



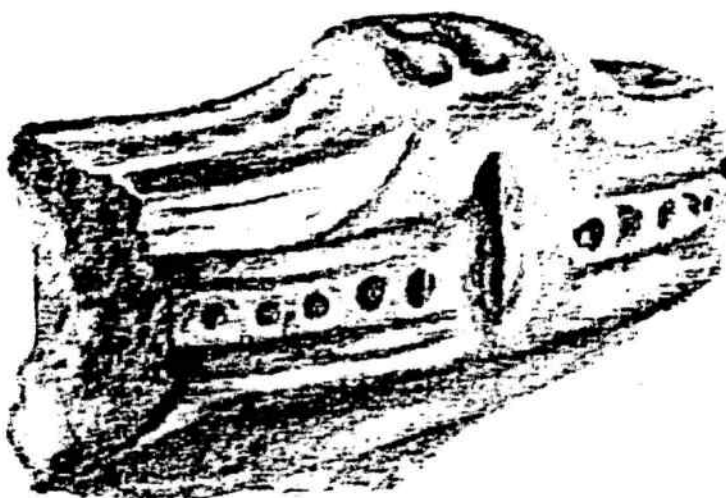
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

New Series Volume 5, Issue 1

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Editor's note ...


There have been a few changes at the OAS for the new year. First, *Arch Notes* extends a welcome to new Board Member Eva MacDonald who is taking on the newly combined Chapter and Membership Services Directorship, and there also are new Directorships for Heritage Advocacy, and Marketing and Promotion. The Editorial board for *Ontario Archaeology* is newly minted; welcome to Susan Jamieson, Andrew Stewart and David Robertson.

A new advertising policy is in place for *Arch Notes*. Advertising is still actively encouraged, however all advertisements must be loose insertions only. See insert rates below.

The OAS is celebrating their 50th anniversary! The anniversary OAS logo, designed by Vito Vaccarelli, will grace all OAS publications produced this year. Well done, Vito!

This issue is jam-packed! Too much to detail and not enough space. Thanks to all and keep up the great work everyone!

The cover drawing of a Petun Coronet clay pipe was drawn by Kay Hodgins.

 Frank Dieterman, *Arch Notes* editor

Welcome New OAS Members

L. Bednarek - Windsor	M. Henry - London
T. L. Brennan - Toronto	Mr. & Mrs Joyce - Toronto
M. Cornies - London	L. Spelar - Hamilton
K. Gibbs - London	L. Woodley - Ottawa

ARCH NOTES ADVERTISING

Loose Insertions only

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Full Page	\$140.00	8.5 x 11"	17 x 22 cm
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Discount 25% for six issues (one year).

Discount 10% for two or more inserts per issue.

Inserts must be of interest to the archaeological/heritage community and are subject to editorial criteria.

For more information, contact the OAS office,
(416) 730-0797

President's notes

While the OAS is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, the rest of the world seems to be celebrating along with us, although for a different reason - the start of a new century and a new millennium. The OAS evolved from a single non-credit course offered by Dr. Norman Emerson at the University of Toronto 50 years ago to its pre-eminent status as the largest archaeological organization in Canada. Thanks to Hugh Daechsel, our Director of Membership Services last year and his hard working volunteer committee (especially Marion Clark in Ottawa and the 1999 symposium organizers in Kitchener/Waterloo), we now have more than 600 individual and institutional members - an increase of approximately 15% over the previous year.

But where will the OAS be in another 50 years or a hundred years? I believe that it will still be here although it will have to provide a different mix of services and end products than it currently does in order to survive. Based upon recent government agendas, it is likely that provincial operating grants for heritage organizations such as ours will be phased out sooner or later. Where will the financial resources come from to maintain let alone expand our activities? To provide for our financial future, the Board of Directors has implemented a new strategic plan that will hopefully ensure the continuing vitality of the Society in these times of changing economic, political and societal conditions. But it may not be enough.

To become self-sustaining, the OAS must "dare to risk" creating a more active role for itself with regard to self regulation, resolving archaeological resource management issues, and providing direction to government. If we try just to maintain the present status quo, we cannot survive. We must stand up for ourselves, without fear or favour, and take strong, informed positions whenever important issues arise. We must never become complacent and think that government or business will always do the right thing with regard to archaeology. The two following items are small demonstrations of leadership that the OAS has recently taken. And we are capable of much, much more innovation if we have the will to do so.

As a result of a letter received from two members of the OAS and a second letter from the Red Tape Commission, "the Board of Directors RESOLVED that it would ask the Society's membership to offer comments on the matter, and to offer recommendations on how existing legislation and accompanying regulations could be modified, so that adequate archaeological assessments can be performed, and that Ministry approval, or disapproval of proposed development projects, is not unduly delayed. The Society will then provide its recommendations to both the Red Tape Commission, and the Ministry for consideration, and action. In addition, the Society will offer its services to enable its recommendations to be implemented as soon as possible."

Members are asked to review the summary of issues provided on pages 5 and 6 of this issue and are invited to reply back with their own "beefs or bouquets" as they feel appropriate about the status of archaeological consulting in the province.

In response to a concern raised by the OAS in a recent letter sent to the Hon. Helen Johns, Minister, Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, we have received a verbal indication that the OMCzCR will be having one of their archaeologists looking into the apparent blatant increase in the sale of archaeological artifacts. If anyone has information about such activity that they would like to share, please forward it directly to Michael Johnson, Manager, Heritage and Libraries Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, 400 University Ave., 4th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1T7 (416-314-7742 voice; 416-314-7175 fax; or e-mail him at michael.johnson@mczcr.gov.on.ca).

At the suggestion of Nick Adams, a trio of OAS members - Paul Lennox, Garry Warrick and myself - attended an open house at NIN-DA-WABB-JIG, the Walepole Island Research Centre, where recent multi-disciplinary projects of the Walpole Island First Nation were being discussed in an open forum and where various local artists were displaying their work. Dean Jacobs, the centre's Executive Director, and his assistant Norma Altman welcomed us and introduced us to some of their research associates including

David McNabb, Victor Lytwyn, and Laurie Leclair. Dean took advantage of our attendance by testing our collective knowledge about some glass trade beads and unusual artifacts in the centre's collection. For our intellectual efforts, he treated us to dinner in Wallaceburg.

The OAS has given pairs of our limited edition 50th anniversary coffee mugs to Premier Michael Harris and Minister Helen Johns. The letter of transmittal and reply from "Mike" are reproduced on pages 24-25 in this newsletter.

The Board of Directors extends its thanks to Mike Kirby who has "retired" after having ably contributed for 27 years in many volunteer capacities for the OAS main body as well as the Toronto Chapter. He served on the Board as Treasurer (1987-1993), Director of Publications (1994-1998), and Director of Chapter Services (1999). He also served for 20 years as editor of *Arch Notes*. Starting with just two mimeographed sheets, he elevated *Arch Notes* to a professionally prepared 40 page booklet and produced more than 125 issues. In 1988 he was made an Honourary Life Member of the Society.

Mike held an archaeological licence from 1982 to 1989. Both he and his wife Christine (also a past Board member and symposium organiser for many years) received provincial recognition from the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1992 as "Friends of the Niagara Escarpment" for their many years of voluntary survey and site monitoring in the Beaver Valley. We will miss their active and insightful participation at Board meetings. They shouldn't be surprised if we still call upon them from time to time to benefit from their expertise.

The OAS Board of Directors extends its profound thanks to Alex von Gernet for serving several terms as editor of our Society's premier journal *Ontario Archaeology*. Alex has "passed the torch" to a new OA editorial committee comprising of Sue Jamieson, Andrew Stewart and David Robertson. We look forward to working with them and continuing the tradition of our journal being one of the finest anywhere.

There are some changes in how the Board has assigned responsibilities this year. Our newest member, Eva MacDonald has taken on a newly combined portfolio as Director of Chapter and Membership Services. Her profile appears elsewhere in this issue. Hugh Daechsel has also taken on a new portfolio as Director of Marketing and Promotions. The renamed portfolio of Director of Heritage Advocacy will be the responsibility of Lise Ferguson. Caroline Thériault retains her position as Director of Publications. Vito Vaccarelli remains Director of Public Services and Henry van Lieshout continues as Treasurer/Secretary.

 Bob Mayer, President

From the OAS office...

Happy New Year to everyone. I must admit I still feel awkward printing 2000 on all of my correspondence, however it looks like I have some time to get used the 2 being in the front!

This time last year I made a resolution of sorts. I decided to keep track of a few things that occur on a regular basis in the office, one especially was the volunteer hours given by membership and Board. Many of these hours keep the Society functioning, another set of hours maintain the Society as a first class producer of academic publications and the remaining class of hours allow our members to participate in activities such as the Symposium, trips, events and Passport to the Past opportunities.

Our Society is just over 600 members. Upon factoring out my regular volunteers input and the Societies extended volunteer work, at the minimum wage of \$6.85 I discovered the Society receives approximately \$18,225.00 worth of support per year! I know I would be able to claim more hours if our members thought to send their hours in to me.

