



ARCH NOTES

MAR/APR 1994

94-2

ISSN 0048-1742

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newsletter published by

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

126 Willowdale Avenue, North York, Ontario, M2N 4Y2

ARCH NOTES

Published six times per annum by
THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
126 Willowdale Avenue, North York
Ontario M2N 4Y2

Canadian Publications Mail Product
Sales Agreement Number 167797
Return Postage Guaranteed

ARCH NOTES

is published with the
assistance of the Ontario Government
through the
Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Recreation

The views expressed in this
publication do not necessarily
represent the views of the
Editor or of
The Ontario Archaeological Society

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

NORMA E. KNOWLTON

By the time you receive this issue of *Arch Notes*, we shall be seeing clear signs of Spring. To an archaeologist that means getting on the land. The OAS, in partnership with the Metro Toronto Region Conservation Authority (MTRCA), has arranged for a month long "experience" for those interested in excavating. Under the supervision of a professional archaeologist, two levels of field school training for Passport-to-the-Past registrants will be offered, as well as the opportunity for public participation. June will be **Access to Archaeology Month**, with the field school beginning May 28, and various events continuing until June 26. The fly in the ointment (isn't there always one ?) is that all this is contingent on our receiving the grant we have applied for. In any case there will be an **Access to Heritage Day** June 26 at the Kortright Centre, one of MCTRA's conservation areas, with displays, speakers and a tour of a site being excavated.

We have been led to believe several times that the draft for the new heritage legislation will shortly be transformed into a formal bill and presented to the Legislature; some people have become convinced this will never happen. Yet another draft will be circulated to interested groups, especially members of the Minister's Advisory Committee (MAC) in April. Regulations are being prepared in anticipation of the passage of the Bill. At this time we have no date for its presentation to the Legislature.

Taking into account ideas from the Strategic Planning Committee Report and

comments from members arising from its publication, the Board of Directors will be submitting a strategic plan to MCTR at the end of March. This, however, does not end the process for the Society. Consultations will be held with Chapters over the next few months. The exact form this will take is being worked out. One chapter has suggested that each chapter set aside at least part of a meeting for a presentation by a visiting Board member, followed by chapter input and general discussion. Chapter secretaries would keep minutes of this meeting both for their own use and the edification of the Board of Directors. I am looking for any other suggestions, also.

There is more news than usual regarding chapters. The Ottawa Chapter is heavily involved in the educational system in its area. With a view to increasing membership and strengthening member participation, the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter is doing some innovative thinking regarding programs. Last year, the Thunder Bay Chapter brought to our attention the threat to a pictograph site near Nipigon. With some help from OAS members (see letter elsewhere in this issue), the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists have been able to purchase the area in question in order to protect it. Finally the Board has just approved the application of a group of members in the Hamilton area to form a new chapter. They have worked hard to establish a solid base for their operations.

Heritage Week has again come and gone. Several of the Chapters were active: Toronto participated with other Metro

Toronto area groups in the Heritage Showcase at Sherway Gardens. London Chapter also cooperated with other groups in activities at Grosvenor House and throughout London. The OAS Board of Directors and Executive Director hosted an Open House at the OAS Office. Some visitors brought items to be identified, while one member exhibited an impressive array of expertly crafted replicas.

Also during Heritage Week, a Heritage Conservation Award for 1992 was bestowed on Ontario Hydro. The ceremony took place on February 22, 1994 at the Hydro Building in Toronto, with your president presenting the award.

Plans are being finalized for the overseas trip to Turkey in September 1994. Those who have expressed interest have received the latest news.

Congratulations are to be extended to one of our members, Dr. Bruce Trigger, who became an Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in November 1993. This honour was bestowed "in recognition of outstanding eminence in the field of the history and methodology of Archaeology in both the Old and New Worlds". Dr. Trigger becomes one of the twenty-three Honorary Members of this society world-wide.

It is with sadness that we announce the loss of one of our own Honorary Members. Kenneth E. Kidd died February 26, 1994 in Peterborough, Ontario. This legendary figure in Ontario archaeology will be greatly missed. His contributions to archaeology, Native Studies and to Trent University have long been recognized.

Volunteer Fieldwork

If you're looking for experience in archaeological excavation, you might consider volunteering to work with Parks Canada, whose Ontario Archaeological Research Section is undertaking a six-week dig on a Middle Woodland site in Georgian Bay Islands National Park from May 10 to June 17, 1994.

This is the last year of a three-year salvage programme. For the sake of continuity, the Unit asks that only those people who can guarantee a minimum of one week to this project contact the Project Archaeologist, Brian D Ross, National Parks and Native Sites, Archaeological Research Section, Parks Canada, Ontario Region, 111 Water Street East, Cornwall, Ontario, K6H 6S3.

Transportation to and from the island site, all necessary tools and material, direct supervision and on-the-job training will be provided. Volunteers will have to provide their own transportation to and from the park office, accommodation and meals. The area abounds with resorts, inns, lodges and motels; there is also nearby camping at both provincial and national parks.

For further details call (613) 938-5897 or fax (613) 938-5785.

O.H.F. NEWS

Grant Awards

The Board of Directors of The Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the following:

Student Grants:

A grant up to \$16,492 to Charlton Carscallen, University of Toronto, for his project entitled *The Lake Temagami Site (CgHa-2), Intra-site Lithic Resources Patterning and Regional Procurement Strategies - Part II*.

A grant up to \$6,780 to Remi Farvacque, University of Waterloo, for his project entitled *Effects of Landscape Change on Archaeological Site Presence, Composition, and Formation: Pukaskwa 'Pits' in the Pukaskwa Nation Park Area - Part II*.

A grant up to \$1,750 to Suzanne Needs-Howarth, University of Toronto, for her project entitled *Human Subsistence at the Dunsmore Site*.

A grant up to \$4,000 to Della N. Saunders, Trent University, for her project entitled *A Biochemical Analysis of Pottery Sherds from Lake of the Woods, Northwest Ontario*.

Northern Initiative Grant:

A grant up to \$7,132.50 to the Thunder Bay Chapter, **Ontario Archaeological Society**, for their project entitled *Archaeological Touring Display Targetting Pow-wows and Gatherings of Native Peoples*.

AARO - Volume #4

The *Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario New Series, Volume IV* is now available for the price of \$10.00 (free to all contributors). Also, Volume 2 (\$5.00) and Volume 3 (\$10.00) are still available. Orders can be placed with me at the address below. Cheques should be made payable to The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Nearing completion is the OAR #2, *The Cummins Site Complex* by Patrick Julig. It will be available in late April, early May. Cost \$15.00.

Gloria M. Taylor, Administrator
History and Archaeology Unit
The Ontario Heritage Foundation
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3
(416) 314-4908

MCTR NEWS

from **BERNICE FIELD**

To clarify the situation for OAS members in the light of new names and personnel changes, I'm listing below the current staff and the areas under which archaeological concerns are now to be found within the MCTR's Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Unit.

Head Office - 77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, M7A 2R9 [Fax (416) 314-7175]

Chris Andersen, Staff Archaeologist - 314-7159

Peter Carruthers, Environmental Coordinator - 314-7145

Bernice Field, Archaeological Licence Officer (Acting) - 314-7158

Michael Johnson, Manager - 314-7144

Roshan Jussawalla, Licence Administrator - 314-7123

John MacDonald, Plans Review Officer, Central Region - 314-7146

Gerry Shepherd, Archaeological Data Officer (Acting) - 314-7161

Winston Wong, Plans Review Officer, Northern Region - 314-7147

London Office - [Fax (519) 439-1696]

Neal Ferris, Plans Review Officer, Southwestern Region - (519) 433-8401

Ottawa Office - [Fax (613) 566-3900]

Peter Engelbert, Marine Archaeologist - (613) 566-3731

Thunder Bay Office [Fax (807) 623-7629]

Bill Ross, Staff Archaeologist - (807) 475-1551

Kenora Office [Fax (807) 468-2934]

Jackie Rusak, acting for Paddy Reid to August 1994 - (807) 468-2854

FROM THE LICENCE OFFICE

Despite all of the changes to our unit, archaeological licensing is still continuing

apace. To help us continue to function quickly and efficiently, the following requests are made:

1. All licensees to make sure that each licence report includes the licence number (preferably on the cover page) under which the work was carried out; this is part of report requirements.
2. All archaeological consultant licensees to indicate on their CIN form their own project file number; otherwise, it is sometimes next to impossible to figure out which report goes with which CIN form when the title of the project is changed (as frequently happens). Please also quote this number on the licence report.
3. Remember to provide two copies of your report, as usual, if it is planning related. One copy goes to the plans review officer for clearance and the other is for our library.

LICENCE APPLICATIONS GRANTED 1994

Licence No./Type

Licensee and Location

Consulting

94-005	Robert Mayer, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc - Ontario ¹
94-006	John R Triggs and Heather Henderson, Historic Horizon Archaeological Consultants Inc - Ontario
94-008	James Duncan MacLean, Scientific Excavation (Stages 1 to 3 only) - Southern Ontario
94-009	Robert J Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology - Ontario
94-013	Ronald F Williamson, Archeological Services Inc - Ontario
94-017	Jim Wilson, Wilson Heritage Services - Southern Ontario
94-021	Hugh J Daechsel, Heritage Quest Inc - Ontario
94-022	W B Stewart and T Arnold, M M Dillon Ltd - Ontario
94-023	Phillip J Wright - Ontario, including Underwater
94-024	Jim Finnigan, Western Heritage Services Inc - Northern Ontario
94-025	Gorgine M Pastershank - Northwestern Ontario

