

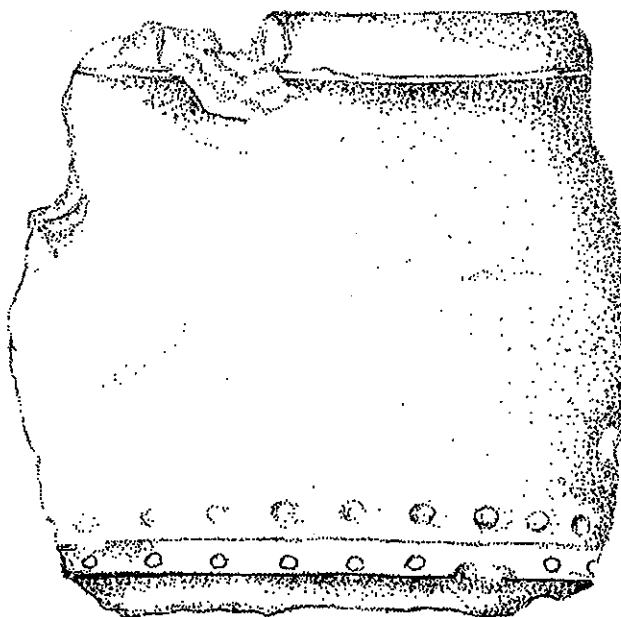


Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 3, Issue 4

July / August 1998



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Board of Directors

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John Steckley ☎ 905 951-2567
steckley@admin.humberc.on.ca

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Director of Publications

Michael Kirby ☎ 519 986-4026
heritage@headwaters.com

Director of Public Services

Vito Vaccarelli ☎ 416 248-1090



Executive Director

Jo Holden ☎ 416 730-0797
Fax 416 730-9670

Editor, *Ontario Archaeology*

Alexander von Gernet

Editor, *Arch Notes*

Frank Dieterman



Please send *Arch Notes* contributions to:

OAS
126 Willowdale Ave
North York ON M2N 4Y2

Email, disks & graphics may be sent to:

Editor, *Arch Notes*
5-3061 Sir John's Homestead
Mississauga ON L5L 3H9

Phone & fax (call first): 905 608-0331

Email: fdieterm@chass.utoronto.ca

Editor's note

A quick note to say that *Arch Notes* was produced in record time this issue - in between excavating a portion of the Cayuga Bridge site with other University of Toronto students and volunteers, visits from professors of all walks of life, entertaining the locals and their children (!), walking a plethora of dogs, maintaining a home life on weekends (when home on weekends), telephone calls to and from the new OAS Executive Director without email (virus be gone!), and assorted other sundry events. Apologies for typos etc. in advance and here's hoping the next issue will not be so graphically challenged (hint, hint).

This issue contains a variety of topics, from Nick Adam's adventures with electronica (the medium, not the music), to book reviews from Jeff Bursey and Terry Patrick, to events and notices for activities occurring over the next few months, not the least of which is the OAS's Task Force on Professionalism announcement and call for committee nominations. This is an issue I'm sure will be revisited more than once in the coming year in this publication.

Congrats Jo on your new job.

See you in September,
Frank Dieterman

Cover: a drawing (by F. Dieterman) of a stone pipe bowl fragment (at three times enlargement) recovered from the Grand River at Cayuga. A local flintknapper brought this piece to the attention of the University of Toronto crew working at the Cayuga Bridge site this summer. Comments welcomed!!

Arch Notes (ISSN 0048-1742) is published six times a year by the Ontario Archaeological Society with financial assistance from the Ontario Government through the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. *Arch Notes* is provided free to members of the Ontario Archaeological Society. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the editor or of the OAS.

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OAS News

Greetings from Bolton. I recently moved within the town (closer to the Dairy Queen and the beer store), and, being the president of the OAS, found a burial in my backyard. The previous owners had buried their dog there the year before. Somehow the well-maintained gravesite, complete with children's writing, added to the sense that this was someone's home, a place with a past.

On June 27, I attended what can perhaps be best described as an 'archaeological event' in Fort Erie. It combined the launching of "**Legacy of Stone: Ancient Life on the Niagara Frontier**" by **Ron Williamson and Robert MacDonald**, a re-presentation of the **OAS's Conservation Award to the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority**, and an official turning-over of the artifacts to the local museum. Impressive was the extent of the media coverage, as well as the conspicuous presence of the Executive Director of the local Native Friendship Centre, the Mayor of Fort Erie, and the local M.P., Ron and his staff, and the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority, and eastendbooks (the publisher). All are to be congratulated for their efforts in promoting the preservation of our heritage.

As all of you should know by now, this year's symposium is being held in Brantford. As this means that we do not have the use of the organization and facilities of a local chapter, we need to draw more upon the general membership to see that all the many tasks of running a symposium get done. We need volunteers for a good number of these tasks. Just contact Jo Holden at the OAS office and she will put you in touch with the appropriate person.

John Steckley ✓

From the OAS office...

It is with great pleasure that I issue my first column for *Arch Notes*. My intention is to keep a steady stream of communication flowing to the membership regarding

the events, opportunities, and information that passes across this desk.

As you peruse this *Arch Notes* edition you should notice an advertorial from Johnson Inc. Insurance. This is representative of a partnership the Society has formed in order to offer quality insurance to our members and increase our revenue generating opportunities. Consider giving them a call to check out their rates and benefits to you and your family.

Please note the new hours for the OAS office in Toronto Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 9:00 to 4:30, and Fridays from 9:00 to 2:30. As well, the OAS office now has a separate fax line, the fax number is (416) 730-9670. The phone and fax numbers are listed on the page 2 sidebar and back page of every *Arch Notes*.

The 1998 Symposium - Archaeologists and First Nations: Bridges from the Past to a Better Tomorrow

Tucked into this issue of *Arch Notes* you will find a flyer about our Symposium with a pre-registration form and hotel registration card. Join us for the 25th Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society in Brantford, Ontario, October 15, 16, 17 and 18.

The OAS will be have a bookroom at the Symposium in Brantford.

Welcome new OAS Members (June-July 1998)

- Sylvia Davis, Toronto
- Jonathan Ferguson, North Bay
- Susan Peroff, Markham
- Michael Segei, Brampton

Notice of ABM

The 1998 Annual Business Meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at the Woodland Cultural Centre, 184 Mohawk Street, Brantford, Ontario on Saturday, October 17, 1998. The ABM will commence at 4:00pm. All Society members in good standing should attend.

Notice to 25 Year Members

Check the list below - any member who believes him/herself eligible but has not been contacted by the OAS office, please contact the office and identify yourself. The special recognition of the 25 Year Members was introduced by the Society in 1987.

To date sixteen members have established eligibility for **Twenty-Five Year Membership Awards in 1998**. These are **Aileen COLES, Dr. Gary CRAWFORD, Hugh DAECHESEL, James R. KERON, Michael W. KIRBY, Christine KIRBY, S. Allen KOMINEK, John McANDREWS, Glenna OUNJIAN, Vincent PIGEON, Dr. Michael SPENCE, Derek SPENCER, Stephen COX-THOMAS, Francis P. VINK, Phillip WRIGHT**.

