



ARCH NOTES

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER

84-6

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newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society

INC.

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MINUTES OF THE
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Toronto, October 20, 1984

The general business meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society was held at 4:20 p.m. on Saturday, October 20, 1984 at the Bond Place Hotel, Toronto, 35 in attendance.

Mima Kapches, President of the Society, chaired the meeting. She introduced the executive to the members: Don Brown, Vice-President; Margaret Brennan, Treasurer; Chris Caroppo, Corresponding Secretary; and Marjorie Tuck, Recording Secretary. She also introduced the Administrator, Charles Garrad.

1. Minutes of 1983 Business Meeting

The President asked for corrections, amendments and additions.

MOTION: TO ACCEPT THE MINUTES AS PRESENTED
A. Bobyk/G. Sutherland. Carried.

Minutes of today's meeting will be presented in ARCH NOTES. Corrections should be sent to M. Tuck.

2. Executive Reports for 1983-84

2.1 Treasurer.

M. Brennan presented the statement as attached.

MOTION: TO ACCEPT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS PRESENTED
J. Brennan/J. Shropshire. Carried.

M. Kapches noted that the balance looks healthy but most of the funds are already earmarked for publication and administration costs.

2.2 Constitution Revisions/Amendments.

M. Kapches gave the background for the proposed dissolution clause. It was originally mentioned in 1973 but not presented to the membership. This was discovered after the present Constitution was passed. The clause is not essential but would allow the Executive Committee to decide which charity may receive any remaining funds in the event of the dissolution of the Society. Otherwise the government would decide. The clause should not specify the charity. A suggested wording for the clause was presented in a handout to the meeting. G. Sutherland suggested an addition to the wording (as underlined).

Article XXII

Dissolution Clause

In the event of dissolution of the Ontario Archaeological Society all remaining assets, after payment of liabilities, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, shall be distributed to one or more recognized charitable institutions in Canada.

MOTION: TO SUBMIT AS AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ARTICLE XXII TO THE MEMBERSHIP.
M. Brennan/C. Garrad. Carried.

annual business meeting

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1984 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

Current Account Balance - December 31, 1983			\$ 7,936.68
Receipts for Period			
Grants:			
S.S.H.R.C.C.	\$ 4,331.00		
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture	<u>10,500.00</u>	\$14,831.00	
Sales:			
Ontario Archaeology	46.75		
Books and Buttons	<u>21.00</u>	67.75	
Premium U.S. Cheques and Bank Interest		1,276.49	
Donations		60.00	
Memberships, Annual		7,752.00	
Memberships, Life		200.00	
Symposia: 1982		440.01	
1984		116.00	
Bus Tour		<u>237.80</u>	24,981.04
TOTAL RECEIPTS			<u>\$32,917.72</u>
Expenditures for Period			
Administrator's Fees	\$ 8,100.00		
Arch Notes	3,470.17		
Ontario Archaeology	10,672.75		
Library Rent	350.00		
Office Expenses	285.60		
Chapter Support	1,200.00		
Symposium 1984	58.58		
Membership (N.S.F. cheques)	12.00		
Travel and Miscellaneous	<u>85.98</u>		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			<u>24,235.08</u>
Transferred to Term Deposit May 1984			\$ 8,682.64
Transferred to Bank Account July 1984			(5,000.00)
			<u>2,352.44</u>
Current Account Balance September 30, 1984			<u>\$ 6,035.08</u>
Term Deposit (General)	\$16,647.56		
Life Membership	2,124.98		
Cherry Hill	<u>227.46</u>		
Total Term Deposits	<u>\$19,000.00</u>		

Amendments must be presented to the membership for a mail-in vote.

2.3 Symposium 1985 - London.

Robert Pihl, President, London Chapter, gave a short summary of present arrangements. The theme of the Symposium will be The Archaeology of Georgian Bay and the Lake Huron Basin, plus contributed papers. Date: October 26 and 27; place: Hampton Court Hotel. As presently planned, there will be a speaker at the banquet plus a dance after. For further information, contact R. Pihl. The Symposium for 1986 will be in Toronto, with the focus on heritage legislation in Ontario.

2.4 Fees for 1985.

As stated in Article 6, s.1, of the Constitution, fees are determined by the Executive Committee and ratified by a mail-in ballot. As decided at the October Executive meeting, fee structure is as follows:

Individual	\$16
Family	\$20
Institutional	\$30
Life	\$250

Various factors necessitate the increase:

1. a decrease for the last two years in the grant received from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture;
2. no increase in grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The Society receives \$2,300 for publication which goes to OA and does not cover the whole cost. OAS is unique in that it receives a grant when it does not publish the required four publications a year. We do not ask for an increase as the grant could be totally refused;
3. increase in Society costs for mailing, printing, etc. Members now receive about \$30 in benefits from publications alone.

The Ministry looks at the fee structure, to judge member support; would like a more equal partnership in funding. The Executive decided on a gradual fee increase, rather than a sudden increase.

The fee structure will be ratified by a mail-in ballot sent to the membership.

2.5 OAS Activities 1984.

1. Symposium 1983 - two published papers from this: P. Storck in OA #41 and R. Pihl in ARCH NOTES. One forthcoming in OA #42 by Ken Dawson.
2. Trip to Mexico, November 5-20, 1983, was very successful; 64 people went.
3. Bi-centennial Bus Trip, August 18, 1984. Thirty-six people visited forts in the Niagara area. A vote of thanks goes to Jon Jouppien for the guided tour of Fort George and Butler's Barracks. The Society plans to have an annual bus trip and asks for suggestions.
4. The old duplicator and collator was donated to the Peel County Branch of the Genealogical Society.

5. Votes - 1. publication on pottery, will not be reprinted
2. telephone listing, will wait for greater need
6. News of members:
 - John "Nipper" Sinclair, first president, has died. His wife has been extended his honorary membership
 - death of Iain Walker, a founding member of the Ottawa Chapter.
 - Frank Ridley, now a 30-year member of the OAS.
 - R. Marshall Tovell sends greetings.
 - J. Sheppard, new life member.
 - a vote of thanks to Geoff. Sutherland for auditing the books.
 - donations: Mrs. J. McKenzie-Glynn, books; Dean Axelson, Mr. Sinclair, Janice Nitchie; bookshelves, M. Kirby.

MOTION: GENERAL MOTION OF THANKS TO ALL
M. Brennan/S. Howatt. Carried.

2.6 OAS Activities 1985.

Trip to Greece: a general itinerary was mailed to members with ARCH NOTES. Please contact C. Garrad for further information.

3. Committee Reports

3.1 Arch Notes

M. Kirby reported that the current issue is #162. He has received two complaints: that the type is too small, a problem which is difficult to correct as enlarging would lead to increased printing costs; and that the press release regarding donations for artifacts from the Ontario Heritage Foundation should not have been published. Mike asks in return, should not differing viewpoints be published and is it censorship not to publish? Regarding complaints, if it is important, it should be important enough to write a letter to ARCH NOTES; it would be published. He thanks all those who have assisted and sent in reports.

Comment from the floor: if a viewpoint is not endorsed, it should be printed with a disclaimer, as ARCH NOTES is seen as an official publication of the OAS.

Thanks were extended to M. Kirby for a tremendous job done as editor of ARCH NOTES.

3.2 Ontario Archaeology; Monographs in Ontario.

OA - Report by M. Kapches as Dr. Johnston could not attend. OA #41 was the bi-centennial issue, one of the largest to date. OA #42 should also be a good-sized issue, with the largest article by Ken Dawson; hope for publication by the first of next year.

MOA - #2 will have a report on the Uren site by A. Wright; hope for publication early in 1985. It will be completely funded by OHF.

A question was asked about papers from the London Symposium. They were submitted to OA; however, the issue was too massive. London Chapter hopes to publish but financing this is difficult. Publication should not have been promised, as it was too large and expensive an undertaking.

3.3 Ontario Heritage Act.

As reported by the Chairman, D. Brown, the direction of the committee has changed. The focus is now on the direction and the effects that the Ontario Heritage Act and other legislation has had since passage:

1. prior to 1974-existing legislation, necessity for the Act, groups and legal framework.
2. 1974-84 - how interpreted and used by government (MCC) and other groups, changing roles and how other acts have affected archaeology.
3. future directions for the next few years, and recommendations.

Committee members also include J. Reid, R. Pihl and H. Broadbent; would like to have twelve members on the committee. The goal is to create a public document, publish it as a monograph in OA or ARCH NOTES in 1985, also to be aware of the proper organizations to approach. Don would like to have additional volunteers and input as soon as possible.

