



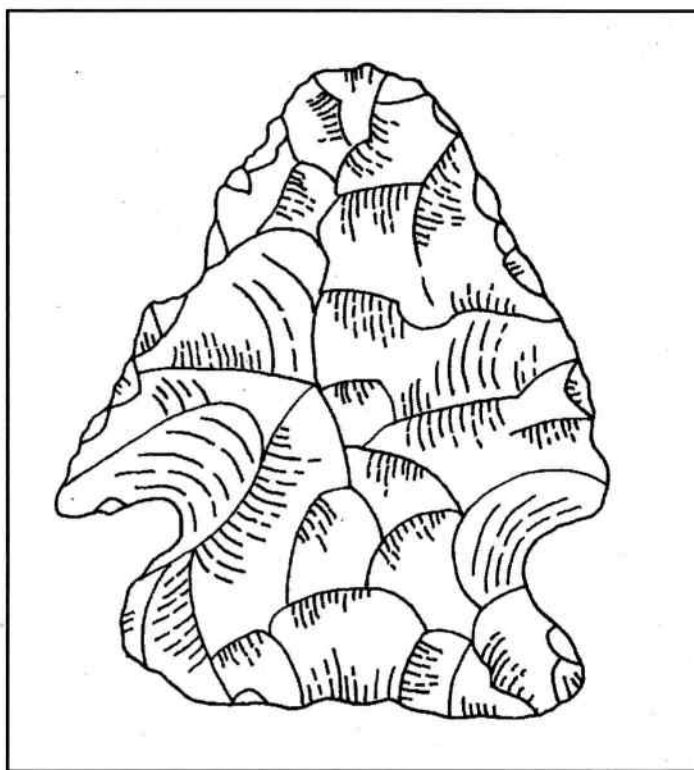
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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OAS news

President's notes	3
From the OAS office	4
2002 ABM minutes	5
OAS/OPP Symposium	9
OAS chapters	26

Arch Notes

Niagara Peninsula Archaeology: Foresight on Four Sites <i>D. Todd</i>	10
The Long Site <i>C. Garrad</i>	23

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... editor's note

I invite you to enjoy a couple of very interesting articles this issue. Doug Todd presents an excellent case for 'never too late' in his rescue of the McIntyre-Evans site (among others) in Port Colbourne and Charles Garrad (can anyone stop this man?) provides a fascinating look at the Long site and the associated burial remains

*Correction in Charlie Garrad's article "The MacMurphy Site .." in Arch Notes, Volume 8, issue 3, May/June 2003, please amend the number '52' on page 13, column 2, para 3, line 5, and page 22, column 2, bottom line but one, in both instances to read 5 1/2 (five and a half).
Ah, the mysterious world of symbols and operating systems...*

President's notes

I would like to share with the membership a letter written to the Ontario Minister of Culture David Tsubouchi on June 21, 2003. The letter reads as follows:

The Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS) wishes to register in the strongest terms its shock and absolute outrage at the recent destruction of archaeological artifact collections curated by Dr. Martha Latta and housed at the University of Toronto at Scarborough. This event is deplorable and anathema to the whole heritage community; archaeologists and First Nations in particular.

The OAS Board of Directors at its June 21, 2003 meeting passed a motion which contained the following demands:

- 1. The Minister of Culture must conduct an inquiry into the University of Toronto at Scarborough artifact destruction and that the results of the inquiry be made public.*
- 2. The Minister of Culture must launch a thorough investigation into the current stewardship and status of artifact collections province-wide: number of collections, size, location, nature of storage location, when and where collected, accessibility, etc.*

3. The Minister of Culture must establish an artifact collections curation policy/work plan and a tracking procedure that would be applied to: any person, company or institution whose own curation policy/work plan does not meet minimum standards to be developed by the Ministry of Culture; or to any person, company or institution which has neither policy nor work plan in place to deal with artifact curation.

4. The Minister of Culture must move forward as soon as possible to establish an appropriate repository or network of repositories for archaeological artifact collections and archival documents relating to the sites from which the artifacts were collected.

The OAS will co-operate in every way possible and within our means, with your staff in order to expedite these demands. We wish to state that we expect to be a major stakeholder in any discussions/decision-making arising from these initiatives.

*Sincerely,
Christine Caroppo
OAS President*

Forum on Heritage Issues!

The Toronto Historical Association and the Toronto OAS Chapter are holding a
"Forum for Toronto's Mayoralty Candidates"
Thursday, September 18, 2003, at 7:30 p.m.
St. Lawrence Hall, 157 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario

Questions will be put to the five candidates;
Barbara Hall, Dennis Miller, Tom Jakobec, John Nunziato, and John Tory.

All are welcome – Free admittance.

From the OAS office

Summer at the O.A.S. office, hmmm...
Once again we are introducing the primary set to archaeology and they are taking to it!!

A series of professionals, Katherine Cappella, Iroquoian Adventures, Greg Purmal, Dirt Detectives, Amy Barron, From Togas to Pyramids, and Sarah Macagapal, the OAS does Dinos have brought their special brand of archaeology and in Sarah's case palaeontology to the younger set.

Rob Pihl is hosting this year's Day on a Dig, this annual Public Archaeology event at the McGaw site is becoming an anticipated event. I'm sure that Rob can be convinced to write a short update on the outcomes of his third summer.

Due to a Ministry of Culture grant, Summer Experience Program, the office has two students working for us. Norangie Carballo-Garcia and Jen Wainberg, both University of Toronto archaeology students are getting great experience, and meeting a wide range of professionals within the Ontario Archaeological community.

All our grant applications and updates are in so I am breathing a sigh of relief. I'm investigating for the Board the possibility of applying for another Trillium Foundation grant. We'll keep you working on that.

The office will be closed for my holidays between August 25 and Sept 8.

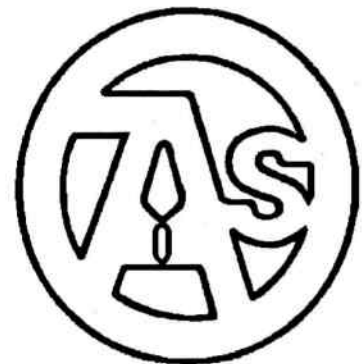
Have a marvelous summer!

Jo Holden, Executive Director

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

*Agenda for the Annual Business Meeting
Sunday, October 26, 2003
at the OPP Auditorium, Orillia, Ontario
from 10.00 am to 12.00 am*

- 1 President's opening remarks*
- 2 Minutes of the previous meeting*
- 3 Matters arising from the minutes*
- 4 President's Report*
- 5 Treasurer's Report*
- 6 Election of Directors*
- 7 Matters arising from the floor*
- 8 Adjournment*



The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting
held at the Holiday Inn, Peterborough, Ontario
on Sunday November 3, 2002.

1 President's call to order and opening address

Christine called the meeting to order at 10.00 am, and thanked the 20 members present for attending the meeting.

She was pleased to announce that the 2003 Symposium and Annual Business Meeting would be held in Orillia, Ontario, at a date and time to be announced.

Christine then provided an update on the progress the Society had made during the year, and in particular how the current operations are different in the Richmond Hill location. She responded to questions on the popularity of programs now being offered. She commented on the temporary job opportunities that were created in the year, and the fact that the Board was in the process of developing a new Strategic Plan.

2 Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the 2001 Annual Business Meeting, which were published in the July/August 2002 issue of Arch Notes were presented to the assembly, and

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to approve the minutes of that meeting.

3 Matters arising from the minutes.

There were no matters arising from the minutes

4 New business

4.1 Membership fees

In accordance with the Constitution, a notice of intent to seek an increase in membership fees was announced in a timely manner in the July/August 2002 issue of Arch Notes, and the Treasurer presented an analysis of the current fee structure, and a proposed methodology to be used in future, commencing with 2003. He responded to questions.