Not only am I and the Board appreciative of this level of support and participation, I am very proud of our members who volunteer their time to the Society. This kind of participation does not get overlooked as I share this information with our major funder, the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, on an annual basis.

If you have been wondering what you can do for The Ontario Archaeological Society, please give the office a call; many new committees are being formed and we need your talents. Also please consider volunteering at any level as your participation and time is valued.

My personal thanks are extended to Mike Kirby. Mike, a 26 year member of The OAS made the decision to retire from the Board of Directors, after participating at the executive level for 25 years. One could always count on Mike for a quiet, but well considered point of view and always, the extra effort. I wish Mike best wishes in all his many endeavors.

On a closing note, congratulations to our 2000 Executive, and a special welcome to Eva MacDonald who takes on the retro-fitted Directorship of Mem-

bership and Chapter Services. I know I will enjoy working with everyone.

Jo Holden, Executive Director

New Ontario Archaeology editorial board

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to announce the new Editorial Board for the *Ontario Archaeology* journal, effective January 1, 2000. They are: Dr. Susan Jamieson, Dr. Andrew Stewart, and Mr. David Robertson.

Please forward your submissions for review to the OAS office until further notice. The address is: 126 Willowdale Ave, North York, Ontario M2N 4Y2.

Caroline Thériault, Director of Publications

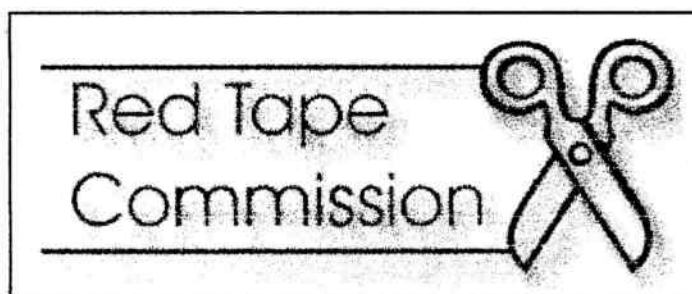
Red Tape RED ALERT: Input Needed

The Board of Directors has been approached by the Government of Ontario's Red Tape Commission in order to gain information about a matter that was brought to their attention from one of our members, a consultant in the industry. The issue at hand is the perception that the process for clearing archaeological conditions on development projects is not standardized, takes too long, and that even

though a developer follows the current perceived process, the resultant decision is unpredictable. This therefore causes the developer to incur additional expense, and wastes more time, before clearance is granted.

The Board has therefore decided to invite its members to play a leading role in this regard, by asking for input on the causes of alleged lengthy, and unpredictable decisions by government bodies. Not only do we want to learn what the problems are, we also want to know your opinion on how the whole process can best be improved, either by strengthening existing legislation and regulations, or through the reduction of unnecessary "red tape". Hopefully, an improved process will ensure that adequate archaeological assessments can be conducted, and that government agencies are then better able to provide prompt decisions to developers based on archaeologists' recommendations.

By way of background, the Red Tape Commission is a body of 11 back-bench MPPs that reports directly to the Premier of Ontario. Our participation in this process therefore gives our members a unique opportunity to voice concerns within the industry on this particular matter, and to make recommendations for meaningful change. The Commission was created by the current government in January 1996, and its mandate is to remove regulatory barriers to job creation and better government. In its first year, the Commission identified more than 1,400 regulations to be eliminated, 45 Acts to be repealed and 181 Acts to be amended. The Commission has also developed an impact test, which would prevent red tape from entering new legislation and regulations. In addition, it has made rec-



ommendations for other long-term changes. In particular, they recommended the creation of a permanent regulatory watchdog which was implemented in 1999. Part of the Commission's role as a watchdog is to assist businesses and individuals who have red tape problems by intervening with government officials on their behalf. Thus, based on "numcrous calls and comments", the Commission has already asked the Honourable Helen Johns, the Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, to begin a review of the regulations guiding the practice of archaeology in Ontario.

Referring back to the issue in which we invite the membership to participate, ie., the process of clearing archaeological conditions placed on development proposals, here are some examples of the types of issues, on which we would appreciate your comments and recommendations for improvement. Please feel free to expand the list.

- ~ *Are there adequate written guidelines for Stage 3 and 4 Reports? If not what are the main points that should be included.*
- ~ *Is the scope of Stage 3 and Stage 4 work adequately defined, and does inadequate scope definition result in conflicts and inefficiencies if these two stages of work are performed on the same property by competing consulting firms?*
- ~ *Are there adequate written policies, guidelines or criteria for licensing or for the imposition of restrictions or refusal of licenses?*
- ~ *Is adequate information provided to affected parties about the provisions of Sections 48 and 49 of the Ontario Heritage Act dealing with the right to*
- receive reasons for refusing, imposing conditions or limitations on a license or to having a hearing before the Conservation Review Board?*
- ~ *Is the information required in support of license applications and renewals adequate and relevant?*
- ~ *On the issue of licenses, are the territorial limitations and restrictions that are placed on individuals and consulting firms reasonable and equitable?*
- ~ *What do consultants in the industry need to do better in order to ensure that a sound business relationship is built with the development community.*
- ~ *Same question as above, but how can the OAS play a role here.*

NOTE: Your comments on these, or any other issues which you feel are relevant to the clearance of archaeological conditions placed on development projects, are requested. Please forward them to the attention of Jo Holden, Executive Director, by fax at (416) 730-9670, by regular mail to the office, or by e-mail to oas@globalserve.net as soon as possible.



Letter to the OAS re: the OAS Symposium in Waterloo

Miss Jo Holden and the OAS,

Thank-you for a most delightful day. Also thank-you for the transportation both ways. My association with Dr. Normal Emerson was a great experience for me. Starting in 1947 at the evening classes from which the OAS started. It was interesting meeting old friends also. I have been associated with the Boy Scouts for over 75 years and still active at the 39th group at the Sick Children's Hospital. For over 26 years the program giving the children a break from the regular hospital routine. The meetings are on Wednesday night for one hour. As a result, I have missed the OAS meetings. It is good to see how the OAS has advanced.

*Thank-you again for the delightful day.
Bill Renison*

Director Profile

Eva MacDonald (Director of Chapter and Membership Services) joined the Society in 1984 and has served as treasurer (1993-1995) and editor of Profile (1995-present) for the Toronto Chapter. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Toronto and has been employed full-time with Archaeological Services Inc. since her graduation in 1989. Her duties include archival research, material culture analysis and report writing, with an emphasis on historic archaeological sites and built heritage features. After working in two Ojibway communities on Manitoulin Island in 1991, she became interested in issues affecting Aboriginal people and participated in the Ontario working group of the Aboriginal Heritage Committee for the CAA. In her spare time she enjoys gardening, cooking, reading and birding.



FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HURONIA AND THE GREAT LAKES

The Annual Symposium for the ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the year 2000 will be held in Midland, Ontario at the Highland Inn Resort Hotel and Conference Centre, from Friday, October 13th to Sunday, October 15th, hosted by the Toronto Chapter.

The main theme of this symposium will be the Archaeology of Huronia (in all its aspects); papers on archaeology of the rest of the Great Lakes are also invited.

Submissions: Paper abstracts of up to 200 words should be submitted no later than June 1st 2000. to Dr. Gary Warrick gwarrick@wlu.ca or to Ms. Rosemary Vyvyan rvyvyan@csolve.net c/o Huronia Historic Parks, P.O. Box 160, Midland, Ontario L4R 4K8

MCzCR news & licences

In order to accommodate staff changes in the Archaeological Unit, Robert vonBitter is acting Database Coordinator while Penny Young is on a secondment with the Ministry of Transportation. John MacDonald is acting Archaeologist, Land (Toronto). These changes take place with immediate effect. We wish them all the very best in their new assignments

Michael Johnson, Manager, Heritage Operations
Ministry of Citizenship, Culture & Recreation

The following list consists of the type of licence, name of licensee, licence number and site location. Unless otherwise noted, all licences are for the Province of Ontario. For information, contact the Archaeological Licence Office, Heritage & Libraries Branch, 4th Floor, 400 University Avenue, Toronto. Tel. (416)314-7123; fax: (416)314-7175.

Licences issued during November and December 1999:

Underwater:

Derrick Clark, 1999-131 "Lady Hamilton" Ottawa River, Ontario, 4.1 km west of Bon-nechere River, Nr. Castleton, Nr. Braeside, Nr. Arnprior

ARCHAEOLOGY UNEARTHED

Saturday February 26, 8:30am - 4:30pm
A day-long workshop for budding and wannabe archaeologists.
Columbus Centre North York, Ontario.
To register please call (416) 789-7011 ext 250

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF THE LOWER GREAT LAKES 1500-1800

Lecture Series 3:00pm Tuesday, 205 Yonge St. Toronto

- Feb. 29 Subsistence patterns 1500-1650
- March 7 Social Structures 1500-1650
- March 14 Early European Contact 1534-1608
- March 28 Disease, Contact, and Dislocation 1608-1763
- April 4 Reconfiguring the Native World 1660-1763
- April 11 Material Culture 1700-1800
- April 18 Crisis and Challenges 1763-1800

Cost for all eight lectures is \$45 cost for single lecture is \$6.
Please call Eleanor Darke (416) 392 6827

CALL FOR PAPERS

American Indian, First Nations, and Indigenous Peoples: The Multiplicity of Identity

The identity of Indigenous Peoples is complex and constantly in flux. The *American Indian Quarterly* invites original essays focusing on American Indian/First Nations identity topics for a special issue on identity. Papers from historians, anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists may discuss political, social, economic, psychological, and religious aspects of identity. Submissions are limited to 25 pages, double spaced (notes included). Deadline for submissions is June 1, 2000. Send four copies of your work to:

Dr. Michael Yellow Bird,
Assistant Professor
School of Social Welfare
University of Kansas.