The award, consisting of a special Twenty-Five Years Membership Pin and an accompanying testimonial certificate, will be presented at the 1998 OAS Symposium, Saturday, October 17, 1998, in Brantford, Ontario. Recipients unable to attend personally or by a representative will receive their awards later. Seventy-two Members have previously received the award. Any other eligible members whose names are not listed above should contact the Society office.

Jo Holden ✓

A tractor-trailor stacked high with cans of worms: professionalising Ontario archaeology

This is a call to all individuals interested in the present and the future of Ontario archaeology. Over the last few years there has been a growing discussion on the state of archaeology in the province. This is clearly evident in the letters published over the last few years in *Arch Notes*. These letters often reflect the many

ideas I have heard repeatedly while in the field. The same is probably true for many OAS members who have spent their days shovel-shining or sifting soil in the sun or snow. Although there is an obvious interest by many to discuss the state of archaeology, the trick will be reintroducing this huge can of worms to the archaeological community in an organized and focused discussion so that solutions to some of the problems may be achieved.

At the April 7, 1998, OAS Board of Directors (BoD) meeting **Jeff Bursey** proposed that the OAS strike a committee to tackle the issue of professionalism in Ontario archaeology, Jeff was subsequently appointed chair of the **Task Force on "Professionalism"**. The next step was to form a committee. Since that time the OAS BoD has been active in soliciting ideas and interest in the creation of this committee that will eventually be co-ordinated by the OAS. I have taken on the role of OAS BoD representative for this yet to be formed committee. Professionalising archaeology is not a new topic in Ontario, nor has the idea been ignored in the past [i.e., the Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA)]. However, what is recognised by many is the need to expend beyond current ideas and structures to one that will encompass all participants in the discipline. The task of this new committee will be to do just that. What is being proposed is as follows:

- 1) The first organisational meeting will likely be held during the upcoming OAS symposium in Brantford, a time and place will be announced later. The objective of the first meeting will be to:
 - i. identify and record the key issues and concerns brought forward by all participants
 - ii. define and record the main objective of the new committee which to date has been defined as; **to examine how professionalising archaeology into a self-policing body with standards and regulations could help improve the state of Ontario archaeology**
 - iii. determine the size and membership of the

committee

iv. develop a reasonable time line in which the main objective will be achieved

v. determine the date and location of the next meeting.

2) The committee will be formed through nominations coming from the OAS membership. The committee nominations should be representative of all regions and facets of Ontario archaeology. A vote to be taken on the day of the first meeting will determine the final make-up of the committee.

Without a doubt this committee and the issues to be explored will stimulate a very lively debate. This is especially true when considering the different opinions that have been raised in the past over the issue of professionalising archaeology. If you are interested in spicing up your life, then consider joining us at the first meeting where the final nominations will take place. If you are interested in joining this committee, nominating someone to serve on this committee, or submitting opinions or ideas regarding the objectives of this committee, but will be unable to attend the first meeting, then please contact Jeff Bursey or myself through the OAS office. Any letters or notes expressing your concerns, questions or ideas can also be forwarded to the OAS office.

Vito Vaccarelli, OAS Director of Public Relations ✓

The President and Board of Directors of the Ontario Archaeological Society welcome Jo Holden as the Society's new Executive Director, effective June 1, 1998.

"I hope to bring my experience within Ontario Heritage to the Ontario Archaeological Society. There are currently many goals and challenges to respond to within the archaeological community."

Jo was previously the Director of AD-HOL Consulting, which focused on heritage education to schools, museums, and community associations. Prior to that,

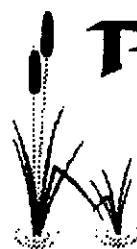
Jo was Assistant Curator at the Region of Peel Museum between 1984 and 1995.

Jo's volunteer activity within the Ontario Archaeological Society has spanned most of this decade, co-developing the "Discovering Ontario Archaeology" kits and participating when a hand was needed. She brings to this association her skills in partnership building, program development and creativity.

"I believe the Ontario Archaeological Society's work, commitment to preserving the archaeological record, and its advocacy is important. I hope to convey my enthusiasm for these endeavors to our membership and the citizens of Ontario." ✓

Returned mail:

Kelly McCann and Allison Bain, both of Ottawa. If anyone knows where these members are now please ask them to contact the OAS office. ✓



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Ministry news

The following list consists of the type of licence, name of licensee, licence number and site location for licences issued during the months of May, June, and July, 1998. All licences are for the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted. For more information, contact the Archaeological Licence Office, Cultural Programs Branch, 2nd floor, Toronto. Tel: (416) 314-7123, Fax: (416) 314-7175.

Conservation:

- Gordon C. Dibb 98-083 (Peterborough, Hastings, York, Ontario and Victoria Counties) • Diane Delin 98-089 (Arrow Lake and surrounding area to include Whitefish Lake) • Penny M. Young 98-096 (Central and Southern Ontario and Killarney Provincial Park) • Karolyn Elizabeth Smardz 98-103 (British Methodist Episcopal Church, North Buxton) • William Fox 98-106 (Bruce and Grey Counties) • Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum 98-109

Conservation (including Underwater):

- Phillip J. Wright 98-093

Conservation (Surface Collecting only):

- Holly A. Martelle 98-074 (Lambton and Middlesex Counties [under supervision of MCZCR's SW Regional Archaeologist]) • George Kenny 98-078 (Lac Seul Indian Reserve [First Nation]) • Christopher Allen 98-082 (Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake [under supervision of MCZCR's SW Regional Archaeologist]) • Mary Heaman, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Parks 98-088 (Ontario Provincial Parks [under supervision of MCZCR appropriate Regional Archaeologist])

Consulting:

- W. Bruce Stewart, Dillon Consulting Ltd. 98-069
- Ann Balmer, Algonquin Associates 98-070
- Grant M. Clarke 98-094
- Mark Douglas Borland 98-095 (Southern Ontario)
- Peter A. Timmins 98-099 (Southern Ontario)

Consulting (including Underwater):

- Scarlett E. Janusas 98-076

Consulting (Stages 1-3 only):

- Brent Anthony Mitchell 98-084 (Southern Ontario) • Glenn Kearsley, G.K. Archaeology 98-087 (Southern Ontario) • Michael P. McLeod 98-100 (Northern Ontario)

Consulting (Industrial site only)

- Christopher Andreae 98-111

Excavation:

- Joseph H. Last, Professional and Technical Services Ontario Service Centre, Parks Canada 98-090 (Macdonald Park, Kingston) • Thomas Ballantine 98-112, (Roche House [BkGk-3], Algonquin Park)

Field School:

- Martha A. Latta, Division of Social Science, University of Toronto at Scarborough 98-068 (east half of Lot 9, Concession 1, York, Ontario) • Patrick J. Julig, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Laurentian University 98-071 (La Vase River [CbGu-1] and La Vase Island [CbGu-5]), Champlain Park and La Vase Portage Route, Trout Lake to Lake Nipissing) • Susan Mary Jamieson, Department of Anthropology, Trent University 98-073 (Bark [BbGp-12], North half Lot 6, Concession 13, Cavan Township, Peterborough County) • Kenneth T. Buchanan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Archaeological Survey of Laurentian University 98-077 (Speigel [BIHj-1]) • John Triggs 98-079 (Concession 1 East, Tay Township, Simcoe County) • John Triggs 98-080 (Dundurn Castle and Harvey Parks [Beasley Wharf Complex], Hamilton-Wentworth) • James Molnar 98-086 (Cripps [BhHj-17], St. Edmund's Township, Bruce County) • Dean H. Knight, Department of Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University 98-098 (Ball [BdGv-3], Lots 9 and 10,