The proposed fees for 2003 are;

Individual without/with OA	\$34/\$46
Family	\$38/\$50
Student	\$23/\$32
Institution/Corporate	\$60
Life	\$750

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was resolved by a majority of the assembly to approve the methodology, and the fee structure, as presented.

4.2 Voting by proxy

In accordance with the Constitution, a notice of intent to seek a change in the Constitution was announced in a timely manner in the July/August 2002 issue of Arch Notes, and the Secretary presented a proposal to allow members who were not able to attend business meetings, to have an active role in the Society by way of exercising a proxy vote.

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to approve the proxy-voting proposal as presented.

4.3 Ethics principles

A proposal to add a set of ethics principles was tabled at the Business Meeting last year, but the assembly did not approve a motion to accept these principles, and requested the Board to further review this matter for presentation at the Business Meeting this year.

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to accept the Ethics Principles in principle, and to publish these in the next issue of Arch Notes, with the request for written comments from the membership by March 31, 2003. Furthermore, the Board of Directors was authorized to approve these Ethics Principles on behalf of the assembly after March 31, 2003, after due consideration had been given to amending these principles, as a result of written comments from the membership.

5 Directors' Reports

Henry presented the audited financial statements for 2001, these having been published in the July/August issue of Arch Notes, and noted that while the \$5,588

surplus was satisfactory, the Society faced a number of challenges, as expressed in his Treasurer's Report in the same issue of Arch Notes.

Tony reported that he had continued his contacts with 34 new conservation reserves and provincial parks, in order to encourage these to incorporate the management of cultural heritage sites into their management plans and borders.

Bud reported that OAS-L has 147 members and continues to grow. The website remains much the same, and plans to improve it are being considered. During the year 2 Passport-to-the Past opportunities were advertised, and various promotional items were made available to members.

Dena reported that a survey form had been prepared for the ABM and urged attendees to complete the survey. She also indicated that a membership survey was being prepared and would be included in the second issue of Arch Notes in 2003. In addition, she was working on creating a Nominations and Elections Policy. The ethical guidelines, something she and other Directors had reviewed during the year, has also been resolved at this meeting.

Eva reported that two issues of OA had been released during 2002, and OA71 (the first issue for 2001) would also be released by the end of the year. She also reported that the distribution agreement with Waystation Books will not be renewed for 2003. In addition, she attended the CAA conference in May 2002, and spent much of her time promoting the OAS and its publications. The publication order form is now included on the website.

Christine expressed thanks to all Directors for their efforts during the year.

6 Chapter Reports

The Ottawa Chapter reported that it remains active with members meetings, newsletters and opportunities for field work in public archaeology, and that its membership is stable at about 60 members, the number of active members is declining. The new war museum on

the Le Breton Flats is the prime are of activity at this time.

The Toronto Chapter reported that it remains active with about 60 members, and that it continues to conduct members meetings and other activities. The Chapter also continues to have an active role in the Toronto Historical Society.

7 Appointment of Auditor

Henry indicated that Eric Hennessey, the current auditor, had expressed his agreement to continue in this function for 2003.

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to appoint Eric Hennessey as Auditor for 2003.

8 Nomination of Directors

Dena reported that the Nominations Committee had obtained a list of candidates for the Board for 2003, and that there were more candidates than positions available. She asked whether there were any nominations from the floor, but there were none.

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to close the call for nominations, and to call for an election for Directors for 2003.

9 Other business

A member reported that there were ongoing meetings with the Algonquin authority to launch conservation awareness training sessions in the Kawartha Highlands. He reported that we were gaining ground in improving the awareness of issues with the authority. The influence of the OAS and its sister organizations were prime in achieving success.

10 Adjournment

UPON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved to terminate the meeting at 12.05 pm.

Henry van Lieshout,
Secretary

Treasurer's Report – 2002

In summary, 2002 has been a disappointing year financially, for two main reasons. The first is the downward direction of our public program initiative in Richmond Hill, and the second is the continuing decline in membership. Both of these topics we addressed by me in the 2001 Treasurer's Report.

On the public program area we noticed that while the interest from the general community in 2001 was quite strong, this interest declined by about 65% for 2002. On the flip side, interest from the schools increased by about 95%. So on balance, with one declining by half, and the other doubling, total income from the public programming initiative remained about the same at about \$27,000 for 2001 and for 2002. Because many of our programs were developed in 2001, we saw a slight reduction in our program development and delivery cost, from about \$91,000 to \$87,000 for each of the two years. The Trillium grant also dropped as expected from \$69,000 to \$50,000 for the two years.

A summary on the public programming activity is then as follows.

Income in 2001 \$96,000(\$27,000 plus \$69,000)

Expenses in 2001 \$91,000

Profit in 2001 \$ 5,000

Income in 2002 \$77,000(\$27,000 plus \$50,000)

Expenses in 2002 \$87,000

Loss in 2002 \$10,000

It is therefore quite clear that 2002 was very disappointing, and for the two-year period it is only slightly less so. When this trend became evident towards the latter half of 2002 most of our commitment had already been made, so there was not much remedial action that we could implement. However for 2003, we hope to recover some of our net loss over the two-year period.

What has become very clear from the last two years, is the fact that public archaeology is not financially viable without sizable funding grants, and that whereas the 2000 Board had hoped that this initiative in Richmond

Hill would help improve financial independence, this has not turned out to be the case.

The second matter relates to membership. As Christine has already pointed out in the previous issue of Arch Notes, we have noted a steady decline over the last number of years, and from 2001 to 2002 membership fees declined by a further 32% from \$19,000 to \$13,000. For 2003 to the end of June, the amount is only about \$8,000 and I fear that it may not even exceed \$10,000 for the whole year. I mention this also because our revenue recognition in the financial statements will change in 2003 so that, membership fees received during October to December 2003 will be considered as income for 2004, and not 2003, as in the past. This decline to \$10,000 is more than a 50% decline from where it was only about 5 years ago, and this should be of extreme concern to all of us.

You will notice that there is a new expense line item this year titled "Audit". In the past we were able to obtain the volunteer services of people in "corporate accounting" to fulfill this task, but early in 2003 the Ministry retroactively defined the requirement as a "licensed public accountant". Not only did this delay the finalization of our audited financial statements, this new requirement comes with a cost, and for 2002 it was \$3,500.

On a total OAS basis, our operating loss in 2002 was therefore about \$21,000, made up mostly of the \$10,000 loss on public programming, \$6,000 reduction in membership fees, and the new \$3,500 cost for audit fees.

Finally there's the investment account, and here the news is neutral. In the last number of years our investment in the mutual fund has well exceeded the GIC rate, but in 2002 the return was essentially zero. Given the way the stock markets behaved during 2002 a zero return is good, but if we do not see a return, the result remains disappointing. Given the history of the fund, and our investment in the fund, I do not recommend a change in investment strategy at this time, particularly as it seems that investment markets are improving.

As a result of all these cumulative events, our total net assets have only declined by \$10,000 from \$216,000 in 2001 to \$206,000 in 2002. The fact that the assets only declined by this amount when the deficit was double this, is due mainly to the bequest from Bob Mayer, and those members who responded to a challenge from the President to match the bequest during 2003. By December 2002 about \$3,000 had been donated as a matching fund, and by June 2003 this amount has increased to about \$4,000. Sadly, while we are extremely grateful to those members who did respond generously, the general response to this challenge has been poor.

Where does this leave us for 2004? Well, on the public program side this is the last year of a three-year grant from Trillium, and our program activity has been adjusted to reflect the fact that the grant for 2003 is

about \$7,000 less than the 2002 amount. As I indicated earlier, we will attempt to recover the cumulative loss. The partnership agreement with the Town of Richmond Hill also terminates in September 2003, and we are in discussions with them to determine a future direction. We do not have any grants to help support public programs for next year, so there will not be the same type of programs as we have offered in the past.

