



ARCH NOTES

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1978

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Newsletter of

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. MEETINGS

- February At 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 15, Dr. Jim Wright will be speaking on "Cultural Continuity of the Northeastern Iroquoian Co-Tradition".
- March At the same time on Wednesday, March 15, Diana Gordon will be speaking on "James Bay Before the Flood: An Archaeological View". She will be followed by Jean-Luc Pilon discussing "A Lithic Site at Lac des Hutte Sauvage".

Both the above meetings will be held in the lecture theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

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McMASTER SYMPOSIUM

The annual McMaster Archaeological Symposium will be held on Saturday, February 25 at McMaster University in Hamilton. Speakers will include: Jerry Melbye of the University of Toronto on "Fertility, Mortality and Population Size of the Ancient Ontario Iroquois"; Bruce Jamieson of McMaster on "Modified and Scattered Human Bones from the Roebuck Site"; Peter Ramsden of McMaster on "The Benson Site and Iroquois Culture History in the Trent Valley"; Bill Finlayson of Weston on "A Consideration of Sampling Procedures of Iroquois Villages in Ontario - Examples from the 1975 Excavation at the Draper Site"; Mima Kapches of the University of Toronto on "The Riseborough Site"; Rob Pihl of the University of Toronto on "Rice Lake Middle Woodland and Subsistence Patterns - A Proposal"; Bill Fox of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and others.

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CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the C.A.A. will be held in Quebec City from Thursday, April 27 to Sunday, April 30, 1978. Many O.A.S. members will be speaking at this meeting.

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A NEW RIMSHERD SERIATION FOR THE SIDNEY-MACKAY SITE

Resulting from the 1977 excavations, a new rimsherd seriation has been prepared for the Sidney-Mackay site. The 423 rimsherds supporting the data are available for inspection by any experienced Ontario Iroquois ceramicist, familiar with the McNeish typology system, until the end of February 1978, at 103 Anndale Drive, Willowdale, by appointment. Telephone (416)223-2752.

Chas Garrad

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Reported by Janet Cooper

Guest speaker at the OAS December meeting was Norma Knowlton, who last summer attended the University of the Americas in Mexico. She provided us with a report on some of the archaeological features of the Tehuacan Valley, illustrating her talk with a number of interesting slides.

The Tehuacan Valley, like other valleys in Mexico, was the scene of early plant domestication; its particular claim to fame lies in the fact that the earliest domesticated corn yet found anywhere in the world has been discovered there. Joined to both the Valley of Mexico and the Valley of Oaxaca, the Tehuacan Valley is much influenced by both. It is an area which receives little rain, making the chances of preservation good. Archaeologically speaking, there are three principal sites here: El Riego in the north, the caves to the south, and a village area in the centre.

A palaeo-hunting phase was the first in the Tehuacan Valley. It was followed by the El Riego phase, named after the El Riego rock shelter, one of many in the northern area; this second phase was a collecting economy. There is evidence that Altar Cave, very close to the El Riego shelter, is still in use by a native cult. The next phase, the Coxcatlan, provides evidence of the earliest domesticated corn; it is represented by a cave site which was occupied intermittently until the arrival of the Spanish. During the following phase, small houses (probably pit houses) were being built and a good deal of corn was being grown. There was still no irrigation, so crops were grown in small valleys where there was seasonal drainage. A village type occupation constituted the next phase, three sites in a small canyon, associated with the Ajalpan phase. Compared to the northern end of the valley, this area gets warm and the soil is clay, as a result of seasonal flooding.

In the Purron area, the valley just below the Purron caves was dammed between 800 and 150 B.C. with a dam of earth fill faced with stone. This dam was built in several phases and spillways have been conjectured from the evidence remaining. It seems clear that the dam was built for a fair-sized village, providing an effective reservoir for irrigation of the valley.

For the Classic phase (200 B.C. to 700 A.D.), work is currently in progress on settlement patterns around the ceremonial plazas at Chilco. Ceremonial structures are not being excavated due to the enormous cost of reconstructing them afterwards, and reconstruction is required by the Government of Mexico. But, as Norma pointed out, very little has been done with respect to settlement patterns in Mesoamerica, so the work now going on will fill gaps in our knowledge.

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BABYLON NAVAL RIDDLE

Reprinted from The Sunday Times, London - February 5, 1978

Scholars from all over the world are expected to take 16 years compiling the first comprehensive dictionary of Sumerian, the world's oldest recorded language, translating from clay tablets at Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia. Some of the 3,000-year-old phrases from Babylon are baffling: after weeks of analysis one still comes out as "He put a hot fish in her navel".

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Reported by Janet Cooper

Vinland Then and Now: The L'Anse aux Meadows Site

Our guest speaker for the January meeting was Tony Davis of the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto. Dr. Davis, who styles himself a biogeographer, talked to us about the work he has been carrying out in association with Parks Canada at the L'Anse aux Meadows Site in northern Newfoundland.

With respect to this site, we are concerned with the movements of Eric the Red in about 986 A.D. to the southern and western parts of Greenland, where Viking settlements were established. The voyages to Vinland took place shortly after this (at least by the year 1000 A.D.) and probably involved movement up the west coast of Greenland, across to Cape Dyer (the shortest distance between Greenland and the North American mainland) and then down the coast to Labrador and eventually, as we presume, to the area of L'Anse aux Meadows. Most of our information on these movements comes from two of the Sagas: the Greenlander Saga and the Eric the Red Saga. Both were written down some 200 years after the events took place. We also have a series of maps that supposedly provide some indication of the land areas visited by the Vikings, but they give us very little to go on.

By converging evidence, however, Vinland would seem to be somewhere on the eastern coast of North America between New England and Labrador. To many people, Cape Cod is still Vinland proper, but the sailing time given in the Sagas (9 days) would not be sufficient to take the Vikings to Cape Cod; it would, however, take them to L'Anse aux Meadows, where Black Duck Brook and the extremely shallow Epave Bay both match the physical description given in the Sagas. The apparent longevity of the site also fits in. The evidence supports short occupation(s) by a relatively small number of people, and we learn from the Sagas that there were probably 2 or 3 occupations of Vinland, not often longer than 3 winters, by not more than 100 people.

In the later 1950's, Ingstad, a Norwegian, travelled up the east coast of North America from around New York, looking at the various sites classified as Norse sites and at the various artifacts classified as Norse artifacts. He also talked to locals concerning sites that remained undiscovered and he eventually came to the area of L'Anse aux Meadows where someone showed him a site that had been referred to as an Indian Camp. It was an overgrown site on a marine terrace about 4 or 5 metres above present sea level, and he judged it to be a Viking site by the outline of the collapsed turf walls. From 1961 to 1968, Ingstad excavated the L'Anse aux Meadows Site, uncovering a series of sod houses, a smithy, boat sheds, etc. The buildings were identified as Norse in type and as having cultural affinities with Iceland and Greenland. The smithy was just a makeshift affair and probably represented only a single usage -- perhaps to make more nails for boats.

The Ingstad excavations were expanded upon between 1973 and 1976 by Parks Canada, who investigated the bog area between the occupational terrace and the sea. They turned up a quantity of interesting material, most of it being wood and some of this Norse in origin (e.g. a boat plank). They also found a higher occupation at the site -- presumably Maritime Archaic -- and indications of an occupation of the site after the abandonment by the Norse -- presumably Dorset or, later, Beothuck.

If L'Anse aux Meadows were indeed the site of Vinland, why had the Vikings chosen it? To help answer this and other questions, Dr. Davis was approached by Parks Canada to provide some palaeo-ecological information on the area. Some of the questions he asked were: was the site different climatically then from what it is now, an exposed one with rather miserable weather; could signs of the climatic optimum (which coincide with the time of the Norse voyages) be found; could signs of disturbance of the vegetation (e.g. from grazing) be revealed that could be assigned to Norse settlement of the site?

To begin with, Dr. Davis examined the site as it is today. L'Anse aux Meadows lies on the extreme northern tip of Newfoundland, with the Labrador coast about 15 miles away and Belle Isle about 20 miles distant. It is a very open site, with no trees as such; the highest forms are to be found in the protected lee of rocky ridges in the area. There are peaty, marshy areas also, and vegetation is conditioned by exposure, by snow depth and by the water characteristics of the landscape. As noted in the Sagas, Epave Bay itself is very shallow -- so shallow that, even though the sea level was about 50 cm higher ca. 1000 A.D. than it is now, it would have created no appreciable difference for navigational purposes. There are, in fact, a number of nearby bays that would provide better harbours. If this site is Vinland, there must have been a combination of factors that made the Vikings choose such a spot; in this connection, we note that L'Anse aux Meadows would be the next land sighted from either the coast of Labrador or of Belle Isle -- perhaps this was an important point in its favour.

Dr. Davis concentrated his work in a peat deposit lying between the Ingstad excavations and the sea. A ring-headed bronze pin was discovered, as was a stone spinning whorl similar in type to those used at the same time period in Greenland and Iceland. A small number of artifacts were uncovered, not a great number of which were indisputably Norse; but enough were to identify the site as being a Norse one. We have a large number of Carbon-14 dates, the mean number of which is somewhere between 900 and 1000 A.D. This would appear a bit young. The problem of dating on this site lies in the fact that Epave Bay is a typical driftwood bay, and so the charcoal being dated could have come from driftwood that had been accumulating on the beach for many, many years.

A pollen analysis of the peat deposit, which spans the last 2500 years, was carried out. Surface samples (mostly moss) from the various vegetational communities across the site were also collected, with the idea of fingerprinting the present pollen vegetation relationship and then looking into the fossil record to see if any of these relationships could be recognized there. These samples were collected from all the communities present: beach, fluvial, river, meadow, fen, low tuck (shrub), high tuck and forest. Dr. Davis noted that the beach, fluvial and fen communities are the only ones that are dominated by grass and sedge and the only ones that have substantial amounts of Canada burr, which is very distinctive in the fossil pollen record. This suggests that the site we are concerned with appears to have been at different times a beach, fluvial or fen community; but it has never been a shrub community and certainly never a boreal forest. It was recognized that the components that fluctuate most are the local components growing at the site itself, and these are the ones that can be used to tell what is happening there. The woody elements (including spruce, birch and alder) are mostly background elements; these would give some indication of what is happening around the site. But the local communities tell us that the site shows a gradual succession from an aquatic, pond-like community to (as the site dried out) a fen or sedge/meadow one. Relationships are apparently good across the site: temporal relationships are quite sound, with some spatial variation. Typically of the whole of the northern Newfoundland landscape, the bog is getting larger and, as it grows, it becomes nutrient-poor.

From the analyses made, a climatic optimum could not be determined. However, a gradual decline of spruce and an increase of birch was noted. It can be suggested that there were, at one time, more trees; but, as a function of peat growth in this landscape, the trees have been decreasing with time. One could say that the landscape is gradually being buried in its own debris. Pollen concentration, a function of the rate of peat growth on the regional level, is high in some periods and low in others. If peat growth is rapid, pollen concentration is low and vice versa. In this particular environment, it seems that peat growth is rapid in times of warmth, slow in cool periods. Therefore, low pollen concentrations established during the Norse period suggest that the climate was indeed warmer then; this may be the only message we have about the climatic optimum.

Short of timber in Greenland, the Vikings may well have reached North America in search of this commodity, and there may have been substantial timber in the L'Anse aux Meadows area when they arrived. Certainly, much timber has been cut since European occupation. But there may have been other attractions, such as salmon, seal, caribou and even squid. The latter abound in the bay to this day. As to the reason for the abandonment of the settlement, we have no definite answer to this but Dr. Davis suggests that problems experienced with the native people may have been a factor.

Dr. Davis was introduced by Jock McAndrews and thanked by Sharon Hick, both of whom worked at the L'Anse aux Meadows site this past summer.

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UNIQUE SHIP IN PERIL

The future of the world's only surviving Phoenician warship is in jeopardy. Unless a permanent home can be found for it by July, the timbers will have been damaged beyond repair, writes Patricia Connor.

The ship was found in 1971 by a British marine archaeologist, Honor Frost, off the Sicilian coast. It was almost certainly sunk during the first Punic war, 264-241 BC. It is ready to be reconstructed and put on display. But the Italian authorities have not provided a building with the necessary temperature and humidity controls.