- 94-026 Colleen Halverson - Northern Ontario
 94-028 Jacqueline Rusak - Northern Ontario
 94-029 Garry Warrick, Ministry of Transportation - Ontario
 94-032 L R Bud Parker - Ontario
 94-034 Malcolm Horne, Cultural Management Associates Inc - Ontario
 (excluding City of London)
 94-035 Malcolm Horne, Corporation of the City of London - City of
 London
 94-036 Dean Knight, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd - Ontario
 94-037 Lawrence Jackson and Alison Ariss, Northeastern Archaeological
 Associates - Ontario
 94-039 John D A Macdonald - Ontario
 94-041 J Fisher and J Muller, Material Culture Management Inc - Ontario
 94-044 Scarlett Janusas, Golder Associates Ltd - Ontario, including
 Underwater
 94-045 Luke Dalla Bona, Pictographics - Northern Ontario
 94-046 P Julig and K Buchanan, Archaeological Survey of Laurentian
 University - Ontario
 94-048 Robert Burgar - Southern Ontario
 94-049 Robert Burgar, The Metropolitan Toronto and Region
 Conservation Authority - Counties of Peel, York, Durham and
 Dufferin
 94-055 Elizabeth Alder, Alder Heritage Assessments - Southern Ontario
 94-056 Chris Adrae, Historica Research Ltd - Ontario, Industrial Sites
 only
 94-060 Gordon C Dibb, York North Archaeological Services - Ontario
 94-061 Nicholas Adams, Adams Heritage Consultants - Ontario
- Excavation*
 94-010 Robert J Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology - Lawson site;
 London, Middlesex County, Ontario
- Survey and Test Excavation*
 94-011 Robert J Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology - London,
 Middlesex County, Ontario
 94-014 Catherine Webb, Toronto Historical Board - City of Toronto;
 Historic Fort York
 94-018 Wm D Finlayson, London Museum of Archaeology - Duffin and
 Petticoat Creek
 94-019 Wm D Finlayson, London Museum of Archaeology - Crawford
 Lake area
 94-027 James Molnar - Bruce and Grey counties; Manitoulin District
 94-043 Charlton Carscallen - Lake Temagami site (Aston Twp, Nipissing)
 94-051 James Graham Esler, The Pennsylvania State University, Dept of
 Anthropology, USA - Prince Edward County, Ontario
- Conservation*
 94-012 Robert J Pearce, London Museum of Archaeology - Ontario

- 94-016 K Smardz and P Hamalainen, Archaeological Resource Centre -
City of Toronto
- 94-020 Wm D Finlayson, London Museum of Archaeology - Ontario
- 94-033 Mark C Warrack, City of Mississauga - Mississauga
- 94-038 Lawrence Jackson - Southern Ontario
- 94-040 Jacqueline Fisher and Joseph Muller - Ontario
- 94-042 Tom Arnold - Ontario
- 94-050 Robert Burgar, Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation
Authority - Lands under the jurisdiction of the MTRCA
- 94-052 Bradley G Hyslop - Lac Seul; District of Kenora
- 94-057 Neal Ferris, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation -
Ontario

Conservation - Surface Collection

- 94-031 David C Cordingley - Shores of Lakes Kenogami and Hotchkiss;
District of Temiskaming
- 94-054 Charles Garrad - Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe Counties

Underwater

- 94-007 Edward V Burt, H M S Speedy Foundation - Lake Ontario, off
Presqu'île
- 94-031 Bruce Campbell - Lake Huron
- 94-053 Cris Kohl - Lower Lake Huron; Wexford site

Field School

- 94-015 K Smardz and P Hamalainen, Archaeological Resource Centre -
City of Toronto; Gore Vale site
- 94-047 Robert Burgar, Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation
Authority - Boyd Conservation Area, Seed-Barker site

1 - for Ontario, read "Province of Ontario".

Fieldwork Employment

Mayer Heritage Consultants have several field supervisor and assistant positions available for students to work on archaeological survey and mitigative excavation projects. Pay rates are commensurate with experience. Preference will be given to those able to provide their own transportation and accommodation in one or more of the following areas: London, Hamilton, Brantford, Niagara, Windsor, Kitchener-Waterloo, and Metropolitan Toronto/York Region.

Interested individuals should send a resumé, along with a brief statement of career goals, to Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc, 429 Colborne Street, London, Ontario, N6B 2T2. For further information, call (519) 645-8100 or fax (519) 645-8109.

CATHOLIC DEVOTIONAL ITEMS FROM 17TH CENTURY ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

WILLIAM R. FITZGERALD, DEAN H. KNIGHT AND PAUL A LENNOX

Introduction

In a recent issue of *Arch Notes* (94-1), Charles Garrad documented the Jesuit material that has been recovered from Petun sites. At Charlie's urging, and being caught up in the Easter spirit, we would like to add to the list of Roman Catholic devotional objects (medallions and rings) that has been amassed from archaeological sites in Ontario (Figure 1). Even though some of this material has already been reported (Fitzgerald 1982a, 1990; Hunter 1899; Kidd 1949; Lennox 1984; Saunders *et al* 1974; Smith and Mattila 1989), it will be beneficial to congregate these sacred items into one literary abode.

Considering the number of religious missions sent into southern Ontario during the first half of the 17th century, the paucity of religious items that have been recovered from the extensive excavations conducted on sites of that era could be considered somewhat enigmatic. Had the documentary accounts not been preserved, one might get the impression that the early 17th century Roman Catholic presence in southern Ontario was rather insignificant. We should be grateful for the historical documents that illuminate this aspect of native history, ...or should we? In "prehistoric" contexts, archaeological remains provide our sole cultural insight, with their quantity presumably being reflective of their popularity or importance. In light of the limited presence of European religious artifacts on Ontario Iroquoian sites this

might suggest that the Catholic influence on native groups was minimal (which counters the contentions of the religious writers), or that the presence of artifacts may not in fact be as accurate reflectors as we would like. The purpose of this brief note, however, is not to address this dilemma.

The rings and medallions described below can be considered as devotional or instructional items related to missionary activities. By the 17th century, many European cities were producing devotional medallions commemorating religious personages (e.g. Christ, the Virgin Mary, various saints), places (e.g. famous shrines), past historical events (e.g. biblical events, miracles, dedications), and personal graces (e.g. first communion, ordination), as well as such mysteries of faith as the Blessed Sacrament or Divine Attributes (Thurston 1911, 10:111). These items are intended to recall to the believer his faith and religious duties (Mulhern 1967, 9:547).

Medallions

The eight medallions known by the authors to have been recovered from Ontario sites can be divided stylistically into three categories.

Type 1. Oval Plaques with Four Flanges

The Shaver Hill, Baby Point and Hood brass medallions have oval plaques with flanges projecting from the cardinal points. With the exception of the location of the suspension projection (and the embossed depictions) these three medallions are

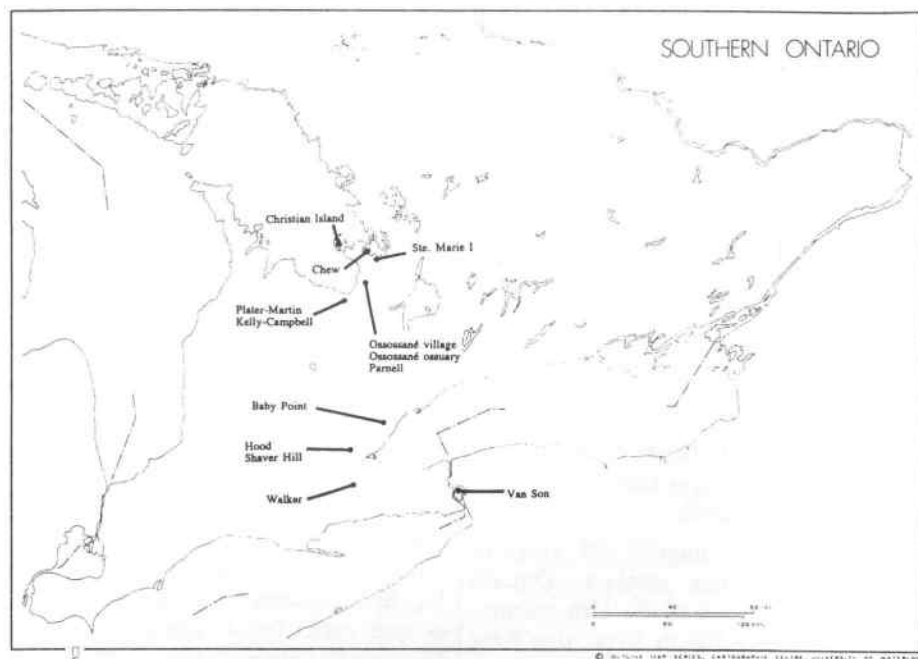


Figure 1. Archaeological sites that have produced Jesuit material

morphologically similar. The suspension flange is longer than the others and has a more substantial base (especially on the Hood and Baby Point specimens), been flattened laterally, and been pierced. The Hood medallion differs in that the suspension flange is atop the broad side of the plaque, while on the others it surmounts the long axis. The consistency in size (overall and plaque dimensions for the Shaver Hill, Hood, and Baby Point medallions are: 20mm by 28mm/15mm by 20mm; 20mm by 22mm/12mm by 16mm;

and 20mm by 28mm/15mm by 19mm), configuration, and presence of a raised ridge inside the edge of the plaque suggest that medallion blanks of this style were mass produced and stamped with a variety of instructional representations. Medallions of this size and configuration were produced prior to this (a four-phalanged specimen was recovered from the Spanish Armada vessel *Trinidad de Valencera* sunk off Ireland in 1588 (Flanagan 1988)), and they continue to be produced and readily

available at major Catholic shrines such as St. Joseph's Oratory in Montréal.

Shaver Hill
(*A i H a - 1*) -
(Figure 2)

This medallion was found by Neil Shaver in 1934 at the Glass Bead Period (GBP) 1 (1600-1625/-30) Neutral Shaver Hill cemetery (Fitzgerald 1982a, 1982b, 1982c).

On one face the Crucifixion is portrayed. Central to this portrayal is Christ on the cross. At the base of the cross are three haloed figures in flowing robes (John to the left, Mary Magdalene kneeling at the cross, and the Virgin to the right). The six-pointed star and crescent moon above

Christ are symbols associated with the Virgin Mary (Drake and Drake 1916:84).