Concession 13, Oro-Medonte Township, Simcoe County) • Susan M. Bazely, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation 98-101 (Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston)

Survey and Test Excavation:

• Gary W. Crawford, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto at Mississauga 98-085 (The Grand River Sites, Concession 1, Cayuga Township and Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington; Survey areas, Credit River including Big Otter Creek, Lake Erie and the Niagara River) • Michael P. McLeod 98-102 (Townships of Jean, Strange, Lybster, Hardwick, Lismore and Fraleigh) • Luke Dalla Bona 98-104 (Timiskaming and Upper Spanish River Forest Management Units) • Scott Hamilton

98-105 (Lac Seul First Nation Territory, Lac Seul; and Long Dog Lake) • Jean-Luc Pilon, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization 98-107 (Wolf River [DeJf-2]) • John D. A. MacDonald 98-108 (Manitoulin Island)

Underwater:

• Scarlett E. Janusas 98-075 (Georgian Bay and Lake Huron [including Fathom Five National Marine Park] on either side of and north of the Bruce Peninsula, south of Manitoulin Island) • Brian McCro-dan, Diving Services 98-081 (Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward County) • James A. Murphy 98-091 (eastern basin of Lake Erie) • Peter Engelbert, Marine Heritage, Archaeology & Heritage Planning Unit, MCzCR 98-092 ✓

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Administered by the Johnson Trust

Annual Scholarships and Academic Grants Program

The Society is pleased to announce the availability of this program to members of the OAS (and their dependents) who have current insurance coverage in the OAS Plan. *The OAS HOME-AUTO INSURANCE PLAN is a benefit of membership in the Society, but is not dependant on continued membership of the Society once accepted into the Plan. For further information, please call Johnson Inc. at 1-800-363-3186.*

The Johnson Family established the Johnson Insurance Business in Newfoundland more than 100 years ago and it has grown to be one of the leading Insurance and Benefit Organizations in Canada. The Johnson Scholarship and Academic Grant Program was established and funded in 1998, by Paul J. Johnson and Members of the Corporate Leadership Team.

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Scholarships are to assist students beginning post-secondary studies following the completion of high school.

Academic Grants?

Grants are to assist those returning to post-secondary studies following an absence of two or more years and for those beginning studies as a mature student.

Who May Apply?

Staff Association Members (and their dependents) who are currently enrolled in any Johnson Inc. coverage.

Amount:

- Scholarships and Academic Grants are for \$1,000.00 each.
- There will be a total of 100 Scholarships and Academic Grants awarded annually.

When should Application be made?

- Scholarships - on the completion of graduating year from high school and are due by August 31.
- Academic Grants - at any time.

Application Forms?

Application forms can be obtained by calling toll-free 1-888-737-1088.

Digital pictures - heave-ho silver

Nick Adams

Increasingly archaeologists are using their computers to capture, manipulate, store and publish images of archaeological sites and artifacts. The subject of using digital equipment to record archaeological sites and artifacts was recently the focus of discussion on the Britarch listserv (email - discussion forum), and has occasionally cropped up on the Arch-L listserv. While all respondents recognised that digital images have some limitations - at least when produced with the equipment most of us can afford - it is clear that this technology is rapidly becoming a mainstream part of how people 'do' archaeology world-wide. We are all fumbling along with 'the New Technology', and anyone who says he's an expert with your particular piece of equipment probably saw it for the first time yesterday! With that in mind, I thought it might be worth sharing a few of tips which I have found to work with some degree of success.

But before I proceed, I would just like to assure everyone that I am not suggesting you throw out your film camera along with all those paper reports and books - not yet at least. The images captured using the methods outlined below are fine for record shots, for publication on the web, and for consultants reports. They are not (yet) suitable for publication in formal print journals or books.

What - no digital camera?

If you don't have a digital camera, but do have a Camcorder there are a number of handy tools which will allow you to hook it up to your computer to capture images either from tape or by using the Camcorder as a live camera. I use a gizmo called a "Snappy" from Play Incorporated (<http://www.play.com>), which, despite what the name suggests, is far from being a toy. Other makers offer similar devices, at different prices and with slightly different capabilities. Some now even offer full moving video capture capability, in addition to still capture from

video. Like everything else, the price has dropped amazingly. The one I paid over \$300 for a couple of years ago, now retails for around \$99.

The Snappy unit is about the size of the TV/VCR controller down the back of your couch, and attaches to a parallel (printer) port. I use a switch box so that I can use the same port as my scanner. Not got a free printer port? No problem! They cost less than \$20, and take about five minutes to put in and set up. All you do is plug in a cable from the Camcorder to the Snappy unit, launch it's software, set the camera rolling (the image will be displayed in a small viewer on your computer screen) and when you see an image you want to keep, you click on the 'Snap' button with your mouse. It really is that simple!

The beauty of this kind of image capture device is that as long as you have a camcorder, you can capture images from anywhere simply by recording the scene, object or whatever on tape, then capturing it to the computer when you are back home. Many of the storage limitations associated with digital cameras are avoided - you can pack a whole lot of images onto a single tape - and if you run out of space, the tapes are dirt cheap to buy. With the camera on a tripod, a ten or fifteen second burst of any object or scene is all you need to capture a first class image.

Output quality is largely determined by the quality of the camcorder lens, since the Snappy can capture images at extremely high resolution. With my low-end Camcorder, landscape shots tend to be disappointing while close-ups of static objects, especially if the camera is mounted on a tripod, can be stunning.

I have used the Snappy / Camcorder combo to capture close-ups of artifacts for use on various web pages. Most Camcorders can focus in quite closely,

and with the lens 'open' (as opposed to writing to tape), the results you get can be outstanding. The picture of the stemmed point on the main OAS web page (<http://www.adamsheritage.on.ca/oas/>) was captured in this way. By the way, did anyone notice that the point was a plastic cast?

I have even used the Snappy/Camcorder combo to capture digital images of slides. It's a bit tricky, but a whole lot cheaper than buying a dedicated slide scanner. If anyone wants to know how to do it, give me a call.

Image capture devices like the Snappy usually come with all the software you need to capture, trim and fine tune the digital images, so you don't necessarily even need to buy any 'high end' photo-editing software to get excellent results.

Scanners

Scanners have become the all-time bargain in the computer world. When I first started looking, \$1,000 was about the minimum you could hope to pay for something which offered a reasonable balance between optical quality, resolution and price. Nowadays similar machines can be bought for less than \$200. I use mine a dozen times a day to scan photographs, maps and field sketches for reworking with graphics software. Chances are, if you bought a computer within the last year or so, you've got one too.

My most important discovery was when I realised that the flat-bed scanner doubles as a great desktop camera! Now, when I want to make record photographs of artifacts, I simply slap them on the bed of the scanner and press the scan button. The results can be extraordinary - and that's a good thing. Of course, if you were seduced by one of those fancy sheet-fed models, you are out of luck. Trying to get an artifact through the narrow slot could result in a conservation nightmare.