3.4 Nominating Committee.

The committee consisted of M. Brennan, J. Hamalainen and M. Kirby. A slate of nominees was announced by M. Brennan:

President	- M. Kapches
Treasurer	- G. Sutherland
Secretary	- M. Tuck
Directors(2)	- C. Caroppo D. Brown

Nominations were requested from the floor. As none were received,

MOTION: THAT NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1985 EXECUTIVE OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BE CLOSED
A. Bobyk/C. Kirby. Carried.

The slate of officers for 1985 was returned by acclamation.

3.5 Public Information.

Jim Shropshire gave a short report as there has not been much activity during the field season. However, the pamphlets are well under way.

3.6 Computer.

C. Caroppo reported that the committee is investigating the perceived needs and uses for a micro-computer. No commitment has been made. Any member who has suggestions to make is asked to contact the committee.

4. Chapter Reports

4.1 Introduction of Chapter Representatives.

M. Kapches introduced the presidents or their representatives:

Ottawa - Susan Johnston
Windsor - Garth Rumble

4.1 Introduction of Chapter Representatives (continued)

London - Robert Pihl
Grand River/Waterloo - Jack Redmond
Toronto - Ann Bobyk
Thunder Bay - Frances Duke

She thanked them for attending the meeting and also the Presidents' Meeting Friday evening. Chapter reports will be in ARCH NOTES.

5. New Business

5.1 Archaeological Society of British Columbia.

The Society has asked for support for change in the Federal Export/Import Act to protect Canadian artifacts. M. Kapches would like to respond on behalf of the OAS and send a letter of support for their actions in protecting important archaeological and cultural items. Material will be published in ARCH NOTES for further consideration and response. The B.C. Society would like to amend s.3.2(a) to basically disallow permanent export outside of Canada.

Comment from the floor: the OAS should not take a position without written documentation; the members need further information, e.g. only know where exported, not who owned or who bought.

MOTION: THAT THE PRESIDENT SUBMIT TO THE MEMBERSHIP THE SPECIFIC WORDING OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CULTURAL PROPERTY EXPORT AND IMPORT ACT OF 1977 AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION AT HER DISPOSAL THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF ARCH NOTES. FOLLOWING THAT, DECISION BY THE MEMBERSHIP ON THE RESPONSE OF THE OAS. THE EXECUTIVE BE EMPOWERED TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERSHIP BASED ON RESPONSE.

M. Latta/B. Ross. Carried.

Dissenting - too complicated for the membership to decide; the Executive is more knowledgeable.

5.2 Business from the Floor.

A. Bobyk, president of the Toronto Chapter, made a submission regarding the concerns of the Chapter regarding the disposal of artifacts and the destruction of sites. She presented two motions for independent consideration:

MOTION #1: BE IT MOVED THAT THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY DISASSOCIATE WITH AND VOICE ITS OBJECTION TO THE FUND RAISING PROJECT INSTIGATED BY THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION INVOLVING THE EXCHANGE OF BRICKS FROM THE FRONT STREET SITE FOR A \$100 DONATION TOWARD THE PROJECT ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE FOREGOING COULD BE CONSTRUED AS THE SALE OF ARTIFACTS.

A. Bobyk/C. Andersen. Carried.

MOTION #2. BE IT MOVED THAT THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LET IT BE KNOWN THAT IT DEPLORES THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BIDMEAD SITE AND WILL INVESTIGATE AND CLARIFY THE ROLES OF THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES INVOLVED WITH THIS EVENT IN AN EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT STEPS MAY BE TAKEN TO PREVENT FUTURE INCIDENTS OF THIS TYPE.

A. Bobyk/N. Knowlton. Not carried.

Discussion on first motion showed that there was not general disagreement on the concept of the bricks as a fund-raising method. An error in judgement may have been made, but was unlikely to occur in the future.

P. Carruthers stated that MCC does not stand for the selling of artifacts. The Motion was carried with 3 opposed and 7 abstentions.

Discussion on the second motion showed that some members felt that the Motion was too strongly worded and should be amended. This led to a third motion:

MOTION #3: THAT THE MOTION ON THE BIDMEAD SITE BE TABLED.

G. Sutherland/M. Latta

Vote requires a 2/3 majority and the count was: for, 18; against, 15. Not carried.

Therefore the original motion was voted on:

MOTION #2 Not Carried. For, 10; against, 23; abstentions, 2.

This led to another motion:

MOTION #4: THAT THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXPRESS TO THE MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE ITS OBJECTIONS TO THE DESTRUCTION OF BIDMEAD AND SIMILAR DESTRUCTION TO ONTARIO HERITAGE.

A. Bobyk/G. Sutherland.

Amended to include MTC and MNR. Carried. One abstention.

Following the passage of this motion, a motion was made to adjourn:

MOTION: TO ADJOURN THE 1984 GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

M. Brennan/C. Caroppo. Carried.

* * * * *

THE J. NORMAN EMERSON MEDAL

The J. Norman Emerson Medal was created by the Ontario Archaeological Society in 1979 in memory of the late Dr. J. Norman Emerson (1917-1978), a founder and past-President of the Society, and Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. A past-President of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Dr. Emerson was an internationally renowned Ontario archaeologist.

The Medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has consistently been of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is intended to be the highest recognition that the Society can bestow.

The O.A.S. Executive invites written presentations from the membership on candidates suitable for consideration for this prestigious award.

* * * * *

EARLY PALAEO-INDIAN OCCUPATION IN INTERIOR
SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO: THE PLAINVILLE COMPLEX

by L. J. Jackson

Preliminary survey of the southern Rice Lake region in 1983 revealed the existence of Early Palaeo-Indian sites not specifically aligned with proglacial Great Lake strandlines, the principal known focus of south-central Ontario occupation (Jackson 1983). Comprehensive survey of selected interior physiographic features in 1984 identified site-settlement patterning within and bordering an interior stream valley paralleling the axis of the Rice Lake basin. A small complex of fluted point sites found near Plainville is the easternmost known settlement manifestation of this period in the province and, importantly, one not aligned with proglacial strandlines. Early Palaeo-Indian material was recovered from sites which include an activity area complex adjacent to swampland on the valley floor, a kill-site beside a fresh-water spring near the valley head, a fluted point loss-site on a high drainage divide overlooking the valley, and an activity area on an elevated plateau between Rice Lake and the Plainville stream valley (Figure 1). This configuration of sites clearly denotes a variety of activities in an interior non-strandline situation.

A significant aspect of the 1984 work was the realization that the presence of gregarious land mammals offers the most reasonable explanation for noted site dispositions. Lacustrine environments, sometimes suggested as a focus of Palaeo-Indian subsistence (Loring 1980; McNett et al. 1977) were only present 5 to 6 km distant in the Rice Lake basin. With final ice retreat from this basin no earlier than about 11,400 B.P. (Jackson 1978), it is questionable whether suitable lacustrine resources were available at the time of Early Palaeo-Indian occupation.

Geological mapping attests to shallow meltwater pondings in the Plainville valley floor areas surveyed. These playa-like features were likely well suited to the feeding habits of migratory cervid species such as caribou, but certainly also attracted resident populations of deer and elk (Banfield 1974; Curran and Dincauze 1977; Kelsall 1968). 1984 recovery of 70 projectile points of Palaeo-Indian through Archaic periods from the Plainville stream valley and the absence of ceramics at these sites strongly supports a primary hunting orientation. Lithic artifacts, including numerous scrapers, were distinctly aligned with water sources, particularly pondings. These features were evidently favourable for the taking of game animals over a considerable time span. As late as 1832, this area was referred to as the Rice Lake Plains, a well-known former Indian hunting territory with abundant deer-grass (Traill 1929).

Figure 2 illustrates selected Palaeo-Indian artifacts from sites in the survey area. These include a large fluted point tip of Fossil Hill chert from a site on the Oak Ridges Moraine overlooking the Ontario basin to the south and Plainville valley to the north; a fluted point tip, two fluted point base sections, a Late Palaeo-Indian Hell Gap point base (Frison 1984; Stewart 1984), two flake graters, a channel flake, a fluted knife or preform, and a Fossil Hill chert scraper from the valley floor site complex; a channel flake and reworked lanceolate point base of exotic chert from the valley-head kill-site; three Fossil Hill chert scrapers from an activity area on the plateau

between the valley and Rice Lake; and a graving tool from a sheltered plateau site overlooking the valley.