On the opposite face of the medallion an altar scene is depicted. Behind the altar, Christ, bearded and dressed in flowing robes has his arms raised in blessing. Situated centrally on the altar is a monstrance, or ostensorium, a receptacle in which the Blessed Sacrament is presented to the people. The front of the altar bears the inscription ".D. I T R.", which represents the motto *Dominus Imperat Rex* (The Lord as King Rules). Flanking the altar are two capped and bearded individuals dressed in flowing

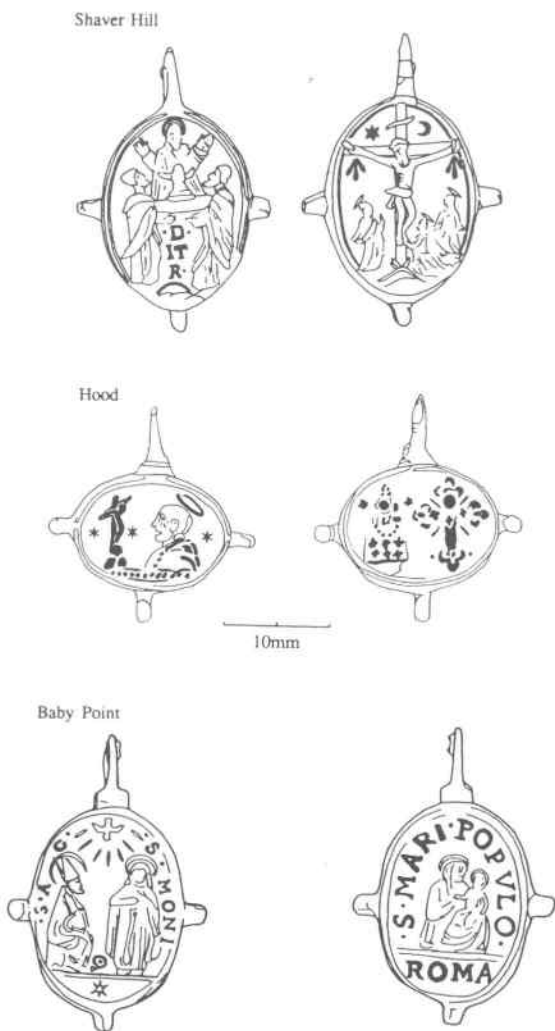


Figure 2. Medallions from Shaver Hill, Hood and Baby Point (from Fitzgerald 1990)

robes with raised hands and gazing toward Christ. These persons may be Peter and Paul.

Baby Point (AjGv-20)(Figure 2)

In 1887, glass beads and a brass medallion recovered from the Baby farm (then York Township, York County) along the Humber River were donated to the Royal Ontario Museum. The glass bead assemblage consists of immediate post-GBP3 varieties (Fitzgerald 1990), suggesting these items belonged to one of the frontier

On the other side of the medallion, a seated figure dressed in full ecclesiastical attire [mitre, chasuble, crosier (inverted in this case)...] is facing a standing robed and caped figure whose right hand is on her chest. The sex of the latter person is indicated by the inscriptions adjacent to the two individuals: ".S.AG." (St. Augustine of Hippo) for the former and ".S.-MONI." (his mother, Ste. Monica of Ostia) for the latter. Symbols associated with depictions of Ste. Monica include the

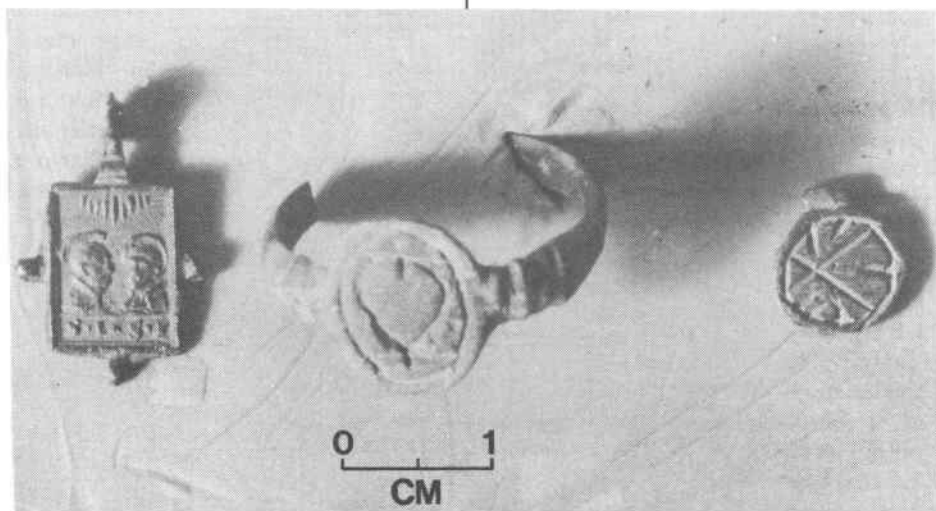


Figure 3. Jesuit material from the Huron village on Christian Island (from Saunders et al 1974)

Iroquois outposts that were established around Lake Ontario during the 1660s and 1670s (Konrad 1981).

On one side is the child Jesus seated on the lap of the Blessed Virgin. Encircling this depiction is the inscription ".S.MARL-POPVLO.ROMA". Clearly this refers to the Augustinian church of Santa Maria del Popolo in Rome whose reconstruction was completed in 1477 (Cappelletti 1989).

scarf and the book (Drake and Drake 1916:91), both of which could be held in her raised right hand.

Above Augustine and Monica is a stylized bird, perhaps an eagle, and light rays, perhaps from heaven, which are both emblems of Augustine (Drake and Drake 1916:15). Beneath these individuals is a six-pointed star, a symbol of the Blessed Virgin (Drake and Drake 1961:84).

Hood (AiHa-7)(Figure 2)

During the 1977 excavations a medallion was recovered from this GBP3 Neutral site (Lennox 1984). Unlike the Shaver Hill and Baby Point medallions, the suspension flange is along one of the long sides of the oval plaque.

On one surface the haloed bust of Ignatius Loyola faces a stylized Crucifixion. Forming the pyramidal base of the cross are three dots, representing the three individuals present at the Crucifixion. Three six-pointed stars are aligned along the midline of the scene.

The other side of the medallion contains the depiction of a stylized Virgin beside a stylized, yet ornate crucifix. A large dot at Mary's left shoulder may represent the child Jesus. Two six-pointed stars are located at either side of her head.

Type 2. Rectangular Plaque with Four Flanges*Christian Island* (Figure 3)

In 1968 a medallion of this style was recovered from the Huron village (BeHb-2) associated with Ste. Marie II (Saunders *et al.* 1974). The island was occupied in 1649 and 1650 by the French and Huron who had abandoned Ste. Marie I.

The medallion has a rectangular plaque, but is similar to the Shaver Hill and Baby Point medallions in that the suspension flange is atop the short side. While the three other projections are small knobs, the suspension flange has a cubic base with the upper portion being compressed laterally. The overall size of the medallion is 12mm by 19mm, and the plaque 8mm by 11mm.

On one side of the medallion, a bearded and haloed figure dressed in flowing robes gazes heavenward. In the upper right

corner is the monogram "BIL" (*Beatus Ignatius Loyola*). It cannot be determined if this figure is Christ or Loyola. On the opposite face of the medallion rays of light shine on the haloed busts of "S.I" (St. Ignatius Loyola) and "S.F" (St. Francis Xavier). Rays and the vision of Christ are two emblems associated with Loyola (Drake and Drake 1916:63).

Type 3. Oval Plaque with a Single Suspension Flange*Ste. Marie I (BeGx-1)*

The two medallions from Ste. Marie I (Kidd 1949:129,144) have embossed images on oval plaques oriented along the long axis. These medallions have but one flange, that one being used for suspension. The medallion with the beatified "BEAT-VS" (non canonized) Loyola and Xavier has overall and plaque dimensions of 18mm by 30mm and 18mm by 23mm respectively, while the Madonna medallion measurements are 18mm by 26mm and 18mm by 21mm respectively.

Ste. Marie II (BeHb-1)

A small circular medallion (10mm diameter) has recently been recovered by archaeologists from the London Museum of Archaeology (Pearce and Mattila 1994: personal communication). Portrayed on one side are two figures facing one another—perhaps Loyola and Xavier (as on the BeHb-2 medallion). On the other side, two figures are standing on either side of an individual holding a crosier. Like the Shaver Hill medallion, these individuals might be Peter, Paul and Christ.

Kelly-Campbell (BeHb-10)

The busts of the canonized Loyola and Xavier are portrayed on either side of this single flanged medallion from the Petun Kelly-Campbell site (Garrad 1994).

Other single flange medallions have been recovered from the *Trinidad de Valencera* and the *Girona*, another Spanish Armada vessel (Flanagan 1988).

Based on the portrayals of Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier, it is possible to offer a chronology for medallion varieties. Loyola was beatified in 1609 and canonized in 1622. On the Ste. Marie I medallion, Loyola is referred to as "BEATVS IGNIAS LOIOLA". On one side of the Christian Island medallion, Loyola is referred to as "BIL" while on the other he is referred to as a saint, "S.I.". While the Ste. Marie I medallion would have a *terminus post quem* date of 1609, the Christian Island medallion would have to date after 1622. On the Hood medallion, the individual identified as Loyola was haloed, signifying sainthood. This medallion would then post-date 1622.

Rings

Of the 25 rings known to the authors from southern Ontario (26 if one from Grand Island, New York in the Niagara River is included) the most frequent style is a robust cast brass variety that has an oval bezel (plaque) and commonly two or three ridges/grooves on the portions of the band where it joins the bezel (Type A). In some instances the band is plain (Type B). A more delicate version of Type B has a smaller and more circular bezel (Type C). These varieties are almost exclusively engraved with the "IHS" monogram (with a cross rising from the horizontal bar of the "H") or "L-Heart" (L♥) insignia.

Chew (BeGx-9)

The ring from the GBP3 Huron Chew site is decorated with a number of devotional associations: a large "V" surmounted by a heart and then a crown. The "V"

may stand for Veritas (Truth), while the latter two symbols represent love and loyalty, respectively.

Ossossané ossuary (Daoust/Dubeau/BeGx-16)

Four rings were recovered from the ossuary considered to be the site of the 1636 Huron Feast of the Dead (Kidd 1953); however, none are of the more common "L♥" or "IHS" styles. Two have thin, concave oval bezels with flat glass or paste inserts. The bands are of fine brass wire and have been soldered to the bezels (Royal Ontario Museum accession numbers 947-129-2, 947-129-24). The other two rings are cast brass with narrow (2mm-wide) bands. Ring 017.P25.23 has an 11mm x 7mm oval bezel decorated with a stylized version of an "X" superimposed with a long-stemmed "P" -the insignia is, however, little more than a six-pointed star. The other cast ring (020.025.7) has an 8mm x 9mm rectangular bezel with an undecipherable decorative geometric pattern.

Ossossané village (BeGx-25)

A Type B or C ring with the "IHS" motif was recovered by Frank Ridley in 1964 (Ridley field notes) from the site provisionally identified as the 1623-1635 Ossossané Huron village (Ridley 1947). The ring is presently in the Huronia Museum.

