



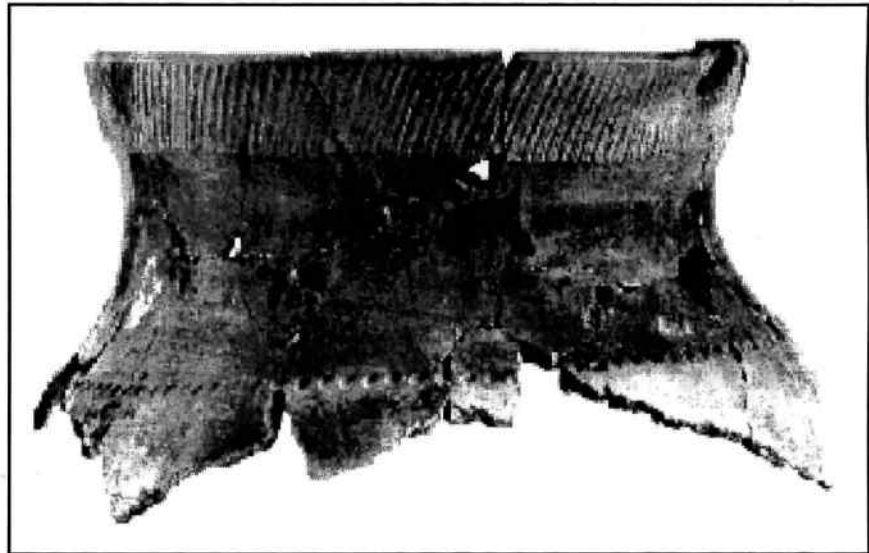
Ontario Archaeological Society

Arch Notes

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Ontario Archaeological Society

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416-466-0460 (h) / 416-586-5726 (w)
oasprez@hotmail.com

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mimak@rom.on.ca

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DoroszenkoD@aol.com

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1-888-733-0042 / 905-787-9851 (OAS)
oas@globalserve.net

Appointments & Committees

Editors, Ontario Archaeology

Susan Jamieson, David Robertson, Andrew Stewart
oas@globalserve.net

Editor, Arch Notes

Frank Dieterman
905-628-1599
archnotes@execulink.com

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... editor's note

*Arch Notes presents the Charlie Garrad reader – part two!
In this issue Mr. Garrad details the history of and eloquently expounds
upon the interpretation of the MacMurchy site, a Huron village with an
impressive documentation history over the past fifty years. As usual, Charlie
leaves no tidbit unturned in his quest for absolute and total data recovery.
A job very well done, indeed!*

*As well, please note (and take action on) the call for papers
for the 2003 joint OAS - OPP symposium in Orillia.*

*A quick thanks to Adams Heritage for the cover shot of a Huron incised
vessel – hey Nick, if it's on the internet, I'll grab it!*

President's notes

I want to talk to you about membership issues. As I have said many times, members are and have always been the backbone of the OAS. Over the last 53 years membership numbers have waxed and waned. Cycles of ups and downs are natural in organizations like ours. However, I can't help but be alarmed at the very low membership total in our Society right now. Others have assured me that numbers are down in all membership-based, volunteer-driven groups in the heritage sector. That may be true, but it doesn't stop me from worrying and thinking about whether or not there is something we can do about it.

Low membership numbers have serious repercussions throughout the organization. Membership fees (as modest as I think they are) supply a significant portion of our annual revenue. With those dollars we pay the rent and the phone bill and have a website. We hire staff to answer your questions, design and run programs and other initiatives, supply the general public as well as members with information and direction when they call us almost daily for help. We use the money to buy stamps and letter paper and envelopes and to pay the photocopier bill. We use all of those supplies to write letters in support of the things you care about (like amendments to the Heritage Act or environmental assessment proceedings). We put your fees to work running an annual symposium - our 30th will happen this year. We use your membership dollars to publish the newsletter you are now holding in your hands. We use the dollars to recognize long-term members with 25-year pins and offer other awards for outstanding achievement. We use your dollars for stuff we have to do just to keep operating as a legitimate organization like run elections and pay the chartered accountant to do our books at the end of the year.

While it is true that we have received and hope to continue to receive an annual Provincial Heritage Organization operating grant, for which we are very grateful to the Ministry of Culture, we cannot rest assured that it will continue to be available forever. No, it is our members on whom we rely for support and for our legitimacy. The OAS was founded by a group of interested individuals, not by any level of government. It continues to exist because there is a need for a voice to represent the interests of both archaeologists of all stripes and to represent the needs of the discipline itself and the resource which can't speak for itself. The OAS sees itself as the advocate of the archaeological heritage of Ontario. I hope that you would agree with me.

Why then is our membership at more than a 10-year low? Our renewals are way, way down. Alarming so. Based on historical figures we should be around \$20,000 in membership revenue by now. Instead we are a little over \$7,000. Anyone can see that we are not going to make 20K by the end of this year.

Why is this happening? More archaeology is being done in this province than ten or twenty years ago. Where are all those workers? There are still grad students in universities in Ontario. Fewer of them may conduct research on sites in this province than before. Is this the reason? Are non-professional members of the public not joining because archaeological programs offered nightly on the Discovery channel are more interesting than we are? Are we hiding our light under a bushel? Is the OAS just out of touch with what members want from their organization?

To try to address this haemorrhage of members we are planning a member survey/questionnaire this fall to assess member demographics, needs, desires and complaints. I hope that the results of this survey will help us to figure out who we

are now (mean age, geographic location, interests, etc.) and where we can go from here. If you don't want to wait that long to be asked, feel free to send me your views, good, bad and ugly, right now (you'll still get a questionnaire later). I don't know why people are not renewing, only that they are not. I truly welcome your comments and opinions on the OAS: kudos and criticisms. Meanwhile, if you haven't yet renewed or know a friend or colleague who has dropped their membership, please send in your renewal today and urge your colleagues to do the same.

I am a life member, and have been so for years, because not only was it just easier than paying annually but also because I believed in what the

OAS was founded for and what it does today. This year I'm going to donate at least as much as a single member annual dues as a show of good faith in the organization I believe in. I want to thank all of you who are annual members for continuing to support the OAS and especially those of you who are lifers. May I now challenge my fellow lifers to encourage others to join or rejoin our Society? Let's make our membership numbers (currently around 450) really reflect the numbers of people working in Ontario archaeology and interested in Ontario archaeology today. Are there really only half as many today as there were in 1985 or 1990? Think about it ... then do something about it.

As always, *Christine*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO 25-YEAR OAS MEMBERS

If any member believes he/she is eligible for this award, but has not been contacted by the office, please call and identify yourself, you would have joined during the year 1978. The special recognition of the 25 - Year Member was introduced by the Society in 1987.

The award, a 25 year membership pin and accompanying certificate will be presented at the 2003 OAS Symposium, Saturday October 25, 2003 in Orillia, Ontario. Recipients unable to attend personally or by a representative will receive their awards later. One hundred and eight members have previously received this award.

The OAS Is Looking For A Few Good Men and Women...

The OAS Nominating Committee is asking the OAS members to recommend individuals for election to the OAS Board of Directors. Please contact Rob Pihl at 905-512-3792.

FIRST NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AND FIRST NOTICE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING

The Ontario Archaeological Society will hold its ABM and its President's Meeting at the OAS's 30th Annual Symposium held this year in Orillia, Ontario. As the final arrangements are mad for this Symposium, further news regarding the date, time and locations of the meetings will be posted in the July/August 2003 Arch Notes and on the Registration Flyers detailing Symposium Events.

From the OAS office

As many of you venture out to the fields, I am envious as I desk jockey the rounds of paper work that make the OAS function! The Provincial Heritage Grant Application is well on its way to be mailed off for consideration and other articles of interest will be started in the next few weeks.

You may have noticed the advertisements for Nominations to the Board and announcements of Symposium events. Please keep watching for further notice regarding the activities at this years' symposium - a special event given it's our 30th annual - so do try to attend!

Have a great season.

Jo Holden, Executive Director

STORIES OF (PRE) HISTORY: THE JURY FAMILY LEGACIES

NEW EXHIBITION AT THE LONDON MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

1600 Attawandaron Road, London

Winter Hours: Sat. & Sun. 1:00 - 4:00 PM

or by appointment (473-1360)

After May 1: Daily, 10:00 AM - 4:30 PM

(except Mon. & Tues, closed; by appointment only)

The London Museum of Archaeology has created a new major temporary exhibition (opened February 04, 2003), STORIES OF (PRE) HISTORY: THE JURY FAMILY LEGACIES, hi-lighting the extraordinary lives and countless accomplishments of Amos, Wilfrid and Elsie Jury. Amos Jury (1861-1964), born and raised in Lobo Township, Middlesex County, was a well-respected farmer and general handyman. He was also an accomplished artist who studied alongside noted London artist Paul Peel under W. L. Judson. Amos left our Museum 16 oil and watercolour paintings.