The table below is an income summary.

Should any members wish a copy of the audited financial statements, please call or email the office.

I will review these results, and our 2003 expectation at the upcoming Annual Business Meeting in October 2003.

	2002	2001
Grants	87,384	106,384
Programs	27,442	26,526
Membership	13,059	19,175
Other	3,603	1,688
Total income	131,488	153,773
Salaries and benefits	32,038	30,468
Program development and delivery	74,888	78,735
Publication	16,951	18,614
Administration	14,476	13,004
Occupancy	6,420	6,599
Audit	3,500	-
Insurance	1,779	1,494
Grants	332	1,447
Amortization	1,931	747
Total expense	152,315	151,108
Operating deficit	(20,827)	2,665
R. G. Mayer bequest	10,000	-
Bequest matching donations	3,110	
Other donations	3,099	1,426
Net deficit	(4,618)	4,091



The OPP Museum

Common Ground: Exploring Connections between Disciplines Archaeology, Forensics, First Nations, Policing, Museology

*A Symposium presented by the Ontario Archaeological Society
in partnership with
the OPP Museum and the Ontario Provincial Police*

OPP General Headquarters, Orillia, Ontario, October 24-26, 2003

Keynote speakers confirmed for this symposium include:

Friday – D/S/Sgt. Fred Bertucca, Manager, OPP Forensic Identification Support Services, will provide a brief overview of the OPP's forensics identification capabilities emphasizing the connections between archaeological and crime detection forensics investigations. He will also comment on these connections related to provincial, national and international trends. A question and answer period will follow.

Saturday – Inspector Glenn Trivett, Manager of the OPP First Nations Policing Programs, will speak about these programs with a special emphasis on the OPP's cultural awareness training. He will also touch on how this program area relates to the discovery and treatment of human remains, the enforcement of legislation relevant to heritage and other topical areas. Opportunities for discussion will be provided.

A final call for papers has been posted on the OAS website: www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca.

Other symposium updates can also be consulted at that site.

Registration packages and preliminary programs will be mailed to the membership by August 5, 2003.

Inquiries: Ellen Blaubergs c/o Jeanie Tummon, Curator OPP Museum (705) 329-6889 or jeanie.tummon@jus.gov.on.ca.

Symposium Accommodations

Our official symposium hotel is the Kewadin Inn, proudly owned by the Chippewas of Sault. Ste. Marie and conveniently located five minutes away from OPP General Headquarters. A block of rooms has been reserved. Look forward to a "30th O.A.S. Symposium" reception on Friday evening and a scrumptious roast beef dinner at the Saturday evening banquet! Vegetarian diets will be happily accommodated.

First Annual O.A.S. Symposium Student Paper Competition

It is also fitting to celebrate the 30th annual O.A.S. Symposium with the introduction of something new: The First Annual O.A.S. Symposium Student Paper Competition. Graduate and undergraduate students will be invited to present their papers orally to the membership. Papers will be judged by a panel of scholars drawn from the various disciplines noted in our symposium theme. Winning papers will be published in Ontario Archaeology!

Niagara Peninsula Archaeology

- Foresight on Four Sites -

Doug Todd

An archaeologist must make the best of a bad situation when such circumstance arises. Doug Todd shows us how to collect valuable archaeological evidence from seemingly lost sites by perseverance, initiative, and trademark observation (worthy of a career in CSIS). As a result, rather than a non-recorded, destroyed archaeological site, we are presented with registered sites complete with informative artifact analysis. Hey, it pays to cruise the streets looking at dirt piles .

Introduction

This is a compendium of four archaeological survey reports from the Niagara Peninsula: McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90), a multi-component site in Port Colborne, Ontario; Meadow Heights 1 (AfGt-89), a small Genesee camp in Port Colborne, Ontario; Canada Starch 1 (AfGt-44) a small lithic scatter in Port Colborne, Ontario; and Ravazzollo (AgGt-110, a small lithic scatter in Pelham, Ontario. It is my hope that this information furthers the knowledge we have of Ontario's prehistory and alerts many to the fragility of these ancient sites that are often overlooked when the wheels of progress and development begin to roll.

Lithic Analysis Methodology

In analyzing the extensive artifact collections from the four sites, several sources and methods available to archaeologists were utilized.

For the biface assemblage, the five-stage biface reduction sequence was utilized – developed by

Callahan (1974, 1979) and Whittaker (1994) for bifaces developed from cortical cobbles/cores and those developed from flake blanks. The work of Andrefsky (1998) and Ritchie (1971) was also utilized for analysis.

The debitage classification system incorporated is based on the Sullivan and Rosen interpretation-free debitage typology (1985:758), which utilizes four debitage class types: debris, flake fragment, broken flake and complete flake. If the debitage piece lacked a discernible single interior surface (ventral surface), it was classified as debris; if present the piece was further evaluated to discover a point of applied force (striking platform). If it lacked a point of applied force it was classified as a flake fragment; if present the piece was evaluated for margins. If margins were not intact it was classified as a broken flake or a complete flake if margins were intact. The debitage that could be typed was identified as either primary or secondary using the criteria outlined by Thomas (1992) and Lennox (1986).

Finally, I avoid using the terms retouched or utilized flakes in my analysis because with a 10x hand-held magnifying glass it is impossible to differentiate, especially in light of the recent debate on the use of the term utilized highlighted by Shen (1999). Therefore, the term modified has been used to describe flakes that exhibit characteristics referred to by many as either retouch or utilization.

McIntyre-Evans

The McIntyre-Evans site (AfGt-90) was discovered in May 2000 when 10 Onondaga flakes were recovered in a roadside topsoil pile created by the construction of an addition to McIntyre Industrial in Port Colborne's north end. Subsequent investigation, with the approval of property owner, John McIntyre, resulted in 18 months of surface collection and screen work and the recovery of 4,212 artifacts representing the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods of Ontario's prehistory with a possible Middle Woodland affiliation (Table 1). Unfortunately, none of the recovered artifacts have a recorded provenience due to the site's destruction prior to an archaeological investigation. Recovery work, which progressed during and after construction, consisted of surface collection of disturbed soils and screening construction backdirt piles!

The McIntyre-Evans site is located in Port Colborne's north end on Industrial Drive. The site, which measures 25 metres by 45 metres, is situated on the edge of the buried Onondaga Escarpment and overlooks the southeasterly edge of the Wainfleet Marsh. The site was part of a former farm and today small woodlots of mixed deciduous/Carolinian Zone trees (i.e.: beech, shagbark hickory, black walnut) are immediately west and north.

The site's soil type is comprised of shallow, clay loam Farmington complex over dolostone

bedrock overlooking the lacustrine silty clay plain to the north which was once (pre 3600 BP) covered by the western extremity of Lake Wainfleet – later the Wainfleet Bog (Keith Tinkler and Jim Pengelly, personal communication). The site is half a kilometre east of Highway 58 and 4.5 km from Lake Erie. Several registered sites are located close to McIntyre-Evans including Canada Starch 1 (AfGt-44), half a kilometre east and Salisbury-Loyalist (AfGt-72), 100-200 metres south. A now destroyed Genesee camp, Meadow Heights 1 (AfGt-89), was located half a kilometre south.