Please follow the author guidelines.
You can access the guidelines at
<http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~mihesuah>



"Writing About Indians" As a sequel to the 1996 special issue, the *American Indian Quarterly* invites essays of up to 20 pages on topics pertaining to methodologies, theories, or controversial issues within the interdisciplinary field of American Indian Studies. Authors from any discipline and tribal members without an academic affiliation may respond to topics presented in the 1996 issue (and in the book *Natives and Academics*) or may submit original commentaries. This invitation is open to Native and non-Native writers. Deadline to submit four copies of your paper to the address below is May 1, 2000.

The American Indian Quarterly also invites submissions for a special issue on North and South American Indian Women.

Authors may be from any discipline. Authors may submit: book commentaries or discussion/commentary on any topic (methodologies, oral histories, feminism, activism, etc) from 5-10 pages in length; original, theoretically informed essays that include Native women's voices; no longer than 25 pp. double-spaced (notes included); interviews of Native women; original short poems by Native authors (three will be selected); original short fiction story by a Native author (2000 words; one will be selected); literary criticism papers (one will be selected). Send four copies of your work by June 1, 2000 to: Devon A. Mihesuah, Editor, *American Indian Quarterly*, PO Box 5623, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86004-5623

E-mail if you have questions to AIQuarterly@nau.edu

Royal Ontario Museum Theatre

"Making up Toronto"

March 2

"Historians and their Audiences"

April 14

For information please call
(416) 736-5499

OAS Membership Contest Grand Prize Announcement

for the most new memberships
brought in by current members
over 1999.

Thanks for your efforts folks, your
prizes are winging their way to you.

1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners are:

Ellen Blaubergs - Hawkestone
Ken Oldridge - Guelph
Tina Canzinella - Toronto

Arch Features

The Ontario Archaeological Society: Ontario's best kept secret

Hugh J. Daechsel (Director, Marketing and Promotion)



Abstract: The Ontario Archaeological Society's (OAS) mandate is to promote archaeology in Ontario. The OAS has evolved over its 50 year history from an organization focussed on providing excavation opportunities for its members to a broader role in various aspects of disseminating and prompting Ontario's archaeological heritage. Attention of the Society, as articulated in its most recent strategic plan, is focussed on the public promotion of archaeology. This will include identifying the Society's role(s) in the emerging field of archaeo-tourism. Ultimately the goal of the society is to undermine the premise that the OAS and Ontario Archaeology are indeed Ontario's best kept secret.

Introduction

I am reticent about giving this presentation having been asked to represent the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS) at this conference on tourism and heritage. My hesitation stems from couching this presentation into the theme of this conference and satisfying the expectations of my fellow directors. It is with this in mind that I caution you that this paper represents my own interpretation of both the history of the organization and its vision to the future for a key aspect of Ontario's rich heritage: archaeology.

Objectives

The goal of this discussion is for you to gain an understanding of what the OAS is and where it is going and hence undermine the premise of the OAS being Ontario's best kept secret. The second objective is to stimulate, if not already developed, an appreciation of the role of archaeology as a component of Ontario's heritage and its potential role for promoting tourism in the province. It is also hoped that the exchange of ideas in this conference will facilitate the creation of new and creative ways of promoting Ontario archaeology.

History

A non credit course offered by the late Dr. Norman Emmerson in 1950 at the University of Toronto wetted the student's appetite for undertaking field work

that one course could not satisfy. This was the catalyst for the creation of the OAS. This genesis represented a partnership between the few professional archaeologists in the province at that time, avocational archaeologists, students and the public. Although individuals, approaches and activities have changed over the ensuing 50 years this partnership remains the core of the organization and one of its greatest strengths.

Through the early years a large number of archaeological sites were investigated throughout southern Ontario including Ault Park (near Cornwall), McDonald Site (Prince Edward County) Cahigue (near Orilla), Parsons (Toronto) and Sheguiandah (Manitoulin Island) to name a few. All this work was accomplished on shoe string budgets with limited to no external funding.

Although the OAS began publishing articles on Ontario archaeology in 1954 it was not until 1962 that the volume *Ontario Archaeology* appeared for the first time. By 1970, this refereed journal, one of the hallmarks of the society, was being published on a biannual basis. This publication facilitated the dissemination of information by professionals, avocational and students involved in archaeological research in Ontario. No less important to the life of the organization was and remains the publication of *Arch Notes*, the bimonthly newsletter of the OAS. This newsletter provides a venue for non refereed articles

on Ontario archaeology as well as communications from other organizations such as the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Ministry of Citizenship Culture and Recreation. It also presents a forum for discussion of "hot" topics on Ontario archeology.

The OAS held its first symposium in 1973. Augmenting monthly chapter meetings the symposia provides a forum for bringing together those active and interested in Ontario archaeology for first hand exchange of information and ideas. It offers opportunities for networking among active archaeologists and exposure for students seeking to have a career in Ontario Archaeology.

The publications and symposia reflects a strong influence of the professional body of archaeologists in the organization. The administrative positions of the organization, however, remained a mixture of professional and non professional members. The balance of these concerns and services offered by the OAS remains an ongoing issue. As with any strength of an organization there remains an Achilles heal and maintenance of this balance while promoting archaeology is a potential one for the Society.

The climate for archaeological investigations began to change in the 1970's. The introduction of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1974 had two profound influences on the archaeological community. First, archaeological activity became licenced, initially through the Ontario Heritage Foundation (OHF) but presently with the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation. With licencing came the need for providing reports on all archaeological activities. These license reports were designed to provide documentation of investigations. Prior to the act much of what was known about Ontario archaeology was part of an oral tradition communicated through the small group of practitioners and to the public at the monthly meetings of the OAS in Toronto. The result of this legislation has been, to date, the filing of over 5,000 reports and registration of over 15,000 sites in the first 25 years of the licencing process (Penny Young: personal communication 1999). The second impact came access to funding for archaeological investigations through the OHF. This represented an enormous boom for university students in graduate programs at this time of which I was one of the beneficiaries. Many of these students are today

active participants in the Ontario archaeological community and are members of the OAS. The availability of funding in the mid 70's to the mid 80's contrasted both the earlier shoe string budgets and self financing programs of the 50's and 60's and with the present limited funding of graduate study archaeological investigations of the 90's.

How did these changes affect the OAS? The OAS provided students benefiting from increased funding opportunities, a venue to present their findings as well as to interact with established members of the archaeological community. It also provided students a broader context in which to develop their archaeological interests - that the information they were generating was of interest to a community beyond traditional academic circles. It developed for emerging professionals a greater appreciation for "non professional" members of the archaeological community. These former students remain an important core to the present OAS body. This increased significantly the number of individuals participating in the organization who made a living doing archaeology. The other more obvious effect is the increasing amount of information and opportunities in Ontario Archaeology. This would ensure sufficient material for publications such as *Ontario Archaeology* and other forums sponsored by the OAS.

At this time, the government sector became a source of employment for archaeologists. Initially the programs were directed to the establishment of regional archaeologists focussing on various government programs and objectives namely dealing with the conservation and management of Ontario's archaeological resources. This resulted in the establishment of regional offices in London, Ottawa, Thunder Bay and Sault St. Maire. These facilities and often those employed by the government were instrumental in providing support for the development of regional chapters of the OAS. Emerging in the 70's chapters were established in Ottawa, London and Thunder Bay. The regional provincial offices provided a space and a program of activities for the various chapters each of which have developed their own unique character. With the establishment of regional chapters the OAS was finally a truly provincial organization with admittedly a bias towards southern Ontario.

With these changes the nature of the OAS evolved from an organization focussed on providing excavation opportunities for interested members in the 50's and 60's to one which increasingly concentrated on the dissemination of information from a growing number of bodies. Not that the archaeological experience was abandoned but that other needs of a growing community were now being addressed.

The 1980's presented additional changes to archaeology and the OAS in Ontario. Changes to provincial legislation resulted in the toddler to youth growth of the consulting industry in the province. Although there were established in the 70's a small group of archaeological consultants it was not until the mid 1980's that consulting became a "viable" source of income. Some would suggest that to date the industry has failed to achieve that status. There remain, however a core group of consultants in the province who emerged in the 1980's. This growth was fostered by legislative changes to the Environmental Assessment Act, incorporating archaeology as a component and to the Planning Act affecting development review process in particular in southwestern and south-central Ontario. Coupled with these changes was the availability of funding for broader management investigations from the provincial government in the form of Master Plan Studies. Towards the end of the 1980's archaeological guidelines for consultants were established through a series of conferences between consultants and government archaeologists. The OAS did not play a direct role in these discussions other than serving as a forum for discussion of some of the issues involved and for the fact that most of the participants were OAS members. Contract archaeology represents the largest job market for those in archaeology today. Many of those who are principals of their firms remain active members of the OAS and have contributed significantly to various aspects of the organization.