Sunday Times

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RESEARCH IN A NEW METHOD OF ^{14}C DATING
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

by

E. B. Banning and L. A. Pavlish*

Archaeometry Laboratory, University of Toronto

H. Oeschger suggested almost a decade ago that it might be possible to devise a method for ^{14}C dating in which the carbon-14 atoms themselves, not the beta-rays from the decay of radioactive carbon, could be counted (H. Oeschger, et al., in *Radiocarbon Variations and Absolute Chronology*, Proceedings XII Nobel Symposium, I.U. Olsson, ed., New York: Wiley Interscience, 1970, pp. 487). In Toronto, we first heard the mention of such a possibility in a lecture given by A. E. Litherland to an undergraduate class in Physics and Archaeology, in January 1976, when it was not taken very seriously (although it later appeared on the final examination for the course!). Extensive discussions during 1976 and 1977 among like-minded scientists did, however, lead to the collaboration of groups led by A. E. Litherland (University of Toronto), H. E. Gove (University of Rochester) and K. H. Purser (General Ionex Corporation), in order to develop just such a method.

The first public announcement of the initial success of the ^{14}C atom-counting technique came at a conference in Strasbourg, France, 24 May 1977 (K. H. Purser, et al., in *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Electrostatic Accelerators*, Strasbourg, *Revue de Physique Appliquée*, tome 12, no. 10, October 1977). The Rochester-Toronto-General Ionex group has since dated samples provided by M. Rubin of the U.S. Geological Survey with some success, negative ions providing the solution to the problem which has plagued similar research -- the elimination of nitrogen-14, which has the same mass as carbon-14 (C. L. Bennett, et al., "Radiocarbon dating using electrostatic accelerators: negative ions provide the key", *Science* 198(1977), pp. 508-510; C. L. Bennett, et al., "Radiocarbon dating using electrostatic accelerators: dating of milligram samples", submitted to *Science*, December 1977).

The principal researchers are at present designing a dedicated machine, exclusively for such radioisotope dating, and are interested in the possible application of the technique to the dating of ground-water (important in the storage of nuclear wastes) At the same time, however, work in the Archaeometry Group at the University of Toronto is beginning to revolve around possible archaeological applications of the new method.

The possibilities for broadening the applications of isotopic dating by direct atom counting are immense. Carbon samples too small for measurement by the conventional technique or artifacts too valuable for large carbon samples to be removed are now much more likely to be datable. Even the carbon in chaff- or shell-tempered pottery in smoky residues on cave ceilings or lamps, or in small bits of preserved matting or basketry may now provide chronometric dates, since only milligram quantities of carbon will be needed for analysis. Iron and steel artifacts always contain carbon, and these too might be datable where the fuel in the forge was wood or charcoal. It may further be possible to extend the ^{14}C chronology by about 70,000 years if the contamination problems can be solved.

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The method at the same time offers possibilities for refinement of ^{14}C age calibration. The Bristlecone pines used in the production of calibration curves have until now been dated in 'chunks' of ten annual rings each. We may soon be able to calibrate one ring at a time.

Similarly, the new ^{14}C dating method has important consequences in 'calibrating' thermoluminescent dating methods. In thermoluminescent dating of fired ceramics, uncertainty concerning the radiation environment of the sample during its burial has made the calculation of absolute dates uncertain. If, however, one could date a sherd by ^{14}C (using organic matter in the temper or on the ancient surface of the sample), one could establish its age, and, by assuming a similar dose-rate for all sherds on the same site, one could then solve the TL dating equation for those sherds, simplifying the TL dating process, or, at least, providing a check on conventional methods for determining the dose-rate. While individual ^{14}C dates tend to be rather expensive, TL dates may prove to be much less so, making such a ^{14}C /TL partnership a valuable procedure ("TL and ^{14}C dating of pottery: archaeometric potential", Ancient TL, in press). This is especially important in regions such as Ontario where dendrochronological sequences are incomplete and opportunities for absolute dates limited.

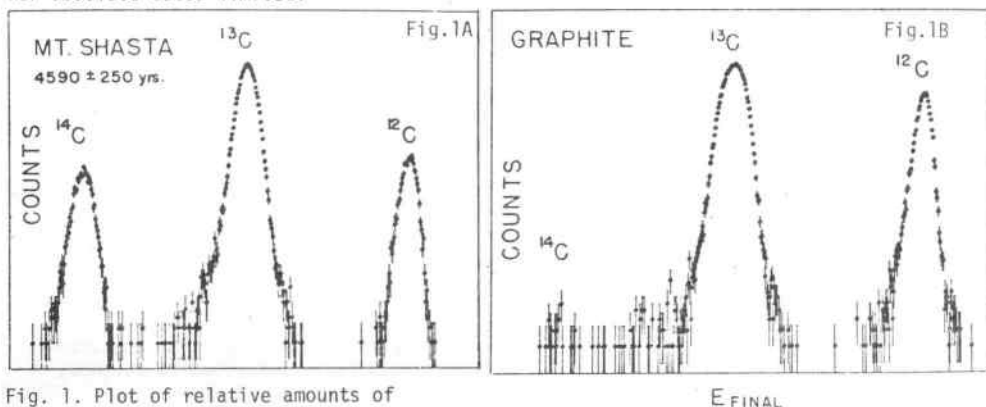


Fig. 1. Plot of relative amounts of carbon-14 in two samples.

- A:-shows the easily recognizable peak of carbon-14 atoms (expressed as a log) for carbonaceous material recovered from Mt. Shasta, California, which is 4500 \pm 250 years old.
 B:-shows the peak of carbon-14 atoms obtained from a graphite sample to be very low, giving an apparent age greater than 50,000 years.

The importance of the new method has been demonstrated by the rapidity of developments and the number of groups who have been working on the problem. The use of accelerators as mass spectrometers has also been independently studied by a group at Berkeley (R. A. Muller, "Radioisotope dating with a cyclotron", Science 196(1977), pp. 489-494) and a group at Simon Fraser and McMaster (D. E. Nelson, et al., "Carbon-14: direct detection at natural concentrations", Science 198(1977), pp. 507-508), while other groups are known to have subsequently experimented with the technique. It must be stressed that direct-counting isotopic dating is still in the developmental stages -- all groups involved in this research have experienced some problems -- but when fully developed it is sure to greatly expand our chronometric horizons. Not least among its implications is the potential for using isotopes other than ^{14}C as dating aids. ^{26}Al , ^{10}Be , ^{36}Cl , ^{32}Si and others now gain in their importance to the geologist, palaeontologist and archaeologist.

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THE ROLE OF AMATEUR SOCIETIES*

by

Elizabeth Dumont

Past-President

New York Archaeological Association

As a philosopher, one of whose concerns is language, I claim the right to begin with a quibble -- this irritating word 'amateur' as applied to archaeologists and archaeological societies. My aim in this paper will be to develop a two-pronged hypothesis: 1) that the former does not exist; and 2) that the latter should not exist.

If 'amateur' had retained its original denotation -- i.e., 'one who loves' -- the term would cut the body of practising archaeologists at radically different joints than does the current usage. It would separate those in the field to make a buck (and the ambiguity is intended) through selling either artifacts or their own services, from those with a genuine commitment to prehistoric or historic research; dividing, in other words, the mercenary from the scientist. But, unfortunately, amateur connotes something different today, something closer to 'amateurish'. Despite expostulations to the contrary, despite repeated assertions that only the sports usage of the term is directly intended, the amateur still emerges from the fray as degree-less (hence information-deficient), lacking in formal training (hence incompetent), and otherwise employed (hence lacking in dedication); as opposed to the denizens of academe, whose degrees, training and occupation are infallible guarantees of ability and commitment. I am certainly not implying that such connotations either overtly or universally characterize 'amateur' when applied to and by archaeologists; but the fact that they subtly intrude to color the thinking of archaeologists in varying degrees is patently obvious.

The same may be said of the word 'professional'. The dialectical opposition of the terms can turn either into an epithet when used by a member of the other camp. For each professional who denigrates the competence of amateurs, there is an amateur to whom the professional is a degree-happy snob using his or her research merely for professional advancement.

I am obviously setting up straw men, delineating extreme cases -- but not merely for rhetorical purposes. The blatant characteristics revealed in the extremes can never effectually disappear when academic training and academic or professional employment are the specific differences used to differentiate classes of archaeologists. These characteristics remain to color attitudes and policies either consciously or unconsciously, to the detriment of archaeology in general.

I made the statement earlier that there is no such thing as an amateur archaeologist, and I meant this quite literally. If I may take a less emotionally charged illustration from my own field, there are no amateur philosophers. You are either a philosopher or you are not, irrespective of the way you earn your living. Spinoza ground lenses; Berkeley was a bishop; both were profoundly influential philosophers. Whereas, Charles Schultz, Alvin Toffler, Buckminster Fuller or perhaps the local shoemaker may be folk sages or popularizers; but they are not philosophers, because their work lacks the rigor of the discipline. The difference lies in the type of orientation, the

*Reprinted from "Southwestern Lore", Vol. 42, No. 4 of the Colorado Archaeological Society.

disciplined thinking and the character of the product of the practitioner.

The same can be said of archaeologists. Either you are an archaeologist -- i.e., committed to a scientific, rigorous, disciplined investigation of historic or pre-historic lifeways -- or you are some other breed of animal. There is no middle ground.

This is not to say that incompetents do not exist. It is to exclude them from the class, be they academics or non-academics. An incompetent archaeologist is as much a contradiction in terms as an incompetent doctor. The latter may be a quack or a charlatan or a sincere but misguided person, but not a doctor. The former may be a pot-hunter, or a vandal or a surface collector, but not an archaeologist.

I may seem to be coming down hard on the Sunday afternoon collector, on the hobby archaeologist. Indeed I am -- and this is my gripe against 'avocational' as a substitute term for 'amateur' in describing archaeologists. Archaeology is not a game to amuse one's self with, not a hobby to while away a few hours. It is serious business, serious because even the seemingly innocent activity of uncontrolled surface collecting is destructive of cultural resources. The collector is not an archaeologist, even though his destruction is not on a par with that of the pot-hunter or vandal. Only in the context of proper techniques of data recovery, interpretation and dissemination can one speak of archaeology and archaeologists. In this context, amateurism is as unallowable a term as it would be in medicine.

To say, however, that there are no amateur archaeologists is not to say that competence levels do not exist within archaeology and that they should not be recognized and identified. When Socrates asked the Delphic Oracle for the key to true wisdom, Diotima told him quite simply - "know that you do not know". Only fools 'know it all'; the wise man recognizes his own strengths and weaknesses, competences and incompetences, and adapts his behaviour accordingly. He should be the first to clamor for standards of competence and opportunities to acquire new competences, be he at the bottom rung or higher up on the ladder. Wisdom, learning, science are on-going processes, not finalities; their criterion is progress not attainment.

For the archaeological community, this translates as on-going self-examination, self-criticism and self-improvement. In the concrete it means that levels of competence and standards for those levels should be developed within the archaeological community in the context of a mutual respect based on a mutual scientific commitment, a respect and commitment that do not recognize distinctions based on formal education or occupation, but solely on demonstrated ability and willingness to learn.

If such a dialogue is to take place, then just as the amateur archaeologist is not, so also the amateur society, as an entity distinct from but parallel to the professional society, should not be, because both are counter-productive. The days when the sole purposes of an archaeological society, be it professional or amateur, were 1) an annual meeting at which members presented papers to each other, and 2) the publication of a bulletin, have been driven into the past by the current recognition of the importance of non-renewable environmental and cultural resources. We are being driven willy-nilly, abruptly and albeit unprepared out of the placid world of research excavations and scholarly papers into a confused contemporary world of sewer and highway surveys and Environmental Impact Statements.

An archaeological society today, if it is not to be an anachronism, must be a vitally functioning, adaptive organism, capable of responding to present needs and conditions

in the United States. It must be large -- there simply are not enough academic archaeologists to handle contract archaeology. It must contain resource personnel at all necessary levels of competence. It must reflect the overall complexion of the state -- i.e., be composed of dedicated people from all vocations, not merely academics -- if its demands for cultural resource protection are to be heard and respected by the citizenry. It must not be split into mutually antagonistic camps, but must function as an organism of mutually interdependent, mutually interrelated parts, each sure of its own role and respecting the role of the others. If an archaeological society is so constructed, if it cuts across all occupational groups, all interest levels and all competence levels, it can become a forum for the kind of productive dialogue that can identify and define the roles its members are competent to play, can provide educational opportunities for role improvement or advance to more complex roles, and can supply sanctions for inept performance.

