

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)



presents its 13th Annual Symposium

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY & THE

PLANNING PROCESS

with open session for current research

at 252 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

in the facilities of

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

SATURDAY and SUNDAY

OCTOBER 25-26 · 1986

Ontario Archaeological Society
P.O. 241, Station P, Toronto, Ont.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Dr. SYD. WISE, Chairman, Archaeology Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation.

ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION PERSPECTIVES

A summary of the historical roots of public policy with respect to archaeology in Ontario, together with an overview of current problems.

PHILLIP J. WRIGHT, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

TURNING WRECK RAPERS INTO RESEARCHERS - Part II

A discussion regarding prehistoric and historic underwater archaeological sites in the "planning process", based on data obtained from shallow (0-130 ft.) scuba-diving field operations.

JOHN H. PETERS, Heritage Planner, Ontario Hydro.

TRANSMISSION LINE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Ontario Hydro has developed an approach to incorporating archaeological resources within its planning process for electrical transmission facilities. It is structured to meet the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act in Ontario through the planning, pre-construction and construction phases of each undertaking. Working with government archaeologists and consultants, Ontario Hydro has developed two major components in its approach - a model of archaeological potential, and a model of potential construction impacts. Using examples from several recent projects the components and integration of the two models are illustrated.

PAUL LENNOX, Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION BY THE ONTARIO MINISTRY
OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

For the past decade since the passing of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has demonstrated an ever greater concern for the Province's heritage resources threatened by highway construction. Following a brief historical sketch, this paper outlines how, and to what level of detail, archaeology is incorporated in the planning process. Finally, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' conscientious attitude toward archaeological salvage mitigation is demonstrated through a recent example.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING IN ONTARIO

The talk gives an overview of the sorts of activities archaeological consultants carry out, followed by a discussion of current issues in archaeological consulting in Ontario. A theme central to the talk, but not explicitly raised, concerns the intricate relationship between the profession/industry of archaeological consulting and government archaeological conservation programs.

WILLIAM A. FOX, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

VOLUNTEER SUBDIVISION REVIEW AND THE PLANNING ACT

Over the last decade, the provincial government Archaeology Unit has become ever more involved in development review as a vehicle for archaeological resource conservation. Provincial park planning responsibilities with the Ministry of Natural Resources in the early '70s later expanded to include a variety of other Crown Land development review activities. A wider provincial and then municipal property review mandate was accorded the Ministry of Culture and Recreation through the Environmental Assessment Act of 1975. Private land development review was initiated through the Niagara Escarpment Commission permit system and, since its enactment in 1983, the Revised Planning Act has provided for archaeological review of subdivision draft plans.

The presentation proceeds to describe the gradual increase in subdivision and official plan amendment review which has occurred across the province over the last four years. Volunteer involvement by the archaeological community is seen as crucial not only to the success of the Ministry's development review activity, but ultimately, to the establishment of additional archaeological positions among development planning agencies throughout the province.

Dr. DONALD A. BROWN, President, Ontario Archaeological Society.

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

Over the past thirty-five years the OAS has grown from a small group of individuals to a body of over seven hundred members, representing every part of the province. It is essential that the Society effectively tap the resources and enthusiasm of our members and chapters in order to focus on archaeological issues which most concern the OAS. More effective political lobbying, carefully organized campaigns using the media, and greater inter-regional communication are priorities. Closer cooperation with other concerned heritage bodies, professional archaeologists, and various levels of government must be vigorously pursued. The roles of the chapters, as they reach out to their local communities, must be clearly defined, the efforts of the individual members encouraged, and the policies and goals of the Society advocated.

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY - THE KINGSTON PERSPECTIVE

Over the last thirty years, Kingston has been a focal point for heritage conservation in Ontario. Strong public and municipal commitment to architectural preservation has served to develop a high level of heritage awareness. Since 1980, various activities and situations have prompted the public and City Council to attach an increased importance to the wealth of archaeological resources within the municipality.

In this paper I will review the local commitment to heritage conservation, and comment on the present relationship between archaeology and the planning process in Kingston.

HEATHER R. BROADBENT, Heritage Resource Officer, Town of Caledon; Director, Ontario Heritage Foundation.

WORKING WITH PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs) to local municipalities find themselves with expanding roles in heritage preservation. The building boom is placing pressure on archaeological resources, historic and prehistoric, in both urban and rural areas. This paper discusses how local preservationists and archaeologists can help each other, with the assistance of old and new legislation.

DANA R. POULTON, Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated.

A TALE OF TWO TOWNS:
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLANS FOR MARKHAM AND VAUGHAN

This paper summarizes the objectives, methods, and results of background research and feasibility studies conducted as the initial phases of archaeological master plans for the Towns of Markham and Vaughan.

Each of these studies focused on identifying known registered and unregistered sites in the context of extant and proposed development. The results were integrated in order to identify short-and-long term threats to significant sites, and to determine the requirements of an intensive planning-oriented survey and master plan study for each municipality.

Dr. MIMA KAPCHES, Toronto Historical Board; Assistant Curator New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum; MICHAEL McCLELLAND, Preservation Officer, Toronto Historical Board.

ARCHAEOLOGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

It is the responsibility of the Toronto Historical Board to advise the Corporation of the City of Toronto on heritage matters. To that end, recently, the Toronto Historical Board has begun to investigate the development of policy and implementation strategy for archaeology in the City of Toronto. This paper will be a discussion of the present and future of the Toronto Historical Board and archaeology in the City.