Amos instilled in his son Wilfrid (1890-1981) a passion for collecting Native artifacts and pioneer objects. Together, Amos and Wilfrid amassed large collections of Native artifacts and pioneer "relics", which they first exhibited at Western and Stratford Fairs in the late 1920s together with well-constructed authentic scale models of both Indian and pioneer scenes. At the request of The University of Western Ontario the Jury family donated their collection to the University in 1933 and founded the Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life (now London Museum of Archaeology). Between 1933 and 1948 Wilfrid and Amos investigated many local archaeological sites.

They were joined by Elsie McLeod Murray (a librarian by training) when she married Wilf in 1948. Wilfrid and Elsie (1910-1993) then undertook several archaeological excavations and historical reconstructions, most notably Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons outside of Midland and the Penetanguishene Naval and Military Establishments (now Discovery Harbour). They also founded the Huron Indian Village in Midland and played a role in the subsequent creation of the Huronia Museum adjoining it in 1967 (now known as Huronia Museum & Huron Ouendat Village). Concurrently, Wilf founded Fanshawe Pioneer Village in London, based on his large collection of pioneer tools, equipment and "curios" and his extensive first-hand knowledge of the pioneer way of life. The original Jury homestead, complete with Jury family furnishings, was moved to the Pioneer Village.

The stories of these and other Jury family legacies have never been properly told. Our exhibition and its accompanying catalogue chronicle, for the first time, their memorable lives, distinguished life histories and prodigious achievements.

Exhibition funded by Landmarks London.

London
Museum of Archaeology

AN AFFILIATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO



The Robert G. Mayer Bequest Future Fund

The objective of this tax-eligible fundraising project is to match Bob's \$10,000 bequest by December 31, 2003.

Actual donations received as at May 26, 2003 - **\$4,131**

Donations received with thanks from:

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**CALL FOR PAPERS
ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSTER SESSION**



*A Symposium presented by the Ontario Archaeological Society,
the OPP Museum and the Ontario Provincial Police -
Common Ground: Exploring Connections between Disciplines
Archaeology, Forensics, First Nations, Policing, Museology*

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

The OAS is now accepting abstracts for the 2003 Symposium. Papers are limited to 20 minutes followed by a five-minute question and answer period. Papers exploring connections between the disciplines of archaeology, forensics, First Nations, policing, museology are sought. Contributed research papers will also be considered. Papers will be published in a future thematic volume of Ontario Archaeology.

Space will also be available to display posters on the symposium theme or on current research. Poster presenters must also submit an abstract. Poster presenters may choose to have reserved floor space or a table for tabletop displays. Posters may not be attached to the walls. Poster presenters are encouraged to be available at their display frequently throughout the symposium to discuss their presentation with delegates. A formal poster time, when all presenters are required to be at their posters, will be established in the final program.

DEADLINE FOR TITLE AND ABSTRACTS: JUNE 30, 2003

NAME: _____
 AFFILIATION: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 CITY/PROV/STATE: _____ POSTAL/ZIP: _____
 PHONE: () _____
 EMAIL: _____
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 TITLE: _____
 AUTHOR: _____
 CO-AUTHOR(S): _____

For Posters only: Floor space Table Equipment Needs: Slide Projector Overhead Projector
 Other (specify): _____

Please mail form and abstract of 150 words or less to:
 2003 Symposium Program Committee, c/o Jeanie Tummon, Curator
 OPP Museum, OPP GHQ, 777 Memorial Ave, Orillia, Ontario, L3V 7V3

Inquiries: Ellen Blaubergs (705) 326-2071, eblaubergs@sympatico.ca
 Jeanie Tummon (705) 329-6889, jeanietummon@jus.gov.on.ca

**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

This fall, the scene is set for what promises to be a unique and interesting symposium. The interdisciplinary opportunities that exist in the areas of forensics and archaeology, First Nations awareness/policing and archaeology, museology and archaeology are exciting.

The year 2003 marks the Ontario Archaeological Society's 30th Annual Symposium. It is fitting to celebrate this milestone with our partners and hosts, the OPP Museum and the Ontario Provincial Police. Their contributions to planning and organizing this gathering have been tremendous. In addition, OPP personnel have already confirmed their participation as keynote speakers, in forensics demonstrations, and in the OPP Museum (see brief summaries below).

Keynote speakers confirmed for this symposium include:

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. (Friday)

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. (Saturday)

"Forensics Friday" Afternoon

Following D/S/Sgt. Fred Bertucca's presentation, symposium delegates will be treated to an extra long break. While sipping on a coffee, explore various areas of OPP GHQ's "Public Street" where OPP Identification Unit officers and analysts will be showcasing equipment such as the argon laser and the portable 532 laser and presenting information about 3-D studio computer animation, fingerprinting as well as crime scene and traffic reconstruction techniques.

Several book tables will also be set up in this area. Shawn Standfast of Way Station Books, a perennial favourite at our gatherings, promises to have an interesting selection as will local bookseller, Don Ross of Manticore Books in Orillia. Poster presenters will also be available to discuss their research (Friday and Saturday).

The OPP Museum will be open for visitors and is featuring its latest exhibit, *Danger & Decision: Defining Moments in the history of the Ontario Provincial Police*. (Friday and Saturday). Connecting the present to the past, the Museum currently features a display about the original argon laser (late 1970s) used by the OPP in its groundbreaking work with fingerprint identification.

Make sure you visit the OPP Insignia Shop if you want a special souvenir of your visit (Friday only).

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*!

For more information on the Call for Papers and the symposium itself check out the Ontario Archaeological Society's website at www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca or call Jo Holden, OAS Executive Director at (905) 787-9851 or toll free (888) 733-0042; Ellen Blaubergs, Symposium Coordinator (705) 326-2071; or Jeanie Tummon, OPP Museum (705) 329-6889.

The MacMurchy Site

... fifty years on ...

Charles Garrad

Introduction

Fifty years will soon have passed since the University of Toronto, with a crew "made up largely of members of the Ontario Archaeological Society" (Bell 1952b), directed in the field by W. Douglas Bell and A. Stuart Nease, excavated on the MacMurchy BcHb-26 village site in the Township of Collingwood (now the Town of the Blue Mountains). This anniversary year would seem as appropriate as any in which to revisit the history of this site before, during and after the 1953 work, and to enlarge on some aspects of the 1953 report.

Douglas Bell (1920-1964)

Douglas Bell, sometimes W. Douglas Bell (Bell himself adopted the 'W' to respect an Uncle William), was one of the two Field Directors on the MacMurchy site in 1953, but he did the analysis and wrote the reports. He died in December 1964 at the age of only forty-four. The obituary published by The Ontario Archaeological Society provides very little information:

We are very sorry to announce the death of Mr. Douglas Bell on December 22nd. Mr. Bell was an old friend of the Society who had been active in Ontario Archaeology for many years (Arch Notes 65-1:3).

Mr. Bob Stevenson, who succeeded Douglas Bell as Head of History and Geography at Waterford District High School, kindly searched through back issues of the Simcoe Reformer newspaper and located a lengthy obituary in the issue of December 22, 1964, from which the following is excerpted:

William Douglas Bell
 WATERFORD. William Douglas Bell, 44, a member of the teaching staff of Waterford District High School for the past ten years, died this morning. Born at

Binbrook, he was a son of the late Dr. and Mrs. George Leslie Bell. He attended Saltfleet High School from where he enlisted in the RCAF and served in England and the Middle East. At the end of the war he resumed his studies and received his BA at McMaster University in geography and his MA from the University of Toronto in anthropology.

He was a noted authority on firearms and had written several articles for gun journals. He spent many summers doing Indian archaeology for the University of Toronto and the National Museum and one summer in the Canadian Arctic on Eskimo archaeology. He joined the staff of Waterford District High School in 1954 and was head of the history and geography department at the time of his death. He served three years as Chairman of Waterford Public Library Board.

Douglas called himself a farm boy, but as the son of a rural doctor who as a boy accompanied his father on his rounds, he was able to learn from local farmers first-hand which of the farms had evidence of Indian occupation (Bell 1963:16). His first site reports are dated 1937, when he was 17 years of age. His amateur phase lasted to 1940, when he enlisted into the Royal Canadian Air Force, where he became a radar specialist. On release he enrolled at McMaster University and was able to take student crews back to sites which he had learned of as a boy. His site reports resume in 1944 and were prolific in 1945 and 1946. He graduated from McMaster University with his BA in 1948, but maintained a connection to McMaster and lectured in Geography. In 1949 he moved to University of Toronto, and that year was part of the crew under Kenneth E. Kidd that excavated the Krieger site. He served as Assistant Editor to the Bulletin of the Society for American Archaeology at the University of Toronto, and contributed to the publication (Bell 1949). In 1950 he was part of a major project in the Arctic for the Geographic Board (Bell 1950).

In June 1951 Douglas Bell and Tom Lee of the National Museum of Canada, a fellow former war-time radar specialist, together conducted an archaeological survey of Manitoulin Island. This resulted in the finding of the Sheguiandah site, a day Lee recalled as "the most exciting day of his life" (Bodsworth 1952; Lee 1953:58). It was Douglas Bell who found the first certain definitive artifact, "a large and complete quartzite blade, almost certainly an Indian tool thousands of years old" (Lee 1954:155). In October the same year Bell returned to Binbrook to direct the excavation of the Guyatt Site for McMaster students (Bell 1963).