In the concrete, this is what N.Y.S.A.A. as an archaeological community is attempting -- a "certification" program for its members. What I envision is a structure similar to the Arkansas program in which members can find and be trained for their appropriate function, from information source through all the grades of survey, excavation, laboratory, supervision, research and teaching expertise. Granted, a great deal of consciousness-raising needs to be done, especially near both extremities of the spectrum of competences. The collectors in our society and in any society need to realize that surface collecting can be a research tool when done systematically and the results reported on, that especially in the light of the Moss-Bennett Bill vast data banks of site information must be developed if the implementation of the archaeological impact sections of the environmental laws is not to become so costly and time consuming as to cause taxpayer backlash. It would not take too much in the line of training to produce a sizeable cadre of site surveyors who, by capitalizing on a prior interest in surface collecting modified through a bit of re-education, could build up a file of dependable site data for the various counties throughout the state.

At the other end of the spectrum, the academic archaeologist needs to realize that professional degrees, although mandated for teaching positions in academic institutions, are not *sine qua non* conditions for knowledge and expertise. Furthermore, the responsibility for educating the archaeological community, for providing workshops, field courses and seminars through which interested people can refine, improve and deepen their knowledge and skills -- that responsibility devolves principally upon the academician -- it is his vocation -- even if he does not get paid an appropriate percentage of his salary for doing so. If certification programs are to have any respectability, if they are not to be merely mutual name-calling, they must have a hard-nosed academic base, be tied to programs somehow related to academic institutions. Ideally, that base should be archaeological continuing education programs sponsored by academic institutions. Practically, and at the inception of certification programs, that base could be the donated services of individual professors. Those whose occupation is not teaching do not hesitate to donate their particular skills to archaeological endeavors. Why should the professor be any different? In an ideal situation, a certification program should be funded, as also should all activities in the area of public archaeology. But in real world terms, you have to start somewhere, and that somewhere usually entails freely donated services toward the goal of building up a program that can demonstrate itself to be worthy of funding. Without desiring to take a negative stance toward those whose occupation is academic archaeology, it nevertheless must be pointed out that if scholars in the past had interpreted their educational responsibilities less narrowly, if they had taken less of an ivory tower attitude toward research archaeology and devoted some small modicum of their time and effort to the education of the public with respect to the value of cultural

resources, the pot-hunter-vandal-surface-collector problem might be far less acute today.

The results of a state-wide education and certification program developed out of dialogue among all members of a state society would have repercussions beyond the area of public or contract archaeology. All too often, research excavations are only affordable when done in conjunction with field schools - i.e., with initially untrained workers. Given a state-wide pool of competent field and laboratory technicians, crew chiefs, field supervisors and the like, research excavations could proceed more swiftly -- and hence at less expense -- and with less risk, toward their goal of the analysis and interpretation of past cultures and of the mechanics of culture change.

However, to return to my initial quibble -- I do not see any of these goals possible unless the word 'amateur' is forever excluded from the archaeological lexicon -- be it used as an adjective modifying individuals or groups -- and unless ALL sincerely committed to the science of archaeology learn to respect and work side by side with each other.

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JAPANESE TEAM BUILDS PYRAMID THE WAY ANCIENT EGYPTIANS DID

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail, Toronto - February 7, 1978

Cairo (AP) - Egyptian workers in flowing robes laid the cornerstone yesterday of what will be a Japanese-built, 36-foot-high pyramid, the first built in the land of the Pharaohs in nearly 4,500 years.

Chanting "Pray to the Prophet" as sand whipped their faces, 20 workers strained at the ropes and moved a one-ton limestone block into place in the way ancient Egyptians might have done it. Nearly 3,000 blocks, some weighing 2.5 tons, will be needed.

Japanese archaeologists from Waseda University near Tokyo are testing various theories on how the pyramids were built, including one by the Greek historian Herodotus suggesting wooden cranes and ramps were used.

The Nippon Television Network is sponsoring the project, estimated to cost \$1 million and involve about 10,000 local workers. "We have just begun but already we are one week behind schedule", said director Takayoshi Satoh, who was wearing a blue baseball cap with "Pyramid" written on it. "We must finish in 60 days".

The pyramid is being erected on the Giza Plateau in the shadow of the Great Pyramid of Cheops, which took 2.4 million stones and 100,000 men three decades to complete. The Japanese structure is one-seventh the size of the Great Pyramid, the largest ever built.

Unable to dig through the rock plateau, the Japanese gave up and settled for a foundation of sand and water - an unstable combination.

The Japanese are employing a mixture of modern and primitive methods.

* * * * *

The MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site in 1977

February 1978

Chas. Garrad

ABSTRACT

A surface collection from the MacMurchy BcHb-26 site, gathered in 1977, is reported; previous work on the site is reviewed; some comparisons and conclusions are made.

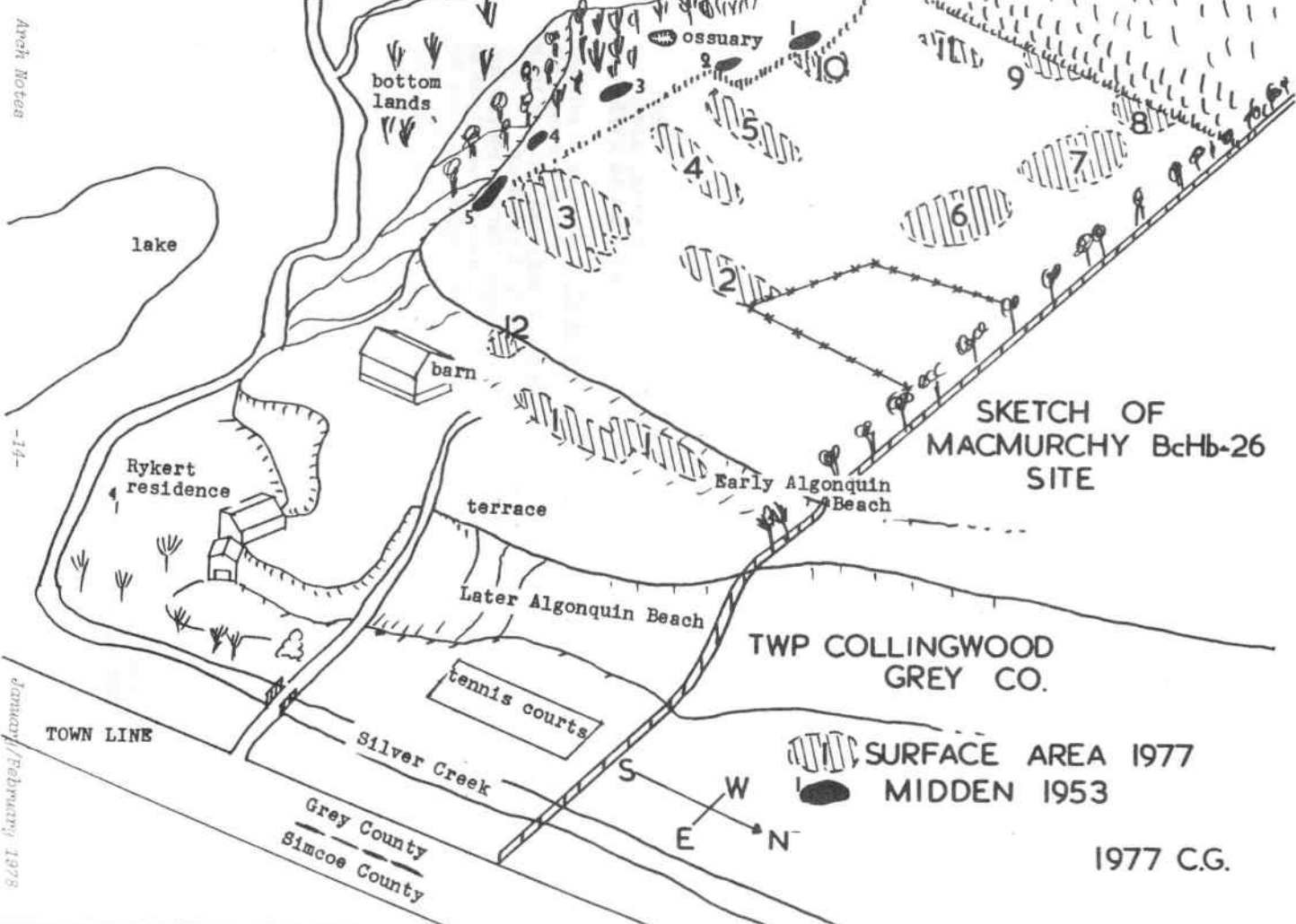
INTRODUCTION

The MacMurchy BcHb-26 site has been known archaeologically for more than eighty years and a number of collections exist from it. Excavations have been confined to one edge of the site, leaving unanswered the question of to what degree the material excavated represents other areas on the site. In late 1976, large areas of the site were ploughed for the first time in many decades, and in the spring of 1977, the owner, Mr. John C. Rykert, invited the writer and his associates to examine the black areas exposed as the snow melted and the land dried. Although the site is even larger than the area that was ploughed, a large collection was obtained, allowing some meaningful comparisons to be made with the excavated material. Particularly, the rimsherd seriation figures in current use for this site, derived from rimsherds taken from the excavated middens confined to one side of the site, are shown to apply reasonably well to the entire area exposed in 1977.

TITLE HISTORY - THE MOBERLY AND MACMURCHY FAMILIES

The former MacMurchy farm, which includes not only the MacMurchy village site and ossuary but also the find-sites of other artifacts, notably the MacMurchy fluted point (Garrad 1967a: 29-33, 1971:3-18), now the property of Mr. John C. Rykert, was part of the original 200-acre Crown grant to Captain John Moberly, Royal Navy, at the time serving at the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene (Jury 1959:29). At the time, Collingwood Township was then called "Alta", and, not liking the name, it was Captain Moberly who, through his connections in the establishment, successfully petitioned to have the name changed to that of the popular Royal Navy hero (Marsh 1931:38). Receiving the patent in 1837, he promptly sold the property, but it was purchased back into the family in 1840. In 1852, it was sold to Malcolm MacMurchy, to remain in the MacMurchy name for the next 114 years. In 1966, following the death the previous year of Murdoch MacMurchy, it was purchased by Mr. Rykert.

The Moberly and MacMurchy families must have retained some ties, for in 1895, an "F. Moberly" was instrumental in the then Victoria Memorial Museum (now A.S.C.) acquiring the first collection from the site. This was probably Frank Moberly, youngest son of the Captain, a local hero (Garrad 1967c), and, like his famous brother Walter, a government surveyor.



-14-

January / February, 1978

1977 C.G.

PREVIOUS WORK

As mentioned, a donation of nine artifacts by Malcolm MacMurchy was made as early as 1895 to the A.S.C. (Victoria Memorial Museum) partly through the agency of Frank Moberly. A drawing of one of the artifacts was subsequently published (Smith 1923:150-151, fig.9), a castellated rimsherd typical of the site.

In 1923, W.J. Wintemberg visited the MacMurchy family and received for the A.S.C. (National Museum) a considerably larger collection. Illustrations of some of the items were subsequently published (Wintemberg 1924:36,37,41,49,51; 1931:74,114,116,124). He returned in 1926 hoping to excavate on the site, but was unable to do so "on account of a crop being on the ground" (Collins 1928:8).

John Lawrence, M. Gaviller and James Morris published a brief description of the site in 1909 (1909:16), and John Lawrence published mentions of it in 1908 (The (Collingwood) Saturday News), 1909 (:70) and 1916 (AARO 1916:48).

The Collingwood Museum acquired material from the site when it was previously the Huron Institute. Accession details have been lost, but W.J. Wintemberg recorded the material in the Institute in 1923, which already included, as it still does, a most unique slate object, some 10" long, somewhat resembling an archaic "bayonet", and a huge (7" long) slate spear-point, both labelled "McMurchie", and which Wintemberg thought were Algonquin.