Comprehensive survey resulted in a large body of evidence delineating physiographic situations not favoured by late-glacial human occupants. When coupled with observations on located sites, this evidence confirms a specific combination of occupational conditions. These include proximity to a water source, itself usually associated with cervid feeding and traverse areas, an enhanced field of vision whether on valley floor or bordering ridges, presence of distinct but contained local physiographic features, such as raised knolls and ridges, suited to camping, shelter, and access to other basic resources - with placement for prey entrapment a secondary consideration, slight to moderately inclined slopes, and fine-textured, well-drained soils.

Systematic tabulation of locational attributes supports Judge's (1973) analysis of Palaeo-Indian site distribution in the Rio Grande valley of New Mexico where primary considerations were proximity to water source, overview, and hunting area contiguity. A "playa-ridge-drainage" settlement pattern obtained, with sites typically on ridges near playas and often adjacent to a grazing area and a major drainage. Wendorf and Hester (1962) also note that Palaeo-Indian sites of the Llano Estacado tend to occur on dunes, ridges, or hills overlooking stream channels or ponds.

The Plainville complex of sites showed a strong tendency towards occupation within 100 metres of an existing water source and a secondary orientation to water courses, most of which are now either abandoned or seasonal. All situations in which Palaeo-Indian material was found embodied dunes, knolls, ridges, or hills with an enhanced view of local terrain. Two to five metre elevation above and a 180 through 360 degree view of the surrounding low terrain was most common. An isolated site on a drainage divide was 50 metres higher than the valley floor with a sweeping panoramic view through 360 degrees and visibility to 10 km. Locally it was on a moderately inclined ridge-slope five metres above a seasonal water course on the height of land. An activity area on a small knoll of the plateau between Rice Lake and the valley was 20 metres higher than the nearest water course with a 360 degree view but within 200 metres of a spring.

Storck (1982) has quantified locational tendencies for a small fluted point site complex near Udora along a section of Lake Algonquin strandline in south-central Ontario. Similar physiographic orientation to the Plainville site complex may indicate a common Early Palaeo-Indian settlement/subsistence technology which utilized terrain configurations fortuitously presented by both proglacial strandlines and interior valleys.

Implications of the 1984 work bear mainly on conceptions of Early Palaeo-Indian site distribution and function arising from over a decade of research on Ontario proglacial strandlines. It is apparent that disposition of settlements was based on a geographically-comprehensive subsistence strategy which often included strandlines but was by no means restricted to them. A diversity of physiographic situations was utilized and clearly involved complex settlement functions. The probability that hunting strategies were devised around dominant features of late-glacial topography may help account for common locational attributes while divergences may reflect local peculiarities of terrain and prey species interaction. Effective hunting groups must have been aware of topographic influences upon prey species and would have used this knowledge to advantage in site locational decisions -

recognition of hunting areas with channelling, water-crossing, and viewpoint features being as necessary to survival as a good campsite location (Gordon 1981).

Understanding the nature of topographic effects upon human groups and their prey may well prove critical to revealing the patterning and symmetry of Early Palaeo-Indian life. Continuing investigations in the southern Rice Lake region will attempt to clarify predator/prey relationships in an interior late-glacial context with broad application to the glaciated Northeast.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported in 1983 by Northeastern Archaeological Associates, Port Hope, Ontario and in 1984 by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada research grant #410-84-0104. Field work was conducted under Ministry of Citizenship and Culture licences 83-18 and 84-10.

I am indebted to a number of individuals for contributing to the successful conclusion of the 1984 project, including Gordon Dibb, Scott Gibbs, Heather McKillop, Cathy Oberholtzer, Billy Toms, and Susan Wurtzburg. The assistance of Pat Boyer and Brian Molyneux is also acknowledged with thanks. Special appreciation is due the people of Plainville valley for their interest and personal encouragement.

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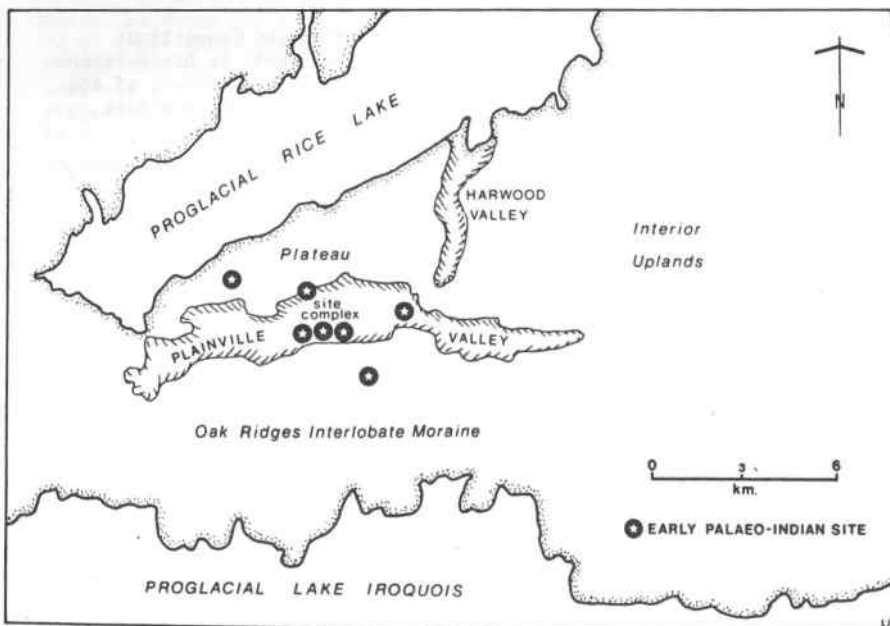
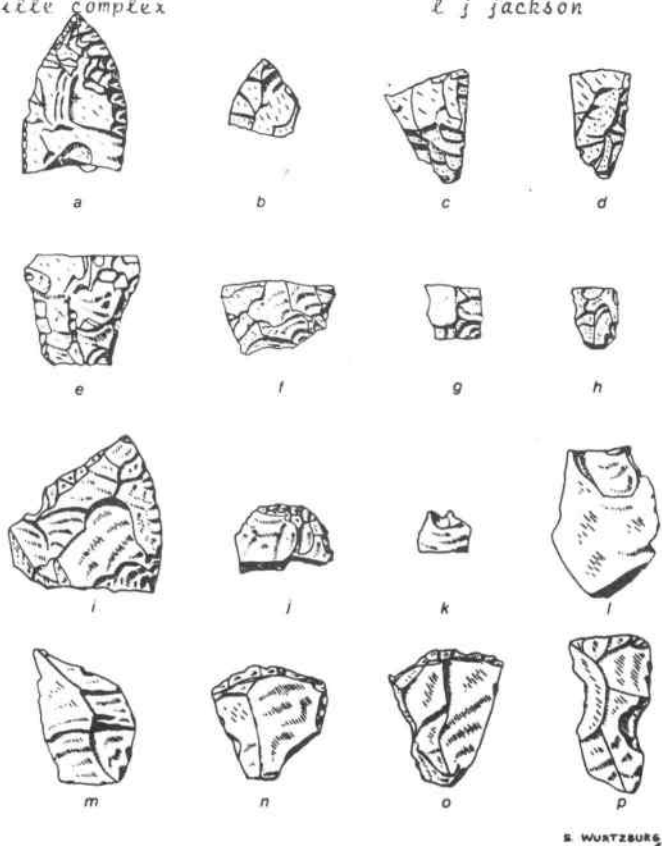


FIGURE 1. RECENTLY DISCOVERED EARLY PALAEO-INDIAN SITES IN THE SOUTHERN RICE LAKE REGION.



E WURTZBURG

FIGURE-2-SELECTED PALAEO-INDIAN ARTIFACTS FROM PLAINVILLE VALLEY.

Figure 2 Artifact Descriptions

- a, fluted projectile point tip
- b, fluted projectile point tip
- c, fluted projectile point base
- d, fluted projectile point base

- e, lanceolate projectile point base
- f, reworked lanceolate point base
- g, channel flake midsection
- h, channel flake base section

- i, fluted knife/preform
- j, end scraper
- k, flake graver
- l, flake graver

- m, graving tool
- n, end scraper
- o, spurred end scraper
- p, end scraper

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENSEES - 1984

Fourth List

This is the fourth set of licences issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture for the 1984 season. A total of 103 licences have been issued this year.