1952 was a very busy year for Douglas Bell. He participated in an archaeological survey of parts of York, Ontario and Simcoe counties, located the Graham-Rogers, Macdonald, Kelsey, Ireland, Keffer-Saunderson, Steffan and Ranch sites, and the disputed Innisfil ASerpent Mound; he married fellow student Glen Hood; and then co-directed, with Stuart Nease, the excavation of the Graham-Rogers site with Glen as a crew member (Bell 1952:8). He analysed Graham-Rogers ceramics using the newly-released MacNeish Pottery Types system (MacNeish 1952) and probably became the first Ontario researcher to apply it to an Ontario site (Bell 1954).

After graduating from the University of Toronto with an MA, he attended Teachers' College to become a secondary school geography and history teacher. He and Glen moved to Waterford where Douglas became Head of History and Geography at Waterford District High School until his illness in 1964. Mrs. Glen Bell became Head Librarian for the region, and still lives in Waterford.

A number of Ontario Archaeological Society members have provided the writer with their memories of Douglas Bell. Past-President Paul Sweetman recalled Douglas Bell as a student crew member at the Krieger site excavations of 1949. Paul was impressed by Douglas' ready humour and attractive personality. The report of this excavation (Kidd 1954) does not include the names of the crew members. Helen Devereux remembered Douglas Bell and Tom Lee together finding the Sheguiandah site, and that there are photographs of Douglas Bell on the Warminster site in 1949. Helen also remembered Douglas and his wife Glen Hood Bell at the MacMurchy site in 1953. Helen also recalled Douglas' humour, which led to his having a unique vocabulary and such pranks as dressing up in a costume during a dig, and adding cartoons to field

notes. Ann Emerson recalled that Douglas Bell was one of the four first graduate students who worked with Professor (later Dr.) J. Norman Emerson, and that he was the inventor of "Bell Mansions", which became the standard toilet facility on University of Toronto digs, built longhouse-style with implanted saplings. Bill Renison remembers the Bell and Lee discovery of Sheguiandah, following which he volunteered there for five years 1952 to 1957, although he found time to visit Bell at the MacMurchy site in 1953. Frank Ridley encouraged Douglas to write up "The Guyatt Site" for publication (Bell 1963:16) and provided the drawings of the rimsherds for the publication, because he saw Guyatt as evidence that the Lalonde focus was not limited to Huronia. Peter Carruthers remembers the Bells visiting Helen Devereux's dig on St. Joseph's Island in 1963 on their way north on a camping trip.

Mr. Bob Stevenson of Waterford found that when he succeeded Douglas Bell as Head of History and Geography at Waterford District High School in 1965 he had inherited a legend. Douglas had been highly popular with his students for his continuing good humour, his lenient interpretation of the curriculum, and pranks such as dressing in a costume to teach history class.

The early death of Douglas Bell before he was much published has obscured the contribution he made. Certainly to the present writer he is best remembered and cited today for his unpublished MacMurchy site manuscript (1953b). This document is the only one of his writings cited in the encyclopaedic Smithsonian "Handbook of North American Indians" Volume 15 (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978:397,812). A search through other sources indicates that Douglas Bell wrote far more than was published. A bibliography of Douglas Bell's writings is provided at the end of this paper, constructed largely from material donated to the University of Toronto Department of Anthropology by Mrs. Glen Bell.

Alfred Stuart Nease (1922-1998)

Stuart Nease from Calgary was another of Prof. Emerson's first four graduate students, and was a Field Director, with Douglas Bell, on the MacMurchy dig. The previous year Nease and Bell had similarly co-directed the excavations of the Graham-Rogers site in the Township of Innisfil. He

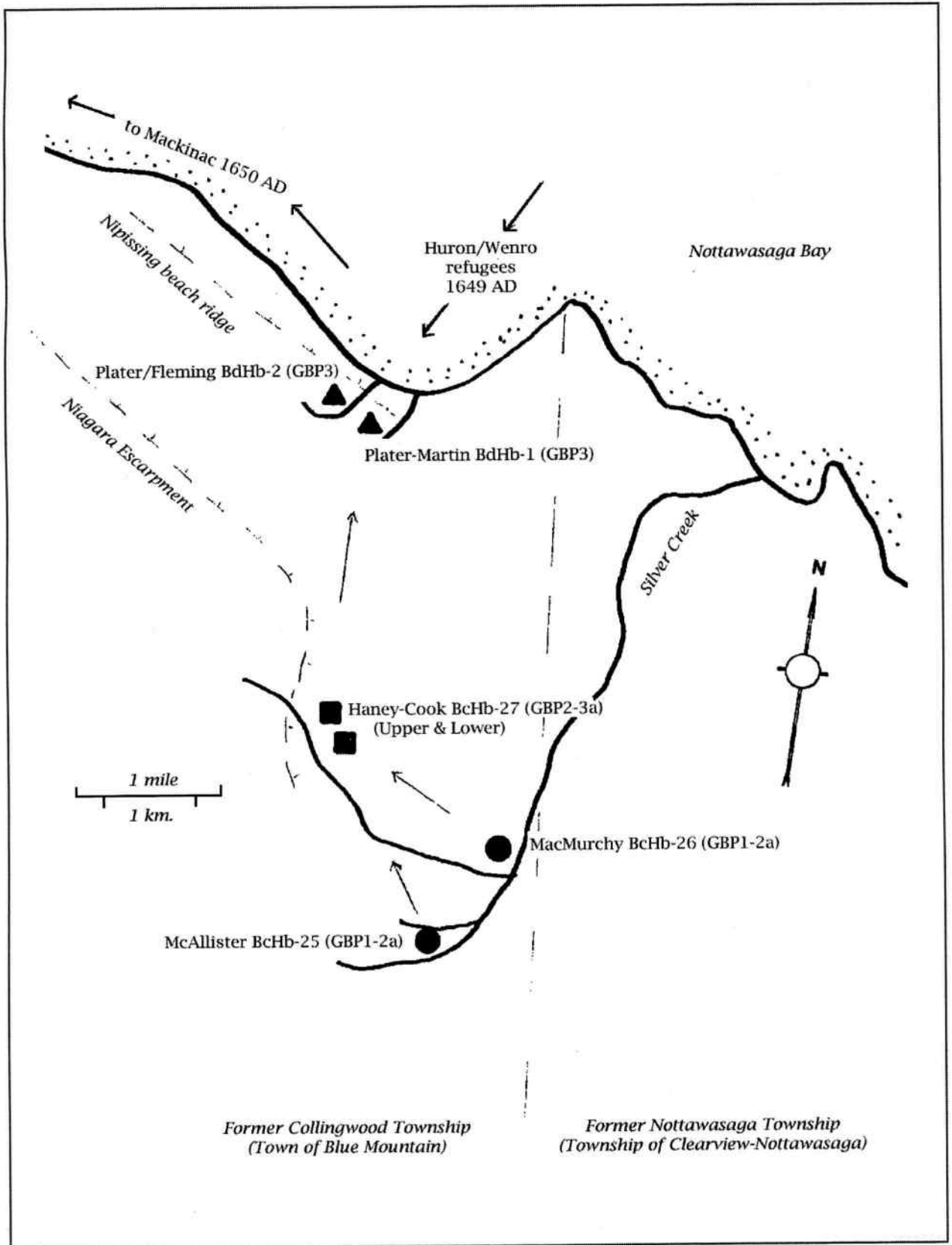


Figure 1. Map of the MacMurphy site and related villages.

too married a fellow student, Barbara Jane Scott, in 1951, and Mrs. Nease, with Mrs. Bell, were both crew members on the Graham-Rogers dig directed by their husbands.

Like Bell, Stuart Nease became a teacher, but he was more interested in the classics. He taught Latin and Greek in secondary schools in Toronto, North York and Saltfleet Township, where he was the Principal of Saltfleet High School. He became Professor of Education at the University of Toronto, then moved to the University of Windsor where he became Dean of the Faculty of Education and Professor Emeritus. As a graduate student on the MacMurphy site he is recalled as "having reddish hair, and .. quite handsome" (source withheld).

The MacMurphy Site in the Past

The 200-acre Crown Grant made in 1837 to Captain John Moberly, R.N., became the MacMurphy farm in 1852 when Malcolm MacMurphy purchased it from the Moberly family. The earlier role of the property in the naming of Collingwood Township, of the donation of MacMurphy artifacts to the Victoria Memorial Museum in 1895, and of all the work done there up to 1952, have already been reported (Garrad 1978a:13-16). However, some of it is repeated here because of its collateral interest to the 1953 work.

The MacMurphys divided the property into North and South 100 acre parcels. At the time of William J. Wintemberg's 1923 visit, the North 100 acres were in the possession of John Bailey. Wintemberg noted that the MacMurphy village site was on both parcels (Wintemberg 1923). It is not known from which farm, MacMurphy or his own, John Bailey obtained the two pipe bowls he donated to Wintemberg in 1923 (Wintemberg 1923; ASC VIII-F-17738a&b?). In later years the Baileys divided their 100 acres into small parcels. No archaeological work has been done on the former Bailey North 100 acres.

