the University of Chicago and Bret Beall of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

The fossil consists of the head and two segments of the thorax, or upper chest, of the wingless insect. The insect, called a bristletail, lived between 390 million and 392 million years ago, Labandeira said.

\* \* \* \* \*





## From the O.A.S. office .....

### THANKS TO DONORS

In the last issue of ARCH NOTES was an appeal for the donation of two publications for the OAS Library. We are most pleased to report that generous members heeded both requests. For "NEW PAGES OF PREHISTORY 1956" thanks go to Paul W. Sweetman, and for "UNDERSTANDING IROQUOIS POTTERY IN ONTARIO - A RETHINKING" thanks go to Christine & Michael Kirby. We also thank Laurie Jackson for donating "DAWSON CREEK SITE FEATURE ANALYSIS: 4,000 YEARS OF ONTARIO PREHISTORY", Trent University Occasional Papers in Anthropology No. 5.

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### NEW OAS PUBLICATION LAUNCHED

As promised in the last issue, OAS Special Publication No. 7 was ready by Symposium time last month. Titled "THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INDEX TO PUBLICATIONS 1950-1988" the volume comprises indexes for ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (to No. 48, not yet published), MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY (to No. 2), NEW PAGES OF PREHISTORY (New Pages in History), and SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS (to No. 7), but does not include ARCH NOTES or Chapter publications. This publication renders OA31 obsolete. 60 pages, \$6 at the office, \$7 by mail.

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### IROQUOIAN INSTITUTE

A new organization "to preserve and promote the Iroquoian way of life" (and languages) has been organized in Ontario, and published a first newsletter this fall. Enquiries may be

sent to the Iroquoian Institute, R. R. #1, Wilsonville, ON NOE 1Z0.

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### SYMPOSIUM LUCKY DRAW WINNER

At the Symposium a Lucky Draw was made for the four volume Second Edition of "The Canadian Encyclopedia" donated by Marjorie Tuck. The winner was Mrs. Agnes Beckett of Ottawa. Congratulations Mrs. Beckett.

\*\*\*

### ELECTIONS FOR 1989 EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Enclosed with this issue is a Ballot Slip for your mail-in election of candidates for Secretary and Directors. Please respond right away. Platforms from the candidates will be found in this issue.

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### WORKSHOPS FOR THE WINTER

Workshops to be held over the forthcoming winter are as follows:

- (1) December 10, 1988 - Janie Fox - artifact illustration (OAS Office)
- (2) January 28, 1989 - Dr. Howard G. Savage - faunal analysis (U of T Faunal Lab)
- (3) February 11, 1989 - Dr. Jock McAndrews - pollen analysis (field trip)
- (4) February 18, 1989 - Dr. Jock McAndrews - pollen analysis (ROM lab)
- (5) March 24-26 - Bill Fox - Easter weekend field trip to Ohio chert sources

All the foregoing are open to all members on a first-come first-

registered basis. Attendance will earn a Passport stamp for Passport to the Past members. Other announcements will follow as arrangements are made. A charge of \$5 will be made for workshops 1-4. Capacity is limited and varies from eight to twenty persons, so please preregister by telephone as soon as you can. The cost of the Easter Weekend trip (5) will be announced later but if you are interested please indicate this as soon as possible so that we can plan the trip.

(6) April - not yet certain - a workshop on photography? Please phone the office at 730-0797 if you will be interested in a workshop on photography.

\*\*\*

#### OPEN HOUSE PLANNED FOR FEBRUARY 25, 1989

Mark your calendars for Saturday afternoon, February 25, 1989, 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. to visit the OAS Office. While there you may renew your membership so bring your VISA card if this is your preferred method of payment.

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#### A JOB AT TRENT

The Department of Anthropology at Trent University will soon be announcing a tenure-track position in Ontario Archaeology to begin July 1, 1989. If interested, write to the Department for a full position description:- Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8.

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#### ARCH NOTES DEADLINE

Deadline for the Jan/Feb 1989 issue of ARCH NOTES is January 11, 1989. Computer produced submissions in Wordperfect, Wordstar or Multimate are acceptable.

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#### SYMPOSIUM BANQUET PRESENTATIONS

Four 25-year Membership Pins were awarded, and one was presented, at the Symposium Banquet on October 22. The four members are: D. Brian Deller, William C. Noble, James F. Pendergast and Stanley Vanderlaan.

Two engraved certificates of appreciation were presented, one to Marjorie Tuck, on her retirement after five years of being provincial secretary and a director of the Society, and one to Mike Kirby, marking his fifteenth year of editing Arch Notes and his second year of being provincial treasurer and a director of the Society. Mike was also made an Honorary Member of the Society.