It is in the 1980's that the OAS finally arranged for its first permanent office and the hiring of an Executive Director to manage the ever increasing demands of the Society. Established on Willowdale Avenue in Toronto, the office houses the library, a board room and office space. Funding for both the space and Executive Director's position was heavily subsidized by the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation.

Although the establishment of this fiduciary relationship raised and from time to time continues to raise issues of the autonomous nature of the organization, the ever increasing size of the community and the expectations of its members has necessitated the infrastructure provided by the office and Executive Director's position. With these changes the OAS was guided into a more business like approach to the management of the society. These included the development of strategic plans mapping out the direction of the organization over a two to three year period, seeking of other funding sources to lessen the dependency of the organization of provincial funding.

The OAS emerged at this time as the primary advocate group for archaeology in the province. This role was stimulated by a political will to provide changes to the aging Ontario Heritage Act in the late 1980's. Although this will has waned, the consultative framework established in the early stages of development of the new act provided the OAS an opportunity to directly influence issues related to the conservation and management of archaeological resources. This experience has engendered a more proactive philosophical orientation of the society in how it approaches its mandate.

Although integral to the aims of the Society what is referred to as Public Archaeology has become in the 1990's another area of focus for the OAS. In essence the OAS is public archaeology as it serves to advance information generated by archaeological research by specialists to other specialists and other members of the public. However, specific efforts to reach of broader audience had until this decade been limited. Since as early as 1955 when the OAS sponsored a display of the Sheguiandah site at the Canadian National Exhibition there have been periodic efforts to raise public awareness about Ontario archeology. One the longest standing OAS functions, sponsored by the Ottawa Chapter, geared to the public is the popular Archaeology Day which has been held at Charleston Lake Provincial Park since 1983. To this tradition have been added archaeology day at Bonnechere Provincial Park within the past five years.

The passport to the past program was developed in the 1980's to provide opportunities for OAS members to volunteer on various excavations in the province. This program sought to take advantage of exist-

ing research projects matching up those who still desire the excavation experience, to on going projects.

Seeking to address the issue of Public Archaeology in a more systematic fashion the OAS undertook the development of an Education kit in the 1990's. This kit includes an overview of prehistoric development in as nontechnical fashion as possible, slides and representative artifacts (casts) made for presentations to classes and other public forums. The kit was designed to provide educational institutions and archaeologists working in educational environment material to present to students.

Other venues directed more to members of the society was the organization of trips both within Ontario and to other areas in the world of archaeological interest. Visits to the Middle East, Mediterranean and Central America have been arranged in the past. Complementing these expeditions taken on every 2 to 3 years are annual regional trips within Ontario.

Where the OAS is today

The OAS has been able to sustain most of initiatives undertaken through its 50 year history. It continues to publish Arch Notes and Ontario Archaeology and sponsors an annual symposium hosted each year in different areas of the province. It continues to maintain an office and a part time Executive Director with an ever increasing work load. There are presently seven chapters located in Toronto, Ottawa, London, Waterloo, Windsor, Thunder Bay and Hamilton. Through the chapter monthly meetings and the annual symposia the OAS has provided opportunities for the public to learn first hand about archaeological activities in the province. Other public forums include Archaeology Unearthed and Archaeology Exposed run alternatively in the summer and winter. Chapters contribute to provide to their members newsletter publications and monthly meetings. Additional activities such as the archaeology days held by the Ottawa Chapter, are included continue public opportunities in archaeology.

The organization has a membership of close to 600, which includes 68 institutional members. This represents somewhat of a downturn from the early and mid nineties when membership numbers approached 800. While these numbers maintain the OAS as the

largest archaeological society in Canada it still remains under represented in the province.

Where is the OAS headed?

Presently the OAS is the process of putting together a Strategic Plan for the next three years which will see the Society into the next millennium. The vision of this plan is for the OAS to be the voice of archaeology in the province, to encourage, foster and facilitate growth in the understanding and appreciation of archaeological resources at all levels. One of the primary tangible issues the Society is worried about is membership base. It is a shared belief that a strong and healthy membership will further strengthen the voice of the Society on archaeological and related issues as well as ensure a broader level of financial support that eventually would wean the organization off of government funding. A strong membership is also an indication that the message about Ontario's archaeological resources is getting through.

To this end the strategic plan for 2000-2002 is directed heavily towards marketing and promotion. It provides the broader theoretical basis for which the board and other volunteers is to focus in the up coming years.

Addressing membership concerns, marketing channels, marketing plan, identification of a patron and media relations plan all directly relate to the promotion of the Society and Ontario's archaeological heritage which, I hope, are synonymous.

Critical to the realization of these objectives will be the ability of the Society to identify key areas and to direct resources to those areas. This will include the continued delivery of services presently provided such as the publications and symposia but in addition to developing partnerships with other groups in promoting archaeology through offering greater opportunities to the Public and hence greater exposure. Activities which have been suggested include development of a spokesperson list both for facilitating circulation of information to the media and for discussion with specific community groups such as Chambers of Commerce, Lions Club etc., a university meet and greet night series aimed at undergraduates in social science programs.

Ontario Archaeology and Tourism

Until now I have skirted the issue of tourism and the role of OAS. I suppose some of you if not all of you are still wondering how does all this activity relate to promoting tourism in the province. It is here that I feel somewhat uncomfortable in drawing on an industry and its associated jargon of which I know little about. However, it would seem that much of what the OAS has done and especially what it seeks to do will in fact raise the visibility of archaeological resources and information as a component of Ontario's Heritage and in doing so will add drawing power to particular areas in the province for tourists.

I have already referred to two specific examples of archaeological programs designed to enhance existing opportunities with two regional examples from Eastern Ontario; the archaeology days held in at Charleston Lake and Bonnechere Provincial Parks sponsored by the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS. These events consist of a variety of activities including an opportunity to replicate ceramics made by aboriginal populations, enjoy an "Archaic" lunch made from food sources that would have been used by precontact First Nations, participate in the excavation of a one meter square, handle tools used by First Nation populations and view a variety of exhibits on different aspects of archaeology. The Charleston Lake program also includes a guest speaker in amphitheater held in the evening. The partnership between the Provincial Parks and the Ottawa Chapter has worked well and serves as a model for promoting archaeology in a Provincial Park setting. The ability to deliver this program depends greatly on the interest of the respective park officials and the time available from members of the chapter.

It works most effectively where archaeology has been done and there exists local information for visitors to have for areas they see while visiting the park.

The other tourist activity with which the OAS has been involved has been the excursions organized both within Ontario and abroad. Each year the Society utilizes the knowledge of its members in providing guided tours of areas of archaeological interest. Moosenee was the destination of this year's tour while eastern Ontario was visited in last year's tour. This represents a fairly small activity that might be

expanded upon through partnerships with tour groups designed to provide tourists with additional thematic approaches. This is not an area that has been specifically targeted in the strategic plan.

One of the tricky balances in promoting archaeological resources as tourist objectives is the need to conserve and protect the resources. Illegal activities or potting of archaeological sites has been and continues to be a major concern for many areas of Ontario. The identification of known sites in a tour could significantly compromise the security of many of those sites. This may be averted by concentration on sites which are already secured e.g. institutional locations such as Parliament Hill, Fort Henry and some the provincial park sites and in providing information on the archaeological heritage in a more generalized format without providing specific details such as site location. This is difficult as it is the site(s) themselves that sell the tour. These last examples are what I hesitate to call passive archaeo-tourism.

One of the distinguishing advantages of archaeological heritage is that it can be more interactive offering opportunities for participation of individuals on archaeological excavations. These could be either in the form of field schools or on actual research excavations.

There are an increasing number of examples of this tourism activity across the world. Marian Clarke, President of the Ottawa Chapter of the OAS has set up her own company, Archeo Expeditions to cater to this hands on activity. In her first year she has placed people on sites at Crawford Lake (near Toronto) and Collingwood. This hands-on approach to archaeology offers a more complete experience to the individual(s) and it also attracts people for longer stays at a given location.

Critical to the success of this activity is, like all others, the economic threshold. It is expensive to operate an excavation. With tourists participating in the excavations it necessitates at least a 1 to 3 ratio of experienced crew to visitors. In addition to the field work the resulting documentation, in Ontario at least, must be followed by a fairly comprehensive report which in very general terms costs as much as the field work to adequately complete. Therefore for archaeo-tourism to work either the archaeology project must

be otherwise subsidized by other funding or the cost and number of participants high enough to cover all associated expenses. In this case it is assumed that the sites and their location would have to be highly marketable. Not all archaeological sites would fit this bill. In fact I suggest of the 15,000 registered archaeological sites less than 10 percent would of potential interest for such a promotion.