Parnell

Andrew Hunter mentioned that several inscribed brass finger rings had been recovered around 1881 from the Huron Parnell ossuary, including at least one "IHS" variety (Type A)(Hunter 1899:35). Hunter considered the ossuary to be the site of the ceremony described by Brébeuf. The whereabouts of collections from Parnell are unknown, and its precise location on Lot 16 Concession 6 of Tiny

Township has escaped detection since Hunter's time.

Christian Island

From the 1968 excavations at Christian Island two rings were recovered from the native Huron settlement (BeHb-2) associated with Ste. Marie II (BeHb-1) (Saunders *et al* 1974)—one each of Type A and Type C (Figure 3). Both motifs have the "♥", but lack the "L". From the 1987 and 1988 Christian Island excavations three "L♥" rings have been recovered, one each from BeHb-1 (Type B), BeHb-2 (Type A), and the Omand site (Type A) (Smith and Mattila 1989). Subsequent excavations at BeHb-1 have produced three additional rings: a bezel with an "IHS" motif; and two complete "L♥" (Type A) rings (Pearce and Mattila 1994: personal communication).

Plater-Martin (BdHb-1) and Kelly-Campbell (BdHb-10)

As described by Garrad (1994), three "IHS" rings have been recovered from these Petun sites.

Hood (AiHa-7) (Figure 4)

Six rings (all Type A) were recovered from the Neutral Hood site in 1977 (2 complete, 4 fragments) (Lennox 1984). Of the five specimens that had bezels, three were decorated with the "IHS" motif, while two had the "L♥" insignia.

Walker (AgHa-9)

From the extensive excavations that have been conducted at the GBP3 Neutral Walker village and cemetery since the 19th century only one ring has been recovered, a Type A "IHS" variety that came from a child's grave (Jerry Pearce collection).

Van Son

Excavations at the Van Son site on Grand

Island ((White 1968) produced a ring with an insignia that seems to be a later phenomenon, also having been recovered from Seneca and Onondaga sites attributed to the 1654 Jesuit mission (Wood 1974:100). An "A" superimposed over an "M" has been interpreted as *Ave Maria* (Hail Mary) (Wood 1974:87), although Cleland (1972:205) believes the "A" is an inverted "M" and that they represent *Mater Misericordia* (Mother of Mercy). To date, no rings of this style have been recovered from clearly pre-1650 Neutral or Huron sites. The combined evidence suggests that they are a post-1650 introduction and consequently that Van Son, like Baby Point, is a post-dispersal Seneca site.

Missionary Activities in Southern Ontario—Who Supplied the Goods

Despite the extensively reported missionary activities, especially among the Huron, medallions and rings are generally infrequent recoveries from Ontario Iroquois sites. With the exception of the medallion from the GBP2 (1600-1625/30) Neutral Shaver Hill cemetery, these items are restricted to GBP3 (1625/30-1650) sites—the period of an exclusively Jesuit presence in southern Ontario. The iconography present on the rings and medallions clearly indicate a Jesuit origin.

Most frequent are the portrayals of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order, and Francis Xavier, the most widely travelled missionary. Only on the Ste. Marie I, Christian Island and Kelly-Campbell medallions are they clearly identified; however, it is inferred that the Hood medallion possesses a representation of Loyola (it is identical to the portrayal of the identified Loyola on the Christian Island medallion).

The "IHS" insignia was adopted by Loyola

as the symbol for the Jesuits (Drake and Drake 1916:63) and has been interpreted as representing an abbreviation of the Greek version of Jesus' name, IHSOYS (Wood 1974:86), or as a monogram for *Jesu Hominum Salvator* (Jesus Saviour of Mankind), *Isus Hominis Salvator*, or possibly *In hoc Signo* (In this Sign) (Cleland 1972:205; Wood 1974:86).

The L-Heart (L♥) inscription on rings has been variously interpreted (Wood 1974:84); however, one consideration that is quite probable is that the "L" represents Loyola, and the heart is a symbol for love or affection perhaps directed from or to that saint.

The medallion from Shaver Hill illustrates several other features of Jesuit symbolism. The depiction of the crucifixion scene has been interpreted as a rendering of Peter Paul Rubens' 1617/1619 painting *Le Christ en Croix* (Fitzgerald 1982a). Rubens was associated with the Jesuits, and this particular painting was commissioned for the church of St. Winnox in Bergues, France. The trefoil, or "three-nail") representations symbolizing, on this medallion, blood flowing from the hand wounds of Christ also reveal the religious order that issued the medallion. Such a trilobate configuration is characteristic of Jesuit iconography, but in this instance in order also to symbolize the flowing blood, the icon has been inverted.

The clergy had been present in southern Ontario on an intermittent basis since 1615, when the Récollet Joseph Le Caron preceded Champlain to Huronia and established a mission among the *Attignawantan*. In 1623, the religious presence was increased when Le Caron returned to the Huron with Nicolas Viel and Gabriel Sagard. However, the Récollets never

constituted a significant presence in New France—there were never more than four of these Franciscans in the whole of New France at any one time. Most of their time was spent in Québec (Eccles 1972:24-25).

The Jesuit presence began in 1626, when Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Anne de Noué accompanied the Récollet Joseph de la Roche Daillon to Huronia. Over the winter of 1626/1627 Daillon undertook the first mission to the Neutral in an unsuccessful bid to establish a mission and direct French trade with them. When Daillon left the Huron in 1628, so did the Récollet presence. With the fall of Québec imminent, Brébeuf was recalled from Huronia in 1629.

When the Jesuits returned to Huronia in 1634, *Ihonatiria* became their temporary headquarters until 1637, when another residence was established at Ossossané. The Jesuit presence intensified steadily as more priests arrived in subsequent years to live among the Huron. Between 1634 and 1650 twenty-four priests worked among the Huron, many of them for the duration of the mission (Trigger 1976:666). The Huron realized that accommodating the Jesuits and tolerating their religion was a means of ingratiating themselves with the French government officials who managed the fur trade (Trigger 1976:519, 521, 546-547, 565). Such ulterior motives were common in similar circumstances around the world (Barthel 1984:178).

By 1638, the Jesuits had been accepted as members of the Huron community, which led to a greater curiosity about their religion. New residences were established in *Teanaostaiae* and *Scanonaenrat* (Trigger 1976:561), and in 1639 visits were made to all Huron villages.

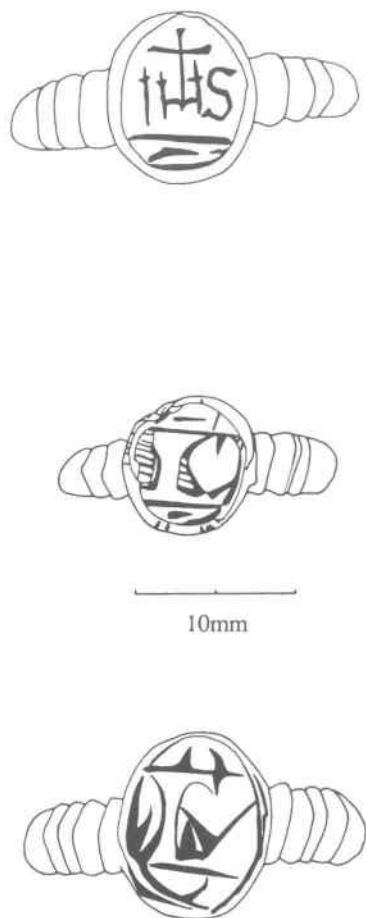


Figure 4. Jesuit rings from the Hood village (from Fitzgerald 1990)

When Jérôme Lalemant replaced Brébeuf as superior of the Huron mission in 1638, there was a return to the Récollet method of conversion. Instead of converting entire villages, it was hoped that individual converts would settle around a Jesuit mission station (Trigger 1976:578). Visits to Huron, Petun and Neutral settlements would be restricted to short stays.

By 1639, the Jesuits realized that conversion of the Huron would be most successful if older men and heads of families were converted, instead of the youth, for these individuals had the greatest influence (Trigger 1976:557-558). In 1643, there was a return to the earlier practice of establishing permanent residences in Huron communities so that the focus of conversions would be the village, not a single Jesuit settlement that could only accommodate a limited number of converts. Throughout the 1640s the number of converts increased and, as the Iroquois menace grew, entire communities requested baptism (Trigger 1976:687-688, 702).

The Neutral were spared the divisive effects of the Jesuits' presence. The desire of the Huron to prevent direct trading relations between the French and the Neutral was largely responsible for this. The unsuccessful winter foray of 1640/-1641 by Brébeuf and Chaumonot quite probably is responsible for the presence of Jesuit material at the Hood village—likely *Teotongniaton* (St. Guillaume), the only Neutral site at which the priests were permitted to remain for an extended period. During that time they were quite likely able to proselytize and distribute rings and medallions to willing listeners and converts.

It may be more than coincidental that the appearance of religious items on Huron and Neutral sites seems to parallel the arrival of the Jesuits. The Jesuits differed from the Récollets and other orders in the subtlety with which they pursued conversion (Barthel 1984:176). One means by which they encouraged the learning of Christian concepts was through the distribution of religious tokens and other small gifts as rewards (Trigger 1976:507). As the Jesuit presence increased, so too

does the archaeological evidence for their presence. However, eight medallions and twenty-six rings would not appear to constitute a wave of native conversion—at least archaeologically!

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Peta Daniels, Mima Kapches, James Hunter, William Finlayson, Robert Pearce and Karen Mattila for generously allowing access to collections and information.

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THE 106th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

May 13 and 14, 1994
Ramada Hotel, Hamilton

The Ontario Historical Society is having a party, and you're invited! This is an opportunity to explore the history of anniversaries, birthdays and celebrations through food, dress, symbols, artifacts, plants, songs and dances.

For further details and registration information, call the OHS on (416) 226-9011 or write to them at either of the following addresses:

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am very pleased to inform the members of the OAS that the *Archaeological Stewardship Field Manual* has been completed and is now available. Approximately 200 copies have been printed. Some have been bound but most will be loose-leaf for use in binders. It is anticipated that portions of the text will be revised or updated from time to time in the future and therefore it is believed that many potential readers may prefer a loose-leaf binder format.

This initial printing is intended primarily for use by the many avocational archaeologists working in the Province, especially those who had been active in the ACO programme. But it is hoped and believed that this manual will interest many professional archaeologists, first year university students in archaeology, as well as the general membership of the OAS. I believe many of you will find it an indispensable means of familiarizing yourselves with archaeology in Ontario and the history of the Province. Should this be the case, and I hope it will be, additional copies will be available for sale at a nominal fee to cover future printing costs. Stay tuned for announcements from the Board.