David Boyle did not record the MacMurphy site during his surveys of the Petun area in the 1880s because he confined himself to the adjacent Township of Nottawasaga. The MacMurphy site is on the opposite side of the dividing Town Line. That Andrew F. Hunter (n.d.) also missed it is surprising because he knew of the three sites surround-

ing the MacMurphy property, Buckingham BcHb-24 Ossuary in the road allowance outside MacMurphys', the McAllister BcHb-25 village site immediately to the south, and Haney-Cook BcHb-27 to the north, all on the same Silver Creek drainage (Figure 1). It was John Lawrence of the Huron Institute in 1908 who first recorded the site as a large principal village (Lawrence et al 1909:16), and acquired material for the Huron Institute Museum, now the Collingwood museum.

When William J. Wintemberg visited the site during his extensive 1923 survey of the Petun area, Malcolm MacMurphy (1904) and his first wife Ruth (1876) were both deceased, and the farm had passed to his second wife and widow Janet (Bell) MacMurphy. Wintemberg took 34 "specimens" from the site back to Ottawa, some of which he collected himself, others were donations by Mrs. Janet MacMurphy and John Bailey. Wintemberg concluded, "It seems the most productive of any of the sites visited" (Wintemberg 1923). Considering the number of sites Wintemberg had visited during his survey, this is a telling observation.

Wintemberg also recorded MacMurphy artifacts in the collection of the Huron Institute, Collingwood. Later, he and colleague Harlan I. Smith described MacMurphy material in a number of publications (Wintemberg 1924:36,37,41,49,51; 1931:74,114,116,124; Smith 1923:150-151 fig. 9). Secondary mentions appeared in the records of the Clark brothers (Clark n.d.) and Harlan I. Smith (Smith n.d.). Wintemberg returned in 1926 hoping to excavate, but was unable to do so "on account of a crop being on the ground" (Collins 1928:8). By this time, the site was known and fairly well documented. Locally it was believed to have been a Jesuit mission, a belief mistakenly applied to all substantial sites in the Petun area at various times.

Murdoch MacMurphy, son of the pioneer Malcolm, inherited the farm on the death of Janet MacMurphy in 1928. He married Mildred E. Cooke and together they parented three daughters, Ruth, Doris and Janet. Mildred was a vigorous lady with a keen eye, and she and her daughters collected and saved anything they found on the farm, from both on and off the village site. Mildred found two objects along Silver Creek, outside the Petun village. These were a broken fluted point, which she found in 1946 (Garrad 1967, 1971#41; MacMurphy 1968), and at another time a fragment of a glazed

porcelain vessel, showing a human figure in a crucified position, thought to be part of a portable holy water font belonging to Father Charles Garnier. A local interpretation, supposedly accepted at the Martyrs' Shrine, is that the image represented "the Ascension of the Christ amid a heavenly halo of Divine approval" and was part of a font salvaged from the burned remains of the village of Etharita on December 8, 1649, but accidentally dropped by Fathers Leonard Garreau and Adrien Greslon while crossing Silver Creek when hurrying back to the safety of Ekarenniondi (Thomas n.d.:3a4, 1952b; Garrad 1978a:15).

The 1895 MacMurchy/Moberly donation of nine artifacts (6 ceramic, 3 lithic) to the Victoria Memorial Museum, the 1923 Wintemberg surface collection, including the donations by Mrs. Janet MacMurchy and John Bailey to the National Museum of Canada, today repose in the facilities of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, Ottawa. The artifacts from the MacMurchy site that Wintemberg recorded in the Museum of the Huron Institute, now the Collingwood Museum, are still there. The MacMurchy family collection from on and off the site substantially survives today, and was visited by the writer during 2002.

The MacMurchy Site in 1952

Edward Harold Thomas and Mary Susan Thomas were retired Toronto school-teachers, gifted intellectuals, poets, writers, artists, and founders of the Collingwood Writers' Club. They spent their summers at their Collingwood lakeside home "Yellow Briar". Edward H. Thomas took a keen interest in the local history and archaeology. In 1951 both Thomas' attended Wilfrid Jury's University of Western Ontario Summer School of Indian Archaeology at Penetanguishene, the only training then available to such as themselves. They also met the local and similar personality, historian and writer John "Jay" Allan Blair, who took the same course in 1952, and followed as a later President of the Collingwood Writers' Club. In 1952, Thomas, following Blair's example, began writing for local newspapers, especially the Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin and the Barrie Examiner, on historical and archaeological subjects, with the result that his name became known to local readers. One of these was Mildred MacMurchy. She telephoned Thomas and invited him to visit her farm to see the MacMurchy

family collection, where she was currently digging, what she had found there, and "to do some searching" himself, an invitation Thomas found "was very welcome" (Thomas n.d.:1.7).

On September 13, 1952, Thomas and his friend Philip de la France laid out a 10' square over where Mrs. MacMurchy had been digging. According to the newspaper account of their work, after excavating only half of the square, they were immediately "convinced ... that they had entered upon an important Indian town site". They deduced a lengthy occupation. The published list of items recovered included "a broken French bead" (Enterprise-Bulletin 1952a). This bead was later noted by Bell "in the MacMurchy family collection" because it was identical to one found by his crew in 1953. From their description the two beads both classify as Ia4 or 1a5 in the Kidd and Kidd (1970) system. Both are now lost.

A second 10' square was gridded, and later a third. During September 1952, Thomas, sometimes joined by locals Blair, Professor Gilbert C. Patterson and Frank le May, under Mrs. MacMurchy's watchful eye, worked for "ten consecutive days ... Our hostess' cellar was blockaded by a dozen baskets of fragments. My field book contained drawings and notes on all we discovered ... the lady reached down into the soil and eagerly grabbed something black and shiny .. It was a large effigy pipe bowl, with a grinning, and to me, Mongolian face – certainly not angelic but rather demonic" (Thomas 1952a, 1952b, n.d.). Thomas and Blair concluded that the site needed more expertise and resources than they could provide. They decided to invite help.

Thomas organized an "open house" at the site on Sunday September 28, 1952. Every expert he could contact was invited. Unfortunately, Kenneth E. Kidd of the Royal Ontario Museum, whom the MacMurchys were confident would confirm the supposed Jesuit presence on their farm, was the only one of the twenty invited guests from Toronto, Barrie and Midland who did not attend. Those who did included Frank Ridley of Toronto, Fritz Knechtel of Hanover, J. Allan Blair of Duntroon, Gilbert C. Patterson of Craighleith and Toronto, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Tushingham from their cottage near Midland, Norman Clarke of Barrie, and Mr. & Mrs. Harold Easby of Toronto.

The day did not go well. The visiting experts, particularly Frank Ridley, "saw little evidence of French

influence and mostly late Huron tendencies" in the collection. Thomas himself thought that the "thicker and cruder pottery" was at the lowest level and indicated "a more ancient Indian settlement" (Thomas n.d.:3a3). The conclusion that the site was pre-Jesuit led Murdoch and Mildred MacMurchy to question the competency of the visiting experts in the absence of Kenneth Kidd. The glossy black pipe Mildred had found so triumphantly began to upset her. Rain began. The third 10' square laid out for the visitors to excavate that day remained untouched. That night Murdoch was taken ill. Plans for future excavations were cancelled (Thomas n.d.:3a2), but Thomas must have returned to clean the floors and backfill, as his Grid Plan of the three 10'x10' squares is marked "Levelled up, stakes left in, Sept. 30, 1952", and the same date appears on his field notes (1952c).

John T. MacMurchy Jr., a relative of Murdoch's, and editor of the local Collingwood newspaper, the *Enterprise-Bulletin*, supported and enthused about the 1952 work, and featured a front-page report, probably written by Thomas, on the findings in the first square (*Enterprise-Bulletin* 1952a). A photograph of Murdoch MacMurchy was published with "some of the artifacts which have been found on his farm, west of Collingwood, during digging which has been done recently. Some of these are easily recognizable as axe heads, etc.". At least one complete iron trade axe is visible in the photograph. Another photograph published was of two MacMurchy daughters excavating (*Enterprise-Bulletin* 1952a, 1952b; Thomas 1952a).

Thomas' summary of the 1952 work read: "The results in artifacts and post-moulds was most satisfactory and the relics as agreed are retained by (Mrs. MacMurchy) ... the digging area was limited to 30' feet by 10 feet and the writer believes the town site is of many acres. The immediate undersoil below the single ash and charcoal layer was a white clay pug suitable for pottery making. The dig was never deeper than fifteen inches, and the top soil including sod was not more than nine inches" (Thomas n.d.:1.7).

There was agreement among those who visited the site on September 28, 1952 that it was of such importance that it should be completely excavated, with adequate resources provided. Nearby Craighleith cottager Gilbert C. Patterson, a Professor of History at the University of Toronto, suggested taking the problem to his colleague at the University of

Toronto, Professor Thomas F. McIlwraith, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology. McIlwraith delegated Professor John Norman Emerson to further negotiate with the MacMurchys. In June 1953 a deal was struck for the University to dig on the site during August. However, the expectancies of the local group that the site would be completely excavated were certain to be disappointed. The University did not have unlimited resources, and had neither a mandate nor the funds to undertake excavations outside its own curriculum. Professor Patterson's request must have caused some degree of consternation. It is not clear, in retrospect, how funds and equipment were procured to support this work, which the University assumed outside its own program. Douglas Bell overcame many of the inherent restrictions imposed by this situation, but nevertheless their effects are apparent.