The development of this industry would require an existing infrastructure to handle the investigation in particular the follow up with the analysis and report writing. The OAS does not have such a facility, although it has been talked about. Perhaps in the future the organization will be able to develop such a program promoting archaeo-tourism in the province. This would however require considerable capital costs in establishing an appropriate facility. This represents a longer term goal of the organization. In the mean time either the society yields to private companies to set up the archaeological experience or works in partnership with agencies that have an infrastructure to carry on the investigations.

Field schools represent another form of hands on archaeological experience. In addition to the experience of doing archaeology participants would receive some certificate or credit recognizing the achievement of certain skill levels in archaeological investigative techniques. Probably the best example of such a field school is the Can You Dig It program of the Catarqui Archaeological Research Foundation in Kingston. Having just completed its fourth year the program has drawn participants from all over the province to learn in a structured format about the archaeological experience. The cost of the program is subsidized by summer employment grants as well as by the efforts of volunteers. This program is focussed initially on children aged 9 and up. Although the program has been very successful filling most of the vacancies each summer it still struggles to produce a sustaining revenue to make it a viable concern for years to come.

Perhaps future tourist opportunities may be exploited through university credit courses where participants may wish to audit the course with the intention of concentrating on the experience. Perhaps there is a role of the OAS in assisting with the sponsorship of such programs working in partnership with the universities.

A third area of archaeo-tourist type of activity is what I will refer to as *auxiliary archaeo-tourism*. Although not exclusively this would be combined with programs undertaken on extent heritage properties. This would combine management related issues of the property with archaeological investigations. This idea is by no means new. Archaeological Services Inc. worked on this type of project at the Butler's Barracks on Niagara-on-the-Lake in the summer of 1999. Although it involves a degree of coordination the heritage property may experience a double benefit of archaeological work on the site, that being the meeting the various management related issues for the property and in drawing public interest to the archaeological component augmenting existing interpretive displays and providing material for future exhibits. This is an area where heritage property managers may wish to inquire through the OAS about potential opportunities.

Conclusion

Critical to the future of the role of archaeology in Ontario's tourism industry will be forums such as these which will serve to both introduce to practitioners in the industry of what has been done, what is currently available and what might be possible in furthering the appreciation and understanding of Ontario's rich archaeological heritage. As it has been and continues to the Ontario Archaeological Society's mandate is the promotion and recognition of this component of Ontario's heritage. It will continue to maintain a leading role as the voice in Ontario archaeology.

... end notes ...

The HTML version of the radiocarbon program *CALIB 4.2* can be run from your browser at the following sites:
<http://depts.washington.edu/qil/calib/> or <http://radiocarbon.pa.qub.ac.uk/calib/>

There was an interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly* Jan 2000 edition entitled "The Diffusionists Have Landed" by Marc Stenael.

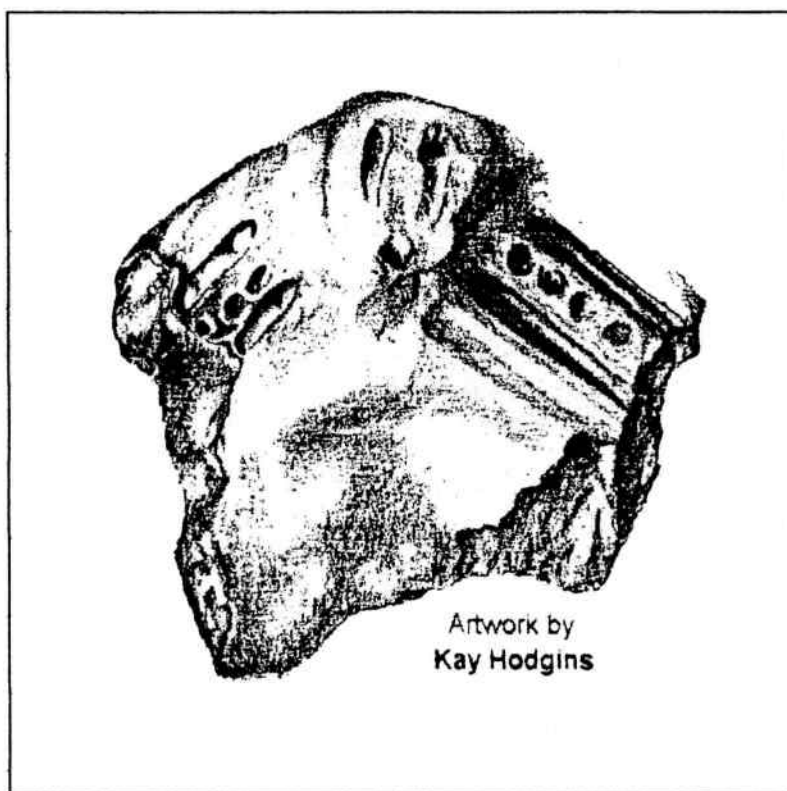
An unusual Petun coronet clay pipe

Charles Garrad

The most prolific clay smoking pipe form encountered on sites of the historic Petun was termed the "Coronet Trumpet Pipe" by Dr. J. Norman Emerson (1954:59-60: Figure 25), and simply "Coronet" by the writer in the typology for Petun pipes compiled more than a quarter of a century ago (Garrad 1977:8). These pipes vary moderately in shape, size and decoration, with sufficient consistent overall adherence to the "coronet" criteria to be readily recognized. From the top the bowl is square with a small peak at each corner, which provides the "coronet" effect. In all examples to date the top of the bowl has been plain, the decoration confined to the sides. This consists of a deep punctate gash at each corner beneath the "coronet" peak, with a variety of decorative elements in between. Although these vary, evolving from (usually) all-punctates in GBP1 to all-bars by GBP3, they are always arranged linearly between the deep punctates.

In 1999, a corner fragment of a clay pipe bowl was found which readily types as "coronet" but which is unique in the writer's Petun experience. Present at the corner on the sides is the usual deep punctate gash, with decoration consisting of two incised bars with a row of small punctates between on either side. On this specimen the same pattern is repeated on top of the bowl and, instead of a deep punctate gash or "coronet" peak, a raised human face is modelled. This seems to have weeping eyes, and to this writer seems to indicate a face in mourning.

This raises the possibility, at least in the context of the historic Petun, that this pipe is, and possibly all coronet pipes are, associated with mourning. Perhaps the deep punctate gash may represent a departed soul, and the linear decorative arrangements represent the trail that the departing soul must take. A case might be argued for an increase in coronet pipes through the historic period corresponding to an increase in disease.

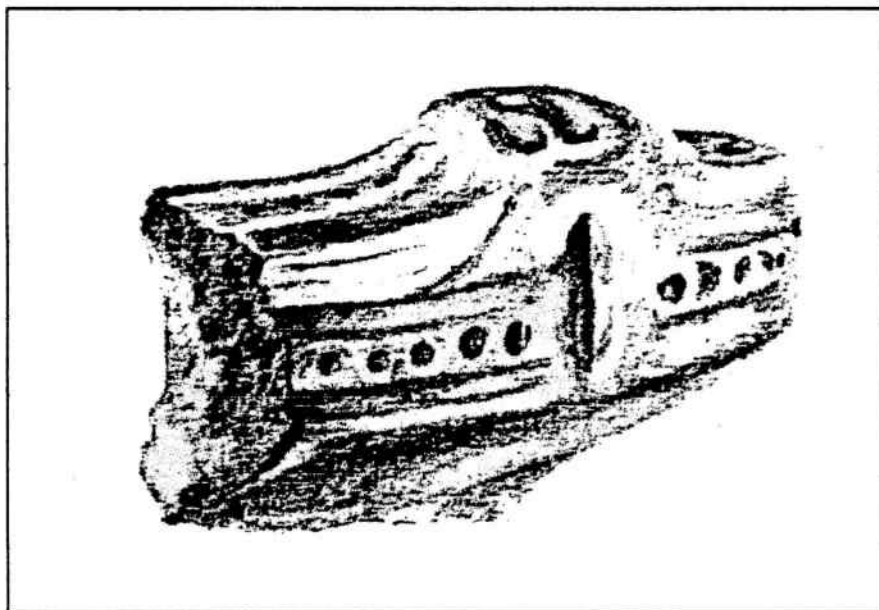


Artwork by
Kay Hodgins

This fragment was found on the McConnell segment of the McQueen-McConnell site (BcHb-31), a GBP1 site in Nottawasaga (Clearview) Township in the historic Petun-Wyandot homeland. Clay pipes are not prolific on this early site, some 19 fragmentary examples having been excavated, of which this is the third coronet. A coronet pipe recovered from the same site in 1996 was uniquely modified, having two holes drilled in the stem

Garrad - An unusual Petun coronet clay pipe

(Garrad 1998:84). Artist Kay Hodgins created the attached magnificent drawings of the side and top of the fragment, in the tradition she established with her skilful rendering of the 1996 coronet pipe. Thank you, Kay.



Fragment of Coronet clay pipe with decoration on top as well as sides.