In order for this volume to be written and produced, the work and assistance of many people and organizations were required. Firstly, I must express my gratitude to **The Ontario Heritage**

Foundation. It was members of the OHF who first encouraged the OAS to apply for a grant. Our application was successful and the OHF graciously provided us with a grant of \$10,200 to cover the costs of writing and producing this volume. I thank Mrs. Dorothy Duncan and the Board of Directors of **The Ontario Heritage Foundation** for providing this sum and for having the faith in us to complete the volume. Without this financial assistance the OAS could not have embarked on this task.

Secondly, I must thank Nick Adams for agreeing to write the manual. Given his familiarity with archaeology in both northern and southern Ontario, Nick was unquestionably well suited and well qualified to write this field manual. I have also discovered that he is surely one of the most affable persons around. Despite having to put up with the many requests, demands, complaints and criticisms from the committee, and especially from me, Nick remained gracious and uncomplaining. Most importantly, he provided us with this finely written manual with plenty of humour. Many thanks, Nick. And don't ever lose your good humour, it's infectious!

Thirdly, I must thank all members of the committee for their assistance in the production of this manual. These members were Mr. Chris Andersen, Ms Luisa Beram, Professor Gary Crawford, Ms Dena Doroszenko, Ms Bernice Field, Mr.

Art Howey, Mr. Ian Kenyon, Mr. Michael Kirby and me (Chair). These people were selected because of their expertise in specific aspects of the manual and each of them gave much time, thought and energy to ensure its completion, from the initial concept and outline through to the final draft. I especially thank Ian Kenyon and Dena Doroszenko for writing the section on historic artifacts and for providing many of the illustrations, and to Mike Kirby for editing, compiling and organizing the volume once we had the final draft. I also thank Ms Lesley Lewis, then the Executive Director of the OHF and Mr. Morris Zbar, then the Director of Field Services at the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation for permitting most of these individuals to sit on an OAS committee. Believe me, without their assistance, this manual could not have been completed.

Fourthly, on behalf of the OAS, I give special thanks to Mr. Art Howey. Ever since the Avocational Workshop in January, 1991, Art is the person primarily responsible for persuading all concerned that a successor to ACOP was necessary and that the OAS was the best suited organization to sponsor it. It is because of the high regard that so many of us have for Art that we agreed to become involved in the production of the manual in the first place. In thanking you, Art, the thanks come from a lot of people. It is my hope that now that the first step has been taken - a completed field manual - we shall soon see your dream develop into the beginning of the archaeological stewardship programme.

Fifthly, I must thank Monicke Thibeault for providing the line drawing for the title page at very short notice and at the last moment. It is a first rate drawing and I

think I know the person on which the figure is based!

Finally, I must thank the OAS Board of Directors for their patience and constant support in this endeavour. Their belief that the committee would complete the task never wavered and I thank them for the faith they had in me to oversee its completion. Many thanks to all of you.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Welsh

Chair, Field Manual Committee

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STIPENDIUM PROGRAM



Field Manual

FOR AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN ONTARIO

By FIONA ADAMS
Historical Notes by Ian Kenyon and Dena Doroszenko



March, 1994 - First Edition

This publication was made possible by a grant from
THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Editor's note: Copies of the A.S.P. Field Manual are now being mailed to known avocational archaeologists. If you haven't received yours by the middle of April please advise the OAS office. (Check with the office anyway to make sure you are on the list). Others may obtain copies from the OAS office for the nominal sum of \$10.00 each (which goes toward the cost of the next edition). The next issue of Arch Notes should contain a review (or two) of this publication.

O.A.S. EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE

Michel Dupuy, Minister
Department of Communications
Parliament of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8

March 7, 1994

Dear Hon. Minister,

re: proposed further cutbacks to the
Access to Archaeology Program.

We understand and sympathise with the need to cut government program expenditures and consequently accepted the first 39% cutback to the Access to Archaeology Program with the expectation that other programs would be equally reduced.

The second 39% cutback caused concern that the archaeological community was being asked to assume a disproportionate share of funding reductions.

We now understand that a third cutback within two years is proposed directly aimed at the archaeological community through the Access to Archaeology Program.

These grants aim at bringing greater understanding of heritage through archaeology. Recently the Program has been directed toward the First Nations, among other minorities, as a means of building self-esteem as well as self-understanding.

We register our concern at any further enlargement of what we perceive as already excessive cuts, inequity in their application, and the uncertainty that the proposal introduces. Further funding cuts would be so disruptive as to possibly destroy much of the good the Access to Archaeology Program has achieved.

The Board of Directors of this Society has resolved to ask you to avoid this potential situation by assuring them that no further cuts to the Access to Archaeology program will be made without consultation with the archaeological community.

Yours sincerely,
Norma E. Knowlton,
President,
The Ontario Archaeological Society.

Dear President Knowlton:

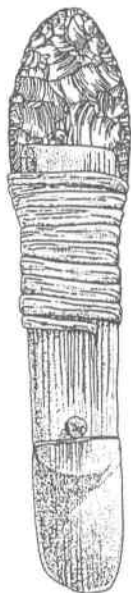
It is almost a year ago that I wrote to your group about efforts by the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists to acquire property (Lots 8 and 9, Concession 11, Township of Nipigon) as a nature reserve. You will recall that the land is the location of a significant pictograph on the cliffs on the east shore of the Nipigon River.

I am pleased to let you know that our club has been successful and the purchase is now complete. We were able to proceed with the acquisition thanks to financial support provided by the Ontario Heritage Fund and by many private donors who took an interest in the project. Among those donors were a number of generous members of the Ontario Archaeological Society who answered our request for assistance. Please pass on to them our sincerest thanks for their support and trust.

This coming summer, members of our Naturalists Club are joining with members of the local Thunder Bay Archaeological Society to enjoy a site visit by boat to the location. We hope to learn more about the pictographs from the local archaeologists and I think they hope to pick up a few pointers on bird identification and botany from us. We are looking forward to the joint adventure. If any of your southern Ontario members are up this way and would like to arrange a visit to the site, we will be most pleased to help organize it.

Many thanks again for your help in making this a successful acquisition.

Sincerely,
Susan Bryan
Nature Reserves Committee
Thunder Bay Field Naturalists
Telephone: (807) 345-6446



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- CONTACT: JANIE RAVENHURST@416447-5410

Kenneth E. Kidd

1906 - 1994

KIDD, Kenneth E. - Professor Emeritus, Trent University, Peterborough. Former Curator of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. Born July 21, 1906 in Barrie, Ontario, died February 26, 1994 in Peterborough, Ontario. He is survived by his wife, Martha Ann (Maurer) and her niece, Elizabeth; by his brother George, wife Joan and children Linda, Michael and Tony; by his extended families, numerous relatives and many friends. He will be greatly missed. Funeral service at St. John's Anglican Church, Cookstown, Ontario at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, March 2, 1994. A memorial service will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, March 18 at Wenlock Theatre, Trent University, Peterborough. In lieu of flowers, a donation to the Kenneth E. Kidd Fund, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, or to St. John's Church, Cookstown would be appreciated.

Honourary Member, The Ontario Archaeological Society

A tribute from an old friend

With a deep personal sense of loss I read the notice of the death of my dear friend Ken Kidd. We met fifty years ago at the home of mutual friends and remained close friends until recent events intervened.

Ken and Martha lived on Chine Drive in Scarborough, in a delightful house near the "Bluffs". It was a warm, hospitable environment which encouraged good fellowship and lively conversation. Well do I remember one memorable evening in 1947 (April 2nd. to be exact) when Martha's hot chocolate was particularly splendid - because two hours after returning home our first child, Jill, made a rather hasty entry into this world!

Ken was a quiet, modest man with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the aboriginal people of Canada and a sincere sympathy for their exploitation at the hands of Europeans. In 1947 and 1948 the R.O.M. undertook the excavation of the Huron ossuary at Ossossane and Ken invited me to participate in this historic event. This was to be my initiation into the mysteries of archaeology with Kenneth Kidd as my mentor. It was then that I realized what a superb archaeologist Ken Kidd was. A complete master of method and

technique and one with the ability to invent a methodology where none had existed. It was here that I met that independent and original mind, Frank Ridley, who by amazing deduction had discovered the location of the ossuary as described by Brebeuf. Such was my introduction to archaeology!

Ken, quiet but firm, insisted on careful and objective work. Since that time I have participated in dozens of "digs" with many distinguished archaeologists but the finest work I ever observed was Ken's personal skill in uncovering an entire shell wampum belt, doping it and, after two days, removing it intact from the sand. As a technical feat the whole process was a *tour de force*.

As a young man Ken had taught school on the reserve at Brantford and his knowledge of the Iroquois was awesome. He recommended many fine books, such as Conrad Weiser's *Journal* and Paul Wallace's *The White Roots of Peace*, both of which helped to give me a positive attitude to these remarkable people.

Martha was everywhere on Ken's "digs" - at Washburn Island, Kreiger, etc - and, of course, collaborating with Ken in producing the best book on trade beads ever written. Their

partnership was remarkable and it was fitting that they both received honorary doctorates from Trent University at the same convocation.

Ken was an able curator of ethnology at the R.O.M. but he was pleased to go to Peterborough to found and head the Anthropology Department at Trent. Peterborough proved a congenial place and Ken was able to indulge his interest in Native Studies by introducing them to Trent with genuine Native instructors and languages taught by Cree, Ojibwa and Iroquois teachers.

His concern with some of the minutiae of Ontario archaeology - such as pottery classifications and methods of flint chipping - was minimal. I think he was more interested in ethno-history and the sociological problems facing the contemporary Indians.

He was very particular about correct usage of English and the necessity for archaeological writing that combined clarity of expression with elegance of diction.

As he grew older the infirmities of age restricted his mobility but Martha made his home as convenient for him as possible. He loved his library which was very extensive and the last time I visited him he showed me his M.A. thesis on the Blackfoot - a masterpiece of careful anthropological research. He was always generous in his comments on the works of others and we spent many happy hours discussing the petroglyphs which I had first reported in 1954. He was most interested in the deterioration of the rock from my 1954 account. His views on the significance of these glyphs were conservative and non-dogmatic.

He deplored what he perceived as a deterioration in our educational system at all levels and wished for a return to the days when scholarship was the main component of excellence.