A drawing of the glossy black human-effigy pipe bowl was published by Thomas in the local newspaper (1952a), and a photograph of it by Garrad in the local Township history (Garrad 1979:27). The pipe remains in the possession of the family. Thomas' field book of fifty pages of scale drawings of the recovered artifacts (Thomas 1952c) was bequeathed to the writer.

The MacMurchy Site in 1953

In his letter to Edward H. Thomas inviting him to the dig, J. Norman Emerson (July 6, 1953) repeated information being sent to students that "digging will commence upon Monday, August 3rd and carry on for the month of August ... we will work a 52-day week (including Saturday and Sunday) and an 8-hour day. We will take Mondays and Thursdays off. Meals will be provided and cooked by Mrs. MacMurchy. Dr. Donald McKay of Collingwood will be on call in case of sickness or accident. Mrs. Douglas Bell, wife of our Field Director, will act as camp chaperone". It was agreed that when the University was finished with the excavated artifacts these would be returned to the MacMurchy's. Stuart Nease and Douglas Bell were appointed Field Directors under the general direction of Professor Emerson, as he was too busy working on his doctoral thesis to do more than occasionally visit the ongoing dig. On at least one of his visits he was accompanied by Helen Devereux of the Department of Anthropology.

The local *Enterprise-Bulletin* newspaper continued to be enthusiastic about the dig. Editor John T.

MacMurchy Jr. made an editorial appeal to its readers to take an interest in the work. A series of reports on its progress followed (*Enterprise-Bulletin* 1953), concluding with a report to the local citizenry written by Douglas Bell himself (Bell 1953a). Bell also wrote the report to the University (1953b), and possibly established a new level of reporting excellence and speed.

Because of the local newspaper coverage, details of the archaeological work progressing on the MacMurchy farm were well known in the area. When a township bulldozer grading a side road south of Duntroon brought up human bones, the adjacent farmer, Howard G. Milne, telephoned the MacMurchy's, who relayed the news to the University crew. Several of the fifteen-member (*Enterprise-Bulletin* July 30, 1953) crew, including Glen Hood Bell and probably Mary Krezem and Elizabeth Mirani (*Enterprise-Bulletin* August 13, 1953:4), were detached to look at what they named the Milne Ossuary. During one of their visits to the MacMurchy work, Norman Emerson and Helen Devereux also visited the ossuary, and picked up material, mostly human teeth, which they catalogued as the Duntroon Ossuary. In 1989 both collections were reconciled as Milne BcHb-28, and analysed by Kathy Gruspier (1998).

In his principal report, Bell (1953b) says that the crew at MacMurchy was "made up largely of members of the Ontario Archaeological Society". The Society at the time was but a few years old and still closely tied to the University. Any student of J. Norman Emerson would have become a member of the Society almost automatically. The Society was the only pool of experienced avocational volunteers available to help the University. However, in 1953 there was a rival demand for all available volunteers, resulting, oddly enough, in part because of Douglas Bell's co-discovery with Thomas E. Lee of the Sheguiandah site on Manitoulin Island two years before (Lee 1953:58, 1954:155). In 1953 the National Museum's excavation at Sheguiandah was in its second year, and attracted several members of the Ontario Archaeological Society (Lee 1955) as volunteer crew. The uniqueness of the site, the continuity of this dig, and that it was sponsored by the National Museum of Canada gave it better appeal and greater opportunity to attend than the MacMurchy dig which lasted one month. Who was available to work at MacMurchy is not recorded. William "Bill" Renison remembers Frank Mee,

Murray Corbett and himself. Bill took photographs of the excavations. Some of these currently form part of an exhibition of Bill Renison archaeological photographs currently at the Sidney Smith Building, University of Toronto.

W. D. Bell's Local Report (1953a)

Bell's thanks and "report to the citizens of Collingwood and district" was published in the local newspaper (Bell 1953a), and must have been written during the last days of the dig. This local report echoed some of the conclusions which mature in his later report to the University (1953b). Bell's conclusion that the MacMurchy village had been occupied "about the year 1615. Occupation may have begun one or two decades before the first arrival of Europeans, and ended very shortly after ... not long after the visit of Champlain" has withstood the test of the subsequent fifty years of local research.

The local report contains a statement which is significant to understanding the limited mandate of Bell's later University report: "In addition to articles of native manufacture, other articles have been found, which came from Europe via French traders; fragments of brass and copper kettles, steel knives, and chisels, iron hatchets, and a very few glass beads". As the University excavation recovered only one glass bead and no complete iron axes, Bell can only be referring to the axes and Thomas' glass bead in the MacMurchy family collection.

The description of the trade knives and "chisels" as steel rather than iron was carried into the University report, to which was added "a harpoon point made from a steel sword blade" (Bell 1953b:66). Such artifacts are usually thought to be iron rather than steel.

W. D. Bell's University Report (1953b)

Bell's 1953 University report was not published, and the title page gives for the date "n.d." (no date). However, so many copies are now in circulation that it has become customary to cite it as "1953", even though it contains a 1954 citation (1953b:31). In this paper it is designated "1953b" to distinguish it from his locally published summary report (1953a). Some of the copies in circulation, including the one used by the writer, are paginated.

In writing the major report, Bell was evidently placed in a difficult position by the limitations imposed on him, both as to the extent that the University was able to support him and the work, and also in his personal time. He had completed his courses at the University of Toronto and was enrolled to commence Teachers' College in the fall of 1953. It is believed he undertook both the excavation and the writing of the report as a paid summer job, but what funding was made available to support him is not known. As a project outside the University curriculum no University funds would have been forthcoming. It is possible that an external grant was obtained, within which, whatever the amount, Douglas Bell had to complete both the excavation and the report, or work at his own expense. The University would lend its name to a one-month excavation and to a report confined in format and content to the University's work. It could not excavate the whole site in one month, nor investigate other collections from the site, nor the records of it compiled by Lawrence, Wintemberg, or even Thomas, nor the larger geographic context and relationship of the MacMurchy village to other Petun villages, except where information was conveniently published. This meant that most references were to the published works of William J. Wintemberg and to the only previously excavated Petun site, Sidey-Mackay (Wintemberg 1946).

The emphasis on ceramic rimsherds in the report suggests that Bell was willing to undertake the work and lengthy artifact analysis for the intellectual satisfaction of applying Richard S. MacNeish's newly published (1952) pottery types system. Bell was the only researcher at the time, other than MacNeish himself, to have applied it to an Ontario site, the Graham-Rogers site, the previous year.

The effect of the limitations imposed on Bell are evident. He had to dismiss the large MacMurchy family collection as "...private surface collections (providing) as yet no useable data" (1953b:82) rather than include it in the material to be analysed. Although he knew of the iron axes in the MacMurchy family collection (Bell 1953a), he had to state there were none (Bell 1953b:66.67.68), because none were found by the University crew. In fact iron axes probably were found but not recognised. Given the Petun ability to cut up iron axes, as demonstrated, for example on the descendant Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site (Garrad 1997:4), the "three small wedge-like objects" of iron found in

1953 would today, subject to examination, likely be interpreted as cut from iron axes. In 1953 there were very few metal, chert, flora, and fauna specialists available for advice.

Along with the narrow focus, a standard "university" introductory format may have been required of Bell. This may be the explanation for the opening statement that: "After a short survey of the Collingwood and 'Blue Mountain' region of Ontario in June 1953, a site suitable for excavation was found on the farm of Mr. Murdoch MacMurchy" (1953b:1,5). This does not conform with the fact that the University, in the person of Thomas F. McIlwraith, was invited specifically to the MacMurchy site by the local responsible avocationalists Thomas, Blair and Patterson, to continue their work. It was they who made the preliminary arrangements. The purpose of J. Norman Emerson's visit in June 1953 was to inspect the site (Bell 1953b:5), and to confirm and finalise the arrangements already made with the MacMurchy's. What the crew learned of the adjacent "Collingwood and Blue Mountain" area and its archaeology was less due to any survey than to being entertained at the Thomas' house for dinner (Enterprise-Bulletin August 27, 1953). It is true, as has been mentioned, that during the work at MacMurchy, crew members were detached to look at an ossuary fortuitously discovered at the time near Duntroon, but again this was by invitation, not any initiative by the University.

In his local report, Douglas Bell (1953a) thanked "the citizens of Collingwood and district .. in particular Mr. and Mrs. MacMurchy and Miss Janet MacMurchy; the Collingwood Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. A. Blair, Mr. E. A (error for 'H') Thomas, Dr. Donald McKay, Professor and Mrs. Patterson, and many others". In his final report (1953b) he thanked "Fritz Knechtel of Hanover, Professor Patterson of Collingwood, Mr. J. Allan Blair of Duntroon, and Mr. E. H. Thomas of Collingwood. Mrs. MacMurchy cooked meals for the crew". These highly responsible people were those who had brought the University to the site.