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Licence</u>	<u>Project</u>
Angus, Ian	84-94	Archaeological exploration, survey or fieldwork at or on the site of the Langton House.
Balmer, Ann	84-102	Consulting activities at or on properties within the Province of Ontario
Finlayson, William (2)	84-95	Field School at the Winking Bull (AiHa-20) Site, Hamilton-Wentworth
Gerrard, Philip (2)	84-96	Consulting activities in the MCC's Eastern Region
Graves, John	84-92	Conservation activities within the MCC's South Central Region
Pendergast, James	84-97	Consulting licence for MCC South Central, and Southeastern Regions
Polley, Andrew	84-104	Underwater survey of the wreck of the "Mayflower", Kaminiskeg Lake, Barry's Bay
Schroeder, H.B.	84-93	Conservation activities Duffin's Creek Marsh, Durham Region, Town of Pickering
Simmons, Mark	84-98	Excavation at the International Country Club of Stevensville
Skinner, Robert G.	84-99	Excavation at Lot 26, Conc. 6, Huntley Township, Ottawa-Carleton
Smith, Beverley A.	84-100	Survey and test excavation on the Manitou Islands, Lake Nipissing
Steinbring, John H. (2)	84-103	Excavation at Forgie Township, Ontario
Walshe, Shan	84-101	Cataloguing of surface collections in Quetico Provincial Park

* * * * *

FROM THE O.A.S. OFFICE.....

Help! Missing anonymous member. A change of address card postmarked Guelph has been received at the office without details of member's name and addresses. If you live in Guelph and recently moved, please send details to the Society.

Beth Meyer, formerly of Mississauga, where are you? Your mail has been returned to us marked "moved". Please advise Society office of your current address.

We also still need current addresses for Morris Brizinski, the Jean Woods family and Luisa Beram. If you know where these people are, please contact them or the Society.

Morris Brizinski: please note that your Life Membership will be suspended on December 31, 1984 for lack of a current address, unless you contact us by that date.

Toronto Chapter Meeting - Wednesday, September 19, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

TRUTH AND OTHER OUTRAGEOUS CONCEPTS: THE MINISTRY IN 1984/85

by Peter Carruthers

Peter Carruthers' biography was previously published in ARCH NOTES, Nov./Dec., 83-6:10.

Peter's talk was both a follow up of Charles Garrad's May speech on Ekarenni-ondi and a review of how the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture works to preserve heritage resources in 1984/85. Peter did this by outlining the Ministry's involvement in the development of the recently-released Niagara Escarpment Plan. The Ministry first became involved with the Plan in 1975 when it ran archaeological surveys to identify the Escarpment's heritage resources. Since then, the Ministry has used that information in its discussions with the groups interested in the Escarpment (i.e., land owners, the aggregate mining industry, municipal governments, etc.) to convince them that the Escarpment is not only worth saving because it is a unique geological formation (with many ecological resources) but that it has been an important part of Ontario's cultures since Palaeo-Indian times. Results of these discussions have been long in coming and of mixed success because it has not been easy to convince non-archaeologists of the importance of preserving Ontario's heritage resources (both architectural and archaeological). However, the discussions have resulted in the setting aside of 107 Escarpment Parks and Reserves, Guidelines on the management of the Escarpment environment, the public's awareness of the importance of the Escarpment's heritage resources to it, and the realization by other Ontario Ministries that they too are involved in heritage resource conservation and preservation.

Peter concluded by saying that the foregoing achievements will be jeopardized if an upswing in the economy sparks more industrial, private and governmental construction and resource retrieval on the Escarpment. Therefore, the continuing public support of the Escarpment Plan and of the Ministry will play a decisive role in the maintenance of the Escarpment's heritage resources.

DR. REDFORD'S BOOK IS PUBLISHED

Those members who were part of the first O.A.S. tour to Egypt in 1981 had the opportunity to visit Dr. Donald Redford's dig on the site of Akhenaten's temple and palace complex at Karnak. We remember fondly our visit to his mud-brick "Canada House" headquarters and his personally escorting us around his excavations to explain what he had accomplished.

Dr. Redford has returned to Egypt every year since and is there at this moment, but he paused recently in Toronto long enough to report that his book "AKHENATIN, THE HERETIC PHARAOH" has just been published by Princeton University Press (1984).

Toronto Chapter Meeting - Wednesday, October 17, 1984

Reported by Annie Gould

THE ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ITALY

by Steve Monckton

Steve Monckton got an Honours B.A. from the University of Alberta and received his M.A. from the University of Toronto, where he is currently a Ph.D. candidate doing palaeoethnobotanical research. He has dug on Ontario's Neutral and Huron sites, on Alberta's historic sites and on Italy's Roman sites.

Steve introduced his talk by showing scenes of some of the urban archaeological sites (i.e. Rome's Forum, Pompeii) where Italian archaeology has focussed over the past two hundred years, resulting in 50% of the archaeological literature and most of the public's support going to that type of archaeology. Steve then spent the rest of his talk describing the University of Alberta project he was involved in, which looked at ancient rural life and its relationships with urban societies. Steve has surveyed, excavated and done palaeoethnobotanical research in the Ruoti village area of southern Italy since 1977 as one of the U. of A. crew members. Field surveys conducted concurrently with excavations have located over 300 small hamlet and isolated building sites within two hours' travelling time of this village. Excavations have concentrated on the San Giovanni Site which had been inadvertently protected by its modern owners who piled loose fieldstones on its architectural features when they could not remove them for field crops. The site was occupied during three periods: (1) early Imperial (100 B.C. to 100-200 A.D.), (2) Constantinian (3rd-4th century A.D.) and (3) early Medieval (late 5th-6th century A.D.). It was also abandoned during the 3rd century A.D. The oldest period on the site was represented by a villa which had a bath, peristyle, grape pressing area, a pottery kiln and retaining walls to support the hill that the site is on.

The second period on the site was illustrated by 3rd century A.D. stall and fodder rooms found on top of the earlier villa. These had oat, barley and grape seeds in them. The youngest period of occupation was represented by an apsidal (two or three storey) building which might have had a religious function. This had glass windows and a mosaic floor which had been built in three phases. The earliest had classical geometric designs reminiscent of 1st century A.D. ones and the latest phase had early medieval (4th-6th century A.D.) designs.

In conclusion, Steve said that more site research will be needed to study the site's food resources and pottery industry, both of which will add previously unrecorded information about the lifestyle of this rural area to the archaeological literature.

A REPORT ON THE 1984 MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

by Thor Conway

The annual Midwest Archaeological Conference was held at Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois in late October. This year's sessions included numerous topics that spanned the centre of the continent from Cahokia to Michigan. A symposium called Great Lakes Tribes and Their Historic Locations was organized by Dr. James Brown of Northwestern University and Dr. Charles Cleland of Michigan State University. The presentations included were very relevant to Ontario archaeology. Brown and Cleland wanted to gain a current perspective on Great Lakes ethnoarchaeology and encourage dissemination of information between diverse researchers such as archaeologists, cartographers and historians.

Cleland opened the morning session with a paper 'Ethnicity and Material Culture: Some Theoretical And Practical Considerations'. He reviewed various theoretical stances for the study of group identification using examples from the Great Lakes area. His arguments for ecological as well as cultural differences in the archaeological record were convincing.

Carol Mason from Lawrence University in Wisconsin spoke on '25 Years After: Ethnohistory and Archaeology in the Western Great Lakes'. She examined the variety of sites and offered a classification scheme for their degree of identification. Helen Tanner, acting director of the Newberry Library in Chicago, talked about 'The Use of Maps as an Aid to Group Identification in the Great Lakes Region'. She warned against the pitfalls of cartographic clues to native group placement. The presentation included many maps and Tanner was able to show cartographic evidence of group stability in many parts of the Great Lakes. A formerly lost 17th century Jesuit map was made public at this symposium. It held important information such as a notation referring to forty villages of Neutrals, etc. Helen Tanner is preparing an atlas of Great Lakes historical maps.

Thor Conway's paper emphasized 'Tracing Algonkian Groups Through Time in Northeastern Ontario'. Using settlement patterns and archaeological data from a decade of provincial government heritage studies, he demonstrated differences in the late prehistoric archaeological record in various areas. The next talk, Jim Morrison's 'Algonkian Identities in the Northern Lake Huron Region', dealt with the in-place development of various bands through time. Morrison is an ethnohistorian from northern Ontario who has done extensive archival research.

The final paper of the morning session was an account of Petun Iroquois research and misconceptions about the Petun. It was submitted by Charles Garrad of Toronto, Ontario.

The afternoon lineup started with William Lovis of Michigan State University, examining 'The Potawatomi of Southwestern Michigan from an Archaeological Perspective'. Using his extensive fieldwork in the west-central portion of Michigan, Lovis was able to explain many previously enigmatic sites in relation to Potawatomie cultural developments.