McConnell segment,
McQueen-McConnell site
(BeHb-31), Nottawasaga-
Clearview Township,
Ontario

Kay Hodgins, Petun
Research Institute, 1999

References Cited

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1954 *The Archaeology of the Ontario Iroquois*. Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Chicago

Garrad, Charles

1977 "Some Petun Area Data" *Arch Notes* 77-4:7-13, The Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto

1998 Petun Area 1996. *Eighth Annual Archaeological Report Ontario 1997*, Ontario Heritage Foundation

The registered archaeological sites database and GIS: data submission

Penny Young (Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation)

In September 1998, the Association of Professional Archaeologists and the Archaeology and Heritage Planning Unit of MCzCR met to discuss a range of issues relating to archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (CRM) practices in Ontario. It was an interesting day and the discussions, I trust, have proved fruitful. On that day, I had the opportunity to

talk about the new technology now in use within the archaeological data base program. During that talk I briefly mentioned a few ways in which data submissions on Borden forms could be modified slightly in order to better meet the new systems, needs and, in turn, result in better-detailed site printouts. I thought it might be helpful to post this section in *Arch Notes*,

hopefully in time for the winter Borden form filling out season. These are just some preliminary thoughts on form completion to aid in data entry and I know that over time the Ministry will have other tips, newer and better forms, perhaps even electronic ones, and the whole Borden form world will change!!

The Registered Archaeological Sites Database on TMS and MapInfo GIS

The Museum System for Windows, developed by Gallery Systems Inc., is a relational database designed originally for collection and image management. However, when the Ministry was contacting software vendors and soliciting proposals, they were one of only a couple of vendors that were interested in incorporating archaeological site data where none had existed.

The program is built in a Windows graphical environment and is compatible with many other applications. The program is designed with separate modules for different aspects of collections management, with over 800 fields for data entry. Separate modules include Exhibitions, Loans, Bibliography, Events, Constituents, Utilities and now Sites. Our data is stored in primarily the Sites module, with some data in the Constituents, Bibliography and Objects modules. We conducted an examination of the popular Geographic Information System (GIS) products available and after much deliberation selected MapInfo. MapInfo Professional is compatible with Microsoft products and hence, our database. Currently, we are working on linking the GIS with our TMS database.

Collecting the Data: for the Database and the GIS

As we have moved to new systems, there clearly are implications for the collection of information. One needed change is a new form, but as this is a fairly complex process, and as we have been using the new database for a short time, it perhaps is sufficient for the time being to just modify the recording of some of the data and in the future we can endeavour to modify the actual form. So what I will talk about now is some suggestions concerning data relevance using the existing form.

Scanning down the form, by categories of information, only areas where there are possible changes in the types of data recorded are mentioned. However, please continue to refer to the instructions attached to the Borden form when completing the form and contact MCzCR for further assistance.

Site Identification

Recording remains much the same.

Site Location

In the future, we will be relying heavily on the quality of your maps and prefer 1:50,000 scale or better which will aid in plotting the site on the GIS and create mapping co-ordinates for both TMS and the MapInfo GIS. Therefore, a legible National Topographic Series 1:50,000 map sheet segment needs to be attached to all forms and where possible, a smaller scale map, such as an Ontario Base Map 1:10,000 or 1:20,000. But as some consultants have mentioned, and as it has been found at the Ministry when trying to do some searches with photocopied map sections, it is tremendously important to have the co-ordinates and Borden number noted on the segment of the map you are sending. Otherwise, if that map gets separated from the form, no one will know where the site is. So, for now we have not thought of a more sophisticated way of collecting data specifically for the GIS.

As you may know, Latitude and Longitude are not verified as correct in this office as Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates have always been what we used for mapping. Also, it is very important to note whether the included map is based on NAD27 or NAD83 Datum. As you might have noticed our printouts from the new database, 6 and 7 digit co-ordinates are used for Eastings and Northings respectively. These were also used in the new TMS sites database and can be calculated using the reference numbers in the south-west/bottom left corner of the map. The original abbreviated co-ordinates exist in the Notes section of the Geography box in TMS. And for the technologically advanced among us, please let us know if your co-ordinates have been generated from a GPS.

Site Investigation

Please feel comfortable indicating the primary researcher of the field investigations, which may be different from the licensee. However, it is imperative that the Licence number, under which the work was conducted, is included. This allows us to link the correct licence holder to the site. Researcher information, along with Licensee information, as contained in the Constituent module which essentially serves as a Rolodex of all individuals and institutions associated with sites. Therefore, it is possible to link multiple individuals performing particular roles, i.e. licensee, repository, researcher, to a single field season on a site.

Inferences

The design of the Site Attributes box in the new database allowed us to create a drop down list of all of the CHIN data for the Site function/type, Site structure & Affinities fields. So whether the data are technological, cultural, etc. in origin it is tremendously important for researchers to provide whatever tentative assignments they can, as these fields happen to be some of the most often requested data.

Documentation

For artifact collections, a list of the numbers of artifacts within their broad categories is appreciated, as is whether the collections are with the licensee (which is what is assumed) or elsewhere. For Pictorial records, Field notes & Published & unpublished information, as complete a title as possible would be terribly useful for retrieving documents from the Ministry and other libraries in the future.

In the TMS database, the Bibliography module contains all references and field notes as listed on Borden forms. Providing a full title in the Documentation section of the Borden form, allows the data entry person to ensure duplicate entries are not created and all relevant sites are cross-reference to the title.

Outside of more complete information on the Borden form in general, what is useful for our other areas of data collection is a clear indication of the newly discovered or re-visited sites in a Licence

report. Perhaps that could be in the form of a list in the Executive Summary in your report. That way it will allow for the better linking of the reports to the sites.

The above are meant to be some simple tips for better data recording for our new systems and they barely touch on the existing and future capabilities of our new computer technology at MCzCR. Stay tuned for future developments...

Acknowledgements

I want to thank Jackie Dolling, Joe Muller, Andy Schoenhofer and Rob Von Bitter for all their work on the TMS Sites database and GIS and the many discussions of possibilities for the future of MCzCR's technology. Also, I want to thank Bernice Field for her thoughts and our database discussions prior to the APA/MCZCR meeting.

**AT A LOSS FINDING
A LITTLE SOMETHING
FOR THE PERSON
WHO HAS EVERYTHING?**

**Consider giving a gift of safety.
Here are some ideas of gifts
that may help protect
or save a life.**

Dead Bolt Lock
Automatic Door Protective Bar
Door "Peephole"
Carbon Monoxide Detector
First Aid Kit
Automobile Emergency Kit
Fire Extinguisher
Smoke Detector
Medicine Cabinet Lock
Child Safety Locks

Arch shorts

The ancient Roman fleet at Pisa

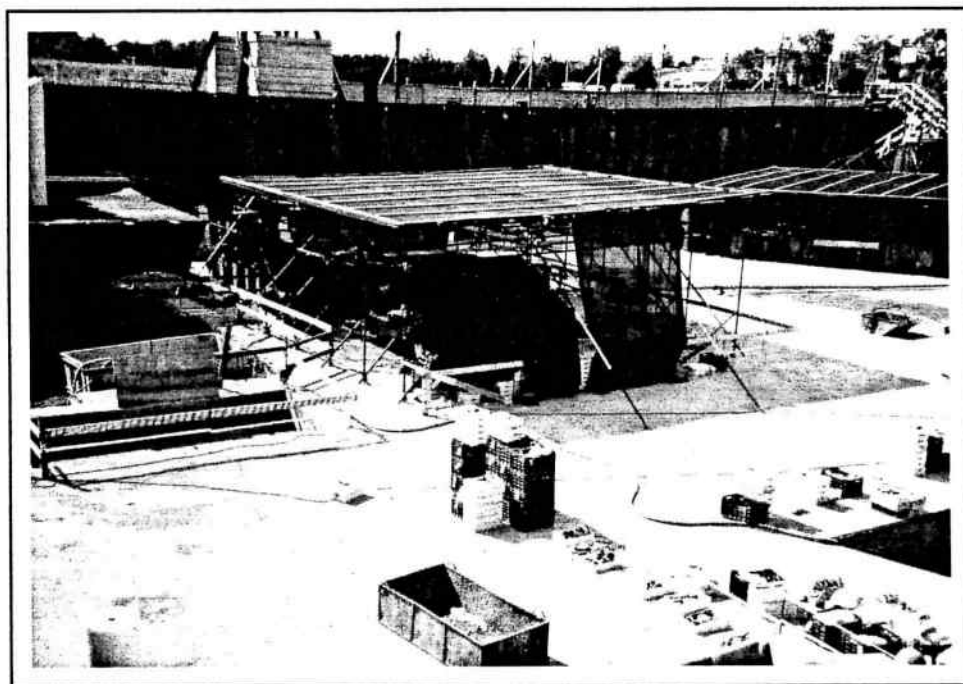
Henry van Lieshout

While on a business trip to Pisa, Italy in February 1999, I was told by a colleague there of a recent discovery of some Roman ships at the nearby San Rossore railway construction site. I didn't give it much thought at the time, but by mid-year, acknowledging the importance of the discovery of Pisa's classical port, the bi-monthly magazine of The Archaeological Institute of America, *Archaeology*, featured two articles on the port in successive issues, namely the May/June and the June/July 1999 issues. On a subsequent visit to Pisa in August, I sought permission to visit the site, which I did on Friday, August 13, 1999. Being on the traditionally fateful Friday the 13th, it also just so happened that my laptop computer crashed one hour before the scheduled visit.