Bell's University report is impressively competent work. In record time he analysed, processed and described the considerable volume of artifacts excavated by the University, which included over 1200 typed rimsherds, calculated and compiled extensive statistics, and produced a typewritten report more

than ninety pages long. He could well be satisfied with his accomplishment within the limits imposed on him. Whether he would have been more pleased if he had been allowed to write a more comprehensive report, and had the time to do so, is not known. The thought lingers that all the time he was at MacMurchy, Bell might have been wishing he was with his friend Tom Lee at Sheguiandah, continuing his discovery there, and campaigning, with Lee, for the better protection of archaeological sites.

After Bell's Reports

Subsequent research has confirmed the astuteness of a number of Bell's observations. His dating of the site to ca. 1615 has already been mentioned. He rightly concluded that the "slightly 'grained' grey-white" chert, and a "blue translucent chalcedony-like chert", which at "first glance seems to come from two sources", and a "reddish jasper-like" chert, were actually all variations of the same "Collingwood" (Fossil Hill) chert (Bell 1953b:9) which he encountered here for the first time. His speculation that the source of the chert "was probably somewhere nearby in local outcroppings of limestone" was confirmed in more recent years when outcrops were found in the Beaver Valley to the west (Storck & von Bitter 1981). He deduced from practical experiment how chert flakes were used, and how other stone tools were made (1953b:11-12,17), and observed that chert scrapers, beaver bones and European trade goods all increased in numbers relatively through time (1953b:12,72). Of the twelve new pottery types he created, six have stood the test of time. His innovative proposal that the prototype of the local strap-handled grit-tempered Blue Mountain Punctate pottery type was the single "foreign" shell-tempered vessel, found on the site, remains unchallenged.

The local group took some satisfaction in the university's work, but it was not, as they had hoped, an excavation of the entire village, and it could never have been. While they were acknowledged by name, it was not in the context of their having begun the work, and bringing the university to the site to continue it. Thomas in particular was rightly incensed to be inferentially described as a "collector" who performed "incompetent" work, and had been simply test-pitting (Bell 1953b:4,5). He thereafter condemned the University work as not as skilful as his,

pointing out that it took the University of Toronto 15-member crew a month to find a glass bead, which he and one colleague had achieved on their first day in their first square.

Later Years

"Jay" Blair introduced the writer to Murdoch and Mildred MacMurchy on July 1, 1961. Murdoch was not active, following a heart attack, and the farm was not worked. Mildred, as vivacious and energetic as ever, delighted in telling me stories of when "the archies" dug on the farm in 1953, in showing me the bushel baskets of artifacts in the cellar (including one containing iron axes) from Thomas' work and also hers, and in pointing out that the University of Toronto had so far failed in its agreement to return the artifacts the crew had taken. The middens excavated in 1953 were still visible, as was an ossuary, ransacked long ago, filled with tin cans and other farm and household refuse, as Wintemberg had observed thirty years before.

Mildred showed me a bone tubular bead that she had recently found in the field with MACM written on it, and asked me how the Indians of the village site could have known what her name would be. Not knowing her dry sense of humour at the time I solemnly conjectured it had been lost by the 1953 crew after cataloguing it in the field. I never knew if she was serious, or was pulling my leg.

On June 28, 1965, Mildred fired off a letter to Dr. Emerson about his failure to return her artifacts. Until this time these were languishing forgotten in Douglas Bell's garage in Waterford. The letter evidently provoked a new interest in the material at the University of Toronto. The artifacts were picked up and transported to the Sidney Smith building, where much of the collection still is, and a number of students were assigned to research it. These were mainly pharmacy students, but one archaeology student went on to become a respected archaeological scholar. The resulting research papers were not only from students (e.g. Barr n.d., Gerskup n.d., Kucman 1965, Mauser n.d.; Ramsden 1966, Whyte n.d.) but also included a detailed faunal analysis by Dr. Howard Savage of the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology. His analysis demonstrated an interest by the MacMurchy village people in beavers (Savage 1966). The flurry of writing did not, however, include any response to Mrs.

MacMurchy, so on April 25, 1966, she escalated the issue by writing to Prof. McIlwraith. This resulted in a placatory letter to her from Dr. Emerson dated May 26, enclosing one of his publications, explaining that Prof. McIlwraith was deceased, acknowledging that the University was to return the artifacts, and advising that six boxes were being shipped immediately, with more to follow later. At this time Mildred, a widow since the previous June, was in the process of selling the farm and moving to a small house in Thornbury where she had little room to store artifacts. The bushel basket of iron axes in the basement of the old farmhouse was unfortunately included in the auction. The 114-year association of the name MacMurchy with the property was terminated.

Mrs. Mildred MacMurchy knew the significance of the broken fluted point that she had found, and had noticed that it was made of the same chert that was used by the much later Petun. It was partly because of her concern that the "archies" had taken no interest in it in 1953 that the writer wrote it up for publication (Garrad 1967).

At her Thornbury home Mildred showed me one of the boxes of artifacts she had received from the University. It was full of chert chips, with a nice rimsherd placed on top like the proverbial cherry on the cake. These chert chips meant nothing to her and she was wondering what to do with them when a sink hole appeared in the road, Bruce Street, outside her front door. She filled it with the chert chips, and for some years before Bruce Street was graded and repaved, it was possible to find chert chips, with the letters MACM and minute University of Toronto catalogue numbers written on some of them, some distance along Thornbury's main street from Mildred's house. She was aware that Dr. Emerson still had artifacts but we discussed their value in training students and she considered formally donating them to him, or to any museum I recommended (letters, Mildred MacMurchy to Garrad April 7, 1970; Garrad to Mildred MacMurchy July 10, 1971). This matter was still unresolved when Mildred unexpectedly died in February 1972. The family collection was divided between daughters Janet and Doris. The fluted point, about which I had written an article (Garrad 1967), was placed in the family bank safety deposit box. The rimsherd and the other artifacts returned by the University survive to this day in the

MacMurchy family collection, and may be recognized by the University numbers written on them.

John C. and Carol Rykert purchased the former MacMurchy farm in 1966 and immediately took a responsible interest in their stewardship of the site. They hosted ROM bus tour groups visiting the Niagara Escarpment. One such group in 1974 was guided by Dr. Walter Tovell, and the writer contributed some words about the MacMurchy site. The hospitable Rykert's also hosted the local Blue Mountain Historical and Archaeological Society, which the writer and his mentor, J. Allan Blair, both addressed, and permitted the writer to monitor the site, for many years leased to a local farmer. In consequence, when the unexcavated village area of the site was ploughed in 1976 we were able to see it in 1977 as had Wintemberg in 1923, to surface collect sufficient material to assess it against the University of Toronto's 1953 work, and to make comparisons. The site was found to be large and very rich. The accessible area was divided into twelve visibly dark and rich areas, and in a single afternoon seven people surface collected more than seven thousand artifacts (Garrad 1978a). Some of the material acquired on this occasion contributed to Bill Fox's lithic research (Fox 1981, 1982, 1984). Fox noted a similar point/scrapper ratio to the partly contemporary GBP1 Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6, GBP1 McEwen I BcHb-17, and GBP1-2a Young-McQueen BcHb-19 village sites (Fox 1984:5), suggesting a date of ca. 1615-1620 (1982:5), and hinting of association further back in time to the south, west, the Lawson village site, and the Neutral. A much smaller surface collection was added in 1984, including a type Ila43 Brite Blue glass trade bead (Garrad 1984). This is only the third glass trade bead known from the site, and the only one surviving. Since then the MacMurchy site has not been worked.

The artifacts, documentation, reports, photographs and slides from the 1953 dig found a home in the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology, Sidney Smith building, Toronto, today under the watchful eye of Patricia Reed. Research continues using the MacMurchy material (e.g. Wojtowicz 2003).

The MacMurchy and Huron Institute Collections

That Mildred MacMurchy's fluted point is made of

the same "Collingwood" (Fossil Hill) chert as the abundance of chipped artifacts on the MacMurchy village site (Bell 1953b:9), has been noted. We now know that most fluted points in Ontario are made from the same chert. That the MacMurchy people continued to utilize the same chert sources developed by the Palaeo-people many thousands of years earlier is surely remarkable.

The MacMurchy family collection from the village site contained iron axes, and also a diverse range of large rimsherds, developed castellations, clay and stone pipes, stone tools, etc., and European items. These include a copper kettle lug with folded corners, which I am told is at odds with the presently understood kettle lug chronology.

One artifact from the site, part of the nearby Collingwood Museum's Huron Institute collection presumably since the days of John Lawrence, would have well repaid the time spent to visit it. William J. Wintemberg described it as a "Dagger-like object rubbed from slate, with what may be intended to represent the head of a bird carved at one end. Marked 'McMurchy'. In Museum of Huron Institute, Collingwood, Ont. July 10, 1923". Wintemberg himself hand-wrote a label for it: "Algonquin Ceremonial Object Made of Slate". In keeping with his assertion of an Algonquin origin for this artifact, Wintemberg included a description of it in his "Distinguishing Characteristics of Algonkian and Iroquoian Culture" paper (1931:74) as a "Dagger-like object - A long, slender dagger-like object, polished, with a blade like a bayonet and the handle carved to represent the head of a bird, was found on a post-European Tionontati site. The specimen is unique". Nearly 10 inches long but barely more than one inch wide, looking more like a letter-opener than a bayonet, this object fails to suggest any functional use. Wintemberg's interpretation of it as a ceremonial object remains unchallenged. It is regrettable that Wintemberg did not illustrate the unique object, or identify its site of origin on this occasion.