Lithic Assemblage

Four thousand, two hundred and twelve (4,212) lithic artifacts were recovered by surface collection and screen work in the topsoil piles produced by the construction of McIntyre Industries' new addition. All of the artifacts and

Table 1: McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90)
Artifact Type and Frequency

TYPE	NUMBER	PER CENT
Complete Sec. Flakes	171	4.0%
Complete Pr. Flakes	303	7.2%
Broken Sec. Flakes	215	5.1%
Broken Pri. Flakes	91	2.2%
Flake Fragments	1578	37.4%
Triangular PRP	13	0.3%
Debris/Shatter	1224	29.0%
Blocks/Chunks	206	4.9%
Cores	48	1.1%
Modified Flakes	137	3.2%
Choppers	1	0.02%
Bifaces	193	4.6%
Drills	2	0.05%
Scrapers	13	0.3%
Points	4	0.09%
Knife Pestle	1	0.02%
Hammerstone	1	0.02%
Hammerstone/Abrader	3	0.07%
Metate	1	0.02%
Netsinker(?)	1	0.02%
TOTAL	4212	100%

**Table 2: McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90)
Flake Debitage Type and Frequency**

TYPE	NUMBER	PER CENT
Complete Sec. Flakes	171	7.2%
Complete Pri. Flakes	303	12.9%
Broken Sec. Flakes	215	9.1%
Broken Pri. Flakes	91	3.8%
Secondary Flake Frag.	1196	50.8%
Primary Flake Frag.	382	16.2%
TOTAL	2358	100%

Note: Flake fragments have been further classified as either secondary or primary for purposes of this table. Of the total 2358 pieces of flake debitage recovered, 58% exhibit evidence of thermal-alteration (crinkling, potlidding or colour change). That number may appear high when compared to the frequency of the majority of Archaic sites (20-30%) but flakes that exhibited a shiny, silvery-blue colour, which I have found to be caused by thermal-alteration, were classified as being thermally-altered. The thermally-altered percentage falls to 24% when potlidding and crinkling are the only benchmarks used to determine thermal-alteration.

unworked flakes were from Onondaga flakes except four. One flake fragment of Flint Ridge chert was recovered, as were three flake fragments of Haldimand chert.

Unworked Debitage

Three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight (3,788) pieces of lithic debitage were recovered which can be classified using Sullivan and Rosen's interpretation-free debitage typology (1985:758). Of those 3,788 pieces, 303 could be classified as complete primary flakes and 171 are complete secondary flakes. Three hundred and six (306) are broken flakes of which 215 are secondary flakes and 91 are primary. One thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight (1,578) pieces of unworked debitage can be classified as flake fragments. Debris and shatter, which exhibit no flake attributes, number

1,224 pieces. Blocks and chunks of Onondaga chert number 206, some of which has been culturally modified.

To push flake analysis further, an attempt was made to identify those debitage pieces classified as flake fragments as either primary or secondary in nature despite the absence of striking platforms in the hope of adding to the overall analysis of McIntyre-Evans. Of 1,578 flake fragments, 382 were tentatively deemed primary while 1,196 were secondary (Table 2).

Other Debitage

Thirteen triangular-shaped pieces of debitage stand out amongst the large collection of unworked debitage. Triangular in shape, less commonly battered, and more commonly broken at either end, these artifacts have been classified as triangular primary reduction pieces that range in length from 27mm to 70mm and widths from 20mm to 30mm. I have observed similar pieces at other sites in Niagara such as the Peace Bridge site (AfGr-9) and Ravazzollo site (AgGt-110).

These pieces deserve special mention outside the category of unworked debitage. They exhibit no evidence of how they were produced and may have been used to split bone or may simply be another "flake type" produced from primary reduction of crude, chert blocks. All three sides are even in width in the majority of the pieces and are smooth, free of any flake scars. Flaking, when present, is rarely seen along edges.

Cores

Fifty-two (52) complete or fragmented cores were recovered from McIntyre-Evans, 7 bipolar, 15 random and 27 unidentifiable, multi-scarred fragments. Of the recovered 206 blocks and chunks, some exhibit one or two flake scars but

not enough attributes for them to be classified as either cores or bifaces. Apparently, although many were brought to the site, they were never utilized.

Modified Flakes

One hundred and thirty seven (137) culturally modified flakes were recovered from McIntyre-Evans. Of the 137 modified flakes recovered, 30 were primary, 19 were secondary and 88 were unidentifiable. Seventy-nine ventral edges and 65 dorsal edges were modified. Thirty-three flake distal margins were modified. Modified flakes recovered include 3 graters, 3 spurred flakes, 5 perforators, 5 spokeshaves and a single denticulate flake (Figure 1).

Bifaces

One hundred and ninety-four (194) bifaces, all of Onondaga chert, were recovered from McIntyre-Evans. They range from the very crude stage to possible point preforms. Using biface reduction stage criteria developed by Callahan (1974, 1979) and Whittaker (1994), there is 1 Stage 1 biface, 52 Stage 2, 44 Stage 3, 35 Stage 4 and 6 Stage 5/refined bifaces. The remaining 56 were unidentifiable due to fragmentation or thermal alteration. One large biface resembles a Genesee preform because of its size, thickness and reduction stage. Two others resemble Meadowood cache blade bases, however they lack the parallel horizontal flaking and eventual thinness common to such pre-



Figure 1. McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) – modified flakes.

forms. Other characteristic bifaces include a thermally-altered, refined biface whose tip has been resharpened to half its base width, a refined tip from an unidentifiable point, and a complete tear-drop shaped biface uncommon to the site's biface assemblage. A fragment displays one end that has been utilized as a graver and another resembles a child's attempt at point production (Shaun Austin, personal communication).

Scrapers

Six formal end scrapers and three thumb scrapers were recovered from McIntyre-Evans, including a refined end/side scraper that exhibits fine, soft percussion bifacial flaking. The working edge, while bifacially-worked, is at a 45° angle. A combination end/side scraper has a large flake scar that fits the thumb perfectly. Its side working edge is from 70°-80° while its working end edge is at 45°. Another end scraper



Figure 2. McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) – bifaces.

fragment is split longitudinally but with intact working edges at either end. Its proximal working edge angle is 85° and its distal working edge, which exhibits modification on its ventral side, is 45° . The lone complete end/side scraper has a working edge angle that varies between 45° and 60° . The ventral side of its working edge is bifacially-worked. The three thumb scrapers are on secondary flakes and exhibit working edge angles of 45° , 45° - 80° , and 70° .

Interestingly, five pieces of debitage that resemble unifacial humped-back scrapers common to the southern United States as described by Purdy and Beach (1980) were recovered from McIntyre-Evans. Two of these artifacts exhibit step fractures and possible use wear. These five artifacts have been classified as scraper performs.

Miscellaneous Chert Tools and Groundstone Tools

Eight artifacts recovered from McIntyre-Evans fall into this category. Five are made from Onondaga chert while the remaining three are groundstone. The highlight of the chert tools is a unifacially-worked knife, 85 mm in length, made from a large primary reduction flake. It exhibits 65 mm of modification/use wear along the dorsal length of the blade. Groundstone artifacts include a four-sided chert pestle/hammerstone, 62mm in length and 36mm in width, with a worn/battered end. A large metate, 110 mm in diameter, is worn smooth on one side and exhibits possible red ochre staining. The sole groundstone hammerstone is made from fine grain waterworn granite and exhibits pecking on both ends and one side. Also recovered was one waterworn sandstone

artifact, broken in half, with a tear-shaped cross-section common to many netsinkers. Its edges are rounded smooth. This artifact has one unifacial notch with a broken, battered end. While it has some netsinker attributes, it cannot be confidently identified as such.

Drills

Two drills were recovered from McIntyre-Evans: a complete, finely-made drill with a small expanding base 43.5mm in length; and a drill midsection fragment broken at both ends 40mm in length. While no Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, the first is similar to drills found on Southern Ontario Early Archaic sites as described by Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence (1990). Early Archaic projectile points, both Nettling and Bifurcate, have been recovered from the nearby Salisbury-Loyalist Site (AfGt-72).