Ronald Mason of Lawrence University gave an overview of the famous Rock Island site located on the Door Peninsula of northeastern Wisconsin. Rock Island was

the location of numerous historic period settlements attributable to the 1650 Huron and Petun refugees, Potawatomie and Ottawa groups. Some areas of the site preserved many layers of historic occupation. Mason's final study of Rock Island will be published next spring.

Sue Branstner, a graduate student at Michigan State University, has been excavating 'The Huron-Petun Occupation of the Marquette Mission Site' in upper Michigan. Her informative talk included the results of several seasons of fieldwork. Distinctive Petun bear jaw tools were found in addition to long-houses and other structures. Robert Birmingham examined 'The Early Chippewa History at La Pointe' on Lake Superior based on his excavation of historic Indian sites.

Patricia Bruky and Lynne Goldstein gave a thorough review of historical and archaeological data concerning the Oneota in a paper 'A Re-Examination of Wisconsin Siouan Homelands in the 17th Century'. The symposium ended with David Keen and James Brown looking at 'Tribal Identities and Archaeological Entities in Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana', Margaret Brown's 'Illinois Tribe Cultural Change in the Middle Historic Period'.

The symposium was a stimulating forum for Great Lakes studies. The organizers, James Brown and Charles Cleland, intend to present a revised version of the symposium at a future conference and eventually to publish a book of collected papers based on this theme.

THE HANDSOME FACE OF 'PETE MARSH'

The true face of an Ancient Briton, the first authoritative likeness of the man whose body was found in a Cheshire peat bog, was unveiled to the world by British Museum experts recently. For eight days, scientists painstakingly unwrapped the body from its peat "tomb". A stooped and distorted body appeared from the cocoon, his face crushed, his neck throttled with a thong, yet a handsome face with well-cropped hair, carefully clipped moustache, thick unruly sideboards and a trim beard.

The hair on the head was of a typically English "mousy" type and the beard and moustache were red, although it is not possible to be certain that these are the original colours.

"This information about his hairstyle is unique," said Dr. Ian Stead, the archaeologist in charge of the excavations. "We have no other information about what Britons looked like before the Roman invasion except for three small plaques showing Celts with drooping moustaches and shaven chins."

It seems that the man, aged about 30 at the time of his death, may have been a figure of importance because, to judge by his fine fingernails, he did no manual work. At that period, most people were farmers but he may have belonged to the ruling or priestly class.

All that remains of the culture contemporary with him are hill forts scattered throughout Britain. He has been dated at around 500 B.C. and is therefore most unlikely to have been a Celt, since the first known Celtic arrivals took place somewhat later.

What makes the find all the more extraordinary is that, during this particular Iron Age period, there were no burials in Britain. Said Dr. Stead, "Wilmslow Man, as we shall probably call him, is the sole known survivor from this period. He is literally the face of British prehistory."

from the o a s office ...

from the O.A.S. office

O.A.S. Symposium 1984

Held in Toronto this year our annual symposium, this time a two-day affair, with a bicentennial theme - "200 Years And Then Some", was an enjoyable and successful meeting. A fuller report will follow.

1985 Fees

The majority response to the circular dated October 29, 1984 concerning 1985 Fees was for an increase in fees. Detailed figures will be published in our next issue.

The 1985 fees will therefore be: INDIVIDUAL \$16; FAMILY \$20; INSTITUTIONAL \$30; LIFE \$250.

These fees will apply to members renewing now for the 1985 year and to all new members after November 1, 1984.

Volunteers - 1985?

Are there twenty to thirty people who would enjoy a day's working hike through forest trails between the Blue Mountains and the Beaver Valley, with the object of mapping the extent of chert debitage in the area? This will probably take place on a May weekend in 1985. Briefing will take place beforehand and you will be supplied with a map. You'll need your own compass, walking stick, and a "survival pack" for the day's hike (and a walkie-talkie, if you have one). Those interested should contact Mike Kirby at (416) 223-7296.

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

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THREE FACE CHARGES FOR INDIAN SITE DIGS

Three Hamilton men have been charged by the province in a crackdown on unlicensed digs at archaeological sites.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has pressed charges under the Ontario Heritage Act for digging done at two historic Indian sites in the area. Police said that for six months prior to October 14, thousands of artifacts, estimated to have a museum value of \$50,000, have been dug up from a Neutral Iroquoian village in Flamborough dating from 1615 A.D. and a Neutral burial site in Ancaster township dating from 1620.

William Fox, regional archaeologist for southwestern Ontario, said he believes this is the first time the Ministry has pressed charges under section 48 of the 1974 Ontario Heritage Act which stipulates that no one is allowed to carry out an archaeological excavation at a historic site unless they are licensed by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to do so.

Under the Heritage Act, Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, must authorize police to lay charges.

Mr. Fox said the village was important because it was one of the last ones belonging to the Neutrals which had remained intact. It had been discovered about 10 years ago by a farmer on his property near Freelon Village, and two years ago the Ministry was told about it. As with other sites in Ontario, it was being monitored by the Ministry and volunteers, and they didn't like what they saw.

Mr. Fox said more than 100 iron trade axes, and numerous arrowheads, pipes and thousands of glass beads were taken. He said that, because of the historical importance of the sites, no licences permitting excavation at them would have been issued.

One of three men charged is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, but it has declined to reveal which one. Charles Garrad, administrator of the society, said he will be watching developments in the case with great interest.

Charged with breach of the Ontario Heritage Act are George Parkin, 37, of McElroy Avenue East, Gary Richer, 42, of Concession Street, and Gordon Jackson, 59, of Scenic Drive.

From the Hamilton Spectator,
October 26, 1984

Donations to the O.A.S. Library by the late Dr. Iain C. Walker

(Many have a small note covering the donation...usually in Gaelic)

Twenty-two donations are listed in the Society's "Library and Archives List, September 1979". Four more items were received after this date and these are as follows:-

- 1966 "TD Pipes - A Preliminary Study"
Quarterly Bulletin, Archaeological Society of Virginia, June 1966,
20(4):86-102.
- 1979 "Regional Varieties of Clay Tobacco-Pipe Markings in Eastern England"
(Walker and Peter K. Wells) from The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco
Pipe, BAR British Series 63:3-66.
- 1980 "The Central European Origins of the Bethabara, North Carolina, Clay
Tobacco-Pipe Industry" from The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe,
BAR International Series 92:11-69.
- 1981 "Clay Tobacco-Pipes from Yuquot, British Columbia"
National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, History and
Archaeology 44, The Yuquot Project 3:93-102.

CANADIAN ROCK ART CONFERENCE

by Thor Conway

The Canadian Rock Art Research Association (CRARA) held its sixth national conference at Peterborough, Ontario on Labour Day weekend, 1984. Rock art enthusiasts shared the deserted campus of Trent University with a conference of young Chinese evangelists. About thirty-five people registered for the two and one-half days of papers and a tour.

Starting at the west coast of Canada, Beth Hill presented the initial results of her literature survey of circum-Pacific petroglyphs. Hill, the author of several books on Alaskan and British Columbia coastal rock art, discussed the rock art of Russia, Japan and Korea. Doris Lundy of the British Columbia provincial museum has been searching northwest coast rock art for archaeo-astronomical content. Using a cautious approach, and working closely with astronomer David Vogt, she found many examples of paintings and carvings that relate to the subject. Lundy also told of turn-of-the-century ethnographer James Teit's extensive documentation of interior mountain rock art panels. Specific pictographs were shown to Teit as solstitial records.

Dan Leen, working under contract for the province of British Columbia, completed an intensive survey of middle coast rock art sites. He found that pictographs are concentrated in sheltered inlets, while carvings occur everywhere.

Paul Tacon talked about the Wakeham Bay petroglyphs. Perhaps the only rock art in the Canadian Arctic, these few carving sites occur at soapstone quarries. The large face or mask carvings clearly relate to the Dorset Eskimo archaeological tradition.

In the plains area, Linea Sundstrom gave an account of her research into South Dakota rock art and its chronology. Jim Keyser of the United States Forest Service presented a lexicon for historic period plains Indian rock art. His extensive research and data base allow insights into the evolution of historic era rock art style changes. Making use of hide paintings and Indian ledger book drawings, Keyser has developed a tight chronological sequence. Ethnic identification of some petroglyphs is now possible based on hair styles and cultural items.

Much of the CRARA conference was devoted to the northern Algonkian rock art area that covers nearly two thousand miles from Quebec, across Ontario and into the northern portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Kenneth Kidd was instrumental in initiating rock art studies in the 1950's. He spoke of his early work and how he helped Selwyn Dewdney get started. Then Ken Dawson reviewed the historical literature for early references to rock art.