That no less an authority than William J. Wintemberg proposed an Algonquin presence on the MacMurchy site must be considered in any interpretation of the site and its role within the larger context of the Petun occupation and the Petun/Odawa alliance. Here is a possible explanation of some of the unusual pottery Bell encoun-

tered and thought "non-Iroquoian in derivation" and evidence of "some connection with people on the other side of Lake Huron or perhaps still further south and west" not shared with prehistoric South Huronia (1953b:62,76). An Algonquin presence is suspected in a number of Petun villages, but this object is so unusual that it perhaps suggests the MacMurchy people had a more than ordinary relationship with the Odawa Algonquins, even a special role in developing the Petun/Algonquin alliance, to which this strange object may relate.

There are other unique objects made of the same veined brownish grey slate in the Huron Institute collection, but these are unfortunately unproven. A huge (7" x 2.3"), acutely-barbed tanged point was labelled by Wintemberg "Spearhead-like object. Possibly Ceremonial Knife or Dagger. Very Unusual". Regrettably, being unique, and of the same unusual material as the dagger-like object, is no assurance that it, too, is from the MacMurchy site. Wintemberg's labels hand-written in 1923 were replaced when the Huron Institute collection was moved to the present Collingwood Museum in the 1960s.

The MacMurchy Site and the "Deer" Sequence

The local geographic context of the MacMurchy site was well described by Bell (1953b:1-4), evidently a keen observer. It took years of subsequent work to rationalise the MacMurchy site's relationship to other sites nearby. MacMurchy is but one of four related sites in the Silver Creek drainage. Just over one kilometre to the south is the contemporary GBP1-2a McAllister (BcHb-25) site. Upstream lie the two GBP2b-3a Haney-Cook (BcHb-27) sites (upper and lower), interpreted as the successors to McAllister and MacMurchy. More distant, near the shore of Nottawasaga Bay at Craighleith, on the Lake Nipissing beach ridge visible from Professor Patterson's cottage, lay the final pair of villages in the sequence, the GBP3 Plater-Martin (BdHb-1) and Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) sites (Figure 1). Although progressively modified by the effect of destructive diseases on native manufacturers, the continuing displacement of native products by European goods, and the political adjustments caused by the Dispersal of 1650 AD, the material culture of the MacMurchy people not only observably continues through the successor local villages

but also onto the post-Dispersal Rock Island II site, Wisconsin, to which the "materially impoverished" Petun migrated in the early 1650s (Mason 1986:20,213-217). By then the descendants of the MacMurchy villagers had emerged into history as the Petun-Wyandot Nation of the Deer.

MacMurchy Rimsherd Types and Seriation

In addition to its earlier claims to fame, the MacMurchy site can add being perhaps the second in Ontario to which MacNeish's pottery typology system (MacNeish 1952) was applied by a researcher other than MacNeish himself, the first being Graham-Rogers, and in both instances by Douglas Bell. Both Bell and his mentor Prof. Emerson were enthused by MacNeish's new system, but the practical experience of applying it to the recovered MacMurchy rimsherds at once revealed that they held differing philosophic approaches to the question of what to do with rimsherds which almost, but not exactly, complied with MacNeish's criteria. Bell's approach was to create new types based on, in some cases, fairly minute deviations from the MacNeish criteria. Emerson took the approach that "types" embraced a range of variations, and that minor variations do not necessarily bar inclusion of variant rimsherds into established types (Emerson n.d.). At the time it was not much of an issue as the only sites for which comparable ceramic seriations were available other than Graham-Rogers were those published by MacNeish himself. The coefficient-of-similarity technique, which was to place greater emphasis on typological decisions, had not yet evolved.

With subsequent hindsight and comparison with rimsherds from thirty-six other Petun area sites, the writer currently supports six of Bell's proposed types: Blue Mountain Grooved, Blue Mountain Punctate, Graham Rogers Plain, Innisfil Collarless, Innisfil Plain, and MacMurchy Scalloped. On the other hand, the writer subsumes six other Bell types into other types, four established by Bell himself, and two by MacNeish. This is not to say these Bell types are not legitimate, but that the present writer adopts the Emerson approach in which:

Collingwood Collarless changes to Innisfil Collarless; Collingwood Grooved changes to Blue Mountain Grooved; Collingwood Horizontal changes to Warminster Horizontal; Corded Lip

Oblique changes to Blue Mountain Punctate; Grey Fabric changes to Seed Corded; MacMurchy Plain Scalloped changes to MacMurchy Scalloped.

The writer has also retyped some of Bell's Seed Incised as Applique Strip. The adoption of Applique Strip as a new grit-tempered type in 1982 resulted from excavations that year at the adjacent successor Haney-Cook BcHb-27 site (Garrad 1982:66-67,70). We had previously regarded Applique Strip as possibly Tuttle Hill Notched, but in 1982 we became satisfied that Tuttle Hill Notched is always shell tempered, while our sherds were always grit tempered. This revelation had not yet occurred at the time of the 1977 surface collection, from which two sherds were illustrated as Seed Incised, optionally Tuttle Hill Notched (Garrad 1978a:29, sherds MACM-1-R24 and MACM-5-R54). These would now be typed Applique Strip.

Bell's Corded Lip Oblique type is represented by a single shell-tempered rimsherd and two other corded shell-tempered fragments, presumably all from the same vessel. Bell commented that it could not have been made on the MacMurchy site, but that the Blue Mountain Punctate type was so similar that it seems to be a local grit-tempered copy of it (1953b:55,75). At MacMurchy, Blue Mountain Punctate is a minor type (1% of the typed rimsherd sample), but its validity as a type is demonstrated by its occurrence on twelve Petun village sites, including the companion McAllister BcHb-25 and successor Haney-Cook Upper (BcHb-27) sites.. At the GBP2-3a Glebe (BcHb-1) site, Blue Mountain Punctate comprises as much as 17% of the site rimsherd sample (Garrad 2001:8). While not conclusively demonstrated as indicating an Algonquin/Odawa presence, the pattern of its distribution in Petunia, and its somewhat similarity to some upper Great Lakes types, is consistent with this possibility.

MacMurchy Scalloped is by MacNeish's definition a minor variation of Huron Incised: "A few pots have crenellated rims or pointed castellations with their apexes about 1 or 2 inches apart" (MacNeish 1952:34). Emerson regarded it as a multiple-castellated variety of Huron Incised (Emerson 1954:72-74; 1955). Elsewhere it may have been regarded as a variation of Sidey-Notched (e.g. Wright 1968 plate VI no. 4). It was therefore not entirely "unknown on other sites" (Bell 1953b:42) but hidden unrecognized in other collections. In the Petun area it is a

substantial type, occurring on 21 of the 36 sites for which rimsherd seriation data are available, in all periods from protohistoric (GBP1) to Dispersal (GBP3), and beyond to post-Dispersal Rock Island (Mason 1986:166, plate 14.14 #1). Bell's creation of MacMurchy Scalloped as a distinct type is certainly justified. On the other hand, Bell created two types, MacMurchy Scalloped and MacMurchy Plain Scalloped, to which we, initially, added MacMurchy Scalloped Notched and MacMurchy Plain Scalloped Notched as further variants appeared. On reflection, it was thought best not to proliferate new "types" but to adopt the Emerson philosophy and subsume all variations of scalloped lip pottery into the one type, MacMurchy Scalloped.

In the absence of clear stratigraphic separation of occupations, a site is regarded as a single occupation. It is usual to count all rimsherds from a single-occupation site together. The separation of MacMurchy I from MacMurchy II was well intended but has caused confusion in establishing the ceramic typology for the site, and prevented meaningful Coefficients of Similarity calculations to other sites on which all types are counted without division by level. For this reason the writer counts all rimsherds from the MacMurchy site together.

The current culminative total of all collections (National Museum, Thomas 1952, MacMurchy, University of Toronto 1953, and collections gathered under the writer's licences curated by the Petun Research Institute), with MacMurchy I and II combined, amounting to 1,646 typed rimsherds, results in the seriation currently used by the writer (Garrad 2001) for the MacMurchy (BcHb-26) site (MM). This is given in Appendix A together with comparative figures for its twin McAllister (BcHb-25) site (MA), and their successor Haney-Cook Lower (HCL) and Upper (HCU) (BcHb-27), Plater-Martin (BdHb-1) (PM) and Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) (PF) sites.

The Problem of MacMurchy I vs. MacMurchy II

Bell divided the five levels of Midden #1 into two components. He dubbed the three lowest 6" levels 'MacMurchy I', and the two upper 6" levels 'MacMurchy II', because "European trade material was confined exclusively to the upper two levels ... the top twelve inches. Levels three to five (twelve to thirty inches), appeared to be wholly prehistoric, as

no object of European manufacture was found below level two". Native artifacts were also more plentiful in the upper two 6-inch levels of MacMurchy II and thinly distributed in the lower levels" (Bell 1953b:7). The lower MacMurchy I levels were interpreted as "prehistoric", or "late prehistoric" (1953b:74) and the upper MacMurchy II as "historic" ("the period of contact with the French" 1953b:74), but Bell observed that while the site "overlaps two periods of time", the middens "were in continuous use throughout both time periods", and between MacMurchy I and MacMurchy II "there is no visible stratification" (1953b:7-8).