SCARLETT JANUSAS, Regional Archaeologist, Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN FOR THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO

In 1986, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, encouraged by an archaeological consulting firm, applied for and received funding from the Community Facilities Improvement Program to produce an Archaeological Master Plan for the Region. This paper discusses the development of such a Master Plan, the present and future anticipated use of the Master Plan, and general reaction to the Master Plan.

A. PAUL ANTONE, and ROBERT G. MAYER, London Chapter.

NATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE ONEIDA OF THE THAMES SETTLEMENT

The Oneida of the Thames Settlement is one example of the growing number of Native organizations that are taking an active role in developing self-directed archaeological projects as part of their community planning process. Two years of archaeological survey have already provided the basis for developing an ongoing multiple-year program of continued research that is not merely "research for research sake" oriented. This program is specifically structured towards creating end products that have practical applications by the Oneida people in solving some of their present and future needs. Native involvement is regarded as having a direct positive benefit to archaeological research, not only as an academic discipline but also in providing new avenues through which projects are currently being commissioned.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AT THE BALL SITE

Twelve seasons of excavation have uncovered approximately three-quarters of the ten acre Ball site, an early seventeenth century Huron village near Orillia. All or part of fifty-six structures, as well as large portions of the surrounding palisade, have been exposed. This work has revealed a rather systematic arrangement of structures throughout the village, suggesting some type of planned organizational principles were used. It is tentatively proposed that the village was organized around social structure precepts that are physically represented by groups of houses surrounding open areas.

JAMES S. MOLNAR, McGill University.

IROQUOIAN HABITATIONS AND THE MOLSON SITE

The analysis and interpretation of Late Iroquois village layout and longhouse morphology are considered with regard to understanding the Molson site. Sites are examined according to general functional criteria and a classification is developed. Emphasis is placed on redefining sites that have previously been termed hamlets. The Molson site houses are described and then examined for patterns which relate to the structural framework of longhouses. Inferences are made about the contemporaneity and duration of occupation of the houses, and the Molson site is placed within the habitation classification system.

JOHN STECKLEY, Ontario Archaeological Society.

A LINGUISTIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HURON LONGHOUSE

Written sources have not been very helpful in aiding archaeologists in reconstructing the Huron longhouse. This paper will try to rectify that. Using some twenty or more Huron terms for parts of the longhouse, an attempt will be made to provide a better understanding of this dwelling. Specific subjects touched will include (a) the structure of the longhouse (b) materials that various parts were made of (c) terms shared with canoes, and (d) the metaphorical significance of the longhouse.

FOLSOM AND YUMA ARTIFACTS, 1934: CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AT A CROSS-ROADS

Recent historical research has revealed an unexpectedly early beginning of Ontario Palaeo-Indian studies, long before the contributions of current researchers. Archival sources and relocated archaeological materials document a short-lived research effort on Folsom culture, begun in 1933 and effectively abandoned by 1935. A single avocational archaeologist, W. J. Patterson, nearly succeeded, with help from J. D. Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History in awakening Canadian archaeology to "Folsom Man" despite social pressures of that period. This paper, acknowledging Patterson's courage and J. D. Figgins' foresight, reconstructs a vital "lost chapter" of Ontario's archaeological history.

IAN KENYON, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture; NEAL FERRIS, York University.

HARD TIMES IN CASHMERE:
COMMUNITY STRUCTURE IN AN ONTARIO "GHOST TOWN"

Cashmere was a village in Middlesex County, Ontario, founded in 1856. Although its early growth was spurred by the 1860's oil boom, it soon declined during the depression of the 1870's. Despite a brief revival in the 1890's, by the early part of the twentieth century Cashmere had vanished and the village plot reverted to farm land. This paper will review Cashmere's short history, and outline the results of a lot-by-lot surface collection of artifacts made in 1982. Focus will be directed to the socio-economic structure of Cashmere, relating it to the physical layout of the settlement and classes of artifacts recovered from the village lots.

ROBERT G. MAYER, Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated.

UNDER THE DOME: DEEP SITE SAFETY REGULATIONS AFFECTING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT TORONTO'S DOMED STADIUM

The City of Toronto has long recognized the importance of the heritage resources located within the Railway lands and is actively encouraging the preservation of the area's unique history. As part of the planning process, an assessment was commissioned of the built environment and archaeological features impacted by the construction of the Dome Stadium. This assessment identified several significant structures for which extensive archaeological mitigation was recommended.

Ongoing research is now focused upon the Navy Wharf (ca. 1817), the Commissariat Wharf (ca. 1820), the Furniss Waterworks Wharf (ca. 1841), and the Esplanade Crib (ca. 1854-1859). The constraints and hazards of excavating within the particular soil conditions (i.e. depths exceeding twenty-five feet of unconsolidated fill material, water seepage and chemical contaminants) serve as instructional models for future projects that require reference to occupational health and safety regulations. Archaeological excavations are now considered as construction projects by all provincial and federal government agencies. In order to comply with enforced regulations, a strict adherence to their guidelines during the preparation of any proposal is recommended.

1986 SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE

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SOCIETY INFORMATION TABLE: Ms. Ella Kruse

Volunteer members of the Society's Toronto Chapter staff the Registration Desk and Entry Control.

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Dr. Richard B. Johnston

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The Society gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of The Ontario Heritage Foundation towards the Society's general operations, and the provision of a bar and workshop in conjunction with the Society's Symposium.

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The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.) is an incorporated and registered charitable organization that seeks, among other goals, to promote the ethical practice of archaeology. The general public, students and professionals are encouraged to become members of the Society to support its goals and role in helping to record and preserve Ontario's non-renewable cultural heritage.

For further information please enquire at the Society Information Table, or contact:

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