Projectile Points

Four diagnostic projectile points, all of Onondaga chert, were recovered from McIntyre-Evans. Three points are representative of the Middle Archaic horizon in Ontario (ca. 5500 to 4500 B.P.). These points are identified as Brewerton Corner-Notch points as described by Ritchie (1971). One point is complete, the second has a fragmented blade but intact base, and the third has been reworked into a spoke-shave, with one tang utilized as a graver. Only one diagnostic point representing the Late Archaic horizon (ca. 4500 to 2800 B.P.), besides one possible Genesee preform, was recovered. This point has a small, straight base with deep corner notches, which form dramatic barbs. The blade is fragmented but what remains is quite broad compared to the small size of the base. The stem is too short to be an Innes point as described by Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence (1990) or KEWA (1987) and the point's barbs are not distinctive of Perkiomen. While the

small base compares to Niagara Perkiomen points measured by Pengelly (1991), the deep corner notches and downward shoulders are not usual attributes of Perkiomen points.

This small based, deep-notched, barbed broad blade point may be a transitional small point form stemming from the classic Ace of Spades point. Points from Ontario's other pre/post-contact phases lack any of the attributes found on the McIntyre-Evans point. Interestingly, Archaeological Services Inc. recovered an identical fragmented point from its Forsythe Street site, part of the larger Peace Bridge site (AfGr-9), in June 2001. This point also resembles Ace of Spades points from the Ruthven collection from Cayuga, Ontario.

Chert Source

While McIntyre-Evans is located near the Onondaga Escarpment, it is debatable whether the chert layer would have been exposed and thus exploited by Archaic peoples. The large amount, and size, of much of the primary reduction material in the form of cores, blocks, chunks and flakes hints at a close source for material, closer than exposed Onondaga chert beds found 4.5 km south on the Lake Erie shoreline. Large surface scatters of Onondaga chert have been found one to three kilometres inland from the lake below the 179m elevation line. According to Tinkler (personal communication) these sources of chert with water worn cortex could have been deposited during high post-glacial Lake Agassiz levels 11,000 to 10,500 years ago, "rafted" and dropped there by great blocks of winter and glacial ice burdened with rock ground up from exposed shallow water chert beds. Tinkler believes more chert could have been redeposited this way during the Nipissing 1 uprising (5500 B.P.) and Nipissing 2 (4500 BP). Onondaga chert could also have been acquired during high water phases west of the Grand River where the chert outcrops at a

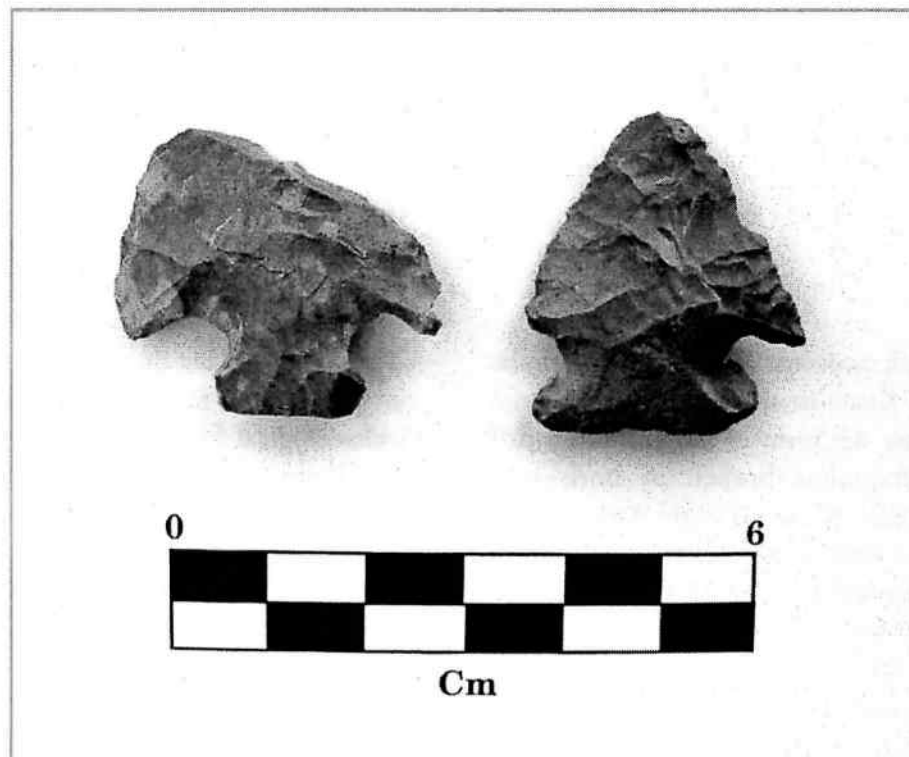


Figure 3. McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) – projectile points.

higher elevation, safe from high water. Parkins (1974, 1977) first put forth this idea after he tested chert found on a site near Chippawa, which proved to come from the Grand River area and not the eastern Niagara South shoreline.

Finally, Pengelly (1984) states there is nearby evidence of an “Archaic workshop” on the nearby Onondaga Escarpment where ancient people did have access to exposed chert. Lithic cortex from the site is tabular in nature, some of it water worn, pointing to exploitation at its source. Whether that source is exposed lakeshore beds, inland deposited surface chert or nearby extracted chert from the escarpment remains to be determined.

Conclusion

According to Pengelly (personal communication), Middle Archaic Brewerton people lived in this area during both Nipissing high water peri-

ods. Sites such as McIntyre-Evans and Salisbury-Loyalist would have been lakeside camps during those periods. Also, just metres to the north, Lake Wainfleet would have existed as a shallow lake, later to become the Wainfleet Marsh. During the Late Archaic, McIntyre-Evans would have been 4.5 kilometres from Lake Erie but Lake Wainfleet would be drying out to begin its transition into Wainfleet Marsh. This would have begun by 3600 BP according to Tinkler (personal communication). This shallow lake environment could explain the existence of what may very well be a netsinker common to the Late Archaic/Transitional Archaic/Woodland periods.

The large amount of primary reduction debitage, secondary debitage and bifaces from all stages of reduction clearly shows the multi-component site was a busy biface/tool-manufacturing site. The presence of formal scrapers, informal expedient flake scrapers, drills, hammer-

stones, and perforators speak of hide preparation and other processing. During the Middle Archaic, McIntyre-Evans was probably a small, lakeside camp. During the Late Archaic, the site would have been a convenient inland winter camp close to a shallow Lake Wainfleet/Marsh. The evidence pointing to a Middle Woodland occupation hangs precariously to the recovery of a lone flake fragment of Flint Ridge chert, common to Niagara during Middle Woodland times.

McIntyre-Evans is a multi-component site utilized by both Middle Archaic and Late Archaic peoples with a possible Middle Woodland occupation. Despite the fact none of the recovered 4,212 artifacts were found in situ, the diversity of debitage type, tool type and biface reduction stages point to a fall and winter hunting camp where such activities as tool manufacturing, biface production and hide preparation took place. Extensions of this site likely stretch on to properties immediately west, north and south of where the known site existed.

Meadow Heights 1

The Meadow Heights 1 site (AfGt-89) was discovered in July 2000 after construction work had commenced on the first phase of the Meadow Heights subdivision. Investigation of a small scatter of debitage in the treadmarks of a bulldozer eventually led to the collection of 71 artifacts, one of which was a diagnostic Genesee point. None of the artifacts have a recorded provenience due to the site's destruction.

Site Location

The Meadow Heights 1 site was located on Apollo Drive in Port Colborne's north end in the Meadow Heights subdivision off Elm Street. The site was situated on the bank of an intermittent creek, since destroyed, that was once part of the Salisbury family farm. The Onondaga Escarpment lies buried in the immediate area. The site's soil type is shallow sandy clay (Farmington Complex) over dolostone bedrock.