"*Ave atque vale*", dear Ken. I shall miss you very much

Paul W. Sweetman
(OAS President - 1957, 1958)

KENNETH EARL KIDD 1906 - 1994
PROFESSOR EMERITUS, TRENT
UNIVERSITY, PETERBOROUGH,
ONTARIO
A BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE

Kenneth Earl Kidd was born in Barrie, Ontario, in 1906, the elder son of Daniel Ferguson Kidd and Florence May (Jebb) Kidd of Cookstown, Ontario. The first four years of his life were spent in the hamlet of Egbert, before his parents moved to the ancestral Kidd farm in West Gwillumbury Township. He grew up in Cookstown, attended Public and Continuation School there, and completed his secondary school education at Barrie Collegiate Institute. He attended the University of Toronto (Victoria College), graduating in Honours English and History in 1931, followed by a year at the Ontario College of Education.

After a short interval of teaching at the Brantford Collegiate and the Mohawk Institute in Brantford, Kidd accepted an appointment in the Department of Ethnology at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, where he remained for the next thirty years. Simultaneously, he obtained an M.A. degree from the University of Toronto in Anthropology and History. He then took leave to attend summer school in archaeology at the University of New Mexico, and a scholarship enabled him to continue his anthropological studies for a year at the University of Chicago, where he met Martha Ann Maurer, a Master of Fine Arts Graduate from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. They were married in 1943.

During his career at the Royal Ontario Museum, Kenneth Kidd conducted a number of archaeological expeditions in Ontario, the most notable of which was the excavation of the Jesuit Mission site of Sainte Marie I in the country of the Hurons near Midland. His publication on this work was the first full-length report of the scientific excavation of any historic site in the New World and is regarded as a landmark in the field - "a model

of archaeological research and writing". His excavation of an historic Huron ossuary, known as Osossane, remains significant for its unusual size and for its accurate dating.

These excavations aroused his interest in historic archaeology and, in 1951, he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to study European Goods traded to Native peoples and found on historic sites. He and his wife travelled throughout the Northeastern United States in search of data. In 1965, they went on a similar quest, this time to Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark & Sweden. In 1960, they added Italy, Spain & The Netherlands to their research network. Kidd's publications from this study of early contact trade and domestic artifacts have become essential references in the discipline.

In the 1950's he became interested in the numerous pictographs & petroglyphs in Ontario and initiated a comprehensive program of recording these features, which was given reality by the skillful art and woodcraft of Selwyn Dewdney.

It was during this decade that Kidd initiated the archaeological program between the Royal Ontario Museum and the government of British Honduras (now Belize).

When Trent University opened to receive students in 1964, Kidd was one of the original faculty. He founded and became the first chairman of the Department of Anthropology, which has grown to become one of the finest in Canada. In 1968, he developed and initiated the Indian-Eskimo Studies Program, which now flourishes as the Native Studies Department and serves as a model for similar departments at other universities in Canada. He refused the chairmanship of the department, with the conviction that the position should go to a Native person. Conscious of the needs of Native students, he took particular pride in having a room provided for their exclusive use in the new Otonabee College.

While teaching at Trent, Kidd's emphasis was on historic archaeology and the course in that subject was the first of its kind in Canada.

Graduates are now to be found in the few institutions which specialize in historical archaeology in Canada.

Though deeply interested in the Native Studies Department, Kidd never taught in it. But upon his retirement, he became actively involved by participating in meetings and in the guidance of students. He frequently remarked that he felt such work was the most rewarding of any that he had done.

Always a pragmatist, Kidd disclaims any expertise in theory, but is always careful to adhere to sound principles of scientific accuracy and to meticulous reporting. He maintains that his interests are not, as many supposed, in archaeology and history, or in a combination of the two, but in the condition of humanity and its amelioration.

Retiring and self effacing, he is little known outside a small circle of friends and colleagues. Yet he was at one time vice-president of the Society for American Archaeology and he took an active part in the Society for Historical Archaeology. He is an honorary life member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Society for American Archaeology and the Royal Ontario Museum. Among his numerous citations he was the recipient of the Trent University Eminent Service Award, the J.C. Harrington Medal, and the only Canadian to be honoured with the Cornplanter Medal. He was a member of numerous learned societies; a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Society, the American Anthropological Association, and of the Royal Geographical Society. In later years, he was a member of The Explorers Club, New York, and still maintains memberships in many of these organizations. On June 1, 1990, Kidd and his wife Martha, received from Trent University the degrees of Doctor of Laws *Honoris Causa*, the first husband and wife team to be so honoured by that University. In May, 1993, the Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada was Conferred upon Kenneth E. Kidd by the Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn.

Kenneth Kidd travelled widely and has seen the western hemisphere from the Canadian Arctic to southern Argentina, visiting many places in between, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as Europe. He seldom missed a chance to expand his knowledge by exploring Canadian and foreign museums and archives.

His excavations and research have resulted in numerous publications. These include: THE EXCAVATION OF STE. MARIE I (1940); CANADIANS OF LONG AGO (1951); INDIAN ROCK PAINTINGS OF THE GREAT LAKES (with Selwyn Dewdney), (1961); A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR GLASS BEADS FOR THE USE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (with M.A. Kidd), (1970); GLASS BEAD-MAKING FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE EARLY 19th CENTURY, (1979); EXCAVATION AT CARTIER-BREBEUF PARK, QUEBEC CITY, 1959, (1980); THE DATING OF

CUTLERY OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (microfiche), (1983); BLACKFOOT ETHNOGRAPHY, (1986).

Kenneth Kidd's record of accomplishments has spanned over half a century in the fields of pre-historic archaeology, historic archaeology, ethnology, museology, rock art studies, pioneering work in Native education and the founding at Trent University of the Departments of Anthropology and of Native Studies.

He is a distinguished scholar, a pioneer in his discipline and a man who has forever maintained, in word and deed, that the ultimate goal of learning and understanding is a better world for everyone.

Kenneth E. Kidd died peacefully on February 26, 1994 in Peterborough and was buried with his ancestors in Cookstown, Ontario on March 2, 1994.

Dr. Romas Vastokas

Cyprus Archaeological Project

Join an archaeological excavation project in safe, friendly Cyprus for three weeks this summer as an archaeological research assistant. The aims of the *Antichità Archaeological Research Teams* are to instruct the research assistants in the basic techniques and procedures of excavating and recording and to integrate them into the work of the project as a whole. Individuals with previous field experience will be given greater responsibilities and more challenging learning experiences. The team of 8-15 individuals will have an experienced field archaeologist as the instructor/supervisor plus a knowledgeable assistant. Further, the island's rich archaeological and cultural heritage will be explored by the team through lectures and excursions to other archaeological sites and to museums. There will also be time to sample and enjoy Cyprus' modern culture, its lovely beaches and the deep blue Mediterranean sea as well as to meet the friendly people of the island. In short, it will be an exciting and varied non-credit learning experience in an international setting.

The *Antichità Archaeological Research Teams* are open to undergraduate and graduate students, teachers and interested laypeople. No prior archaeological experience or course work are required, only enthusiasm and dedication. 1994 will mark the fifth season in Cyprus. This summer the research team will be at the Late Bronze Age town site of Kalavassos *Ayios Dhimitrios* in the Larnaca District of Cyprus. The work of the Vasilikos Valley Project (VVP) at this major site is under the direction of Alison South-Todd and Dr Ian A Todd; regular program dates are July 4 through 23.

Research assistants with prior archaeological field experience may qualify for an additional week of excavation (July 24 through 31); this week will be spent continuing the testing of the Middle Chalcolithic site at Prastio, *Ayios Savvas tis Karonos Monastery* (Paphos District) with the Western Cyprus Project (WCP) directed by Prof David W Rupp of the Department of Classics, Brock University.

For more detailed information and an application form, write to Antichità Archaeological Research Teams, Dept U, Box 22055, Glenridge Plaza PO, St Catharines, Ontario, L2T 4C1.

THE 1992 OAS HERITAGE CONSERVATION AWARD

The Ontario Archaeological Society's Heritage Conservation Award for 1992 was officially presented to Ontario Hydro at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 22, 1994, for providing a model to other corporations by taking the archaeological features of a site into consideration before beginning construction. The ceremony was held in the mezzanine of the Hydro Building, 700 University Avenue, Toronto.

Rick Rhem, Hydro Supervisor of Landscape and Forestry Projects, welcomed representatives of the OAS and Hydro. Ron Williamson, president of Archaeological Services Inc, who nominated Ontario Hydro for this award, pointed out Hydro's commitment to a Master Plan for its properties that protects archaeological, natural and built heritage. Hydro goes out of its way, he said, to place its transmission towers where they will cause the least damage, far exceeding government guidelines. In recognition of Hydro's significant contribution to Archaeological Heritage, Ron pinpointed the Hibou site (ALGo-50) in the Port Hope area; this was an Early Iroquoian village dating to 1200-1300 AD, discovered during an assessment of an area of east Toronto being considered for the construction of a transmission line.

As site director, Ron explained that, although many artifacts were found, it was the information about the lifestyles of these early agriculturalists that was important. Flora and fauna—including corn, tobacco, wild fruits, nuts, deer, skunk, turtle and bird remains—are to be analyzed. Ron had some bones and ceramics from the site on display. The thin, well-made ceramics had an abundance of decoration;

one unusual design featured symmetrical punctates in two rows on the inside of the vessel, which made the clay protrude in neat bumps on the outside.

Several sites dating from about 800 AD have already been found around the area, but this was the first discovery that suggested natives lived on the north shore of Lake Ontario during the 13th century.

Norma Knowlton, OAS President, presented the OAS's Heritage Conservation 1992 framed certificate to Larry Fawcett and John MacDonald, who represented Hydro's archaeological concerns. Norma noted that more companies are heeding our heritage and Ontario Hydro is a leading example. Richard Sogawa, Transmission Project Director, thanked the OAS and said that he was gratified by the award. He said Hydro was committed to environmentally-sustainable corporate planning. In saving our heritage, we are all winners.

Hydro recognized for historical awareness

Hydro has won an award for its work in preserving a significant part of Ontario's past.

The Ontario Archaeological Society presented the award to Ontario Hydro "for providing a model to other corporations on how to integrate an appropriate level of concern for archaeological features into the pre-construction process — exemplified in the excavations of a significant early Iroquoian site."

The site in question was discovered during

an archaeological assessment of the area in preparation for a transmission line to be built east of Toronto.