Tim Jones explored various anthropological theories and their relation to rock art studies using his extensive fieldwork for examples.

A very secret pictograph site located in a fault cave was studied by Brian Molyneux. Glass beads date its use to the historic period.

Thor Conway, an Ontario government archaeologist, and Juley Matey Conway

spoke about their work with Ojibwa medicine men for rock art interpretation. They collected names for many rock art sites and details of ochre paint preparation. These shamans identified paintings used for sorcery, as well as paintings that relate to spirit guardians and vision quests. Certain rock art panels were attributed to specific shamans who lived about one hundred years ago.

Kathy Lipsett's ethnographic fieldwork in northern Saskatchewan Cree communities resulted in rock art sites being identified as vision quest places. She found numerous stories about rock art and its purpose.

Since the conference was held in the neighbourhood of the Peterborough petroglyph site, a number of talks covered recent work there. Ian Wainwright of the Canadian Conservation Institute spoke about site deterioration problems, while Robin Letellier provided the results of expensive stereo photogrammetry on art. Hans Martin is examining the site for possible archaeo-astronomical alignments of petroglyphs.

Following a banquet and a presentation honouring Kenneth Kidd's pioneering work in Ontario archaeology, Dr. James Swauger of the Carnegie Museum gave an enjoyable public lecture. His talk scanned years of research in the eastern woodlands of the U.S.A. Swauger's personal style and adept presentation were among the highlights of the weekend's talks.

The conference ended with a tour of the newly-enclosed Peterborough petroglyph site.

The CRARA business meeting covered a short list of topics. A new Journal of Canadian Rock Art is being initiated as a refereed publication. Papers for the first issue are edited and nearly ready for the printer. The CRARA newsletter will continue to be published twice a year, while the journal will appear yearly or more often if funds allow. Thor Conway was appointed as the newsletter editor. Also, the papers from this conference will be published in the second issue of the rock art journal.

The success of the CRARA conference was made possible by support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and Ministry of Natural Resources, and by Trent University.

* * * * *

SPIELBERG DONATES TO ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Director Steven Spielberg, whose swashbuckling hero Indiana Jones was an archaeologist, has given \$5,000 to the Society for American Archeology. Spielberg made the movies, Raiders of the Lost Ark and Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom, which followed the fictional archaeologist's adventures.

Sylvia Ganes, associate professor of anthropology at Arizona State University, a member of the archaeology society's executive board, wrote Spielberg recently suggesting that since archaeology had been good to him, he could return the favour by contributing to the association. He did, submitting a \$5,000 cheque.

From the Globe and Mail, October 22, 1984

* * * * *

THE CAROLINA PARAKEET - ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

by Rosemary Prevec

The identification of the bones of the Carolina parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*) on the Calvert site (AfHg-1), is the first instance of this species being found in southern Ontario. Its presence suggests ceremonial implications to the archaeologist and possible range expansion to the naturalist.

The Calvert site, a Glen Meyer Indian site dating to about 1100 A.D., is located in southwestern Ontario near London. The site is complex with many overlapping houses and a large number of storage pits containing great quantities of deer bone (Fox 1982: 7; Prevec 1984). Located on the western edge of the Dorchester swamp, an excellent yarding area for deer, the site provided ready access to the local deer population; Fox (1984: 8) suggests that the final phase of occupation may have been strictly as a hunting camp.

During the faunal analysis of the site, it was discovered that one of the 350 excavated features contained three Carolina parakeet bones (Prevec 1984). These small bones from the head, wing and tail (premaxilla, proximal half of left carpometacarpus, and pygostyle; see Figures 1 and 2) were found in association with three artifacts - an unusual stone pipe bowl, a ground slate knife and an antler prong tool (see Figure 3).

The Carolina parakeet, extinct since the 1930's, was the only North American breeding parrot (Bent 1964: 1). Flying in flocks, it was considered a pest by farmers and hunted for food, sport, for use as a caged bird and for its bright green, yellow and red plumage (Hasbrouck 1891: 3). In eastern North America its range reached northward from Florida and the Gulf states to the Great Lakes and eastward from Mississippi drainage system to the Atlantic coast (Bent 1964: 108). In the east, it seldom ventured north of Maryland (Paramalee 1967: 108), but it was sighted in New York State on two occasions during the late 1700's and 1800's (DeKay 1844: 183; Bent 1964: 11). There is one unproven sighting in London Ontario (Saunders 1933: 201). Since the Great Lakes provided the barrier to the northward extension of these birds, it could be expected that a few birds might fly a little farther north or be blown over the lakes in a storm. There is some indication that Ontario Indians were familiar with the parrot motif. A clay pipe with a parrot effigy was recovered in a burial at the Historic Neutral Grimsby cemetery (Kenyon 1982: 197).

There is also the possibility that the parakeet did not fly into the area but was received in trade from Indians to the south. In Illinois where the bird was common, it is rarely found in archaeological middens. One coracoid bone was found at the Late Woodland Irving site (525 - 1025 A.D.) near Chambersburg, Illinois (McGregor 1958) and twelve elements consisting of nine upper bills, two unlae and a tarsometatarsus were recovered from the Cahokia site (middle Mississippi 900 - 1500 A.D.) (Paramalee 1957). A decorative use was suggested.

In analyzing the parakeet bones from the Calvert site, it was observed that they came from the extremity areas of the head, wing and tail. Since these bones are left in a skin if it is to resemble the living creature, it is probable that the identified bones formed part of a skin that had a ritualistic use. To strengthen this position is the fact that they were found associated with unusually fine artifacts in a small pit feature that did not



Figure 1: 1. Internal view of left carpometacarpus (proximal half); greatest breadth of proximal extremity - 7.55 mm *
2. Left view of premaxilla; length of nares - 4.15 mm;
width of nares - 4.60 mm
3. Right view of pygostyle; length - 12.80 mm;
width at waist - 5.30 mm

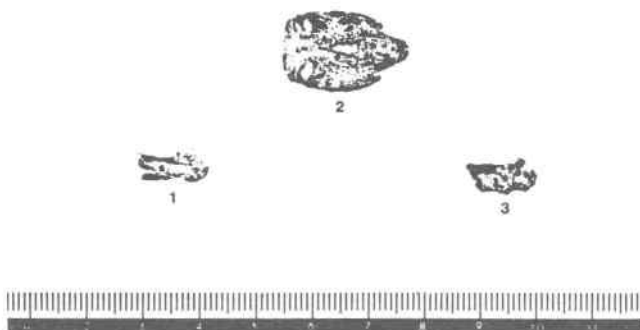


Figure 2: 1. External view of left carpometacarpus
2. Dorsal view of premaxilla; width of septum
between nares - 5.50 mm; total length - 24.20 mm
3. Left view of pygostyle

* Guide to bone measurement taken from Von Den Driesch (1976)

contain midden fill. The burial of the skin, pipe, blade and antler tool may have served a ceremonial function for a hunting community.

The recovered bones were identified by the author using reference skeletons at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The Smithsonian has seven of the sixteen known skeletons of the Carolina parakeet in the world (Hahn 1963). A similarity was noticed between most of the parakeet and passenger pigeon (Ectopistes migratorius) bones. While the large beaked head and short wide tarsometatarsus of the Carolina parakeet have distinctive forms that make them easily identifiable to the parrot species, other elements bear a resemblance to small passenger pigeon bones. In southern Ontario, it would be advisable to examine mature archaeological bird bone which is slightly smaller than passenger pigeon, for morphological differences. Although there are no Carolina parakeet skeletons for reference in Canada, other parakeets having similar characteristics are available at the Royal Ontario Museum. Those that match most closely are Aratinga holochora brevipes, Aratinga finischi and Pionus menstruus rubrigularis.

While the original source of these Carolina parakeet bones can never be determined, their discovery will hopefully encourage faunal analysts in southern Ontario to closely check their medium-sized bird bones. Because of their colourful feathers, the parakeets would have been desirable and used as a trade item. However, if more identifications are made, it could mean that the range of the Carolina parakeet reached farther north than was previously known.

Acknowledgements

Tracking down the identification of the Carolina parakeet bones has been an adventure beginning with the bones and skins at the ROM and ending with the bones at the Smithsonian. Jim Dick of the Ornithology Section of the Royal Ontario Museum and Richard Zusi of the Ornithology Department of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. graciously assisted in confirming my Carolina parakeet identification. Guidance in a literature search was provided by William A. Fox of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Dr. James Pringle of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Burlington and Dr. Howard Savage of the University of Toronto.