The Wainfleet Bog's southeastern edge lies half a kilometre to the north. Lake Erie is located four km south and Highway 58 is .5 km west.

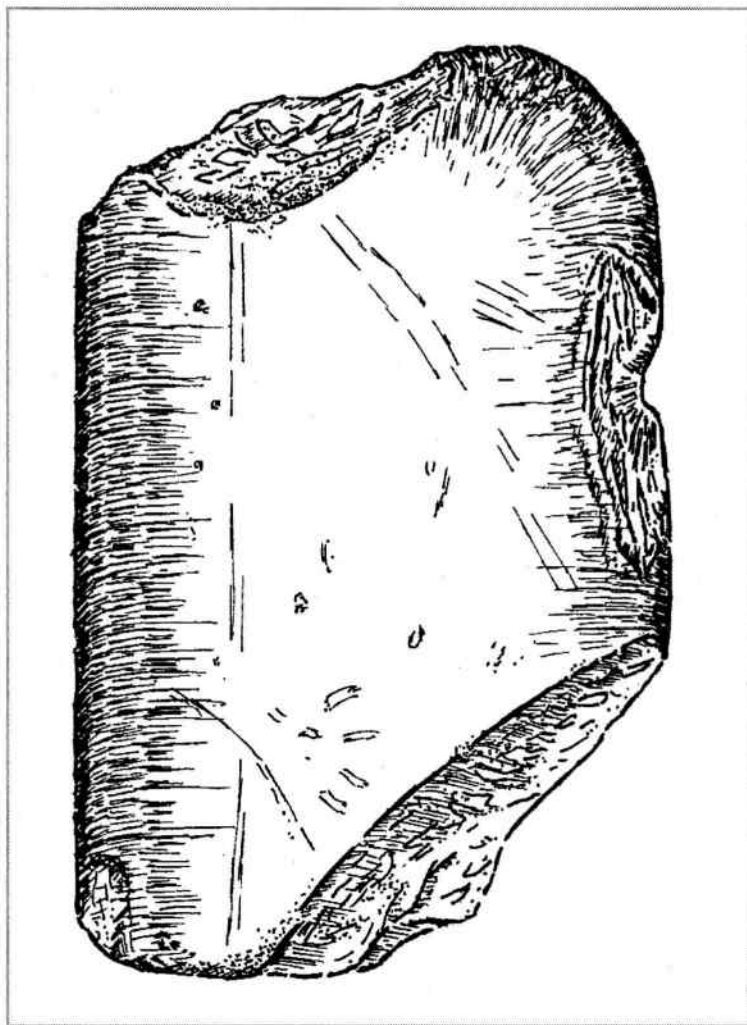


Figure 4. McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) – groundstone metate.

McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) and Salisbury-Loyalist (AfGt-72) are located .5 km north and Canada Starch 1 is .75 km northeast.

Lithic Assemblage

Seventy-one (71) lithic artifacts were recovered by surface collecting. All artifacts are of Onondaga chert.

Unworked Debitage

Fifty-nine (59) pieces of unworked debitage were collected which can be classified using Sullivan and Rosen's interpretation-free debitage typology (1985:758). Of the 59 pieces, five are complete primary flakes, 16 are complete secondary flakes, 6 are broken primary flakes, one is a broken secondary flake and 18 are flake fragments. A further 10 artifacts are classified as debris and shatter and there are three culturally-modified blocks/chunks.

Pushing flake analysis further, an attempt was made to identify those pieces of debitage classified as flake fragments as either primary or secondary despite the absence of striking platforms. Thirteen were tentatively identified as secondary flakes and five were deemed primary. Some of the lithic artifacts are made from a bleached white Onondaga chert.

Cores

Six multi-scarred random cores were recovered from Meadow Heights 1.

Modified Flakes

Three modified flakes were recovered from Meadow Heights 1. The first is a 56mm long primary thinning flake with 14mm of modification on its upper right ventral margin. The lower right dorsal/distal margin has 12mm of

very fine, shiny smooth use wear. The second is a 50mm long primary thinning flake with three finely made denticulate edges. The third modified flake is a 62mm long primary reduction flake exhibiting 39mm of modification along its right ventral margin. The location of modification is based on viewing the flake from its dorsal face with the proximal end upright.

Bifaces

Two Onondaga bifaces were recovered from Meadow Heights 1: a crudely-made, bleached white biface exhibiting some step fracturing along its margins, 59mm long, 38+mm wide and 12mm thick; and a small refined biface edge fragment, possible point fragment, which is either a rounded tip or corner/shoulder. It is 16+mm long, 33mm wide and 5mm thick.

Projectile Point

A single diagnostic point was recovered from Meadow Heights 1. It is a small Genesee point from the Late Archaic Broadpoint horizon in Ontario (ca. 3500 BP) as described by Ritchie (1971) and Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence (1990). Most of the stem is missing but the 52mm blade is intact except for very minor tip damage. The point's maximum width is 29mm and its thickness is 6mm. One shoulder is damaged but there is enough of the base intact to give a stem width of 16.6mm.

Conclusion

According to Jim Pengelly (personal communication), Wainfleet Bog started to take shape at 3,600 BP, a remnant of Lake Wainfleet which is known in New York State as Lake Tonawanda. Ontario's Genesee horizon is pegged at 3500 BP by Ellis, Kenyon, Spence (1990). Ian Kenyon reported a radiocarbon date of 3780 BP from a Genesee component at the Davidson site. With

these dates in mind, those responsible for the debitage found at Meadow Heights 1 (AfGt-89) would have utilized the flora and fauna found at Lake Wainfleet/Wainfleet Bog as well as the resources that existed on the bank of the small intermittent creek on which the camp was located. This small creek ran north to south, likely originating one-half kilometre north at Wainfleet Bog and ultimately meandering south 4 kilometres to Lake Erie, as do all present day creeks in the area. The last exposed remnants of this creek were destroyed in July 2000 with the commencement of subdivision construction.

Meadow Heights 1 (AfGt-89) was a small, briefly occupied Genesee camp where some minor tool production took place. The existence of two expedient scrapers, two bifaces of differing stages of reduction and debitage from various stages of biface production and reduction support this conclusion

Canada Starch 1

Canada Starch 1 was registered as a site in October 1984 by Jim Pengelly. The purpose of my surface survey of the site in July, 2000 was to gauge the impact development of the nearby Jungbunzlauer citric acid plant was having on the site. Heavy equipment crossing the western edge of the site and the removal of surface vegetation did impact the site. Twenty-one (21) lithic artifacts were recovered from a three-metre by five-metre area, exposed by the tread action of heavy equipment.

Site Location

Canada Starch 1 is located south of a former CN Rail spur line and east of Elm Street in Port Colborne. The site is situated on the edge of the buried Onondaga Escarpment and overlooks the southeasterly edge of the Wainfleet Marsh.



Figure 5. McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) – drills.

The site's soil type is comprised of shallow, clay loam Farmington complex over dolostone bedrock overlooking the lacustrine silty clay plain to the north which was once (pre 3600 BP) covered by the western extremity of Lake Wainfleet – later the Wainfleet Bog (Keith Tinkler and Jim Pengelly, personal communication). The site is one kilometre east of Highway 58 and approximately 4.5 km from Lake Erie. Several registered archaeological sites are located nearby including McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) and Salisbury-Loyalist (AfGt-72) half a kilometre west. A now destroyed Genesee camp, Meadow Heights 1 (AfGt-89), is located half a kilometre southwest.