"In the process of the work we discovered a site that dates back to the late 13th century," says Ron Williamson, Vice-President of Archaeological Services Inc., the company tendered to do the initial assessment and the company that recommended Ontario Hydro for the award.

The site was a significant find which required further investigation, Williamson said. Several sites dating from about 800 A.D. had already been found around the area, but this was the first that suggested settlement on the north shore during the 13th century.

"It is an important glimpse into what the social, political and economic spheres of life were for early agriculturalists in Ontario," explained Williamson. "These people were truly the first agriculturalists in Ontario."

"When it came time to investigate the site more thoroughly, Hydro staff was amazing," Williamson said. "We found a cooperative spirit throughout the venture."

There was a lot of discussion about whether a planned tower could be moved outside of the area of the find. However, further field investigation showed that the site was too large to be avoided.

Since the site was huge and most of it wouldn't be disturbed by construction of the line, the decision was made to carefully excavate the area around the foot of the tower and mitigate the impact that way.

"As a result, we were able to salvage very important data from a very important site."

Richard Sogawa, Director of Transmission

Services, said he was gratified by the award because it recognized the philosophy and values embraced by the corporation and his business unit.

"In all of this, there is a commitment to be leaders in the area of sustainable development and environmental protection.

"Ron Williamson and his people worked effectively with us to help balance the needs of the project and the need to protect archaeological resources."

from *Hydroscope*

Fieldwork and Laboratory Employment

Contingent on funding, the Association of Professional Archaeologists will be offering employment in field and laboratory situations during the summer and fall of 1994. Individuals interested in such opportunities should send their *curriculum vitae* and periods of availability to the Association at Box 101, McMaster University Post Office, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 1C0.

VOLUNTEER RESEARCH OPPORTUNITY

The Region of Peel Museum invites candidates to participate in the ongoing analysis of floral samples from the River and Pengilly sites. Both sites represent the Middleport period. All flotation work has been completed.

For further information, please contact Jo Holden at (905) 451-9051

A POSSIBLE PETUN SEQUENCE SUGGESTED BY IRON TRADE AXES

CHARLES GARRAD

A number of iron trade axes from the Petun area have been examined and measured by Mr. Thomas Kenyon (n.d.) and the writer. Of these, fifty are assignable with varying confidence to eleven village sites. The measurements of the fifty axes were compared with the measurements proposed as significant in relating trade axes to corresponding glass trade bead periods (GBP) compiled by Ian and Thomas Kenyon (1987:13) and William R.

Fitzgerald (1988:11-18). Broken and damaged axes were matched to complete ones to allow missing and contorted dimensions to be estimated.

It was then found that the sites could be readily ordered into a sequence based on the most recent GBP (Table 1), and that the data allowed a number of observations.

Table 1. Fifty iron trade axes from eleven sites, by GBP

SITE	GLASS BEAD PERIODS (GBP) AND AXE GROUPS									
	2B	2C	2D	3aB	3aC	3bB	3bC	3bD	3bE	T
Pretty River	3									3
Connor-Rolling	1									1
Melville	7	1	1							9
Hamilton-Lougheed	5				3					8
Best	2				3					5
Arnold	1				2					3
Kelly-Campbell	1				3					4
Plater-Fleming					1					1
Currie							1			1
McConnell					1			1		2
Plater-Martin	2			2	3	1		2	3	13

Observations

[1] The majority of axes in Petunia arrived during GBP2.

[2] Axes had considerable longevity. GBP2 axes were still in use on the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site in GBP3b.

[3] The number and longevity of early axes may deter quick recognition of sites of later periods.

[4] Because of the numbers and longevity of earlier axes, a single axe has a probability of being earlier than the median age of the site. For example Connor-Rolling BcHb-3 and Plater-Fleming BdHb-2, both represented by one axe, are known from other data to be later than the axes make them appear. Connor-Rolling BcHb-3 belongs to GBP3a (i.e. the 1630s) rather than GBP2 (Champlain period), being contemporary with Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10. Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 is actually GBP3b (i.e. 1640s) rather than GBP3a (1630s), being contemporary with Plater-Martin BdHb-1 (Kenyon & Kenyon 1983:74).

[5] As temporal indicators, iron axes are not quite as sensitive as glass beads. Even with a sample of four iron axes, the Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 site is placed no later than GBP3a. Glass beads from the site place it in GBP3b (Kenyon & Kenyon 1983:74).

[6] The sequence derived from the trade axe data very closely matches that derived from other data. The measurement tables compiled by Ian and Thomas Kenyon (1987:13) and William R. Fitzgerald (1988:11-18) are therefore valid.

[7] The Melville BbHa-7 site, shown as GBP2 using axes, has long been recognized as a GBP2 site from the glass beads (Kenyon 1969:13-4; Kenyon & Kenyon 1983-

61,70 1987:11). Connor-Rolling BcHb-3, Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10, and the Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 site are confirmed as GBP3a. As mentioned, Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 is shown to extend into GBP3b by the glass beads (Kenyon & Kenyon 1983:74).

The Currie BcHb-18 site, a newly recognized late component on the McConnell farm evidently distinct from the earlier McQueen-McConnell BcHb-31 site, the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 and Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 sites are all shown as terminally GBP3b. For the two Plater sites this conforms with dates established from the glass beads (Kenyon & Kenyon 1983:74). The McConnell 3b Group D axe was recovered as recently as September 1993 in an area which will be further examined in 1994. Little is known about the Currie BcHb-18 site or the circumstances in which the single axe, now in the Collingwood Museum collection and believed to be from there, was found.

Postscript

From a synthesis of all other available data the writer has long interpreted the Melville BbHa-7 site as *the* Petun village and capital visited by Champlain in 1616; the Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10 site as successor to Melville and in its day ca. 1639-1642 the capital village of EHWAÉ, headquarters of the 'Mission of the Apostles to the Khionontateronon' and named 'St. Peter & St. Paul'; the Connor-Rolling BcHb-3 site as an outlying (Algonquin?) suburb of Hamilton-Lougheed, also abandoned in the early 1640s; the Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 site as ETHARITA or 'St. John' ca. 1639-1649, destroyed by the Iroquois; the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site as EKARENNDI, 'St. Matthew' ca. 1639-1650; the Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 site as an outlying (Algonquin?) suburb of

EKARENNDI, named 'St. Simon & St. Jude'; and is considerably pleased that the "POSSIBLE PETUN SEQUENCE SUGGESTED BY IRON TRADE AXES" conforms with these interpretations

Table 2. Iron Trade Axes Used in This Study

Reference, Location, Glass Bead Period and Group by Site

Melville BbHa-7 (9)

ASC (Clark Brothers); GBP2 B
 Kenyon #90; Garrad collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #99; Donna Hubel collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #100; Donna Hubel collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #101; Donna Hubel collection; GBP2 B

Kenyon #179; Ferry collection; GBP2 B

Kenyon #180; Ferry collection; GBP2 B

Kenyon #181; Ferry collection; GBP2 D

Kenyon #182; Ferry collection; GBP2 C

Hamilton-Lougheed BbHa-10 (8)

Kenyon #6a; Garrad collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #25a; 1992 survey; GBP3a C
 Kenyon #98; Garrad collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #178; Garrad collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #189; Frank Hamilton collection; GBP2 B

Kenyon #202; 1992 survey; GBP2 B

Kenyon #203; Prager collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #204; 1992 survey; GBP3a C

Connor-Rolling BcHb-3 (1)

Kenyon #190; Betty Brown collection; GBP2 B

Best BbHb-4 (5)

Kenyon #86; Garrad collection; GBP3a C
 Kenyon #97; Garrad collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #186; Glen Best collection; GBP2 B
 Kenyon #187; Glen Best collection; GBP3a C
 Kenyon #188; Glen Best collection; GBP3a C

Arnold BbHa-3 (3)

Kenyon #183; C. Brinkman Arnold collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #184; C. Brinkman Arnold collection; GBP 2 B

Kenyon #185; C. Brinkman Arnold collection; GBP 3a C

Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 (4)

Kenyon #161; Kelly collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #162; Kelly collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #163; Kelly collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #164; Kelly collection; GBP2 B

Currie BcHb-18 (1)

Collingwood Museum 'AC'; GBP3b C

McConnell (2)

McConnell collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #210; 1993 survey; GBP3b D

Pretty River BcHb-22 (3)

Collingwood Museum X975.963.1; GBP2 B

Collingwood Museum X975.964.1; GBP2 B

Collingwood Museum X975.973.1; GBP2 B

Plater-Martin BdHb-1 (13)

Kenyon #1a; Garrad collection; GBP2 B

Kenyon #24a; ASC VIII-F-14772; GBP3a B

Kenyon #87; Thomas 1956:46 fig. 12; GBP3b B

Kenyon #88; Garrad collection; GBP3a C

Kenyon #193; ASC VIII-F-15236; GBP3b D

Kenyon #194; ASC VIII-F-14777; GBP3b E

Kenyon #195; ASC VIII-F-14778; GBP3b D

Kenyon #196; ASC VIII-F-14776; GBP3a C

Kenyon #197; ASC VIII-F-14775; GBP2 B

Kenyon #198; ASC VIII-F-14774; GBP3a C

Kenyon #199; ASC VIII-F-14770; GBP3a B

Kenyon #200; ASC VIII-F-14771; GBP3b E

Kenyon #201; ASC VIII-F-14773; GBP 3b E

Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 (1)

Plater collection; GBP3a C

With thanks to the staffs of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Collingwood Museum and to the owners who allowed Tim Kenyon and myself see and record their axes.

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On Leaving Bai Di Cheng -

The attitude is positive and indicative of a genuine concern for the problems faced by the people and government of China in carrying out such a colossal project. The preservation and reclamation of the antiquities of the Yangzi Gorges is not just a Chinese problem: it concerns the entire world and the authors make eloquent appeals for assistance from the international community. Almost every branch of conservation science must help—not least the archaeological fraternity.

Cultures at present little understood—such as the Ba people, the Daxi and pre-Han kingdoms of the Yangzi Gorges—have left huge sites awaiting investigation. These must be salvaged before they are submerged forever.

On Leaving Bai Di Cheng is a worthwhile book, free from jargon, direct and filled with information. If you want to help and need more information, write to the OAS; letters will be forwarded to the authors.