There are a couple of things to remember:

- Thing One: Always place a sheet of clear acetate

on the scanner's glass bed before you position the artifacts - otherwise you will scratch the glass.

- Thing Two: Don't jam the lid down on the object! If you find you need to cover the artifact, devise some clever artifice suited to the nature of the materials. I have used a soft cloth, flexible card, even just sheets of paper instead of the lid - and don't worry about excluding all the light that bleeds in around the object - you can always edit it out afterwards with the image editing software that came with your scanner.

With a little creativity, you can get up to some amazing tricks with your scanner! For instance, I managed to get some quite respectable pictures of the edge of a projectile point by attaching the point to the lid of the scanner with blue tack, then carefully lowering the lid until the other edge touched the bed of the scanner. After a bit of jiggery, I managed to keep the point vertical so that the edge was in full view to the scanner's read head. The few bits of blue tack which intruded into the picture were edited away, pixel by pixel, using my photo-editing software at high magnification.

I typically scan artifacts at 400 or 600 dpi (dots per inch) to capture every little speck of detail, but avoid higher resolutions, not wishing to eat up too much valuable hard drive space with one picture. A single picture of a 5cm x 5cm pot sherd, taken at 4800 dpi, 24 bit colour, can result in a file of almost 160 megabytes! If you are not too concerned about getting a quality print-out from your images, but only interested in creating images which look attractive on the computer screen, you can dramatically decrease the file size either by doing a 'screen capture' or by 'resampling' the image.

Screen capture is, as the name suggests, the process of capturing a snap-shot of an image already displayed on the computer screen. There are a number of ways to do this. Windows 95 allows you to capture an image of the whole screen simply by pressing the PRINT SCREEN key on the keyboard. To capture the Active Window, press ALT+Print Screen. In the dark days of DOS, this actually did as the

name suggests and sent the information to your printer. Nowadays, it pastes a copy of the screen image on to the clipboard as a bitmap, from whence it can be retrieved, edited and used in its new form. Screen capture captures the image at a much lower resolution, resulting in smaller image sizes. Resampling involves either changing the physical size of the image, or its dpi (dots per inch), or both. I generally fiddle until I have a nice balance between a decent image on the screen at a manageable file size. (*Editor's note: for the Mac aficionado, ⌘-Shift-3 will give you a full-sized screen snapshot pict file, saved to your hard disk folder, to manipulate at will.*)

Digital cameras

Digital cameras are the most obvious tools for capturing digital images to the computer. Unfortunately I have no experience with these contraptions, although from what I have been able to gather, image quality still doesn't compare with 'traditional' film cameras, except at the 'professional' (read: bring a truck load of money) end of the spectrum.

Balancing expectations

One of the criticisms most frequently levelled at digital images is that the output rarely approaches traditional film quality. No matter how good the quality of the image going in to the computer, the output will always be limited by the capabilities of the printer. A superb image on the screen can look muddy and blurred when printed out, especially if your printer has a maximum output of 300 dpi and you are using photocopy paper. You can't get National Geographic picture quality, with National Enquirer equipment!

But why try to make apples out of oranges? If you want first class paper pictures, stick with your Pentax. But if you want good quality screen images as a handy visual catalogue of your latest site, for your latest web page publication, or to spice up your first multimedia site report (and such things do exist), try experimenting with some of the hardware you already have, or spend a few bucks at your local CompuFutureDepot and try something new. ✓

Book Reviews

Windows on the Past

Rod Peturson and Bob Shields

Harcourt Brace & Company Canada, Ltd: Toronto. 48pp, colour plates, figures, maps.

ISBN 0-7747-0491-8 (paper) \$11.95, 1997.

Review by Terry Patrick

(1997/98 OAS Co-operative Education Student, Runnymede Collegiate Institute, York Board of Education /Toronto District School Board)

Windows on the Past joins the small body of good archaeological literature suitable for young people. It is well illustrated with numerous colour plates, figures and maps; several interesting activities are also provided. Elementary level students will find it very

engaging. Authors Rod Peturson, of the Board of Education for the City of Windsor, and Bob Shields, of the Annapolis Valley School Board in Nova Scotia, received review assistance from educators representing all ten provinces (but no territories).

Scotia, received review assistance from educators representing all ten provinces (but no territories). Two bias reviewers were also consulted.

Each chapter is referred to as a "learning event". In Learning Event 1, the subject of archaeology and how it contributes to our knowledge of the past, is introduced. Fictional characters Jessica, Jim and Professor Chou engage in a dialogue about the different people who lived in the past and who came first. Professor Chou outlines early humans, hunter-gatherer life ways, and migrations. Although the scientific evidence for migration into North America is presented (Bluefish Caves), she also notes the "debate" about when people came to Canada: "Some Native people believe that their ancestors have lived in North America since the beginning of time". Time lines are also discussed and a side bar explains B.C. and A.D. "To Do" and "How To" sections involve the making a time line of events that occurred in the past. Both are easy to follow and comprehend.

Learning Event 2 is an interesting chapter about "Messages from the Past". It focuses on art, writing systems and language. The possible meanings and uses of rock art are described and illustrated with examples such as the 18,000 year old art at Lascaux, attributed to the Magdalenian culture. The rock art in Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park in Alberta is also highlighted. The chapter continues with a discussion of the invention and development of writing. Examples of early writing systems around the world are illustrated on a map. Pictograms, ideograms, syllabic writing and alphabets are all well explained. A clever activity concludes the chapter: invent and use your own writing system. Solutions to a pictogram puzzle found earlier in the chapter, are also provided. All of these varied ways of writing show that even thousands of years ago, human beings were different from one another in the way they communicated, just as in the present.

Learning Event 3 is entitled "Voices from the Past. It begins with a brief discussion on how both oral and written history give clues to how people lived long ago. Jane Yolen's (noted author and story-teller)

version of how horses first arrived among the Piegan people is recounted in "Sky Dogs". Younger students may have difficulty with this story and should be exposed to simpler ones before tackling "Sky Dogs". Barry Moser's accompanying illustrations convey the flatness of the central plains and brilliant prairie sun. In the "to do" and "how to" sections, students are encouraged to give an oral presentation about the Piegan people .

Learning Event 4, "Digging up the Past" focuses on the "dig site" of Ste. Marie Among the Hurons and describes how this "abandoned Jesuit mission fort" was excavated, and how the discovery of objects kept the story of the fort from being forgotten. The building, burning, records, ruins, excavation and restoration of Ste. Marie are all covered and a convenient time line helps trace these developments. Reverend Hallen's and Father Martin's mid-nineteenth century "excavations" at Ste. Marie are mentioned. Then a great leap occurs to 1964 when further excavations occur. The time line is missing Kenneth Kidd's important excavations in 1941-43 and Wilfred Jury's work in 1947-51. A good section on how an archaeological site is excavated, recorded and analyzed is described in five steps. A simulated excavation activity concludes the chapter. Unfortunately, it does not include the production of a report, previously noted in Step 5.