Lithic Assemblage

Twenty-one (21) lithic artifacts were recovered from Canada Starch 1. Only one can be classified as a formal tool – a rounded, semi-refined biface tip with soft percussion flakes removed from its margins. It is 29mm wide, 20+mm long and 9mm thick. Using Sullivan and Rosen's interpretation-free debitage typology (1985:758), the remaining lithics are comprised of three complete primary flakes, four complete secondary flakes, four broken secondary flake, eight flake fragments and one piece of debris/shatter.

Conclusion

In 1984, Pengelly reported a "thin scatter of chert flakes" 10 metres in diameter including one crude knife, three scrapers and a thermally-altered biface were recovered from Canada Starch 1. These artifacts together with those recovered in 2000, suggest the site was a fall/winter hide processing/tool-making camp.

Ravazzollo

The Ravazzollo site (AgGt-110) was discovered in June 2000 during a surface survey of the Ravazzollo farm in Pelham, Ontario. Eleven (11) non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Site Location

Ravazzollo (AgGt-110) is located on the Ravazzollo farm on Foss Road in the Municipality of Pelham, Niagara Region. Culturally-modified Onondaga chert can be found scattered in very low numbers around Ravazzollo's soy bean field, however a small concentration was also found in the ploughed field.

The site's soil is a reddish-hued silty clay (Maplewood Complex) which lies over glacial-lacustrine deepwater silt. Within one kilometre north, the complex soil types of the Fonthill Kame Moraine begin their slow ascent to the highest point in the Niagara Peninsula. Immediately east of the site is a small, intermittent creek.

Lithic Assemblage

Of the eleven Onondaga chert artifacts recovered from the site, three are formal tools comprising a heavily thermally-altered refined biface with fragmented base and mid-section, a thick, crude biface with large flake scars and some step fractures along its margins, and a thin, finely knapped side scraper on a primary thinning flake that has an unworked ventral surface and two finely-worked lateral margins. Rounding out Ravazzollo's lithic assemblage is one primary flake fragment, three unidentifiable flake fragments, two complete secondary retouch flakes and one complete secondary knapping flake.

Interestingly, one piece of debitage triangular in shape and identical to such pieces recovered this year at McIntyre-Evans (AfGt-90) in Port Colborne. It is 33mm long, 19mm wide with three even sides, some of which exhibit battering and small flake scars on their edges. These pieces are classified, as at McIntyre-Evans, as triangular primary reduction pieces that may have a specific use such as splitting bone or may simply be another "flake type" produced from primary reduction of crude, chert blocks.

Conclusion

The Ravazzollo site (AgGt-110) is a small camp where some tool production and hide preparation may have taken place as evidenced by the presence of tool-making debitage, two bifaces of differing stages of production and a side scraper. Mr. Ravazzollo told me he had recovered several "small arrowheads" a few years ago which he described to me that could possibly be representative of Late Archaic small points.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the McIntyres, Ray Ravazzollo, Jungbunzlaur Canada and the developers of Meadow Heights Subdivision for allowing me access to the sites on their respective properties and to the many people who assisted me with artifact recovery.

Thanks also to Dr. Ron Williamson and Dr. Shaun Austin for their input into my 18 months of work and to Jim Pengelly and Keith Tinkler. A big thank you to my wife Gail for her patience while she and the cats did their best to live around my "rocks" while I wrote this report.

My work at McIntyre-Evans is dedicated to my late cousin Mike who helped me at the site for one great April day along with his dad Roger.

Mike was a passionate lover of Niagara archaeology. We honed our skills together as young fossil and bottle hunters. Mike was killed on the job on Sept. 11, 2000. My future work in Ontario archaeology will be conducted, as it has since Sept. 11, 2000, with memories of him constantly in my thoughts.

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*Dedicated to the memory of my cousin
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(1962-2000)*

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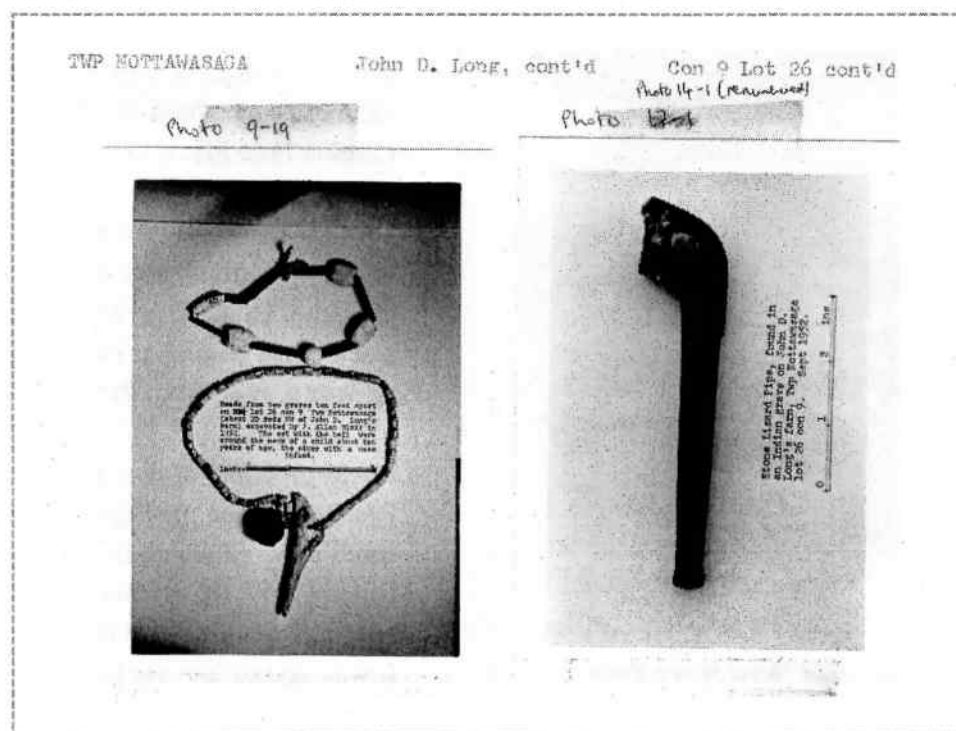
The Long Site (BcHb-9)

Twp. Nottawasaga (Clearview)

NE1/2 Con 9 Lot 26

Charles Garrad

In 1952, Mr. John D. Long, while excavating gravel on his property at the north end of Duntroon in the Petun country, found a small (ca. 4±" diameter, 3±" high) complete Indian clay pot. Further work resulted in the exposure of a larger, damaged, oval (ca. 5-6" diameter, 4±" high) clay pot containing faunal bones, unrelated potsherds, and evidence of human burials. Mr. Long notified his neighbour on Lot 25, J. "Jay" Allan Blair of the finds. Blair, a long established authority on local Indian remains, had coincidentally just completed the University of Western Ontario's Summer School of Indian Archaeology, where he had become personally acquainted with Wilfrid W. Jury.