The fluted point was found by Mrs. Mildred MacMurchy in 1946. While the find-site and circumstances are removed from the later Iroquois (Petun) site, a new dimension of interest is certainly added, and especially in that the fluted point is made of the same local chert that the MacMurchy Petun most often used (see "Catalogue of surface finds" following).

Mrs. MacMurchy made several other finds. At an unknown date she picked up a porcelain figure of Christ at a point where the Indian trail into the site from the south crossed Silver Creek. A local researcher, Mr. E. H. Thomas, suggested this might be from a holy vessel salvaged from the attack on Etharita, dropped by refugees fleeing along the trail. Mr. Thomas in the 1950s was writing prolifically on local topics in area newspapers, and it was he whom Mrs. MacMurchy contacted when, in 1952, clearing land to make a garden, she encountered an obvious midden. Mr. Thomas, assisted by several other intellectual members of the Collingwood Writers' Club with an interest in, and some experience of, archaeology, tested the uncleared area, and, finding several more middens, decided a test excavation in the first one was justified. In all, three 10x10 ft. squares were excavated, and the three rows of possible postmoulds he recorded remain today the only such reported from the site. His survey plan, field-notes and dig diary are today

in the possession of Chas. Garrad. The artifacts were taken by Mrs. MacMurchy and added to the family collection. Local newspaper coverage of the 1952 excavations was extensive, and not surprisingly so, with Mr. Thomas contributing, and the editor of the (Collingwood) Enterprise-Bulletin being a relative, Mr. Jack T. MacMurchy (now the owner of the Stayner Sun). Drawings of artifacts were published, as well as a photograph of Mr. Murdoch MacMurchy with "some of the artifacts which have been found on his farm" (The (Collingwood) Enterprise-Bulletin, undated clipping in the writer's possession). Prominent among the artifacts displayed are two iron axe-heads of the typical French-trade type.

On September 28th 1952, at a meeting held to review the work to date, the conclusion was reached that the site was large and important, the newly found middens undisturbed and rich, and that the resources of a University would best ensure the maximum benefit by their excavation. The resulting invitation to the University of Toronto resulting in further excavations being held in 1953, in charge of W. D. Bell.

From the 1953 University of Toronto work, the artifacts and, presumably, field-notes, have mainly remained with the University, although some were returned to Mrs. MacMurchy. A minor report was published locally by W. D. Bell (The (Collingwood) Enterprise-Bulletin, August 27th 1953) and throughout the season, the local press gave good coverage to the work. Although no major report has been published, excerpts from the unpublished MSS and rimsherd seriation data have appeared in articles by other scholars (e.g. Emerson 1961:181-201, Wright 1966:74-77,150), so that the data does seem to be in use, and, therefore, comment on it is not unethical, and will follow.

By 1961, when the writer first visited the site, the farm had not been worked for so long that second growth bush was well established. Mrs. MacMurchy produced, for the writer's inspection, several bushel baskets of material, including one of iron trade axes, undoubtedly including those in the 1952 newspaper photograph.

In 1971, Prof. Conrad Heidenreich and Ms. Lynda Davidge, both of the Department of Geography, York University, inspected the site, and removed soil samples, as part of a programme to determine the location criteria of Petun soils as suggested by soil type, vegetation, water supply, slope, drainage. The resultant report (Davidge, L., 1971) indicates the principal component of the soil on the site is clay (46%), followed by silt (33%) and sand (21%), although elsewhere mapped as clay loam. The vegetation supported is basswood, elm and pine. The slope class is 6% or less, and the water supply is from a first-order stream. The presence of steep slopes and bottom lands were noted, but their avoidance was suggested as due to a preference for the agricultural soils elsewhere, and not related to defence. The dominant criterion for Petun village sites is shown to be soil drainage, rather than type or slope. The site soil drainage capability is typed as "good", and hence the site is demonstrated to be typically Petun in this respect.

In 1976, Mr. Rykert having cleared the bush, the field containing most of the site was leased to a tenant farmer, and was ploughed in the late fall with snow already on the ground. Thus, it was the spring of 1977 before the exposed earth could be seen. On Mr. Rykert's kind invitation, the writer and colleagues visited the site on two consecutive weekends, having obtained an emergency Licence (77-C-0156) to allow this.

THE 1977 WORK

On arrival at the site, we were surprised at the prominence of the areas of black soil, and, on closer inspection, by the amount of material in them. The site had evidently been ploughed much less in the past than we had expected, and the "crop" in the field which prevented both Wintenberg in 1926 and W. D. Bell in 1953 from access to it, must have been of a nature that did not require regular ploughing. The dark areas, which often seemed to be of an elongated longhouse-like shape, were arbitrarily numbered 1 to 12 (see sketch map). Area 1 was found east of what we had hitherto considered the easterly limit of the village, and downslope from it. Areas 3, 4, 5 and 10 would seem to be part of the midden area in which the 1952 (E. H. Thomas) and 1953 (W.D.Bell) excavations occurred. Areas 8 and 9 extend in an unknown limit into the unploughed part of the site. Areas 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 would appear most suitable for comparison with the previously known areas. At this time it was decided that the opportunity to make such comparison justified surface collecting, to which Mr. Rykert gave consent. As it was later learned that the tenant farmer plans considerable boulder removal by bulldozing, and deeper subsequent ploughing, the salvage of so much material may have proved fortunate. A list of material recovered, by area, follows (see "Catalogue ...").

The dark soil areas were recorded photographically from the air by Mr. Rykert, and on the ground by the writer. Sketches were also made, and artifact concentrations photographed in situ. No excavations were made. A number of conclusions were reached, possibilities suggested and new view-points developed, which will be discussed, particularly the role of the site as a huge lithic factory.

THE GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

Specific data concerning the site's soil composition, type, slope and drainage capability, and of the adjacent slopes, vegetation and water supply, is provided in Ms. Lynda Davidge's work (1971). A description of the regional geographic setting is given in W.D. Bell's unpublished MSS (henceforth referred to as Bell n.d., 1953). Briefly, ice pressure from the north-east, impacting against the north/south Niagara Escarpment, left a triangular-shaped morainic deposit, bordered to the north-east by steep beaches and intervening terraces of the several

recessional levels of Lake Algonquin. The beach face is cut by numerous terraced valleys made by the former run-off of glacial melt-water, in which still flow, more often than not, modern streams. These originate in the Escarpment, cut across the morainic deposit, emerge through the former beaches at right angles, and thence pursue their way in any direction across the plain below to the present Lake. Silver Creek is a typical example, cutting through the beach in a valley whose sides are some 60 ft. high, and then sharply turning in a right-angle to the north.

The Indian trail, which survived into modern times as the pioneer "St. Vincent Road", is locally known to have followed the edge of the moraine/beach ridge, finding, at each spillway/stream valley, the most convenient way down the slope, across the bottom lands and running stream, and up the slope the opposite side. The point of crossing Silver Creek must have been very close to where Mr. Rykert's house now stands, and it was in this vicinity that Mrs. MacMurchy found the porcelain Christ-figure, from a possibly holy relic. Facing each other across the creek valley, each on a rising eminence more than 60 ft. above the intervening bottom lands, are two sites, the MacMurchy BcHb-26 village site and ossuary to the north, and the presumably related Buckingham BcHb-24 ossuary to the south, under the paved road. From each, the site of the other is seen clearly. The site also offers a good north-easterly view over the lower Algonquin-bottom lands to the present Nottawasaga Bay, and the Huronia coastline beyond. The distance north to the present lakeshore and east to the Town of Collingwood limit are each about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (5.2km).

THE 1977 MATERIAL

Reviewing the "Catalogue of 1977 surface finds" following, it is observed that the lithic sample exceeds in quantity the ceramic. Surprising numbers of pecked/ground (adze, axe, celt) and chipped/flaked (chert scrapers, points, other tools) stone tools exist, as well as a vast quantity of chips and debitage, especially of local chert, which attest to their manufacture on the site. It might be suggested that the villagers were preparing to move to another site and had thus prepared the hundreds of stone edged-tools that would be necessary to cut the required timber in a virgin forest, but instead were overcome by changed circumstances which prevented the move and rendered useless the stock of prepared tools. On the other hand, limestone blanks and chips are well represented, indicating the manufacture of stone pipes in quantity, and stocks of unaltered raw materials (sandstone, quartz), unconnected with any village removal/construction process, indicate that something else was going on. The sandstone chunks are different in nature to those recently found at Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 (Garrad 1977b) which were there described as "tablets", being flat and of a thickness equal to the beads and discs into which they were made. At MacMurchy, the sandstone is so thick that a chunk could be split into several "tablet" thicknesses. It is as if these chunks were "stock" for onward trade, in which both finished stone tools and unaltered raw materials formed part.

As regards the ceramics, the major interest was to test the 1977 surface-collected rimsherd seriation against the excavated

1953 midden-cluster data, which is in use and has appeared in print. The result (see following) was the conclusion that on a total-sample to total-sample basis, both collections are so similar that, in effect, they might be regarded as identical. This does not apply, however, on an individual area basis. Those areas (3, 4, 5, 10) nearest to the 1953 middens do not show any stronger association because of this proximity.

Comparative data for castellations, shoulder sherds, clay pipe bowls and stem tips, are also presented, and it is hoped that the writer is not thus charged with prejudicing the unpublished data, by these minimal extractions. The value of these data is enhanced by the division of the 1953 material into an earlier (MacMurchy I) and later (MacMurchy II) levels, the site surface (1977) collection representing yet a third, later, time level. Sometimes trends become quite apparent in the figures from the three levels. For example, pointed castellations are the major type at MacMurchy I, at 53%, but drop in popularity in MacMurchy II to 8%. The 1977 work confirms the continuance of the decline to 4%. The bifurcated castellation shows the reverse trend, the figures being 14% in MacMurchy I, 54% in MacMurchy II, and 58% on the 1977 surface.

Throughout this paper, the abbreviations TBTT, TNCTT and min. mean respectively "too broken to type", "too near castellation to type" and "miniature".

The rimsherd types used are those established by W.D. Bell (n.d., 1953), R.S. MacNeish (1952), W.C. Noble (1968) and F. Ridley (1952). As indicated statistically elsewhere (Garrad 1977a), certain of the types established by Bell during the 1953 work on this site have distributional validity, while others do not, and have been dropped. The clay pipe bowl types were adapted from the work of many other researchers for maximum Petun area use, and are published (Garrad 1977a), to which reference is suggested for illustrations of complete typical pipe bowl forms referred to by name in this paper.

In order to maximise the quantitative value of the rimsherd comparative data, W.D. Bell's decision precedents were observed in applying the MacNeish system. This particularly affected four of the five rims typed "Seed Incised", which bear incisions on appliqued strips of clay, rather than notches into the collar, and thus resemble the Whittlesey "Tuttle Hill Notched" type. This implication of a connection to Ohio (the Erie ?) is in keeping with such other southern-oriented evidence as conch shell, and the Fort Ancient-like Blue Mountain Punctate ware.

Only one new type was recognised, "Sopher Mixed" (Figure "B" # Macm-6-R34") perhaps related to, but distinct from, the grooved-lip types found by Bell.

Among the faunal material are artifacts suggesting a range of activities. The antler flakers add confirmatory weight to the suggestion that chert tools and points were made on the site. The harpoon, awl/pin, needle and engraved bone (Figure "C":17,18,19) suggest specific activities, the food bone, fish vertebrae, clam and turtle shell indicate food resources, and the various items of conch shell indicate not only trade but another manufacturing interest.

The European trade items are characteristic, mainly, of the period. The exceptions are the iron wedge and apparent sword parts. The wedge is similar to others the writer has seen elsewhere and partially cut-up trade axes indicate the source of the material. The apparent sword parts, so regarded because they bear no recognised resemblance to any thing else, were found close together and, intentionally or accidentally, one piece, regarded as a hilt/blade fragment, fits into the other, regarded as a guard. These items were taken to Mr. Corey Keeble, of the Royal Ontario Museum, European Department, a specialist in such antique weapons as it was thought this might be. Mr. Keeble advised the pieces were too heavy to be from a French sword of the period (1616.a.d.) but it was not impossible for them to be a weapon of a later period, perhaps 18th century.

Of the six fragments thought to be the remains of iron knife blades, only one is sufficiently present to allow determination of type, and similar type 3 knives have been found on the contemporary Melville BbHa-7 site, it is noted (Garrad 1969:12).