There were six of us who went to visit the site, including three people from our Pisa office, and a colleague from Newmarket, Ontario who had accepted a two-year assignment in Pisa, and who recently relocated his family there. My Newmarket colleague has a young son who has a keen interest in archaeology, and the youngster came along also. After the usual introductions we went down into the site, which is located on the 100m by 50m floor of the construction site, about 10m below ground level. Tent-like structures with netting have been erected over the four principal areas that contain the ancient ships, in order to provide shade for the field crews during the hot summer months, and also to reduce

the rate of moisture loss from the exposed timbers of the ships.

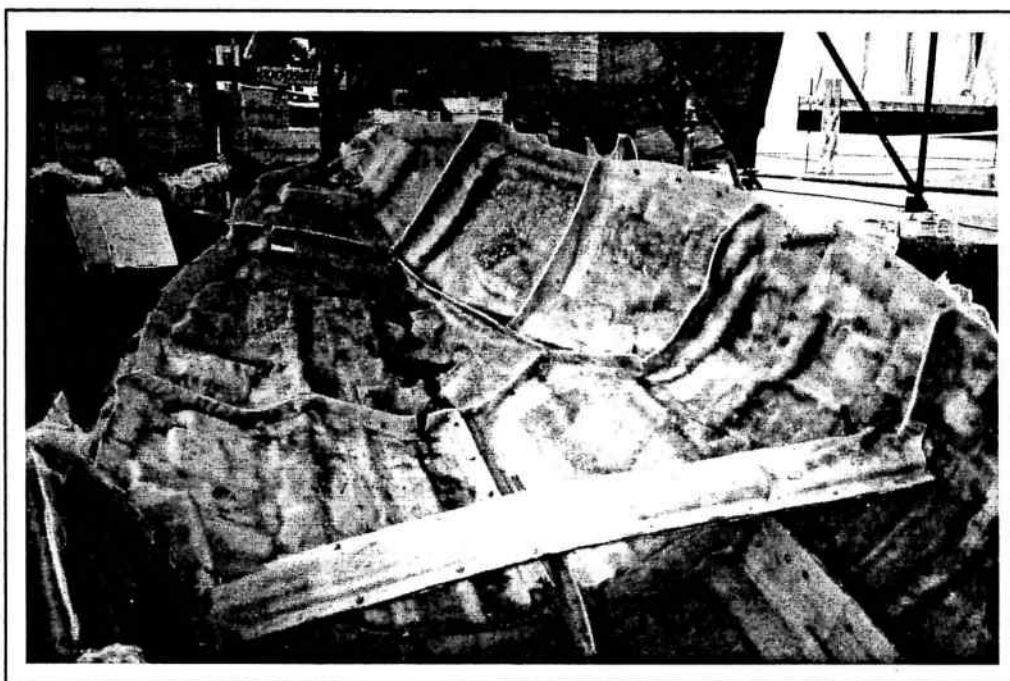
The discovery was made in December 1998, when the vacant lot was assessed before construction work was to begin for a new building at the existing railway station. A test shaft was sunk, and immediately an abundance of broken pottery was discovered. Further excavation revealed a wooden object, which turned



out to be an overturned double-hulled, boat with a metal clad bow. By now a total of nine boats have been found, and it is expected that more will surface. According to the article in *Archaeology*, this site contains "the largest group of ancient vessels ever discovered in a single place". The largest of the ships is estimated at 30m. According to the project director, the design of the hull of the first ship suggests that it is a warship. If this is the case, he says "it will be the first known imperial warship whose structure survives relatively intact, contributing immensely to our knowledge of the Roman fleet".

In amongst the ships, and all over the site, is a vast amount of pottery, and there are indications that the harbour was used from 500 BCE to about 400 CE, ie, to the time of the collapse of the Roman Empire. Reliance for dating the site was placed on various artifacts, including the shape and style of oil lamps from that period. At a distance of about 20m from one of the ships, a cache of about 150 clay storage jars were found, fully intact, and still containing their original cargo of olives, olive oil, dates, and even building sand from the area around the Bay of Naples. Scattered human remains have also been found, as also a fully intact human skeleton which was found to be lying on top of a dog with a wooden collar.

At this early stage of the excavation the leaders of the excavating team are, obviously, reluctant to speculate precisely as to what happened in the final days of the harbour. I think they are taking a safe position at this time by telling visitors to the site that the harbour, located about 6km inland from the coast at that time, and about 300 km north of Rome, rapidly silted up in about 400 CE so that it became useless.



Somehow, it seems to me that there is more to it than that.

It appears more likely to me that the harbour was found and destroyed by the conquering invaders from

the north, which eventually led to the fall of Rome itself, and of the Empire.

My own speculation as to what happened is therefore based on the following five factors.

First, one of the largest ships is suspected of being a military supply vessel, being double hulled and metal clad at the bow. If the harbour was in fact used as a supply depot for defending legions 300 km north of Rome, then its destruction would be of strategic importance to the invaders. Second, the 150 unopened clay jars would hardly be left behind if the harbour had gradually silted to the point of being useless. It's probably more likely that in the confusion of a raid, that these jars were overlooked, and left in the debris of the destroyed harbour. Third, local opinion is that for the skeletons of the man with his dog to be in such a good condition, it must have been covered by silt 'very fast'. However, the harbour had been in use for nearly 1000 years, so why would it suddenly silt so 'very fast' now. It's probably more likely that as the wooden wharves were demolished and destroyed, that the retaining dirt walls turned to mud, and quickly covered the harbour basin, which contained the man

and his dog. Four, how could it have happened that in a harbour that was silting, that the military supply vessel was turned upside down. For a military craft to be in an upside down position seems to indicate a deliberate act of violence. Five, huge amounts of pottery shards are intermingled with the remains of the boats. It seems unlikely that over the years, as supply

vessels arrived, that the contents of the clay jars would be removed by local workers, whereupon these same clay jars are smashed, and the pieces thrown into the harbour. It seems much more likely that contents

were transported from the harbour complex in the jars, and that during the raid on the harbour the current inventory of jars were deliberately destroyed by the invaders, and thrown into the harbour to ensure that they could not be re-used.

Anyway, in about a year from now, once all the work has been completed, it will be very interesting to learn about the fate that befell the harbour. We'll just have to be patient for the next year or so.

An interesting aspect of the salvage work is the methodology being used to extract the boats intact from the site. As sections of the boats are exposed, they are covered with small sheets of fibreglass, each new piece overlapping an existing piece. The intent of this pro-

cess is to give sufficient rigidity to the boat once it is totally covered, so that it can then be crated in-situ, and lifted 10m to the surface by crane. The intent then is to treat the boats in a lab so that the timbers can be exposed to the air without danger of deterioration. It is estimated that the treatment process will take a year or two, after which the boats, and other materials found at the site, will be exhibited in a yet to be constructed local museum.

Once this project is completed, tourists will have another reason to visit historic Pisa, and I certainly hope to have the opportunity to go there at that time, having had a chance to see it at the outset.



Cultural Heritage Tourism Conference October 18-21, 1999 Pembroke Ontario



I represented the OAS at a recently held conference on Cultural Heritage Tourism held in Pembroke. The conference was designed to bring together individuals and organizations who were directly or indirectly part of Ontario's cultural heritage and offer a venue for sharing information and ideas on the continued development of the cultural tourism industry.

There were 211 attendees over the four day event, of which I was only able to take part on the first day of the presentations. Papers reflected the broad range of interests and activities associated with Ontario's cultural heritage as for example the OAS paper was sandwiched between a discussion on the making of kilts and the murals depicting historic themes in Pembroke.

The principal message of the conference was how prominent the tourism industry is in Canada, and the significant role cultural heritage has played in the growth of this industry. Various themes considered germane to the future growth of cultural heritage tourism were identified in the presentations. These include the authenticity of the product or location, the conservation of the resource(s), the importance of the interactive nature of cultural tourism, the building of partnerships and investment.

Presentations on archaeological aspects of cultural tourism included my very general overview of the OAS and archeo tourism to concerns for the conservation and protection of archaeological resources both land based and un-

derwater, and a more specific example of Public Archaeology with a joint presentation by Chris Andersen and Tom Ballantine on the Basin Depot experience, an OAS sponsored event. In addition to the presentations the Ottawa Chapter had their expo exhibit on display.

The specific message for the archaeological community was the great potential for an increasing role of the discipline within this industry. The challenge will be the cultivation of this market without compromising the integrity or nature of archaeological resources.

Hugh J. Daechsel
(Marketing and Promotion
Committee)

What would life be like without OAS-L!