"What is It?" in Learning Event 5, concentrates on how objects help us learn about the lives and customs of the people who owned them. Artifact mysteries challenge students to try to identify well-illustrated objects. An identification guide assists in making educated guesses. The solutions follow with good illustrations of the artifacts and the context in which they were used. What is good to see is that the authors have chosen to focus on less elaborate but equally interesting objects such as an epinetron used to pull wool into thin strands for spinning in ancient Greece, a spear thrower, fibula (safety pin /brooch), ulama worn as hip protectors by Mayan and Aztec men during their ball games, an Etruscan drinking vessel in an unusual shape and a fascinating canister-shaped seismograph from China. The sug-

gested activity includes the creation of an artifact mystery. Students are also asked to check their neighbourhood to find objects that archaeologists might uncover in the future. A short list of books which provide information about everyday objects in Egypt, Greece, Rome and Mexico is provided. North American cultures are neglected.

Learning Event 6 explains the importance of potsherds - "Pieces of the Past". Nancy Benco's article "Clues to the Past: Ancient Potsherds", adapted from *Faces* magazine, provides a good summary and is accompanied by excellent photographs. Students learn about how pots were made and what their varied uses were. As in the previous chapter, North American cultures (pots) are omitted. An engaging activity is suggested at the conclusion of this chapter: reconstruct a pot from an imaginary archaeological site and record your observations. A grid map of a house site is provided, complete with x and y axes and plotted potsherds. Students are encouraged to use a computer program such as *Graph Links*.

The authors must be commended for choosing to include a section on "Respecting the Past" in Learning Event 7. It begins with two statements: "Places and objects from the past are valuable resources" and "However, people often have different viewpoints about the best use of these resources". These are followed by several newspaper headlines: "Park Wardens discover vandalized Rock Carvings", "Native Canadians Demand Museums Return Ancestors' Remains", "Chinese Government struggles to stop sale of artifacts", etc. Four different viewpoints about places and artifacts are presented and students are asked if they share any of these. One of the viewpoints concerning development is illustrated with a photo of the 1904 steamer *Commodore Jarvis* uncovered during work on the Toronto Raptors arena in 1997. The viewpoint that archaeology delays construction and costs the builder time and money could cause some lively discussions in the classroom (and in other circles). Students are encouraged to seek out provincial and territorial regulations regarding accidental discoveries of artifacts. The suggested activity involves writing guidelines for people who find arti-

facts or visit places from the past. A desktop publishing program can be used to write and publish these. Nine case studies are provided in this chapter. It is noted that there are no right or wrong answers to these and that the best solutions are those that help people to think about how their actions affect everyone's heritage. These studies are extremely current and involve situations encountered by Native people, archaeologists, the legal community, museums, etc.

The final learning event on "Lost Worlds" outlines some of the lost cities and sites which, due to different circumstances, were forgotten, and then rediscovered: Machu Picchu, Wanuskewin Provincial Park, Saskatchewan, Teotihuacanos, Great Zimbabwe, Lake Mungo, Angkor and Pompeii. This chapter gives students an idea of just how fast a civilization may parish. The final activity requires them to find out about and present an archaeological discovery. They are encouraged to consult internet browsers and cd-roms, as well as the usual other assorted reference material.

Windows on the Past is part of Tapestry, a Canadian Social Studies Program. It seems most suitable for grades 6-8. When this book arrived at the OAS office last year, it was nearly dismissed by my supervisor who initially judged it by its cover. It depicts two very young, (under grade 6 age) unsupervised students excavating (and recording!) a complete pot. Her words were to the effect of "Oh, another how to dig up your own backyard- book for kids". Upon closer examination and reading, we were encouraged that this kind of activity is not ever recommended, although nowhere in the section on excavating a site, are regulations or licencing discussed. It is an important oversight which the authors might have avoided if they had included an archaeologist or two on their 13-person review committee, or if one of the 6 editors listed had delved into this area. Interestingly, the book's project manager did contact the OAS for input and material towards the "Respecting the Past" learning event. ✓

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Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5 ~ edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris

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In the Shadow of the Bridge: The Archaeology of the Peace Bridge Site (AfGr-9), 1994-1996 Investigations

Edited by R. F. Williamson and R. I. MacDonald. Occasional Publications of Archaeological Services Inc.
Volume 1. Toronto, Ontario. 527 pp, 1997, paper.

Review by Jeff Bursey

People have begun to notice that, at least at times, I can be somewhat critical of the CRM industry in Ontario. Without going into the details here, suffice to say that I rarely feel the CRM industry lives up to its mandate and all too frequently does not even live up to what some of the proponents claim is being

done as minimum requirements. It is a rare pleasure, therefore, to draw attention to at least one notable contribution by one member of the industry. The firm of Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) has recently produced two volumes relating to one of their excavations, one volume intended for the gen-

eral public and a more detailed volume intended to convey more specialized information to the archaeological community. It is the latter volume which will be discussed here.

In the Shadow of the Bridge... provides a relatively detailed reporting of ASI's mitigative excavations of the extensive and largely undisturbed archaeological deposits preserved beneath the city of Fort Erie. The nature, richness and significance of these deposits has been known for some time, due to the research efforts of such well known archaeologists as Marian White, J. Norman Emerson and William Noble. ASI's more broadly based and intensive investigations, however, have shone a more substantial light on the site. Within this volume, the site is referred to as the Peace Bridge site (AfGr-9), and this designation will be followed herein although it is anticipated that one of the earlier designations, such as "the Orchid Site" should ultimately be given priority on the basis of the site's history. No explanation is provided as to why the site's name was changed once its full nature and extent became known.

In short, the Peace Bridge site appears to consist of a largely intact paleosol buried and protected beneath a significant amount of flood alluvium. The archaeological deposits within this paleosol appear to cover a minimum of 24 hectares but may be larger. For the most part, artifacts from a number of different time periods and occupations appear to be mixed within this stratum but numerous features, many of which appear to represent relatively discrete components, intrude into the subsoil. While numerous prehistoric components are represented within the assemblage, the most substantial appear to be Late Archaic Broad Point (ie. Genesee), Late Archaic Small Point (Innes, "Ace of Spades", and Crawford Knoll), Early Woodland (Meadowood) and Transitional Woodland or Princess Point, as it is more commonly known. Some of the highlights of these findings will be mentioned below.

In the Shadow of the Bridge... is organized as an edited volume with ASI principals, employees or sub-contractors authoring or collaborating on the

various chapters or sections. For the sake of brevity, individual authors will not be referred to here except where their specific contributions warrant. Chapter 1 provides the obligatory background and rationale for ASI's investigations while Chapter 2 provides a better than typical overview of the local "Environmental Context". Chapter 3 is of interest in that it provides a history of investigations of both the specific site and, to at least a limited degree, the broader Niagara Peninsula. Chapters 4 through 7 offer much more detailed and useful data regarding specific areas of investigation and the excavated features and artifacts. The abundant tables, photos, maps and figures will provide researchers much of the contextual and even attribute data they will require for at least an exploratory analysis of the assemblage without immediately having to access the collections. These chapters will also be of value to future archaeologists who may excavate at the site.