In area four, the tip of the plough had evidently ripped open a container of corn kernels, and these were found strewn along the furrow. With commendable patience, Brent Robertson spent much time carefully picking them up, and these represent the only floral/vegetable sample recovered in 1977.

In summary, the 1977 material has brought a re-appreciation of the MacMurchy villagers, as both industrious and industrialists, manufacturing, at a "cottage industry" level well suited to their environment, resources, technology and market, a range of products from both local and imported materials. At present, this proposal is mainly supported by the evidence of the lithics. This trade was, presumably, an offshoot of the fur trade, and the market, by this reasoning, the northern Algonquin/Ottawa outwardly, for furs to supplement their own catch. These furs, bound for Europe, brought tangible returns in the form of European goods which themselves became material for remanufacture (e.g. the iron wedges) and onward trade, and also, probably, for those controlling this most complex manufacturing, material procurement, distributing and profit-making system, the intangible reward of the personal esteem and honour, deference and social position, usually accorded the successful business man.

If the foregoing interpretation is correct, bearing in mind the early date by which it was established (prior to 1616) with the fur trade a fairly recent development, the MacMurchy villagers are seen to be remarkably perceptive, adaptive, exploitive, opportunistic and commercial.

THE 1953 WORK FROM A 1977 PERSPECTIVE

Without anticipating or prejudicing W. D. Bell's unpublished report, of his many conclusions and speculative observations, the following are apposite to the 1977 and interim work on the site and elsewhere.

- (1) that the 1953 localised midden sample fairly represented the entire site.

As far as the extended area examined in 1977 is concerned, this appears to be true, especially concerning rimsherds. 1977 surface artifact class totals compared to the 1953 midden totals (see list "Some 1953 and 1977 artifact counts compared"), are, within a reasonable range of variation, at fairly consistent percentages. The exception of the stone tools lends support to the idea that these were in a recently manufactured state ready for use or trade.

- (2) that the MacMurphy data was "diagnostic .. of Petun culture .. with some qualifications"

As phrased, this statement must contain considerable truth, even though there is unlikely to be a specific "Petun culture". The name "Petun" introduced by Champlain was by him applied to only one village, which the writer believes to be the Melville BbHa-7 site (Garrad 1974). The MacMurphy BcHb-26 site is certainly highly eligible to be one of the villages visited by Champlain of the Petun "neighbours and allies" (Champlain 1929(III)95, 1932IV)279). The Petun (to use the name in its current inclusive sense) appear to be a gathering of peoples from diverse places and origins, but nevertheless sharing, and perhaps later developing, jointly shared cultural specifics.

- (3) that the MacMurphy archaeology indicated connections to the south, rather than the Lake Huron shore as was then supposed.

The concept that the Petun moved east from Lake Huron was, and still is, entrenched in the literature, being the work of Father A.E. Jones (1909) and based on a too uncritical acceptance of secondary source maps (Garrad 1970:235-239)

- (4) that the terminal date for the site's occupation was "no later than the 1615 period"

This date Bell deduced from his belief (to follow) that there were no trade axes on the site. However accurate this argument, the date must be fairly correct. This writer suggests the total evidence of the massive abandonment on the site of seemingly newly-made artifacts, plus the existence of two ossuaries, argues for a sudden and calamitous reduction of population, such as an epidemic might produce. In considering the possible means by which destructive diseases might be introduced with such vigour into the MacMurphy community,

the 1616 a.d. visit of Father Joseph Le Caron and Samuel de Champlain, with their respective attendants, would appear to be the most likely candidate. This idea suggests that the site was abandoned in the year 1616.

- (5) that there were no iron trade axes on the site.

The MacMurchys had several trade axes found on the site. A 1952 newspaper photograph includes two, found on the site. These were subsequently sold in the auction of Mrs. MacMurchy's estate.

An iron wedge found in 1977 is probably part of a trade axe. The "three small wedge-like objects" in the 1953 middens are probably of the same source.

- (6) that the site's "population was relatively small ... only three really extensive middens ... The site occupies three acres ... no more than a couple of hundred persons at most".

A major surprise in 1977 was the extent and richness of the site. The northern limits are not known but probably extend onto the next farm north (formerly Bailey, now owned by Mr. John C. Rykert). The westerly limits extend into the unploughed area. From the area exposed, the site is some three times larger than previously supposed.

- (7) that the village was founded in prehistoric times.

This idea comes from the negative evidence of the apparent absence of artifacts of European origin in the middens below one foot in depth. Bell does not propose the site is stratified, nor that it was occupied for an exceptional time-span, only that during its "evidently continuous" occupation, European goods began to appear and the historic period commenced.

The 1977 work did not produce any evidence tending to support or counter this premise. However, since 1953, the term "protohistoric" has gained some acceptance for the time period preceeding the historic, which the writer offers as a semantic adjustment. As the close of the prehistoric and commencement of the protohistoric has been shown to occur as early as 1500 a.d. further to the south (Noble 1975:111), there is no way the MacMurchy site could have been occupied during the prehistoric, as re-defined, even allowing for a later terminal date appropriate to the site's more northerly and remote location. Even allowing the maximum of the usual twelve-to-thirty year life span suggested by Sagard (Wrong 1939:92-93), the site cannot have commenced before 1586. This date favours the use of the term "protohistoric" and matches Bell's interpretation of the lower level data. The protohistoric period is conceived as the time when European-made items were traded inland from Europeans at the coast by an entirely native trade system, and principally involved small, few, metal fragments. The historic period is marked by the availability of a much expanded trade-goods inventory and the presence of the European personally. The presence or absence of glass beads is a handy denominator.

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - Catalogue of 1977 surface finds:

CATALOGUE OF 1977 SURFACE FINDS

area:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total
Fragment of:													
Castellations	3	4	4	2	7	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	29
Rimsherds typed	24	63	52	55	58	35	6	0	2	5	13	3	316
Rims TBTT/TNCTT/min.	6	17	14	17	10	14	0	0	0	3	1	0	82
Handle				1									1
bodysheds decorated	71	72	91	73	80	69	13			3	14	1	487
bodysherds plain	189	226	386	281	307	230	42		4	35	30		1732
clay pipe bowls	4	5	3	5	4	5					1		27
clay pipe stem tips	1	4	2	1	3	1	2				1		15
clay pipe other		19	13	12	16	5	4			1		1	71
subtotal CERAMIC	298	410	565	447	485	364	69	2	7	46	61	6	2760
chert proj. points	3	6	7	3	5	4	4	2			1	2	37
chert scrapers	7	11	6	4	6	9		1	2	2	5	2	55
other chert tools		9		11	2	5		2		1			30
chert chips/flakes:													
local	158	354	426	308	406	244	125	17	24	61	67	50	2240
foreign	54	155	79	79	75	48	56	3	2	4	7	27	589
limestone blanks/etc.	6	4	8	7	11	2	1	1		1	4		45
sandstone disc		1								1			2
stone disc bead	1	1			2								4
sandstone	2	7	7	4	4	5		2			3		34
quartz lumps/chips	3	8	10	3	5	1			2	1	2	1	36
hammerstone	2	6	4	1	5	4	2	1	1		1	2	29
adze/axe/celt	4	22	22	9	27	13	7	3	3	2	14	5	131
other stone tools			5		1								6
other stone	2		1	5	7	7							22
fossil			1		1	1							3
subtotal LITHIC	242	584	576	434	557	343	195	32	34	73	104	89	3263
antler flaker		1			1								2
other antler/horn			1			1							2
bone awl/pin/needle			3	1									4
other worked bone	2	3	3		2								10
food bone	87	162	138	163	188	61	25	1	1	7	21	5	859
teeth/jaws with	11	24	14	20	17	17	3	1	1	1	4	1	114
fish vertebrae	9	15		18	28	10	2						82
clamshell	6	15	20	7	10	24	4			3	3		92
conch disc bead			2	1	3	2					1		9
conch shell tube				2	1								3
conch shell	1			2									3
turtle shell		1			1								2
subtotal FAUNAL	116	221	181	214	251	115	34	2	2	11	29	6	1182

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - Catalogue of 1977 surface finds - cont'd:

area:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total
bag of corn/bark/ charcoal				1									1
brass/copper cone/ tube/bracelet	3	2	1			4						1	11
brass/copper scrap		3	2		6	1						1	13
iron knife blade	1	1		1		2					1		6
iron wedge												1	1
sword parts ?		2											2
subtotal FLORAL				1									1
subtotal EUROPEAN	4	8	3	1	6	7					1	3	33
GRAND TOTALS	660	1223	1325	1097	1299	829	298	36	43	130	195	104	7239

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND THANKS

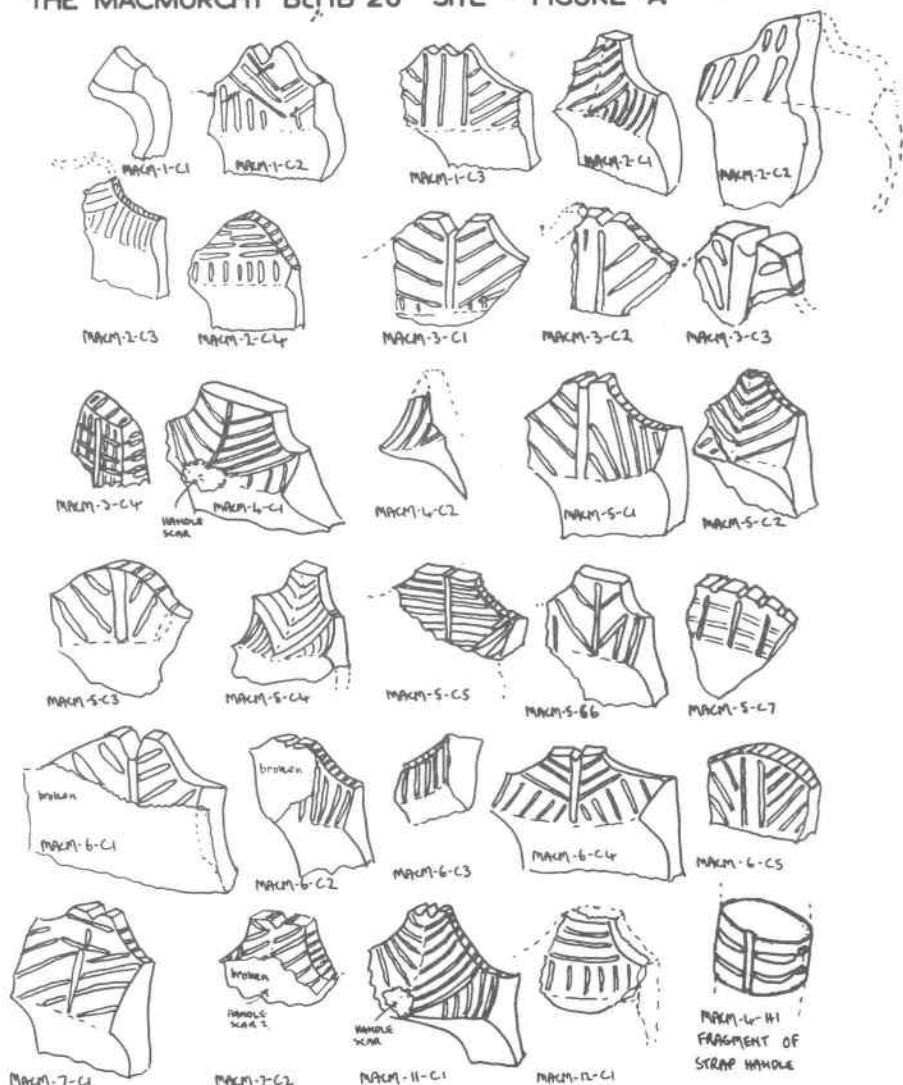
Mr. & Mrs. John C. Rykert's kindness to the writer over the years is now most gratefully recorded and acknowledged. Mr. Rykert's monitoring of the site until the ideal conditions were achieved for the ground search, was essential to its success, as also were his permission, encouragement and active participation. To this we might add the entertainment value of the aerobatics during his air-borne camera work. For the crew, comprised of winter-weary, over-pent-up Torontonians, this sudden release into the warmth and freshness of Spring was most appreciated, added to the joy of again, at long last, being in touch with the earth and, through their artifacts, the Petun themselves.