ARCH NOTES

Deadlines for 1994:

January/February issue - Jan. 17

March/April issue - March 11

May/June issue - May 13

July/August issue - July 15

September/October issue - Sep. 16

November/December issue - Nov. 11

BOOK REVIEWS

On Leaving Bai Di Cheng - The Culture of China's Yangzi Gorges

by Caroline Walker, Ruth Lor Malloy, Robert Shipley and Fu Kailin

N C Press Ltd, Toronto, 1993. \$16.95

Reviewed by Paul W Sweetman

This book was prompted by the Yangzi River Dam project, which, when completed, will be the greatest hydro development in the world. Vast areas of southern China will be inundated, populations relocated, thousands of towns, cities and villages obliterated, and huge archaeological historic structures destroyed forever. It was with great concern for the possible loss of these latter items that this book was published.

This is not an easy book to review, as it is a composite work involving four authors—all imbued with enthusiasm for things Chinese. In such collaboration, there are bound to be inconsistencies in style, and subjective interests often interfere with unity of expression. In fact, the book is really a cultural travelogue filled with much information concerning ancient cultures of the Yangzi Valley and their importance in the great mosaic which is Chinese history.

Every chapter contains a wealth of literary allusions and historical information relevant to the area(s) being discussed. The economic basis of various cultures is described clearly, with emphasis on the cultivation of rice. Interesting archaeological information (given on page 166) would seem to indicate that rice cultivation could have begun 7000-6600 BP. The area of the gorges contains so many ancient sites that reclamation will be a lengthy and difficult task; these sites date from very early Neolithic to late Historic. Much has, of course, been destroyed by looters; but the present government, as well as the archae-

ological authorities, seem determined to do what they can to salvage as much as possible.

It was my good fortune in 1959 to visit the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing and to meet Dr Pei Wen-chung (at that time the most honoured palaeontologist in China), and to view without restriction his enormous collection of palaeolithic tools as well as the "pebble-chopper" found with the jaw of *Sinanthropus* (Peking Man). In 1956 Dr Pei did extensive excavations in central Kwangsi, which yielded mandibles, teeth and bones of *Gigantopithecus*. I was then introduced to Dr Woo Ju-kang, who was devoting much of his time to the study of *Gigantopithecus*. There seemed at that time to be a definite rejection that this large primate was hominid; rather it was felt to be a dead end in the anthropoid line of development. I introduce this personal note because Chapter 9 contains much about fossil remains of *Sinanthropus* and *Gigantopithecus*; indeed, I found this chapter one of the most interesting in the book. Chinese palaeontologists have added considerably to our knowledge of primate development and many still believe in an *in situ* theory of human origins. The information in this chapter helps the layman to put things in perspective.

The book is also of value as a travel narrative with many anecdotes—perhaps too many—which illustrate the difficulties that may be encountered on such an extensive journey.

continued on page 33



FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE

Charles Garrad

1994 SUMMER PLANS FOR EXCAVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

For some time the Society has been noting the annual events offered in Saskatchewan and at a number of US States under a heading such as "Archaeology Week". The first "Saskatchewan Archaeology Week" began at one location as recently as 1991, run by the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society (SAS), and it has already grown to be a multi-location multi-organization event operated by an external committee. The OAS has the capability of initiating a similar event in Ontario, but whether to do so at this time of constraint and uncertain funding is a topic which could probably generate much discussion. Last year's successful field schools re-established a momentum, and the OAS has a mandate regardless of the economy, so plans are coming together to sponsor an "ACCESS TO ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH" and an "ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY".

Subject to funding the Society plans to declare June 1994 "ACCESS TO ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH" and to sponsor during that month a series of research excavation and participation opportunities for Passport and OAS members, and the public, at a major archaeological site near Toronto. Final plans are not in place at the time of writing because of the funding uncertainty, so a flyer and Registration Slip will be found tucked into this *ARCH*

NOTES so that people who are interested can be informed as soon as there is news.

"ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY" will take place all day, commencing 10.00 a.m., on Sunday June 26 at the Kortright Centre for Conservation. This is sponsored by the OAS and heritage partners and will include a mini-symposium on Ontario heritage, particularly archaeological heritage. You will find an announcement elsewhere in this issue of *ARCH NOTES*. Everyone is invited. The Kortright Centre will provide all its usual programs at usual admission rates and the extra events for ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY are entirely free.

FEDERAL "ACCESS TO ARCHAEOLOGY" PROGRAM THREATENED

The Federal Department of Communication's Access to Archaeology program is threatened with a third cut within two months. It would seem possible that the archaeological community is being saddled with more than its fair share of cuts because we did not react to the earlier ones. Consequently the OAS has protested with a letter to the Minister. A copy is included in this *ARCH NOTES*. All members are asked to protest to Minister Dupuy and to your own MPs. By all means copy or adapt the Society's letter.

DR. KENNETH E. KIDD

St. John's Anglican Church, Cookstown, was the scene of the funeral service of Dr.

Kenneth Kidd on Wednesday March 3, 1994. The Society was represented by Michael W. Kirby and Charles Garrad. Condolences were expressed to Mrs. Martha Kidd on behalf of the Society. A number of other OAS members were present, representing other organizations. Jamie Hunter was a pallbearer, Sharon Hick and Dr. Peter Storck represented the ROM. Dr. Morgan Tamplin and Arthor Horn were with a large contingent representing Trent University and past students.

Dr. Kenneth Kidd was made an Honorary Member of the OAS in 1981. At the meeting of March 7th 1994 the OAS Board of Directors unanimously voted to continue the benefits of Honorary Membership to Mrs. Martha Ann Kidd.

PASSPORT-TO-THE-PAST UPDATE

Parks Canada will be undertaking a six week dig in Georgian Bay Islands National Park May 10 to June 17, 1994. People able to volunteer for one week or more should contact Brian D. Ross, Project Archaeologist, National Parks and Native Sites, Archaeological Research Section, Parks Canada, Ontario Region, 111 Water Street East, Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6S3, phone (613)938-5897, fax (613)938-5785. Volunteers will receive transportation to and from the island, equipment, supervision and on-the-job training, but provide their own transportation to the park office, accommodation and meals.

Passport-to-the-Past members have already been advised.

Society Membership List

The last Membership List was issued 1990. Requests for a new one are received from time to time, but the Society also has a number of requests from members NOT to publish their name and details. In

recognition of these requests in 1992 the Society added to the Membership Application Form a tick-off box so that applicants could indicate if their names and addresses should be withheld from publication. Since that time a significant number of applicants have ticked the box. It is of course possible to publish a partial Membership List omitting these people. Pre-1992 members did not have the opportunity to indicate their wishes in this matter, and should be given the chance to do so. Members who wish their name and address not to be published in a future Membership List are requested to please so indicate to the office.

Returned Mail

This month's missing members are below. Returned mail awaits them at the office. Somebody must know these people, please help us find them:

Robert McMICHAEL, was at Scarborough
Karyn THOMPSON, was at Richmond Hill

Paul THIBAudeau, was at Nepean
Terry W. WISEMAN, was at Hanover

Two new Archaeological Photography Aids!

A company in Oshawa has sent information about two methods they offer of creating vertical aerial site photos. Still and video cameras can be raised up to 20 m high on a pneumatic telescoping tripod, and up to 200 m above the ground using a tethered helium-filled blimp, and wireless remote control. Two technical reports have been sent to the OAS, "Aerial Photography from a Tethered Helium Filled Aerostat" and "Aerial Photography from a High Lift Tripod System". They will be copied and sent to any member on request. A donation of \$1 toward the copying and postage would be appreciated.

The President and Board of Directors of The Ontario Archaeological Society and the Chairman and Members of the Board of The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority are jointly proud to declare that Sunday June 26, 1994 is:



ACCESS TO HERITAGE DAY



in recognition of which a full day of heritage events will be held in addition to the usual activities provided by The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority at the Kortright Centre for Conservation (Pine Valley Drive south of Major MacKenzie Drive west of Highway 400).

You will be able to visit and observe an archaeological dig, visit displays and activities by Ontario's major heritage organizations, attend presentations in the Theatre given by the First Nations, by archaeologists from The Ontario Archaeological Society and the Royal Ontario Museum, and by other heritage specialists, participate in Kortright's regularly scheduled events and more. Admission to the day's heritage events is entirely free (regular admission charges apply to enter the Kortright Centre, including parking).

For more information contact The Ontario Archaeological Society,
126 Willowdale Avenue, North York, ON M2N 4Y2. Phone and fax (416)730-0797.
(Program not yet finalised and subject to change)

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

"ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LONGHOUSE"

21st OAS ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM OCTOBER 21 - 23, 1994

LOCATION: TORONTO, ONTARIO
PLACE: PRIMROSE HOTEL, 111 CARLTON STREET AT JARVIS

This is a first call for submission of papers. The main symposium theme is "Origins of the People of the Longhouse" which will run all day Saturday. Most papers for this session will be invited. Nevertheless, uninvited papers that fit the theme will be considered. The goal of this session is to assemble researchers from various disciplines (Native oral tradition, linguistics, physical anthropology, and archaeology) to shed light on the origins of the Iroquoian peoples of the Northeast. Did they develop in situ from Palaeo-Indian ancestors or were they relatively recent immigrants to the Northeast?

The Sunday morning session will provide an opportunity for the membership to learn the results of recent archaeological investigations, preferably non-Iroquoian.

For submission of paper abstracts, please send to:

Gary Warrick
Environmental Section
Ministry of Transportation
5th Floor Atrium Tower
1201 Wilson Ave.
Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8
(416) 235-5541 FAX: (416) 235-4382

For further information or to volunteer your time for organization and registration, please contact the OAS Symposium Organizing Committee:

c/o The Ontario Archaeological Society
126 Willowdale Avenue
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2
(416) 730-0797

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 Secretary: Lois McCulloch, 23 Caledonia St.; Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2C4
 Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald
 Fees: Individual \$7 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
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 King Street W., Waterloo or the John F. Ross Collegiate, Guelph.

President: Marcia Redmond (519) 894-5807

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Secretary/Treasurer: Andrew Hinshelwood
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 Fees: Individual \$10 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
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President: Greg Purmal (905) 880-4481

Treasurer: Eva MacDonald

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 Secretary: Sandra Lesperance, 3461 Peter St. #507, Windsor, On. N9C 3Z6
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 the month, except June - August, at the Third World Resource Centre, 125 Tecumseh W.

President: Suzanne Gero (313) 393-9309

Treasurer: Ilinka Temerinski

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

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126 Willowdale Ave., North York, Ontario M2N 4Y2

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