\*\*\*\*\*

*continued from page 16*

The Other Rebellion - John C. Carter  
Links Between Upper and Lower Canada, 1837-38: The Well-Affected and the Disaffected - Elinor Kyte Senior  
Why not an Aristocracy? - Anthony Adamson

Orangemen and the Rebellion of 1837 - Cecil Houston  
Militia and Regulars - Mary Beacock Fryer

Blacks and the Rebellion of 1837 - Melody Brown

David Gibson's Involvement in the Rebellion in Upper Canada - Douglas Fyfe

The Commander in Chief from Huron - E. Jayne Cardno

Joseph Gould: The Reluctant Rebel - Allan McGillivray

Switzer of Streetsville and Mackenzie - Bruce Peel

The Aftermath of the Rebellion - J.M.S. Careless

In Search of Rebellious Relations - J. Brian Gilchrist

Suggested Bibliography

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"ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD"  
OAS SYMPOSIUM - EVALUATION RESULTS

Christine Kirby  
 Symposium Organizer

There were 38 Evaluation Forms returned for analysis by November 2, 1988. The graph below shows the breakdown of the rateable responses.

Most of the responders heard of the Symposium through their membership mailings; five heard through a friend; and two through advertising (one specified the Tilley Endurables ad - thanks again, Alex!).

Among the general comments, twenty five people said they enjoyed or greatly enjoyed the quality of the programme and the speakers, and five specifically requested that we do it again. Eleven people particularly liked the focus being outside Ontario, and four commented that there were few technical terms to baffle the uninitiated.

On the negative side, seventeen people commented on the faulty sound system, which the "Y" staff tried hard but failed to correct. The coffee was also considered below standard by many, but this was partly offset by having a selection of teas to choose from. For those who want coffee service more often, President Christine Caroppo explained that the problem is the cost (at least \$1 per cup per person) which raises the ticket cost considerably.

The auditorium itself received almost unanimous approval - there were no blocked lines of sight, and the seats were comfortable. Some members were unhappy that access was only through doors in the front of the hall (there was another in the north wall) - we invite these people to consider waiting until the speaker has finished if they are uncomfortable about interrupting.

There were several comments about speakers being rushed into finishing their presentation, or that time limit reminders were disruptive. These are unavoidable if the program is to run on time - we have all attended programmes

where speakers run into coffee and lunch breaks. Almost all the speakers received generally good reviews for both content and slides.

Those who attended the Saturday night banquet were highly pleased with the meal, the speaker and the disco, although it seems that not too many people managed to stay until the very end.

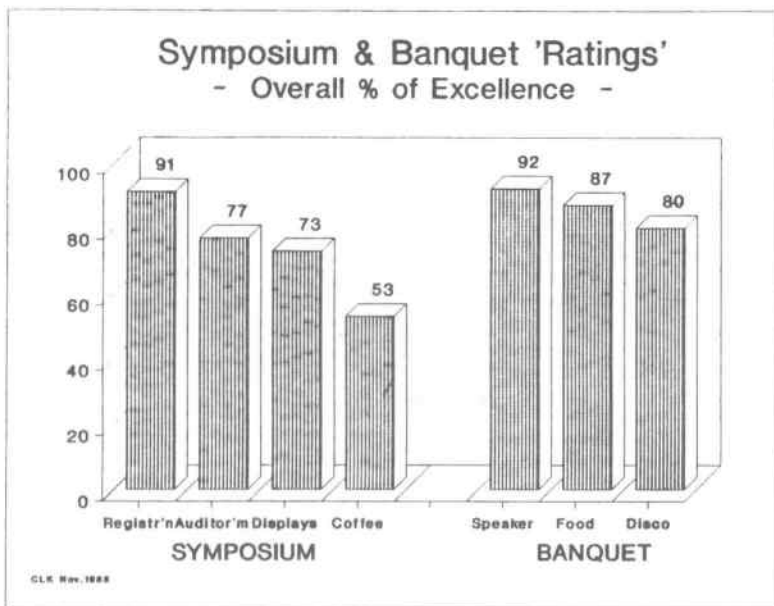
The following are some of the (unedited) comments from the Evaluation Forms:

"More public interest in archaeology generates more government support; symposia stimulate interest in other O.A.S. activities. Keep personal politics out of presentations; many Ontario specialists were noticeably absent; the business meeting was too long; kit contents were good - no junk".