"Mick" Coles, Norma Knowlton, Ella Kruse, Brent and John Robertson, Derek Spencer, Bridgid MacDonald and Chas. Garrad, were aided and advised by Mrs. Carole Davis, Mr. Rykert, Bill and Elizabeth Fox and a huge white dog.

SITE REGISTRATION DATA

The number BcHb-26 was assigned to the site by the writer in 1967 (Garrad 1967d) in accordance with the Borden Scheme of Site Designation (Borden 1952, Garrad 1967b). Duplicate A.S.C. Site Record Forms were filed for this site in 1975 with the A.S.C., Ottawa, and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation (present name), Toronto.

THE MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - FIGURE "A"



MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE CASTELLATIONS

CG.1977

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - 1977 surface finds:

DESCRIPTIONS OF CASTELLATIONS

cat.no. (MACM-)	shape	lip treatment	face treatment	on rim type
1-C1	pointed	plain	plain	Graham Rogers Plain
1-C2	pointed	1 notch	offset op.ob.	? Huron Incised
1-C3	turret	2 notches	3 grooves op. obliques	? Huron Incised
2-C1	turret	plain	parallels	Huron Incised
2-C2	turret (rounded)	plain	parallels	Huron Incised
2-C3	TBTT	notched	? op. obliq.	Sidey Notched
2-C4	rounded	notched	parallels	Sidey Notched
3-C1	turret	1 notch	1 groove op. obliques	? Sidey Notched
3-C2	turret	2 ? notches	2 grooves op. obliques	Sidey Notched
3-C3	turret (rounded)	1 notch	1 groove op. obliques	Sidey Notched
3-C4	turret	4 notches	1 deep groove ladder pattern	?
4-C1	turret	plain	1 groove op. obliques	?
4-C2	TBTT	TBTT	3 grooves op. obliques	?
5-C1	turret	1 notch	1 groove parallels	Sidey Notched
5-C2	turret	1 notch	op. obliques	Sidey Notched
5-C3	rounded	notched	1 groove op. obliques	Sidey Notched
5-C4	turret	plain	op. obliques	Sidey Notched
5-C5	turret	1 notch	1 groove parallels	Sidey Notched
5-C6	turret	plain	1 groove op. obliques	?
5-C7	turret ?	notched	3 grooves parallels	?
6-C1	turret	1 notch	1 groove op. obliques	Sidey Notched
6-C2	turret	1 notch	1 groove ? TBTT	Sidey Notched
6-C3	TBTT	TBTT	TBTT	Sidey Notched
6-C4	turret	1 notch	1 groove op. obliques	?
6-C5	rounded	notched	2 grooves op. obliques	? Sidey Notched
7-C1	turret	1 notch	1 broken groove parallels	Sidey Notched
7-C2	turret	1 notch etc.	parallels	Sidey Notched
11-C1	turret	2 notches	op. obliques	Sidey Notched
12-C1	turret	plain	parallels	?

The MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site - 1977 surface finds:

DISTRIBUTION OF RIMSHERDS BY TYPE AND AREA

	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total
Black Necked		1				1								2
Blue Mountain Grooved		2	1			1								4
Blue Mountain Punctate					1									1
Collingwood Grooved														0
Collingwood Horizontal					1									1
Dutch Hollow Notched				1		1								2
Graham Rogers Plain		1	1		1							1		4
Huron Incised		10	16	9	6	10	8	2			3	7		71
Innisfil Collarless														0
Innisfil Plain			2	1										3
Lalonde High Collar							1							1
Lawson Incised			6	4	5	4	2					1		22
MacMurchy Plain Scalloped														0
MacMurchy Scalloped		1	4			5	3							13
Niagara Collared				1	1									2
Ontario Horizontal		1												1
Rice Diagonal				2										2
Ripley Plain					3	1								4
Ripley Collared							1							1
Seed Corded			2	1	1									4
Seed Incised		1		2	1	1								5
Sidey Crossed														0
Sidey Notched		9	31	27	34	34	19	4		2	2	4	3	169
Sopher Mixed							1							1
Warminster Horizontal			2		1									3
other														0
TOTALS		24	63	52	55	58	35	6	0	2	5	13	3	316

DISTRIBUTION OF CASTELLATIONS BY TYPE AND AREA
(using MacNeish/Bell typology)

Pointed		1												1
Bifurcated		2		3		3	3	2				1		14
Squared			1	1	1	2								5
other (rounded)			2			1	1							4
TBTT			1		1	1	1						1	5
		3	4	4	2	7	5	2				1	1	29

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - 1977 surface finds:

KEY TO FIGURES

FIGURE "A" - MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE CASTELLATIONS

All 29 castellations and fragments, and the pot handle fragment, recovered in 1977, are illustrated. Distributional, typological and descriptive data are given elsewhere in this report.

FIGURE "B" - SOME MACMURCHY RIMSHERDS

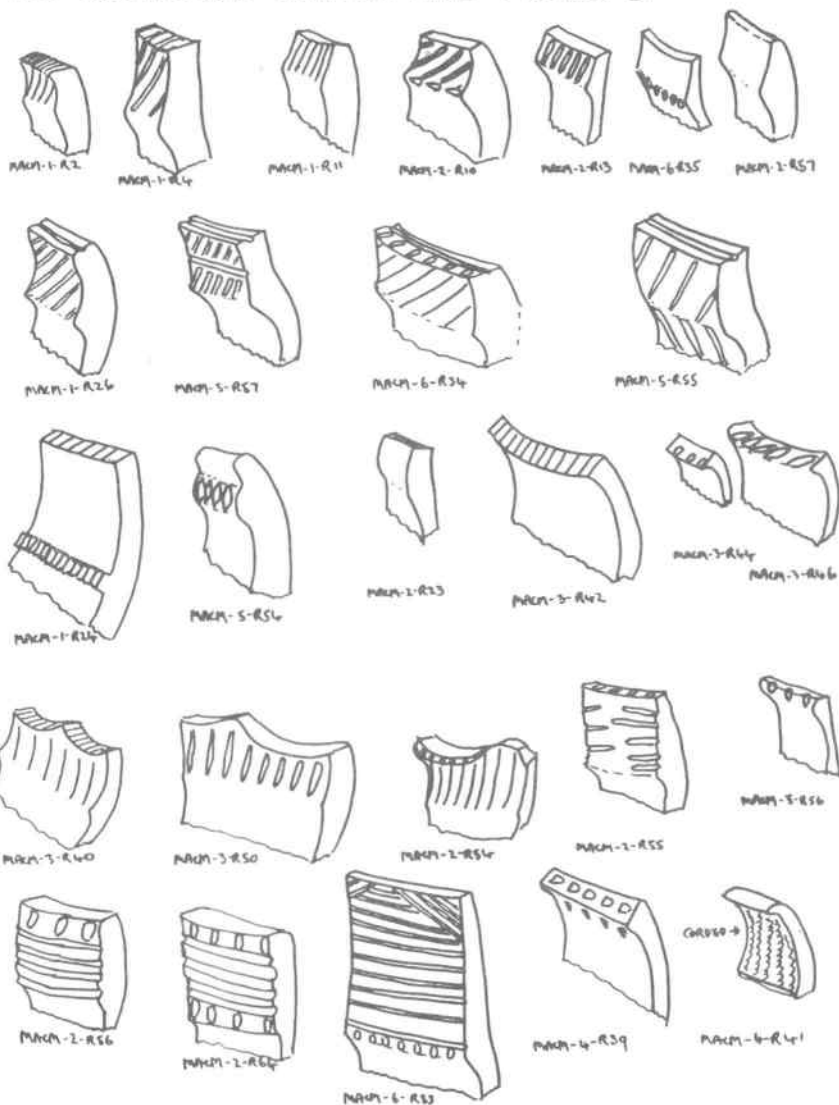
Some rimsherds selected at random to partially illustrate the wide range of types on the site. Those illustrated are typed as follows:

MACM-1-R2	Sidey Notched	MACM-3-R42	Innisfil Plain
MACM-1-R4	Sidey Notched	MACM-3-R44	Rice Diagonal
MACM-1-R11	Huron Incised	MACM-3-R46	Rice Diagonal
MACM-2-R10	Huron Incised	MACM-3-R40	Macm. Scalloped
MACM-2-R13	Lawson Incised	MACM-3-R50	Macm. Scalloped
MACM-6-R35	Ripley Collared	MACM-2-R54	Macm. Scalloped
MACM-2-R57	Graham Rogers Plain	MACM-2-R55	Warminster Horizontal ?
MACM-1-R26	Blue Mountain Grooved	MACM-3-R56	Dutch Hollow Notched ?
MACM-5-R57	Blue Mountain Grooved	MACM-2-R56	Warminster Horizontal
MACM-6-R34	Sopher Mixed	MACM-2-R64	Ontario Horizontal
MACM-5-R55	Black Necked	MACM-6-R33	Lalonde High Collar
MACM-1-R24	Seed Incised#	MACM-4-R39	Blue Mountain Punctate
MACM-5-R54	Seed Incised#	MACM-4-R41	Seed Corded
MACM-2-R23	Innisfil Plain	# = optionally Tuttle Hill Notched	

FIGURE "C" - SOME MACMURCHY ARTIFACTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 - an abrupt-shoulder sherd | 2 - a smooth-shoulder sherd |
| 3 - a "D-shaped $\frac{1}{2}$ flange" clay pipe bowl | 4 - fragment of a "Coronet" pipe |
| 5 - fragment of a "trumpet plain" clay pipe bowl | 6 - a typical "bulbous" clay pipe-stem tip |
| 7 - fragment of a "conical ring" clay pipe bowl | 8 - fragment of a "mortice" clay pipe bowl |
| 9 - fragment of a "disc-topped ring" clay pipe bowl | 10 - fragment of an "effigy - snake coiled" clay pipe bowl |
| 11 - a "conical ring" clay pipe bowl | 12 - a "ground" clay pipe-stem tip |
| 13 & 14 - two limestone pipe-bowl blanks | 15 - a stone pipe-bowl fragment, with cross-section, somewhat resembling a "coronet" form |
| 16 - worked bone: harpoon tip fragment | 17 - worked bone: awl or pin |
| 18 - worked bone: flat, blunt end needle with centre hole | 19 - worked bone: incised and notched |
| 20 - fragment of iron knife blade, type 3 | 21 - trade copper rolled into a tube, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " (6.35cm) long |
| 22 - trade copper rolled into a ring | 23 - two iron pieces, one apparently designed to receive the other, resembling a sword guard and fragmentary blade/hilt, of unknown time period |
| 24 - fragment of iron knife blade, handle rivet in place, TBTT but either type 3 or type 4 | 25 - trade copper rolled into a cone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ " (7.93cm) long |
| 26 - iron wedge, probably cut from a trade axe, $1\frac{3}{8}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " (3.49cm x 6.35cm) overall x $5/16$ " (79mm) average thickness, weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (70.87 grm). | |

THE MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - FIGURE "B"



SOME MACMURCHY RIMSHERDS

C.G. 1977

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - 1977 surface finds:

COEFFICIENT OF SIMILARITY FOR TYPED RIMSHERDS AND CLAY PIPE BOWLS, by 1977 area, 1977 total, and 1953 total compared

Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	ttl	r	1953
1	-	134	118	106	122	122	142	76	160	154	76	132	i	152
2	120	-	160	150	154	158	148	98	130	132	98	172	h	158
3	100	120	-	154	176	164	138	104	114	112	104	174	e	144
4	80	160	120	-	160	130	144	122	102	104	122	158	r	132
5	100	90	116	90	-	168	150	116	114	110	116	176	s	144
6	80	40	40	80	80	-	154	108	126	118	108	172		150
7							-	134	146	128	134	154		162
9								-	80	62	200	108		96
10									-	168	80	126	r	148
11		40	66	40	100					-	62	124	i	132
12											-	108	h	96
ttl	112	144	118	142	116	92				44		-	r	160
clay pipe bowls													d	
1953	65	86	65	89	80	76						24	s	-

POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS

In the above charts, the numbers occurring most frequently in the clay pipe bowl data are 80 (5 times) and 40 (4 times); on the rimsherd data, 154 (5 times) and the numbers 108, 132 and 134 (each 8 times). Here, the number 132 will be used as it is buttressed by the next number. These peak figures divide the total range into three sections, presumably representing highest, moderate and low significance. If this approach is valid, the following is suggested:

	clay pipe bowls	rimsherds
range of highest relationship:	80-200	154-200
range of moderate relationship:	40-78	132-152
range of not particularly significant relationship:	76 & below	150 & below

The "highest relationship" range is assumed to equate with being identical.