For those of you who are not able to access OAS-L, or for some reason have yet to sign up, here's a wee peak at what you've been missing. Now you have no excuses! Go now (or soon) to <http://www.onelist.com> and sign up!

~~~~~  
*James Bandow (ae722@hwcn.org)*

I am currently engaged in research into the Middle Woodland Period in Ontario. During the course of this research I have looked at very fragmentary ceramic remains of a complex known as "Couture". This complex has been identified in Southwestern Ontario (West of known Middle Woodland Assemblages known as 'Saugeen Complex' or 'phase'). A literature search has made mention of this complex being identified in Michigan. Is this 'complex' or 'phase' associated with early Wayne Tradition, and if so, where may I locate reports on this ceramic complex on the US side of the border. I am trying to compile a large enough sample size of "Couture" (or its US cognate) to make more viable comparisons with its Saugeen, Point Peninsula and Middlesex counterparts. I am conducting a structural analysis of Middle Woodland Design symmetry here in Ontario. Any information would be appreciated.

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Paul Lennox (lennox@gtn.net)

The Keresturi Sites Projectile Point Typology: An Apology. I'm sorry to have to apologize for the projectile point typology used in last month's Kewa article. There, I was interested in pointing out some of the highlights of the Keresturi sites, highlights that did not include projectile point types. Since then this has been troublesome to a point [no pun intended] that I picked up Justice 1987. Here, as noted, two points from Keresturi A appear to be Early Archaic Big Sandy points while the third point from this component was loosely/wrongly referred to as a Brewerton Corner-notched point. This is what has been bothering me so much. First, I am quick to criticize the fre-

quent, and often loose, too loose, use of Brewerton. Secondly, the dates reported for Brewerton appear to be too late for this point to have been found with Big Sandy points in what I thought to be an undisturbed context. I was therefore happy to see that Big Sandy points, range from about 8000 - 6000 B.C. and that the "Brewerton Corner-notched point" could more appropriately be classified as a Kirk Corner-notched point (see Justice figure 14:d) which also dates to the Early Archaic c.a. 7500 - 6900 B.C. These projectile point determinations would also be more in accord with the early flake tools from the site.

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*Karolyn Smardz (KSmardz@aol.com)*

*I received this request for information from a colleague at Binghamton and offered to pass it on. Is anyone familiar with such objects? If so, could you let me know and I will pass it on or give you the address or whatever.*

The Public Archaeology facility, the CRM firm here at SUNY-B, has been working on a site near Lewiston, New York up by Fort Niagara. The site is along what was a major military and civilian road between the US and Canada. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century component they have found several shards of "worked" (ie. knapped) glass shards. They have shown me the pieces and they do definitely seem to be worked. Furthermore they are definitely from mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century glass vessels. Because of this I am skeptical about the hypothesis that they are "Native American" as I doubt if many Native groups in the region had maintained a stone tool technology that late. So I was wondering about an African American connection, given that it was a major route into Canada and the fact that similar glass artifacts have been found on slave sites in the south. If African slaves brought over in the 1830s did retain a stone tool technology it would seem reasonable to find evidence of it in the archaeological record, so I was wondering if you know of any sites in Canada that might support this hypothesis? The tools

seem to be expedient tools and include both cutting and scraping implements. The mixed nature of the component does not give a clear picture of the activities taking place on the site, though it does not appear to have been a domestic site.

*We have found evidence of a glass tumbler knapped into a scraper on the La Vase Island site in North Bay, which was occupied by a Metis trader in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and would have been a place where aboriginal people stopped on the La Vase River portage. There is a picture of it in our OA 64 article (1997).*

*Gordon Dibb has also documented this phenomenon at the Garden Island Trading Post site on Lake Nipissing, which dated to the period 1820-1850. Therefore, aboriginal people were making tools out of glass and had not lost this knowledge in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hope this helps. (Eva MacDonald)*

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## OBITUARY

### *Richard George Frobis*

Richard George Frobis, a founder of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary, died Saturday October 4, 1999 of throat cancer. He was 75 years old. Dick was born in Missoula, Montana and spent most of his life working in Montana and Alberta. After attending the University of Montana for one year, he was drafted into the US Army and fought in the Battle of the Bulge. After being wounded, he mustered out and resumed his studies of Anthropology at the University of Montana, earning a BA in 1949 and an MA in 1950. Dick then attended Columbia University, receiving his Ph.D. in 1955. In 1951, he carried out the first of a series of digs at the MacHaffie paleoindian site in Montana. His first paying job was a pipeline survey from Colorado to Washington. During his final days at Columbia, Dick met Eric Harvie who was just starting the Glenbow Foundation for the study of the culture and history of Western Canada. He was looking for an archaeologist/anthropologist knowledgeable in the Indians of the American and Canadian west.

In 1957, Dick came to Calgary as staff archaeologist at the Glenbow Foundation. During this period, Dick taught anthropology/archaeology courses in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, Calgary. Dick, together with Scott MacNeish, worked to create a new department at the University. Instead of the traditional archaeology as part of anthropology common at most North American universities, archaeology was taught as a separate subject. The multi-disciplinary approach was to be emphasized. To this day Calgary is one of only a few universities in North America with Department of Archaeology. Dick taught hundreds of students over the years until his retirement in 1988. He shepherded 25 of them through their Ph.D. dissertations. He participated in many digs all over the Alberta and was a moving force behind the implementation of the Province of Alberta's Cultural Resources legislation enacted in 1975. After retirement, Dick visited China, Argentina and Mexico looking for evidence of early peopling.

Dick was a recipient of many awards recognizing his services to archaeology: the Smith- Wintemberg Award from the Canadian Archaeological Association, the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Achievement Award from the Society for American Archaeology, and the Alberta Achievement Award. A few weeks before his death, he was thrilled to receive the Distinguished Service Award from the Plains Anthropological Society. At the same time, the Museum of the Rockies at Montana State University announced the establishment of the Richard G. Frobis Paleoindian Archaeological Research Foundation which will be used to continue work at the MacHaffie Site.

Dick is survived by his wife Marjorie and children Amanda and Michael.

*Leslie Nicholls (Department of Archaeology, University of Alberta)*

## To Mike and back again...

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The following is the text of a letter celebrating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the OAS and staking out the future direction of the organization as a proactive partner in the Province of Ontario, sent by OAS President Robert Mayer to Ontario Premier Michael Harris, and the response solicited from Premier Harris (plus a few graphics from the web).

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January 3rd, 2000

The Honourable Michael D. Harris  
Premier and President of the Executive Council  
Province of Ontario  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A1

Dear Premier Harris:

The Ontario Archaeological Society is celebrating its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. In honour of this occasion, we are pleased to present you with these special anniversary edition coffee mugs marking the important partnership the Society enjoys with the Province in the recognition, preservation and interpretation of Ontario's rich archaeological heritage which is, in fact, many times older than Egypt's earliest pyramids.

During its first 50 years, the Ontario Archaeological Society has grown to be the largest of its kind in Canada with more than 600 members and with local chapters in Toronto, London, Windsor, Hamilton, Ottawa, Thunder Bay and Grand River-Waterloo. The Society sponsors an annual symposium attended by professional and avocational archaeologists, First Nations, members of the public and students. This year's symposium "The Archaeology of Huronia and the Great Lakes" is to be hosted by the Toronto Chapter. It will be held October 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> in Midland, home of the significant archaeological site of Ste. Marie among the Hurons. The Society offers a variety of educational media including participation/information kits for classroom study, guest speakers for community groups and service clubs, and publishes both a bimonthly newsletter Arch Notes and the scholarly journal Ontario Archaeology.

As we continue into the new millennium, our Society's efforts will focus on the promotion of Ontario archaeology both as a scholarly endeavor and as a contribution to Ontario's tourism programs. One of the initiatives we are considering is the development of archaeological pursuits as physical fitness/sporting activities. Such activities under consideration include supervised public participation in walking/surveying agricultural fields, stone tool making, atlatl throwing contests, and snow snake festivals.

Critical to the Society's mandate is its partnership with the Ontario government. We extend our thanks to the province for its support and look forward to working together, enriching the lives of all Ontario citizens through furthering the understanding and appreciation of Ontario's rich cultural heritage.

Please do not hesitate to contact me or the Society's office should you wish to receive additional information regarding the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Sincerely yours,  
Robert G. Mayer, President



...or it's not the gift but the thought that counts!

The Premier  
of Ontario

Legislative Building  
Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario  
M7A 1A1

Le Premier ministre  
de l'Ontario

Hôtel du gouvernement  
Queen's Park  
Toronto (Ontario)  
M7A 1A1



January 18, 2000

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*More to discover*

Mr. Robert G. Mayer  
President  
The Ontario Archaeological Society  
126 Willowdale Avenue  
North York, Ontario  
M2N 4Y2

Dear Mr. Mayer:

Thank you very much for the special anniversary edition coffee mugs. It was thoughtful of you to send me this terrific gift.

I hope you had an enjoyable holiday season, and I wish you a safe, happy and prosperous new year.

Sincerely

Michael D. Harris, MPP





# The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.  
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## OAS Membership

(second figure includes subscription to Ontario Archaeology)

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anthropology teaching lab, room 2004,  
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President - Jim Shropshire  
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Mailing Address - Toronto's First Post Office,  
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Membership - individual \$10, family \$12  
Meetings - usually held at 7:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month,  
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University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street

## Toronto chapter

## Windsor chapter

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Mailing address - 2338 Chilver Road, Windsor ON N8W 2V5  
Tel. (519) 253-1977  
Membership - individual \$17, family \$30  
Meetings - 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 (back door)