Chapter 8 will be the chapter of most interest in that it contains the artifact analyses especially since the assemblage from the Peace Bridge site is both robust and, in some cases, spectacular. All the major artifact classes are discussed separately by different authors. Of particular interest is the lithic analysis of specific features undertaken by Andrew Stewart. Specifically, Stewart was able to statistically discern differences between Late Archaic (Genesee), Early Woodland and Transitional Woodland (Princess Point) lithic reduction strategies from the debitage recovered from specific features. Among the implications of this result is the support for the hypothesis that differences in "non-diagnostic" debitage may be as culturally and functionally informative as other artifact classes. While this hypothesis has been in the literature for some time (ie. Kalin 1981), the view of flakes being non-diagnostic has been one of the major justifications for giving short-shrift to ploughed sites, especially if they are multi-component. Hopefully, Stewart's results will lead to some improvements in CRM practises in that future research along similar lines may provide models for using debitage to indicate components on mixed sites even when the traditional classes of diagnostics are not present.

Chapters 9 and 10 provide floral and faunal analyses by Steve Moncton and Steve Thomas, respectively. Thomas, in particular, appears to have done a relatively thorough job of analysis on a sample of the bone recovered, including an interesting and, by now, well known case of a number of bones recovered from within a single Princess Point vessel. The final chapter, co-authored by five of the authors, provides both a useful summary of the excavations and a brief indication of how this site may ultimately contribute to our understanding of Ontario's prehistory.

One of the most significant features of this volume must be that it exists as a publication, presumably meant for broader distribution than the typical "grey literature" license reports normally exist in. The volume is very well illustrated and contains plenty of tables for data presentation. Some new AMS dates have been added to the corpus from Ontario, particularly for the Late Archaic but also the Princess Point time periods although, given the scope of the project the number run appears to be a little light. More could easily have been obtained. The authors and editors appear to have struck a comfortable mix in the amount of analysis undertaken with the focus being on intra-site analysis and with less attention given to sites and issues beyond the specific site under question: precisely what I feel should occur with CRM projects.

As with any similar type of publication, however, there are a number of faults which can be pointed to. The format of the chapter headings could be improved for aesthetic purposes. Similarly, I had trouble locating the carbon dates: a table containing the raw data and calibrations would have been appropriate. More troubling are problems with the bibliography. It would be too time consuming to individually mention all the references missing, suffice to say that many are referred to in the text but relatively few were called to the bibliography.

Beyond the technical problems with the report, there are a few more serious concerns of an archaeological nature. The least of these concern references to a

number of sites which will not be familiar to many of the readers. In particular, reference is made to a Holyworth site (p. 44) but without either a reference or any data provided to justify its inclusion. If this site exists, where is it documented? Similarly, why has there been no mention before now regarding an Early Iroquoian site at Snake Hill (p. 45). Personally, I am much more interested in this information than that other historic stuff they found there and I am sure I am not the only one. While we are on a related topic, I am not sure I agree with the assessment of the Bonisteel site as a special-purpose or seasonal occupation on the basis of site location and lack of arable soil (p. 46). There are abundant agricultural fields in the area of the site and, given the constant erosion of the Lake Erie shoreline, it is more than likely the site was further from the lake shore than at present. Further, given the nature of the known deposits (Pengelly and Pengelly 1987), a small village would appear to be the most likely explanation.

Of greater concern, is the lack of mention of the historic remains from the area. Given the history of Fort Erie, one would expect more historic remains to have been present. While I sympathize with the emphasis given to the prehistoric remains, one would expect the historic remains should be given equal weight in a CRM report. Otherwise, the preservation of Ontario's heritage will be left to the personal whim of CRM principals rather than the best interests of the archaeological community and the general public.

The final, and potentially most significant, concern I have with the volume is in respect to the sampling strategy which appears to have been used. Throughout the report, reference is made to sampling of the paleosol and features excavated. While it is certainly understandable that burials would not be excavated once they were identified, it would not be amiss to report data from the field notes taken prior to reburial. The nature of Late Archaic burials are of particular significance in that they are so rarely reported in Ontario. Accordingly, one would expect that more details of these, at least, will be forthcoming in a future publication.

It is apparent from the publication, however, that many features other than burials were not excavated, that the paleosol was not entirely screened and that not all the debitage was recovered. While it is common within considerations of archaeological ethics to recommend that portions of a site to be preserved for future investigation, I do not see how that is applicable in this case. I cannot envision a time when a team of research archaeologists will be able or allowed to dig through the asphalt and fill of a busy Customs trucking yard in order to explore some question which cannot be answered from the data gathered. For all intents and purposes, therefore, the artifacts and features not excavated by ASI must be considered lost.

Neither can I lay the responsibility of these decisions on the shoulders of the consultant. ASI is a "for-profit" firm, hired by their client presumably because they were the lowest bidder, to minimise the costs of development while generating good PR through efforts such as this publication. Limiting the sample of features excavated and artifacts recovered is thus a viable strategy for reducing both the cost to the developer and ASI's internal costs of processing, analyzing and storing the artifacts and data. This in turn maximizes both ASI's profitability and reputation within the development community. Accordingly, responsibility must be placed on the archaeological community as a whole and the regulatory body entrusted with representing their's and the general

AUTOMOBILE PRE-INSPECTIONS

Inspections are part of the anti-fraud measures built into Bill 59. Fraud has become a major factor in the cost of automobile insurance, with insurers estimating that 10 to 15 percent of every premium dollar goes towards paying fraudulent claims. Inspections address "phantom car" fraud as well as claims for non-existent equipment and accessories.

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public's interests, to explain the decision-making process which allowed some archaeological data to be recovered and some lost and how this operates in the best interest of the archaeological record. Again, my own view is that everything which is to be destroyed or effectively lost to research should be recovered by CRM. I am sure the Peace Bridge Authority would have an interesting reaction to a paving company that said they could only pave a sample of the trucking yard because they bid too low!

In summary, however, this publication stands as a "state-of-the-art" example of reporting of CRM activities and, despite some of the technical difficulties cited above, should be of value to researchers for years to come. The most unfortunate aspect of this

report is that it is so unusual and not a standard of the CRM community. Hopefully more CRM firms in Ontario will follow this example and produce similar documentation of their work and volumes like this one will become the rule rather than the exception. Indeed, I am sure ASI has undertaken many other projects in the past which would be of interest to the archaeological community.

References Cited

- Kalin, J.
1981 Stem Point Manufacture and Debitage Recovery. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 9:134-175.
- Pengelly, J. and S. Pengelly
1987 The Bonisteel Site: An Iroquoian Settlement on Lake Erie. *Kewa* 87(6):4-20. ✓

Idea Exchange

Plaque unveiled to Dr. Kenneth Kidd

On Sunday July 19, a plaque was unveiled at his homestead in Cookstown to OAS Honourary Member the late Dr. Kenneth Earl Kidd, 1906-1994. Paul Sweetman, who wrote the obituary of Ken published in *Arch Notes* 94(2):24-25, was in attendance, as were a number of other OAS members, politicians, representatives of various organizations, and Mrs. Martha Kidd. The plaque may be seen at the end of Kidd's Lane, on the east side of Highway 27, a short distance south of Highway 89, in Cookstown.