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - 1977 surface finds:

CASTELLATION DATA COMPARED

For illustrations and descriptions of the 29 fragmentary castellations recovered in 1977, see elsewhere in this report.

The typology now to be used is taken from Bell (n.d.,1953) after MacNeish (1952:31) and limited to those types therein.

	total	Pointed	Bifurcated	Squared	other types	TBTT
1953 MacMurchy I	15: 8 (53%)	2 (14%)	5(33%)	0	0 ^a	
1953 MacMurchy II	86: 7 (8%)	46(54%)	30(35%)	3(3%) ^b	0	
1953 total	101:15	48	35	3	0	
1953 overall %		15%	47%	38%		
1977 total	29 : 1	14	5	4 ^c	5	
1977 % (excl.TBTT)		4%	58%	21%		

a = no data given

b = "a new type, the narrow flat-topped 'turret'" (Bell n.d.,1953)
As MacNeish appears to have included "turret" with "squared", they have been so included in the 1953% and all 1977 figures.

c = best described as "rounded"

SHOULDER SHERD DATA COMPARED

	Abrupt shoulder	Smooth shoulder	Total
1953 MacMurchy I	18(37.5%)	30(62.5%)	48
1953 MacMurchy II	95(44%)	122(56%)	217
1953 total	113	152	265
	43%	57%	
1977 total & %	28(19%)	116(81%)	144

The MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site - 1977 surface finds:

DISTRIBUTION OF CLAY PIPE BOWLS AND STEM TIPS BY TYPE AND AREA

Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	total
Apple Bowl Ring		1		1									2
Conical Ring		1	1	1	2						1		6
Coronet	2	2	2	2	1	1							10
D $\frac{1}{2}$ flange	1				1	1							3
Disc top ring				1		1							2
Effigy snake coiled						1							1
Mortice						1							1
Trumpet plain	1	1											2
Bulbous	1	3		1	1		1				1		8
Flared		1			1								2
Ground			1		1								2
Tapered			1			1							2
Round							1						1
TOTAL - bowls	4	5	3	5	4	5					1		27
tips	1	4	2	1	3	1	2				1		15

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOULDER SHERDS BY TYPE AND AREA
(after Bell)

abrupt shoulder	3	5	4	5	5	5						1	28
smooth shoulder	12	24	22	16	23	15						4	116
TOTALS	15	29	26	21	28	20						5	144

SOME 1953 AND 1977 ARTIFACT COUNTS COMPARED

(restricted to those artifact classes for which firm numbers may be extracted or deduced from W.D. Bell's unpublished report)

	1953		1977	% ^a
	I Macm	II		
projectile points	15	91	37	35
stone tools	17	170	251	134
bone artifacts	13	52	18	28
shell/ivory artifacts	5	56	15	25
animal remains/shells identifiable as to species	55	268		-
total incl. not identifiable			1060	-
castellations	15	86	29	29
rimsherds typed	140	1076	316	26
seed pot	0	18	3	17
potsherd disc	0	1	0	0
shoulder sherds	48	217	144	54
clay pipe bowls	9	60	27	39
clay pipestems	12	66	15	19
stone pipe bowls	0	10	1	10
subtotal	329	2171	1916	39% ^b
European trade items	0	42	33	79

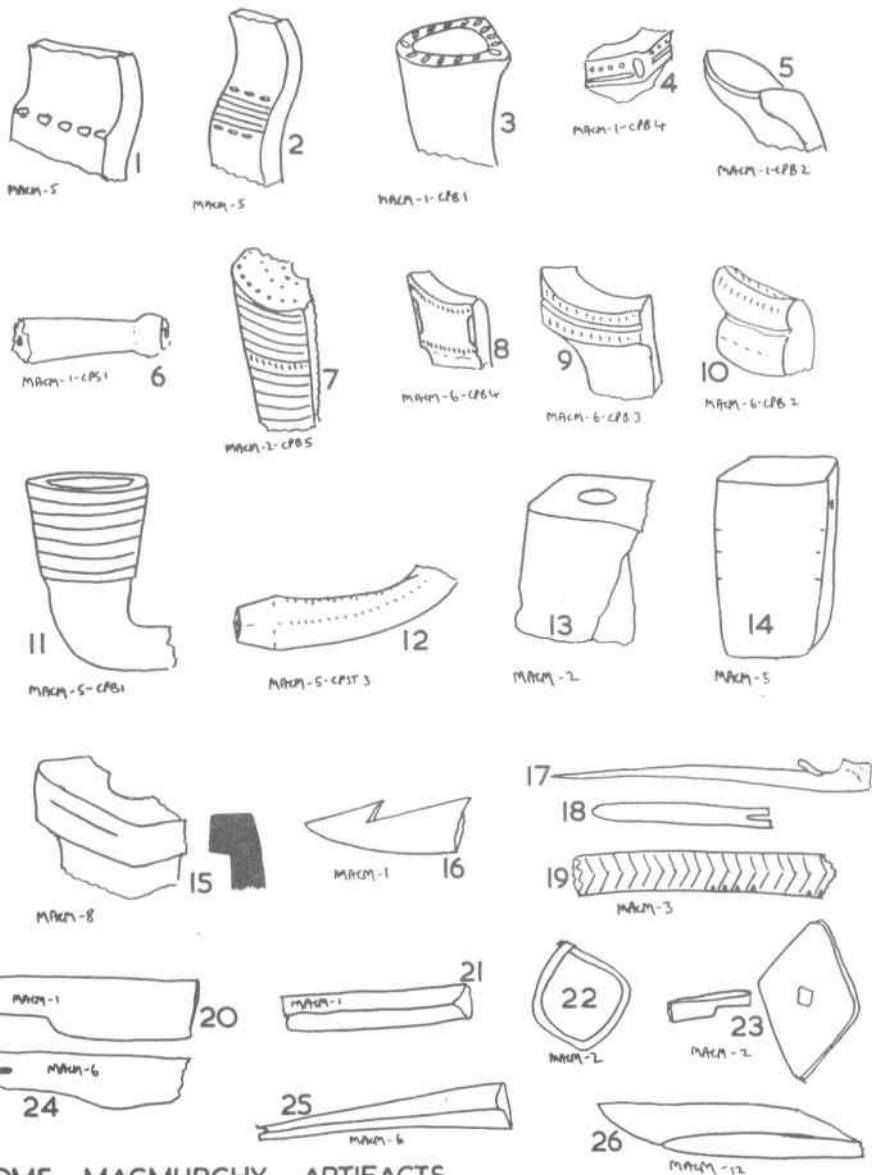
(a = the 1977 total expressed as a percentage of the 1953 totals)

Ratio of European items to native in MacMurchy II 42:2171 or 1:52
Same ratio applied to MacMurchy I native items = 6 approx.

(b = this figure does not include animal remains/shells)

The inference of the ratio is that the MacMurchy I levels would have required only 6 European items for it to be as rich, equivalently, as MacMurchy II.

THE MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE - FIGURE "C"



SOME MACMURCHY ARTIFACTS

C.G. 1977

The MACMURCHY BcHb-26 SITE:

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O.A.S. MEMBERS ".....in the news....."*

SPLIT DEVELOPS IN INDIAN MOVEMENT

Two leaders of the American Indian Movement in Canada say they are leaving the organization because of increasing Communist influence and the involvement of the movement in international politics.

They are also withdrawing the Toronto chapter, Wenjack, from the movement.

Alex Akiwenzie, national director of AIM, and Doug Pine, the national co-ordinator, told a press conference yesterday that they would attempt to build Wenjack into a large organization designed to promote Indian rights.

Mr. Akiwenzie said he felt the movement for Indian rights had been hurt because AIM had been portrayed by the media as a radical organization. (AIM was involved in a 1973 Indian takeover of the small village of Wounded Knee in South Dakota and its officials acted as mediators in a 38-day occupation of Anicinabe Park near Kenora by an Ojibwa group in 1974.) He also felt that the Canadian leadership was not being given an important enough role in AIM.

The organization will now have more time to concentrate on Indian rights in Ontario, Mr. Akiwenzie added.

*Reprinted from The Globe and Mail, January 14, 1978.

Editor's Note: Doug Pine and Alex Akiwenzie became Active Members of the O.A.S. in December, 1977.

* * * * *

MORTICE CLAY PIPE BOWLS FROM THE SIDHEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE

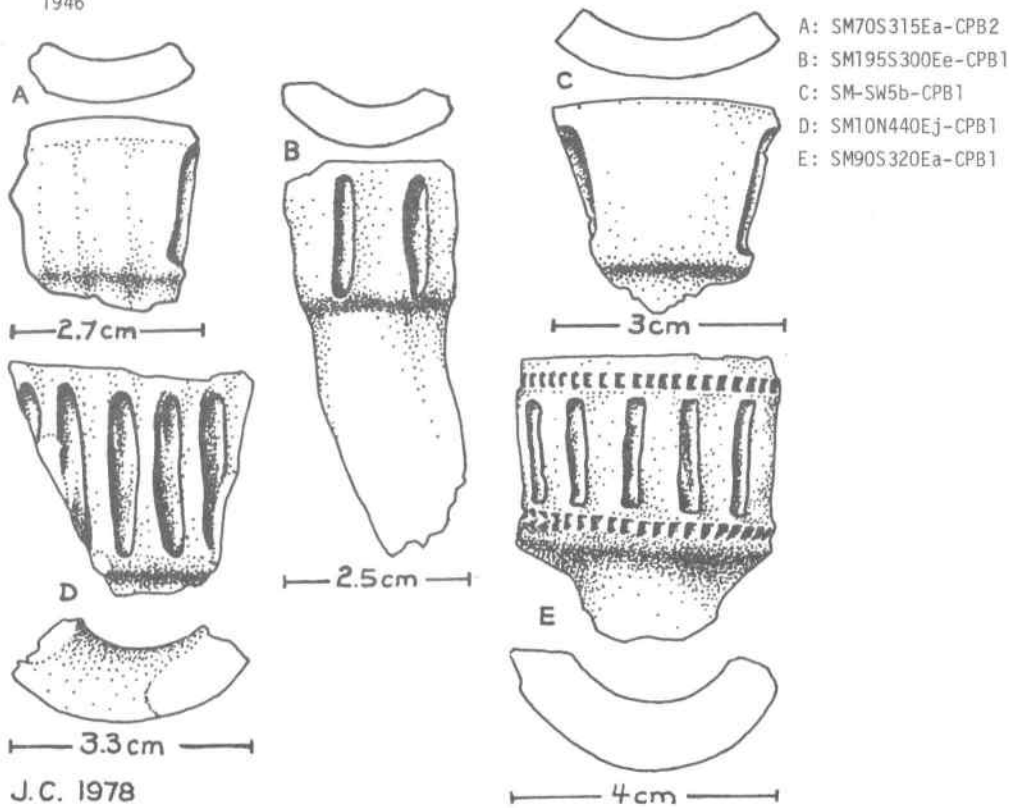
by Janet Cooper

A number of clay pipe bowl fragments were excavated during 1977 on the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site, Simcoe County, Ontario, and these are currently undergoing analysis. The mortice type, as it is named [Emerson, 1966: 239(d)], is present in a number of variations, of which five are illustrated here. Of these, only one (SM90S320Ea-CPB1) bears the upper and lower rows of punctates as illustrated by Emerson. The spacing of the mortice impressions also varies. Two of the five samples (SM70S315Ea-CPB2 and SM-SW5b-CPB1) have them so spaced as to indicate there were probably only four for the entire bowl, whereas the others probably had from 10 to 14. One pipe (SM10N440Ej-CPB1) has mortice impressions of an unusual shape (elliptical) and this bowl could optionally be typed as Collared Decorated. The previous excavator described these bowls as "truncated inverted cone" forms (Wintenberg, 1946:172) and reported that the "oblong impressions" were "usually at wide intervals".