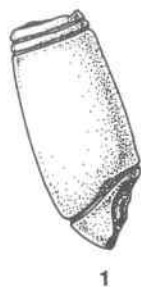
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Reprinted from KEWA 84-7, Newsletter of the London Chapter, O.A.S.

Fig. 3: Artifact Recoveries from Feature 285
1. Limestone pipe bowl 2. Slate drawknife
3. Antler prong tool



DID CHAMPLAIN STALK A CAROLINA PARAKEET
IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO IN OCTOBER 1615?

by Clyde C. Kennedy

"...in this fog and in the dark no one is pilot."

- Champlain, 1632

"...and all facts in science are tentative."

- Gould, 1984

The identification of bones of the Carolina parakeet from an Indian site in southern Ontario by Rosemary Prevec (1984) raises the question: Did Champlain in 1615 sight a Carolina parakeet in what is now Ontario?

Near the end of October 1615, following a Huron raid on an Iroquois village in what is now New York State, Champlain was observing the deer hunting methods of the Indians on their way back to Huronia (Biggar, vol. 3: 77-94).

The hunting party had moved back northerly, around the easterly end of Lake Ontario, possibly close to where Picton or Kingston were eventually established. Champlain sighted a "peculiar" bird and pursued it, but eventually lost sight of it.

"When we first went out hunting I penetrated so far into the woods in pursuit of a certain bird which seemed to be peculiar, with a beak almost like that of a parrot, as big as a hen, yellow all over, except for its red head and blue wings, which made successive flights like a partridge, that my desire to kill it made me chase it from tree to tree for a very long time until it flew away in good earnest." (Biggar, vol. 3: 86).

By then Champlain was well separated from the Indians and was lost. "Night coming on, I was obliged to spend it at the foot of a large tree, and on the morrow...I shot at and killed three or four birds, which cheered me very much since I had had nothing to eat. And the difficulty for me was that for three days there had been no sun, only rain and cloudy weather which increased my troubles...the misfortune for me was that I had forgotten to bring with me a little compass which would have about put me on my right track." (Biggar: vol. 3: 86-88). In his 1632 account of the same event, Champlain revised his weather report to: "...during three days there had been nothing but rain mingled with snow." (Biggar, vol. 4: 272).

Eventually Champlain found the Hurons who "begged me not to wander away from them any more, or always carry with me my compass and not forget it..." (Biggar, vol. 3: 91).

In his biography of Champlain, Bishop (1963: 214) remarks in an incredulous tone: "This remarkable bird lured him into the forest, making short, successive flights like a partridge and when he was well lost, it flew away. It has never since been seen. Possibly it was a pileated woodpecker, or possibly the Devil."

Bishop, a generally strong admirer of Champlain, notes our founding father "was credulous; he was even gullible...He believes in sailors' stories of the monstrous Gougou of Nova Scotia and in a tale of a devil playing lacrosse with an Indian. (His informer admitted that he had not actually seen the devil, but he saw his raquette, unsupported in air, catching and returning the ball.) In spite of his usual habit of accurate observation, he accepted and perpetuated some gross errors. He describes fantastic birds, one the size of a chicken, yellow, with a red head and blue wings...He tells of another bird with one webbed foot for swimming and diving, the other foot a claw to clutch fishy victims. He does not actually say that he saw this fortunate creature." (Bishop, 1961: 75).

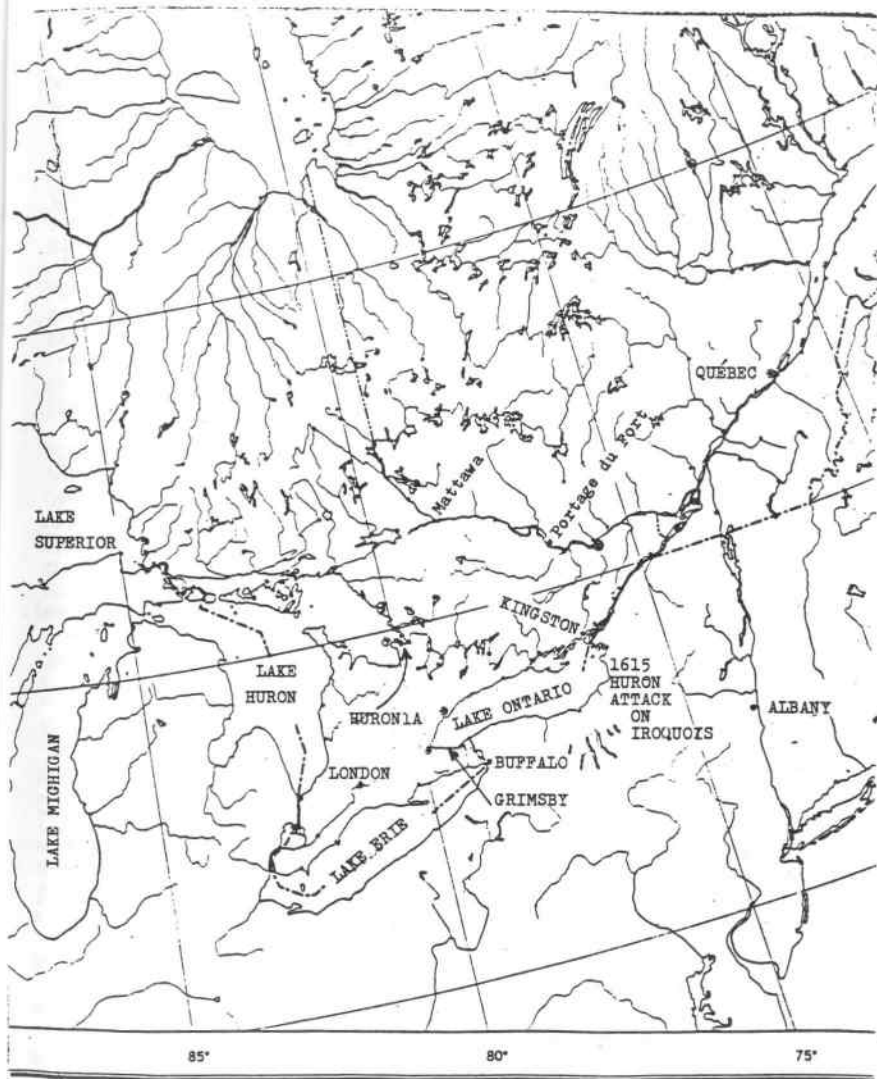
Nevertheless, there remains some possibility that Champlain saw a Carolina parakeet.

In his book *The Grimsby Site: A Historic Neutral Cemetery*, Walter A. Kenyon (1982) illustrates a clay smoking pipe from a Neutral Indian burial in Grimsby, about 19 kilometers easterly from Hamilton and describes it thus: "Number 49 is an unfired bird effigy pipe (Pl. 189) which was almost certainly made from a blue clay which occurs in the Grimsby area. The effigy is that of a parrot - a macaw." Kenyon estimates the Grimsby cemetery was possibly in use from about 1640 to 1650. (See also Kenyon, 1977, reprinted in *The Ottawa Archaeologist*, 1977.)

In her paper "The Carolina Parakeet - Its First Appearance in Southern Ontario", Rosemary Prevec (1984) writes: "The identification of the bones of the Carolina parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*) on the Calvert site (AfHg-1), is the first instance of this species being found in southern Ontario. Its presence suggests ceremonial implications to the archaeologist and possible range expansion to the naturalist. The Calvert site, a Glen Meyer Indian site dating to about 1100 A.D., is located in southwestern Ontario near London...The Carolina parakeet, extinct since the 1930's, was the only North American breeding parrot (Bent, 1964: 1). Flying in flocks, it was considered a pest by farmers and hunted for food, sport, for use as a caged bird and for its bright green, yellow and red plumage (Hasbrouck, 1891: 3). In eastern North America its range reached northward from Florida and the Gulf states to the Great Lakes and eastward from Mississippi drainage system to the Atlantic coast (Bent 1964: 108). In the east, it seldom ventured north of Maryland (Parmalee 1967: 108), but it was sighted in New York State on two occasions during the late 1700's and 1800's (DeKay 1844: 183; Bent 1964: 11). There is one unproven sighting in London, Ontario (Saunders 1933: 201). Since the Great Lakes provided the barrier to the northward extension of these birds, it could be expected that a few birds might fly a little farther north or be blown over the lakes in a storm. There is some indication that Ontario Indians were familiar with the parrot motif. A clay pipe with a parrot effigy was recovered in a burial at the Historic Neutral Grimsby cemetery (Kenyon 1982: 197)."

Prevec adds that "There is also the possibility that the parakeet did not fly into the area but was received in trade with Indians to the south."