SUMMARY

Your response indicates that most of what we did came out right for you, but what can we do to make next time better? We will ensure that the sound and slide systems function properly. We are purchasing a light pointer for the speakers' use. We will reorganize the display area/coffee service/registration/etc. to try to avoid bottlenecks. We commiserate with the two smokers who commented on the tobacco ban - it's getting tougher for you everywhere. For those who rely on the TTC, we will consider a later Sunday start, but finishing much later than we do could run us into having to pay rent for the afternoon. Your Executive and Symposium Committees are anxious to keep costs down so that the event is as widely accessible as possible.

So you see that we do read the Evaluation Forms you send us, and try to act on your responses and recommendations. Now would the other 120+ people who attended please send us their forms too, and we will then know what our members really want. And if you didn't attend, we'd like to know more about that as well.



**A MERRY  
CHRISTMAS  
AND A  
PROSPEROUS  
NEW YEAR  
TO ALL OUR  
MEMBERS.**

## O A S CHAPTERS

**GRAND RIVER/WATERLOO**

Vice-President: Marcia Redmond

Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 40 Woodside Road, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2G9

Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald

Fees: Individual \$7

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185 King Street W., Waterloo.

President: Ken Oldridge (519) 821-3112

Treasurer: Marilyn Cornies-Milne

**LONDON**

Vice-President: Linda Gibbs

Secretary: Megan Cook, 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4

Newsletter: KEWA - Editor: (Editorial Committee)

Fees: Individual \$12

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except June - August, at the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

President: Neal Ferris (519) 433-8401

Treasurer: George Conroy

**NIAGARA**

Vice-Presidents: Ian Brindle, Anthony Sergenese Treas: Bernice Cardy

Secretary: Sue Pengelly, 97 Delhi Street, Port Colborne, Ont. L3K 3L1

Newsletter:

Editor: Jon Jouppien

Fees: Individual \$6

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Friday of the month at Room H313, Science Complex, Brock University, St. Catharines.

President: David Briggs (416) 358-3822

**OTTAWA**

Vice-President: Helen Armstrong

Secretary: Peggy Smyth, Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5J1

Newsletter: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST - Editor: Lorne Kuehn

Fees: Individual \$15

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at the Victoria Memorial Building, Metcalfe &amp; McLeod Streets, Ottawa.

President: Marian Clark (819) 682-0562

Treasurer: Jane Dale

**THUNDER BAY**

Vice-President: George Holborne

Secretary: 331 Hallam St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1L9

Newsletter: WANIKAN - Editor: A. Hinshelwood

Fees: Individual \$5

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the last Wednesday of the month, except June - August, in the Board Room, M.C.C., 1825 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay.

President: Frances Duke (807) 683-5375

Treasurer:

**TORONTO**

Vice-President: Tony Stapells

Secretary: Annie Gould, 74 Carsbrooke Rd., Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 3C6

Newsletter: PROFILE - Editor: Jane Sacchetti

Fees: Individual \$8

Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall, St. George Street, Toronto.

President: Dena Doroszenko (416) 537-6732

Treasurer: Mara Scomparin

**WINDSOR**

Vice-President: Robert Litster

Secretary: Garth Rumble, 454 Tecumseh Rd., R.R.1, Tecumseh, Ont., N8N 2L9

Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid

Fees: Individual \$5

Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, except June - August, at Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor.

President: Rosemary Denunzio (519) 253-1977

Treasurer: Norman Vincent

\* \* \* \* \*



# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2

(416) 730 0797

## EXECUTIVE 1988

### President

Ms Christine Caroppo  
142 Glebeholme Blvd.  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4J 1S6  
(416) 466-0460

### Treasurer

Mr. Michael W. Kirby  
1225 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Secretary

Ms Marjorie Tuck  
4 Eastglen Cres.  
Islington, Ontario  
M9B 4P7  
(416) 622-9706

### Director

Mr. Robert Bugar  
55 Faywood Blvd. Apt.#107  
North York, Ontario  
M3H 2X1  
(416) 636-5229

### Director

Mr. Lawrence Jackson  
P.O. Box 493  
Port Hope, Ontario  
L1A 3Z4  
(416) 342-3250

## APPOINTED MEMBERS 1988

### Editor: Arch Notes

Mr. Michael W. Kirby  
1225 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2G5  
(416) 484-9358

### Editor: Ontario Archaeology

Dr. Peter Reid  
Department of Sociology &  
Anthropology  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4  
(519) 253-4232

## ADMINISTRATOR & LIBRARIAN

Mr. Charles Garrad  
103 Anndale Drive  
Willowdale, Ontario  
M2N 2X3  
(416) 223-2752

## PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY  
Newsletter: ARCH NOTES  
Monographs: MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO  
ARCHAEOLOGY

## FEES

Individual: \$20  
Family: \$25  
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Life: \$320  
Chapter Fees Extra