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J.C. 1978

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON ARTIFACTS AT THE SIDEY-MACKAY BbHa-6 SITE

by

Charles Garrad

During the 1926 excavations at the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site "only one article of European origin was found - a piece of sheet brass which was buried in a refuse deposit" (Wintenberg 1946:154). This article did not allow the confident temporal placement of the site, however, because Wintenberg added that it "may have been introduced accidentally". This doubt concerning dating has now been resolved.

In 1977, further excavations were made at the site, and a number of brass, copper, iron and tin metal artifacts were recovered. The iron objects, with a single exception, were square nails, rusted sheet or fragmentary blades, and, with the tin, recovered from levels interpreted as nineteenth and twentieth century disturbance. However, one small corroded unidentifiable iron fragment from below the plough zone is accepted as of the period of occupation of the village.

A brass bead, made by rolling a piece of flat brass strip, was found at a depth of 9" but in a disturbed context. However, the nature of the material and the form of the artifact indicate it was a French import. Two small pieces of scrap were also found on examination to be European brass, whereas a third appears to be European copper. Two more rolled metal beads were also recovered but their bulkier, heavier and less even characteristics, with somewhat ragged feathered edges, indicate these to be made of native copper. Thus, five items are accepted as indicating French contact, but since they are unaccompanied by such characteristic historic period artifacts as glass beads, which perhaps entered the area about the year 1610 (Quimby 1966:82), the site must date before that time and may be described as proto-historic. As the Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site is the only proto-historic site in the Petun area, its succeeding site is historic. Therefore the site was occupied in the last decades of the proto-historic period, assuming that its occupants remained in the area to become part of the Petun, about which it might be possible to speak more confidently shortly.

List of Subject Material:

- SM10N445Ee brass rolled bead 11mm x 5.8mm (uneven) excavated by Derke Spencer, May 29th, 1977.
- SM95S320Eb brass scrap 16mm x 8mm (irregular) x 1mm thick, excavated by Paul Mitchell, June 13th, 1977.
- SM200S295Eb iron fragment 39mm x 6mm (irregular) x 1mm thick, excavated by Christine and Mike Kirby, July 17th, 1977.
- SM200S295Eb native copper bead 14.2mm x 10mm (overall) excavated by Christine and Mike Kirby, July 17th, 1977.
- SM200S295Eb native copper bead 11mm x 9mm (overall) excavated by Christine and Mike Kirby, July 17th, 1977.
- SM200S295Ed brass scrap 22.5mm x 6.9mm (overall) x .6mm thick, excavated by Christine and Mike Kirby, July 23rd, 1977.
- SM-SW3 French copper scrap 12.8mm x 9mm (overall) x .6mm thick, excavated by Paul Mitchell, May 28th, 1977.

References:

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REPORT FROM THE O.A.S. LONDON CHAPTER

January Meeting

On January 12, 1978 our guest speaker Mr. Charles Garrad, a past president of the Ontario Archaeological Society, gave an interesting and entertaining slide presentation on the Petun people of the Collingwood area.

Based on his study of French ethnohistoric sources, Charles discussed and illustrated his personal research in the field and "on the road" that has enabled him to trace the migration of the Petun people from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River in the 16th century, through Ontario, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Kansas to their final resting place in Oklahoma, U.S.A. in the 19th century.

Following the Petun exposition, Charles provided us with the opportunity to examine bear jaw tools and clay pipe bowls from his excavations in the Collingwood area.

Forthcoming Chapter Meetings

The next general meeting of the Chapter will be held at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 9, 1978 in Talbot College, University of Western Ontario.

The following is a list of speakers who have kindly agreed to present talks at the remaining winter and spring Chapter meetings (this list has been excerpted from the December issue of KEWA, newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society):

February 9, 1978: Stan Wortner and Bill Donaldson, "The Hind Site".

March 9, 1978: Dr. J. H. McAndrews, "The Royal Navy and Indian Farmers - The Pollen Connection".

April 13, 1978: Dr. D. Knight, "The Montreal River and the Shield Archaic".

May 11, 1978: Dr. W. Noble (topic to be announced).

Social Notes

Twenty-one members attended our first Chapter Christmas party held at the offices of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation. After guests finished doing justice to a fine smorgasbord and free bar, our guest speaker for this festive occasion, Mr. Paul Strome, an anthropology student at Waterloo University, presented us with interesting and humorous slides of our Chapter's Ohio trip, documenting the monumental architecture and members' activities.

Coming Events

The fifth annual meeting of the CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SOCIETY/LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE d'ETHNOLOGIE will be held February 23-26 1978 at The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. For further information contact: Carole Farber, 1978 CESCE Conference Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Results of 1978 London Chapter Executive Meetings

Mr. Charles Nixon, our 1977 President, and Mr. George Connoy, our Secretary-Treasurer, have been returned for a second term by acclamation. Vice-President incumbent Mrs. Norah McWilliam won a second term by unanimous vote.

Rodolphe David Fecteau
Museum of Indian Archaeology
University of Western Ontario, London.

THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

Statement of Income and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 1977

Balance on Hand, January 1, 1977 \$ 5,467.44

Receipts 1977

Active Membership	\$2,250.00		
Family "	218.00		
Instit/Corp. "	360.00		
Life "	-	\$2,828.00	
Publications: O.A. Sales	269.36		
Arch Notes Sales	15.00		
Tax Rebate A.N.	122.55		
Banquet #1	360.00		
Banquet #2	1,322.00		
Symposium	1,255.00		
Donations	124.00		
Bank Interest	139.31		
U.S. Exchange	8.99		
Book Sales	168.60		
Refunds	6.19	3,791.00	6,619.00
			<u>\$12,086.44</u>

Disbursements 1977

Publications:			
Ontario Archaeology	\$2,761.96		
Arch Notes	3,499.95		
Allied Projects	343.61		
Postage, Phone	167.23		
Expenses: Past Pres.	43.48		
Corr. Secty.	45.90		
Banquet #1	357.50		
Banquet & Symposium	2,131.87		
Meeting Expenses	147.70		
Refunds	72.00		
Returned cheques	12.00		
Book Sales: Cost	158.89		
Rental P.O. Box	10.00		
Sundry Expenses	47.16		
Bank Charges	1.20	\$ 9,800.45	

Balance at Bank: C.I.B.C. Curr. a/c	\$ 789.78		
" Life a/c	884.67		
" Cherry Hill a/c	187.43		
Royal Bank Curr. a/c	477.97		
Cash on Hand re Arch Notes	113.80		
	<u>\$2,453.65</u>		
Less outstanding cheques	167.66	2,285.99	
		<u>\$12,086.44</u>	

F. B. Mee
Auditor

Christine Kirby
Treasurer

A NOTE FROM YOUR TREASURER

Last year our income, from membership and other sources, was slightly lower than in 1976. No new life subscriptions were received (which at \$100 are an excellent bargain), nor were any grants, which have always been an important source of financing for our publications. The expenses of the two editions of ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY in 1977 were covered by the cash in hand available at the beginning of the year.

Our main expenses still remain ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY and ARCH NOTES. The production of ARCH NOTES is now exempt from federal and provincial sales tax, and ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY is exempt from provincial sales tax. Rebates for these taxes, paid over the last two years, have been received from both federal and provincial governments. This tax saving, coupled with the reduced costs of the new size of ARCH NOTES, will help counter the ever-increasing costs of publication and postage. Certainly, we are starting this year well by having just received a Canada Council grant of \$1,000 towards 1978 publications, and we shortly expect a Ministry of Culture and Recreation grant of \$1,350.

Our February Banquet made a small profit, and the October Symposium and Banquet produced about \$450 in excess of expenses. The increased expenditure for meetings in 1977 was the result of a more ambitious programme of speakers, and it is hoped that this will continue. During 1976 and 1977, sales of "Introduction to Canadian Archaeology" by David Newlands and Claus Breede produced an overall profit of \$112.61.

However, after considerable thought and discussion, your Executive feels that membership fees will now have to be increased, although we have held this off for several years. The new rates will be effective from March 1st, 1978, and are as follows: Active \$10; Family \$15; Institutional \$20; Life \$100. (If you have not yet paid your fees due in January, it would be a good idea to do so immediately!)

At the last Executive meeting, a membership committee was appointed, and one of its duties will be to conduct a membership drive to off-set any loss which may be caused by our higher fee structure. You will be hearing more of this later.

Christine Kirby

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ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Following a conference on heritage legislation in September, 1977 (reported in Arch Notes 77-7 October/November 1977), the Ontario Historical Society has published a paper called "The Ontario Heritage Act, Present Problems, Future Prospects". The paper includes 14 resolutions suggesting amendments to the Heritage Act.

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ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society still needs a Corresponding Secretary on the Executive Committee for 1978. Applications are invited from members wishing to be elected to this position.

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The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

O.A.S. CHAPTERS

OTTAWA CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - David L. Keenlyside
Vice-President - Glenna Reid
Secretary/Treasurer - Iain C. Walker
Past President - Gordon D. Watson
- NEWSLETTER: THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST. Editor - Clyde Kennedy
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at The Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa
- CHAPTER FEES: \$4 (Student \$2; Family \$6)
- MEMBERS: Approximately 35-40
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o David L. Keenlyside, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

LONDON CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - Charles Nixon
Vice-President - Norah McWilliam
Secretary/Treasurer - George Connoy
- NEWSLETTER: KEWA. Editor - Bill Fox
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, excluding June, July and August, in the Talbot College Lounge (Room 344), University of Western Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$4
- MEMBERS: Approximately 40-50
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o George Connoy, 762 Elm Street, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 1L4

SIMCOE COUNTY CHAPTER

- EXECUTIVE: President - Delmar Kelly
Vice-President - Doug Gaukroger
Treasurer - Jim Nicholson
Recording Secretary - Gerry Allaby
Corresponding Secretary - Jamie Hunter
- MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the Simcoe County Museum, Highway 26, Barrie, Ontario
- CHAPTER FEES: \$5
- MEMBERS: Approximately 25
- CORRESPONDENCE: c/o Jamie Hunter, 818 King St. S., Midland, Ontario L4R 4K3

The Ontario Archaeological Society (Inc.)

P.O. Box 241, Postal Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8

EXECUTIVE 1978

PRESIDENT:

Dr. Peter G. Ramsden
R.R. #1, Alton, Ont.
LON 1A0 (519)941-0313

TREASURER:

Ms. Christine Kirby
29 Tournament Dr. Willowdale
Ont. M2P 1K1 (416)223-7296

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Mr. W.A. (Bill) Fox
420 Tecumseh Ave. E.
London, Ont. N6C 1T5

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

--- to be elected ---

PAST PRESIDENT:

Dr. Howard G. Savage
94 Glenview Ave., Toronto
Ont. M4R 1P9 (416)485-1259

RECORDING SECRETARY

Ms. Norma Knowlton
1 Homewood Ave., Apt. 309
Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J8
(416)924-7272

SUB-COMMITTEES 1978

ARCH NOTES COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN: Michael W. Kirby
29 Tournament Dr. Willowdale
Ont. M2P 1K1 (416)223-7296

Members: Ms. Janet Cooper
Ms. Christine Kirby

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN: Bill Fox
Members: Peter Ramsden

Advisors: Seth Cook
Frank Mee

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN: Christine Kirby
SECRETARY:

Ms. Christine Caroppo
1 Crown Hill Pl., Apt. 107
Toronto, Ont. M8Y 4C1
Members: Janet Cooper

APPOINTED MEMBERS 1978

EDITOR - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. Richard B. Johnston
Dept. of Anthropology
Trent University
Peterborough, Ont.

LIBRARIAN:

PROGRAMME & SOCIAL CONVENOR:

Dr. Jock H. McAndrews
Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ont.

INTER-SOCIETY LIAISON:

Ms. Patsy Cook
128 Hogarth Ave., Toronto
Ont. M4K 1K4 (416)466-5484

RESEARCH/CURATRIX:

AUDITOR:

Mr. J. Murray Corbett
16 Tregellis Rd.
Downsview, Ont.

PRESS OFFICER:

Ms. Janet Cooper
213 Davenport Rd., Apt. 14
Toronto, Ont. M5R 1J5

PUBLICATIONS: Scientific Journal - ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Newsletter - ARCH NOTES

MEETINGS: Usually at 8:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, excluding June, July and August, at the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, Toronto.

FEES: Per annum: Individual \$10; Family \$15; Institutional/Corporate \$20; Life \$100. Chapter fees extra.

MEMBERS: Approximately 525-550