The obvious problems with Champlain's bird sighting report include size ("big as a hen") and the colours ("yellow all over, except for its red head and blue wings"). As for size, Champlain may have been hungry when he began his pursuit of the bird and this affected his size estimate. On the other hand, if



someone put Champlain's notes into narrative, this could have been a source of errors.

Heidenreich (1976: 29) comments with respect to Les Voyages De La Nouvelle France, published in 1632, that "Most of the second part reads like a diary which someone attempted to work into book form. This writer would not be at all surprised to learn some day that Champlain kept fairly detailed diaries which he asked someone else to work into a book."

The same comments could be made about some other parts of Champlain's "works".

Champlain's report that the bird was "yellow all over" (with some exceptions) could be the result of the lighting conditions at the time Champlain observed the bird flitting from tree to tree.

Bishop (1963: 233) comments on errors in Champlain's reports: "Too often the painstaking reader of his works finds patent errors and indications that the more uncertain he was, the more specific he became."

In any case, Champlain may have been in a poor frame of mind in late October 1615. He had been wounded in a knee and a leg during the attack on the Iroquois. And he was disappointed that once the attack on the Iroquois village had been abandoned the Hurons would not provide him with a canoe to return to Quebec as he had expected; he did not have the equipment and clothing for a winter stay in Huronia. Champlain was now about 45 years of age (some think nearer 50) and travel with the Indians could have been strenuous for him.

In his book, Color Key to North American Birds, Frank M. Chapman (1912 edition), Curator of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, presents a partially coloured drawing of a Carolina parakeet in a perched position which shows a deep orange on the forehead and around the eyes but the rest of the head and the neck yellow; the remainder of the plumage is light green, but with some feathers shown in black. The black drew attention; could this actually be blue? In his very brief text Chapman gives: "Adult: Forehead and cheeks deep orange, rest of head yellow. Young: Forehead and loreal region orange; rest of head green like back; no yellow on bend of wing." For range he gives: "Formerly eastern United States, north to Maryland, Great Lakes and Iowa, west to Colorado, Oklahoma, and eastern Texas; now restricted to southern Florida and parts of Indian Territory." (It seems that in some early reports "eastern United States" were those states that had the Atlantic on their borders, such as Maryland, and other states, such as those bordering the southern Great Lakes, were "in the interior".)

A call to Michel Gosselin, Ornithology, National Museum of Natural Sciences, regarding the colour problems resulted in an invitation to view a skin of the Carolina parakeet (Conuropsis carolinensis carolinensis).

The "skin" might better be termed a "specimen" for this particular purpose, for it looks like a complete bird with beak, plumage, wings (folded), legs and feet. Following are the colours of this particular specimen: deep orange (reddish in some lighting) on forehead and around face, rest of head yellow; body light green; wings light green but when spread out show flight feathers have a bluish tinge. It should be noted that colours vary with the sex and maturity of the parakeets.

Gosselin demonstrated the effects on colour perception when the specimen was held in different places in relation to light coming in a window; in intense back-lighting it was not possible (for me) to distinguish all the colours.

When the specimen was placed in a "Skylab" unit, in which lighting could be varied, the deep orange on the head appeared reddish at a certain light setting.

Gosselin kindly provided a copy of "Life Histories of North American Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds and Their Allies" by Arthur Cleveland Bent, Smithsonian Institution, 1940. Bent's description of the Carolina parakeet includes the colour blue.

"Never again may be seen the glorious sights witnessed by Wilson, Audubon, and other early writers, as great flocks of these gorgeous birds (Carolina parakeet) wheeled through the air in close formation, their long tails streaming out in straight flight or spreading as they turned, and their brilliant colours, red, yellow, bright green and soft blue gleaming in the sunlight." (Bent, 1940: 1).

"Conuropsis carolinensis, as a species, covered a wide range in eastern North America, from the vicinity of the Great Lakes southward to Florida and the Gulf States, and from Colorado (rarely) to the Atlantic coast." Bent (1940) reports. "The oldest and northernmost records, of what was probably this race, appeared in Bartram's Fragments (1799) in the following words: '...I may add that a very large flight of parakeets, which came from westward, was seen a few years ago about twenty-five miles to the north-west of Albany in the State of New York...'"

Under range, Bent includes, in addition to more southerly areas: "casually" southern Wisconsin; Pennsylvania; the Albany flock already referred to; and "flocks observed 'many years ago' at Buffalo and West Seneca, N.Y." (Buffalo is about 64 km from the Neutral Indian burial site excavated by Walter Kenyon.)

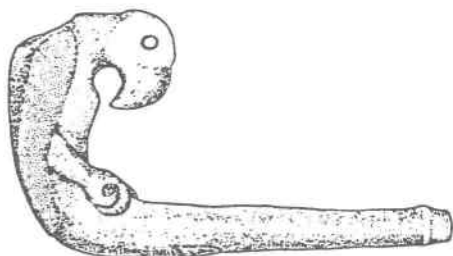
Bent also notes another "geographic race" of the parakeet, Conuropsis carolinensis ludovicianus, a much paler bird, more bluish, and he quotes Rigway (1916): "greater wing coverts, proximal secondaries, and basal portion of outer webs of primaries more pronouncedly and more extensively yellowish, contrasting more strongly with the general green color; size averaging decidedly greater." And Bent quotes the range given by Rigway: "Formerly inhabiting the entire Mississippi Valley (except open prairies and plains), from West Virginia to eastern Colorado, north to the southern shores of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan..."

Finally, Bent quotes Audubon (1842), the relevant parts with respect to possible occurrence in Ontario being: "...the mouth of the Maninee at its junction with Lake Erie...and sometimes as far north-east as Lake Ontario..."

From reading Bent (1940), one gets the impression that study of the Carolina parakeet and its ranges was not intense when the bird was common; that range data was sought only after the relatively swift slide into extinction, particularly in more settled areas, was already advanced.

Bent was unable to find records of the Carolina parakeet for some states lying between states for which there were recorded sightings (some slim in data).

Carolina parakeet
(*Conuropsis carolinensis carolinensis*)
from "Extinct and Vanished Birds of
the World" by James C. Greenway, Jr.,
American Committee for International
Wild Life Protection, New York, N.Y.
1958



Clay parrot effigy pipe
from the Grimsby Neutral
Indian site, c. 1640-1650,
excavated by Walter A. Kenyon.
From "Some Bones of Contention"
by Walter A. Kenyon. Copyright 1977
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The Ottawa Archaeologist, Nov. 1977.

And he notes the bird "always retreated before the speed of civilization and seemed incapable of surviving in settled regions, probably for the reasons already outlined..." The reasons included: "It was a bad actor, regarded by fruit growers and agriculturalists as a destructive pest, doing extensive damage to their crops...its flesh was said to be palatable...it was shot in enormous numbers for mere sport...hundreds were captured by professional bird catchers and sent north as cage birds...many were killed for their plumage."

Bent reports "Nothing very definite seems to be known about their nesting habits..."; and he indicates reports on plumage at different stages of growth are contradictory. Colours of the bird vary with maturity.

It does seem that, although it obviously is not detailed, Champlain's bird sighting in October 1615 may have been one or other of the two races of Carolina parakeet. Faunal analysts studying bones from archaeological sites may eventually show a more extensive range for the bird and thus soften at least one of Morris Bishop's concerns about our founding father's accuracy of reporting details. It should be kept in mind, however, that Bishop might well be rated as pre-eminent among the "many historians to treat Champlain with a respect bordering on adulation." (Trigger, 1984: 23). In any case, it is interesting to note that Champlain was "the first European that we know of to undertake archaeological excavations in Canada." (Heidenreich, 1976: 13). But there is no evidence that Champlain obtained a licence from the King of France to examine the remnants of Jacques Cartier's habitation site near Quebec.

"A similarity was noticed between most of the parakeet and passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) bones." (Prevec 1984). "While the large beaked head and short wide tarsometatarsus of the Carolina parakeet have distinctive forms that make them easily identifiable to the parrot species, other elements bear a resemblance to small passenger pigeon bones. In southern Ontario, it would be advisable to examine mature archaeological bird bone which is slightly smaller than passenger pigeon, for morphological differences."

No doubt such attention will be paid to small bird bone from the sites being excavated at South Lake, about 10 miles from Gananoque, by the Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, under the direction of Phillip J. Wright.

Rosemary Prevec's careful and persistent study of some small bird bones from the Calvert site near London, Ontario, has added an interesting facet to archaeological studies in the southerly region of the Great Lakes.

Acknowledgements

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