Charles Gerrad

Wording of the plaque (erected by the Simcoe County Historical Association in cooperation with the Town of Innisfil and with the assistance of the County of Simcoe):

"Kenneth Earl Kidd (7/21/1906 - 2/26/1994) - A native of Cookstown, Kenneth E. Kidd was one of the founders of the discipline of anthropology in Canada. He joined the staff of the Royal Ontario Museum in 1935, where he did research on the Blackfoot of Alberta and on Native trade goods, excavated Sainte Marie Among the Hurons and Ossossane Ossuary in Simcoe County, supervised excavations elsewhere in Ontario, started the recording of Native Rock Art, and headed the Ethnology department. In 1964, he went to Trent University where he founded the departments of Anthropology and Native Studies. After his retirement in 1972, he continued his research and received many awards for his contributions to Canadian anthropology and native education. This plaque marks the homestead settled by James and Judith Kidd in 1925, where Kenneth grew up. He is buried in St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery." ✓

The following article is reprinted from *Recontre* (March 1998). *Recontre* is produced for the Amerindians and Inuit of Quebec, as well as anyone else interested in aboriginal issues. Thanks to Jim Pendergast for bringing this article to our attention as it ties in nicely with the upcoming OAS Symposium in Brantford.

Major archaeological discoveries

Lucie Dumas

Since 1991, archeological research carried out in the Regional County Municipality (RCM) of Haut-Saint-Laurent has led to the discovery of many unsuspected sites. The Direction de la Monteregie of the ministere de la Culture et des Communications, the Department of Archeology of the University of Montreal, the RCM, and the Corporation des aventuriers de l'archeologie dans le Haut-Saint-Laurent are deeply involved in a vast research project. They are convinced that these exceptional sites will become the region's main tourist attraction.

For instance, the most significant Iroquoian village discovered in Quebec, in terms of its artifacts, has been uncovered at the Droulers site at Saint-Anicet. From 400 to 600 aboriginal people are thought to have lived here between the 15th and 16th centuries, in ten long houses. The site is also believed to have close to 6 million artifacts. In addition, the soil's exceptional natural pH has helped to preserve the objects and structures in remarkable condition. Archeological digging could go on for from 15 to 20 years.

To date, archaeologists have found more than 10,000 grains of corn, string beans, sunflower seeds and even cobs of corn. According to Michel Gagne, director of the dig, it is very rare to find so many similar artifacts in such good condition. It is the largest collection ever found in Quebec. Other objects uncovered include many pieces of ceramic vases, bone tools, pipes as well as such structures as ditches and fireplaces.

The Droulers site is named for the family which owns the land where the artifacts were discovered and which is cooperating fully with the archaeol-

ogists. The RCM has decided to work, in partnership with the ministere de la Culture et des Communications, to develop the site with the emphasis on cultural tourism, sensitization of student bodies and closer contacts with the Mohawk communities of Akwesasne and Kahnawake. To do so, it has leased the land in question for 20 years.

In the summer of 1997, a long house was built using Iroquoian techniques, to receive visitors to the site. Archaeologists acted as activity leaders and guides. Ten young people, including four Mohawks from Akwesasne and six from the RCM, worked for six months to build the structure and a palisade surrounding the site. In 1998, plans are to hire seven aboriginal young people from the RCM to complete construction of the Iroquoian village. The young people are trained in archeology, conservation and heritage development, as well as in cultural tourism development. The young Mohawks thus have an opportunity to learn more about the history of their people and participate in the development of their aboriginal heritage. Their work is coordinated by Michel Cadieux, recognized for his extensive knowledge of traditional building techniques.

Archaeologists have been welcoming school groups to the Droulers site for three years now. The students are fascinated by how aboriginal people lived before the Europeans arrived. They can handle life-size reproductions of reconstructed artifacts. The general public also has access to the site on open house days. So far, more than 3,000 people have visited.

Michel Gagne is also project manager for the development of another Iroquoian archeological site located

on the Thompson Island, in Akwesasne. This site is different because it dates back to the time when the Iroquoians lived as nomads rather than growing food. This is where the most ancient remnants in Quebec have been found, approximately 8 000 years old. "The research has generated exceptional cooper

ation between the Mohawks and non-aboriginal people," Michel Gagne observes. "The Akwesasne Mohawk Council has been keenly interested in our research. The site will certainly become the region's main tourist attraction." ✓

Calling all Toronto area members!

The Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society meets the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm from September to May in the Anthropology Lab (room 561A) in the basement of the Sidney Smith Building (100 St. George Street) at the University of Toronto. Meetings are open to all OAS members, students and members of the public. After a short business meeting, the major part of the evening is taken up with a presentation by a guest lecturer. Over the last few months topics have included "Paleo-Indian and Archaic Population Estimates for Southern Ontario" by Dr. Gary Warrick; a study on fish types and frequencies at a site in eastern Ontario by Stephen Cox Thomas; "Sainte-Marie Revisited" by John Triggs, an update based on recent excavations; "The Phoenix Site: Rising from the Ashes" by Ellen Blaubergs, on a historic site in Perth, Ontario. The January meeting is reserved for short presentations by three chapter members; typically this follows the "what I did last summer" format with a strong archaeology or anthropology content.

This year we have instituted a series of workshops designed to allow participants to become more familiar with archaeological materials. On April 4, 1998 Jeffrey Burse, a graduate student at the University of Toronto, gave a one-day (six-hour) basic workshop on the kinds of prehistoric ceramics found in southern Ontario. The first half of the day was taken up by a lecture on how the style and manufacturing technology changed over time. Participants were then able to examine actual specimens which illustrated the development of the ceramics. Jeff's familiarity with these ceramics and his clear explanations produced an interesting lecture and lively discussion. Nine OAS members and one non-member participated in this event. In October, Ellen Blaubergs will conduct a workshop on Historic Archaeology. An announcement will appear in *Arch Notes*.

In case anyone should think we are an "all work and no play" group, there are also social events. Although archaeology is sometimes discussed at these occasions as well, no topic is ruled out. The annual Christmas Party takes the place of a December meeting and is held in the home of a member of the chapter. For several years now, this pot-luck affair has been hosted by Roberta O'Brien and Jane Sacchetti. There is considerable rivalry to see who can bring the most interesting food. Some years there has been a "theme" with prizes for costumes. And of course, Santa Claus always turns up, along with Mrs. Claus, both magnificently attired. The popularity of the Christmas Party can be gauged by the fact that at times there is barely room to move as clusters of guests engage in animated discussions.

The other major social event is the Winter Weekend. In 1998 this was held February 6-8. The last six years we have gathered at Limberlost Lodge. The original lodge burned down many years ago, but the owners now rent the former staff house to groups. This makes an ideal temporary 'home' for up to eighteen people. Out-door activities such as cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and hiking alternate with discussions in front of the fireplace, reading (mysteries seem to be the favourite) and putting together the annual puzzle. The high-

light of the Saturday evening is the Men Versus the Women Trivial Pursuit Tournament. The Toronto Chapter would like to invite all OAS members within the Toronto catchment to come out and get to know us. You are welcome to bring along your friends, too. The next meeting is September 16, 1998. At this time, the identity of the lecturer has not been disclosed, so come and be surprised.