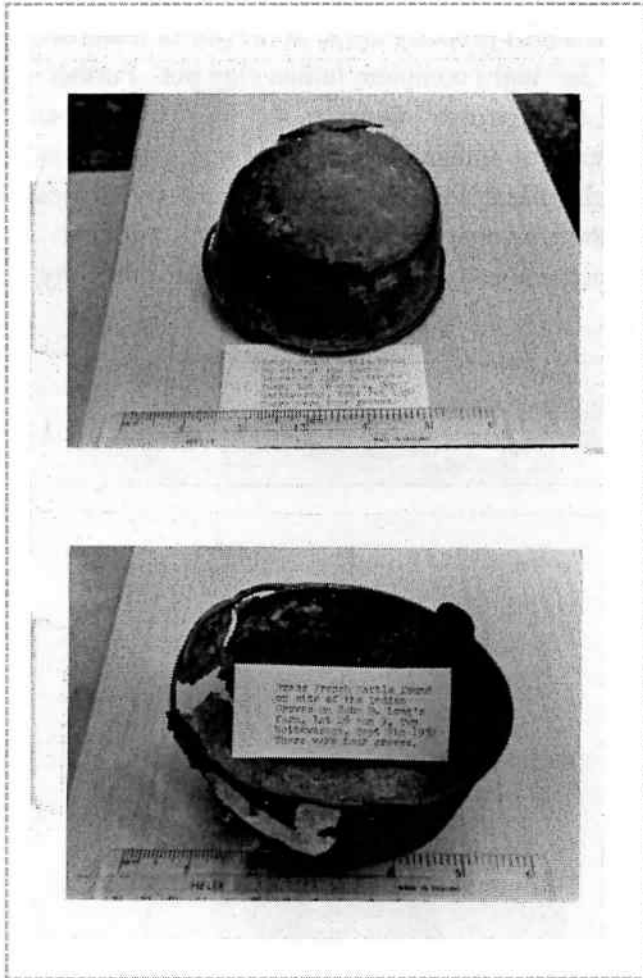


Long site photos. Left text states "Beads from two graves 10 feet apart ... excavated by J. Allan Blair in 1952..." and right text reads "Stone Lizard Pipe, found in an Indian grave..."

In September 1952, Jay and local colleagues investigated the find site. From this work Blair described the site as "four graves and two fire pits, on hilltop north west of barn", but as the small complete Indian clay pot and potsherds could not be related to any of the four graves excavated in 1952, it is evident that there had been other burials, previously destroyed.

Two primary child burials and several partial disarticulated adult secondary burials, were found within an area 6' x 8'. One of the child burials was endowed with a necklace of 56 tubular (conch/whelk?) shell beads, each "slightly less than half an inch long" strung with a brass bell (3/4" dia.) and an antler clapper; the other included and a bracelet of seven (? perhaps six before breakage) red glass tubular (Ia1) trade beads alternating with five conch (whelk ?) shell beads, three of these being large "chunky" beads. The disarticulated adult burials included a small brass trade kettle (4" diameter, 2" deep) and a stemmed limestone lizard pipe (6" long overall) from which the

head of the effigy had been ritually removed.



Long site photos. Text states "Brass French Kettle found on site of the Indian Graves on John D. Long's farm, lot 26 con 9, Twp. Nottawasaga, Sept 7th, 1952. There were four graves" (Same card for upper and lower photos).

For lack of an accessible archaeological publication, Jay wrote up an account of the work for the local newspapers. All of his report was published in the Creemore Star, and all or edited versions appeared in the Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin, Midland Free Press, and Stayner Sun, all on September 18, 1952. To Jay's surprise, these local reports were noted by other media further afield, the Barrie Examiner, London Free Press, Owen Sound Sun Times, Toronto Globe and Mail, and Toronto Telegram. As a result, Jay was visited by a number of interested scholars, including Kenneth E. Kidd, Frank Ridley, and Wilfrid and Elsie Jury, and more reporters, even from the CBC.

It was probably at this time that Frank Ridley took the photograph of the original small clay pot which he subsequently published (1957:'f'), accompanied by a reference to Jay's article in the Creemore Star. It was agreed that the two clay pots would go to Wilfrid Jury's Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life at London. However, Jay first used his artistic skills to make actual size drawings of the smaller

complete pot. These he took to Jozo Weider of Blue Mountain Pottery, with the suggestion that pottery with local Indian motifs should sell well as local souvenirs. With entrepreneurial enthusiasm, Jozo launched a new line of pottery featuring "a number of designs .. from those used by the Indians who lived in this particular section of the country" (Enterprise-Bulletin 1953). Edward H. Thomas of the Collingwood Writers' Club and Jay's principal colleague at the time (Garrad 2003),

publicly advocated the idea and predicted "A day looks to be near when every Collingwood household could have its usable Indian vase or bowl (to) link the heroic past with the virile present" (Thomas 1953).

The new product line comprised more-or-less actual size replicas of the smaller Long pot complete with its single castellation, and accompanying small pots adapted for table use for cream and sugar. Some were glazed only inside, to retain the "native" look of the exterior. As the pot replicas were cast in moulds, the replica walls were too thin to retain the lip notching of the original pot, which is typed "Sidey-Notched". They were disappointing sellers. The sugar-creamers were the first to be discontinued, and the unsold pot replicas were remaindered to the Collingwood Museum in 1966. Even there they did not sell well to the public, but unexpectedly all available pots were purchased to become room furnishings at the reconstructed Ste. Marie-Among-the-Hurons. There they proved not only popular but irresistible as free souvenirs. Being small enough to be concealed in a woman's purse and or man's overcoat pocket, they rapidly disappeared.

In 1975 Jay donated the remaining artifacts from the Long BcHb-9 site, the stone pipe, copper pot and strings of beads, to the Museum in London. In 1977 the two Long pots were part of a display of native pots in the hallway of Middlesex College, University of Western Ontario, labelled to the effect that they were all from southwestern Ontario. When the display was moved to the Lawson-Jury building the error, as regards the Long pots, was continued, despite helpful advices to the Museum's Director-General.

The bones excavated in 1952 were reburied deeply and the area backfilled. Today the site area cannot be detected visually. The only artifact surviving from the site not in the London Museum of Archaeology is a clay coronet pipe bowl in the possession of Mr. Long, which he found 20' north of the burials. The "chunky" conch/whelk beads that were on the bracelet were at the time considered unique in the Petun country. Similar beads were subsequently found in the Buckingham BcHb-24 ossuary in October 1977 when it was partially excavated by Roberta O'Brien. That the glass trade beads present were exclusively red tubular Ia1 is regarded as conclusively confirming Jay's dating of the child burial as contemporary with the nearby GBP3 Kelly-Campbell BcHb-10 village site. Artifacts in the other graves are compatible with the same dating.

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Secretary - Heather Stronach
Treasurer - Bill MacLennan
Directors-at-large - I. Dyck, A. Demmers, J-F. Beaulieu
Newsletter - Ottawa Archaeologist; Editor - Ian Hember
Mailing address - Box 4939 Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1
Internet - www.canadianarchaeology.com/associations/ontario/ottawa/ot/h.htm
Membership - individual \$19, family \$23, student \$12
Meetings - usually at 7:30pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month, except
June-August, at the Routhier Community Centre, 172 Guigues Street, 3rd floor

Thunder Bay chapter

President - Frances Duke
Secretary/Treasurer - Andrew Hinshelwood
Mailing address - 331 Hallam Street,
Thunder Bay ON P7A 1L9
Meetings - usually at 8:00pm on the last Friday of the month, except
June-August, in the anthropology teaching lab, room 2004 Braun
Building, Lakehead University

Toronto chapter

President - Penny Young
Vice-President - Leslie Hunt
Secretary - Annie Gould
Treasurer - Roberta O'Brien / Program Convenor - Pat Reed
Newsletter - Profile; Editor - Andy Schoenhofer
Mailing address - Toronto's First Post Office,
260 Adelaide Street East, Box 48, Toronto ON M5A 1N1
Internet: www.chass.utoronto.ca/anthropology/OAS/torchapt.html
Meetings - usually held at 7:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, except June-August, in the
Sidney Smith Hall basement, room 560a, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street

Windsor chapter

President - Rosemary Denunzio
Vice-President - James Washington
Secretary - Lori Fatin
Treasurer - Michael Primeau
Newsletter - Squirrel County Gazette; Editor - Peter Reid
Mailing address - 2338 Chilver Road, Windsor ON N8W 2V5
Tel. (519) 253-1977 Membership - individual \$17, family \$30
Meetings - usually held at 7:00pm on the 2nd Thursday of the month except June-August,
at the Windsor Family Credit Union, 2800 Tecumseh Road East (back door)