Norma Knowlton

[Editor's note: Charles Gerrad has informed me that he will be the guest lecturer for September's meeting of the Toronto Chapter.] ✓

Calendar

- ✓ **August 9 - "From the Porch" book sale** from 1-4pm, at the Ontario Historical Society site, 34 Parkview Ave., Willowdale. The OAS will be participating by bringing a large quantity of books, journals and magazines.
- ✓ **Heritage Toronto Lunchtime Lecture Series** - Thursdays at 12 noon, Bank Hall at Heritage Toronto, 205 Yonge Street (just north of Queen Street). Admission: \$4.00 each, free for Heritage partners. For more information call (416) 392-6827 ext. 265.
 - August 6 - A Tour of Old Toronto** by Mike Filey
 - August 13 - Spadina Souvenirs of the Grand Tour** by James Thompson
 - August 20 - The Musical Women's Club of Toronto** by Robin Elliott
 - August 27 - Toronto at Home: Photographs of House Interiors in Toronto 1880-1920** by Ken Heaman
- ✓ **Heritage Toronto's Walking Tours** - every Sunday through October 11, free admission. For more information call (416) 392-6827 and press *500, URL: www.torontohistory.on.ca
 - August 9 (1:30pm) - The Ashbridge House and its Community** led by Jon Harstone. Starts and ends at Ashbridge House, 1444 Queen Street E.
 - August 15 (Saturday 1:30pm) - John George Howard's High Park** led by Heritage Toronto. Starts at the northern entrance gates to High Park (Bloor St. at High Park Ave.)
 - August 16 (1:30pm) - Cabbagetown** led by the Cabbagetown Preservation Association. Starts at the south-east corner of Winchester Street and Parliament Street.
 - August 23 (2:00pm) - The Queen's Park Stroll** led by staff of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Starts at main entrance doors, south of the front entrance of the Legislature.
 - August 30 (1:30pm) - Beaconsfield: Suburban Development in the Early 1880's** led by Jon Harstone. Starts at the south side of Queen Street opposite Beaconsfield Avenue.

September 6 (1:30pm) - The Toronto Carrying Place led by Madelaine McDowell. Starts at Bloor Street W. and Jane Street.

September 13 (2:00pm) - The Kingsway/Old Mill Neighbourhood led by Heritage Toronto. Starts at the corner of Bloor Street and the South Kingsway.

September 20 (11:00am) - Yorkville led by Heritage Toronto. Starts at the north-west corner of Yonge and Bloor Streets.

September 27 (1:30pm) - The Cedervale/Wychwood/Hillcrest Neighbourhood led by Heritage Toronto. Starts at the north entrance to the St. Clair subway station.

October 4 (1:30pm) - William Lyon Mackenzie's Toronto led by Heritage Toronto. Starts at the south St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front Street E.

October 11 (9:00am) - Kensington Market led by Heritage Toronto. Starts at the corner of Spadina Avenue and St. Andrews Street.

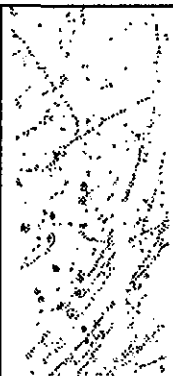
✓ For those of you with spare cash department:

September 6-12 - "Crossing Frontiers: International Rock Art Congress", IX Meeting of the International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO), University of Trás-os-Montes, Vila Real, Portugal. Registration fees: US \$150, students \$75. For more information contact Congresso Internacional de Arte Rupestre, Secção de Geologia, UTAD - Apartado 202, 5001 Vila Real Codex, Portugal. Fax: +351-(0)59 32 61 46, Email: msabreu@utad.pt, URL: www.utad.pt/actividades/IRAC [Note: next year's congress is in Wisconsin!]

September 24-29 - "Prehistoric and Tribal Art: Shamanism and Myth", Valcamonica Symposium 1998, Vacamonica, Italy. Registration fees: Lit. 250.00, students Lit. 180.00. For more information contact the Secretary of the Symposium, Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, 25044 Capo di Ponte (Brescia), Italy. Fax: 039/364/42572, Email: ccsp@globalnet.it, URL: www.globalnet.it/ccsp/ccsp.htm

✓ And if you didn't already know:

October 16-18 - "Archaeologists and First Nations: Bridges from the Past to a Better Tomorrow", 25th Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford, Ontario.



HARRY LERNER BSc. Dipl. Hons.
1059 Riverside Drive
London, Ontario N6H 2T4
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HAMILTON President: Jacqueline Fisher, Vice-President: Stewart Leslie, Secretary-Treasurer: Helen Sluis, Newsletter: The Heights, Editor: Bill Fitzgerald. Mailing address: Box 57165 Jackson Station, Hamilton ON L8P 4X1. Membership \$10. Meetings are usually at 7:00pm on the 3rd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at Dundurn Castle. Email: hamilton.oas@mcmi.com or dial in to (905) 526-1657.

LONDON President: Chris Ellis, Vice-president: Neal Ferris, Secretary: Karen Mattila, Treasurer: Harri Mattila, Newsletter: Kewa, Editors: Christine Dodd & Peter Timmins. Mailing Address: 55 Centre Street, London ON N6J 1T4. Tel: (519) 675-7742, Fax (519) 675-7777, Internet: <http://yod.a.ssc1.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/lonoas.html> Membership: individual and family \$18, institutional \$21. Meetings are usually at 8:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except June-August, at the London Museum of Archaeology.

OTTAWA President: Rachel Perkins, Vice-President: Marian Clark, Secretary: Lois King, Treasurer: Bill MacLennan, Newsletter: Ottawa Archaeologist, Editor: Jean-François Beaulieu, Public Archaeology: Kathi McAinsh, Director-at-large: Jean-Luc Pilon. Mailing address: Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1. Internet: <http://www.cyberus.ca/~jlpilon/otchh.htm>

Membership: individual \$17, family \$20, student \$10. Meetings are usually at 7:30pm on the 4th Wednesday of the month, except June-August, at the Routhier Community Centre, 172 Guingues Street, 3rd floor.

THUNDER BAY President: Frances Duke, Secretary-Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood. Mailing address: 331 Hallam Street, Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9. Meetings are usually at 8:00pm on the last Friday of the month, except June-August, in the anthropology teaching lab, room 2004, Braun Building, Lakehead University.

TORONTO President: Jim Shropshire, Vice-President: Norma Knowlton, Secretary: Annie Gould, Treasurer: Melanie Priestman, Newsletter: Profile, Editor: Eva MacDonald. Mailing Address: Toronto's First Post Office, 260 Adelaide Street East, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1. Membership: individual \$10, family \$12. Meetings are usually held at 7:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in the basement of Sidney Smith Hall, room 561a, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street.

WINDSOR President: Rosemary Denunzio, Vice-President and Secretary: James Washington, Treasurer: Michael Primeau, Newsletter: Squirrel County Gazette, Editor: Peter Reid. Mailing address: 2338 Chilver Road, Windsor ON N8W 2V5. Tel: (519) 253-1977. Membership: individual \$12, family \$24. Meetings are usually held at 7:00pm on the 4th Tuesday of the month, except June-August, at the Windsor Family Credit Union, 2800 Tecumseh Road East (use back door).

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
126 Willowdale Avenue
North York ON M2N 4Y2

Phone: (416) 730-0797
Fax: (416) 730-9670

Internet address:
<http://www.adamsheritage.on.ca/oas/>

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Arch Notes submission deadlines are as follows:

January 15
March 15
May 15
July 15
September 15
November 15

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