Despite Bell's statement that MacMurchy is one continuous occupation, the site has been described as "stratified" (e.g. Wright 1966:75), and the assumption made that one component could be selected in isolation from the other (e.g. Emerson 1961:183).

Today the proposition that an occupation can go directly from "prehistoric" (no European artifacts) directly to "historic" (complete European artifacts, glass beads, copper pot lugs, iron knives, etc.) would not be accepted because a "protohistoric" (few European artifacts, usually small and shapeless scraps, or minimally shaped items, of European brass, copper, and/or iron) should occur between. If the lower MacMurchy I levels are actually "protohistoric" rather than "prehistoric" they should contain European artifacts in types and numbers relative to native artifacts appropriate to the "protohistoric". That none were found is believed by the writer to be the fault of the recovery technique. According to Devereux (personal communication to Garrad) screening the backdirt was not a requirement of University excavations at the time. Photographs of the excavation in progress confirm there were no screens on the site.

The conclusion that European artifacts in types and numbers appropriate to the "protohistoric" period would have been found in the MacMurchy I levels, had the backdirt been screened, results from a test which the writer devised, using and reconciling several approaches to measure this probability.

Approach No. 1; Estimate volumes of MacMurchy I and MacMurchy II:

Of the ten middens discovered, only four were "more or less completely excavated". The size of

only one of these, the largest, Midden #1, is given. This was 40'x20' (Bell 1953b:5). The maximum potential number of 5'x5' squares for Midden #1 would be 32.

From references found in the incomplete site records at the University of Toronto the number of squares actually excavated were interpreted as 26 in Midden #1, 9 in Midden #2, 14 in Midden #3 and 1 in Midden #4. MacMurchy II was present in all middens and squares, but MacMurchy I was present only in middens 1, 2 and 3 (Bell 1953b:5,7).

Midden #1 was described in the report as "a low oblong mound, rising about a foot to a foot and a half above the surrounding surface, .. one foot deep near its margins" (Bell 1953b:5-6). This midden began as "a natural hollow". MacMurchy II was therefore the material in the mound above the former field surface, and MacMurchy I the fill in the natural hollow, the size and dimensions of which are not given, but which consisted partly of "sterile subsoil from some nearby digging operation" (1953b:6). The MacMurchy II mound component was 20'x 40', or 800 sq.ft. "Collectors" had dug out 5' x 30', or 150 sq.ft., to the bottom of the 800 sq.ft. midden, enabling Bell to observe that the midden was 1' deep at its margins, 24/30" near its centre in the natural hollow. The area of MacMurchy II excavated by the University theoretically comprised the remaining 650 sq.ft. (26 squares) untouched by those "collectors". The depth of MacMurchy II in Midden 1 is given as a minimum of 1 ft deep, rising to "a foot and a half", average 1.25 ft., x 26 squares each 5'x5', suggesting the volume of earth excavated for MacMurchy II in Midden 1 was 812 cu.ft.

MacMurchy I however, while 12" to 18" below and 'a half' foot above the field surface in its deepest part, was limited to the size of the natural hollow, which is not known. That artifacts "were thinly distributed in the lower levels, wherever the midden was over one foot deep" (1953b:7) confirms that parts of Midden #1 did not contain an underlying MacMurchy I component. The 150 sq.ft. already excavated by "Collectors" into the natural hollow could not have extended as far as the western end of Midden #1 because evidence of a house was found there. If the natural hollow was the remains of a tree-fall it was probably circular in shape. That any of it was left at all after a 150 sq.ft. excavation would be surprising. However, as a depth down to 18" below the field surface into MacMurchy I was visi-

ble, it can perhaps be generously assumed that half the natural hollow had been excavated and half remained. Half of 150 sq.ft x average 1.25' deep indicates that the probable volume of MacMurchy I was in the range of 94 cu.ft.

These figures are generous because they cannot apply to the entire Midden #1. Thomas said of his three 10x10 ft. squares excavated in 1952 "The dig was never deeper than fifteen inches, and the top soil including sod was not more than nine inches" (Thomas n.d.:1.17). Deducting the 9 inches for MacMurchy II from a total of 15 leaves only 8 inches for MacMurchy I. As Bell gave this area as 5'x30' rather than 10'x30', it may be that Thomas did not excavate all of his squares.

Midden #2 is described in the report as "rather shallow, very little of it being greater than one foot in depth" (Bell 1953b:8). Nine squares one foot deep gives a volume of 225 cu.ft. for the MacMurchy II component. The depth for the "very little" of MacMurchy I is unknown. If 5% of MacMurchy II would be reasonable, the volume of MacMurchy I in Midden #2 is likely 11 cu.ft.

Midden #3 is described in the report as "deeper in spots, having filled in what appears to be a tree-fall depression" (1953b:8). Fourteen squares excavated in MacMurchy II, at the same height as above, gives a volume of 350 cu.ft. for MacMurchy II in Midden #3. A tree-fall depression could be any size, diameter and depth. However, if it was not possible to certainly recognise it as such, it must have been a small depression. An arbitrary 50 cu.ft. for MacMurchy I should be more than adequate.

Midden #4 is described in the report as "relatively tiny, and very shallow, being only six inches in depth ... was soon abandoned ... to concentrate in middens one, two and three" (1953b:8). One square at 6" gives 12.5 cu.ft., entirely in MacMurchy II.

Using this approach, the total volume of earth excavated by the University in MacMurchy I is calculated as 155 cu.ft., and in MacMurchy II as 1,399 cu.ft. In other words, MacMurchy II was 18 times larger than MacMurchy I. As Bell observed of MacMurchy I " ...deposits are rare, and contain fewer artifacts, while the upper, historic levels of the same middens are at once more prolific in artifacts and more extensive in size". He suggested this was due to a considerable increase in population during

MacMurphy II (1953b:78). This may well be so, plus the probability that MacMurphy village was longer in the MacMurphy II time period than in MacMurphy I.

Approach No. 2; ratio of typed rimsherds to earth volumes:

Given that the 1,399 cu.ft. of MacMurphy II contained 1,076 typed rimsherds, then the 140 typed rimsherds in MacMurphy I needed 107 cu.ft. of earth. However both Bell and Thomas commented that the density of artifacts was lower in MacMurphy I than MacMurphy II. This is to be expected where people migrate into established forest. The lower levels were laid down at the time of clearing the forest, building the houses and palisade by an advance party. The use of fire in these processes would produce more ash, and a higher ash/artifact ratio, compared with later, more established times. In the circumstances the figure calculated in Approach #1, 155 cu.ft., would seem more appropriate for MacMurphy I.

Approach No. 3; ratio of European wares to earth volumes:

Given that the 1,399 cu.ft. of MacMurphy II held 42 European artifacts (Bell 1953b:66), the 155 cu.ft. of MacMurphy I has an expectancy of 4.6 European artifacts at the same ratio. Applying the same adjustment for density as in Approach #2 and for the same reason, the figure rounds at an expectancy of three European artifacts. As even this is probably excessively high, the potential of three European artifacts might be regarded as the maximum.

Approach No. 4; comparison with Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 Site:

Two excavations at the wholly protohistoric Sidey-Mackay BbHa-6 site, contemporary with MacMurphy I, using different recovery techniques, produced presumably comparable figures for European artifacts recovered vs. cu.ft. earth excavated in a protohistoric context.

In 1977, five accepted items of European metal, three of brass, one of copper and one of iron, were recovered from 1,141 cu.ft. of excavated and screened earth (Garrad 1978b, 1978c), i.e. one European artifact to each 228 cu.ft. Applying this

figure to the 155 cu.ft. of MacMurphy I indicates a recovery probability in MacMurphy I of .67 artifact i.e. one artifact, in screened backfill. MacMurphy I was not screened in 1953, and Sidey-Mackay was not screened in 1926 by Wintenberg. He recovered one European artifact (Wintenberg 1946:154) but from an unknown volume of earth. As he excavated most of the summer of 1926 with a full-time crew in undisturbed middens, he must have excavated, conservatively, at least twice as much as the 1977 work in disturbed soil. Assuming one European artifact to 2,282 cu.ft. of unscreened "protohistoric" soil the probability of recovering European artifacts from MacMurphy I is .067, i.e. zero, which was the result achieved.

The conclusion reached is that had the MacMurphy I soil been screened, between one and three "protohistoric" European artifacts might have been recovered. The reason that none at all were recovered is not because MacMurphy I was "prehistoric" and contained no European artifacts, but that the soil was not screened. MacMurphy I can be safely accepted as "protohistoric" (GBP1), ca. 1580-1600 AD.

The eyewitness account by an inexperienced observer of the University's work in its third week at MacMurphy is of interest: "The digging plots, about thirty feet apart, are each composed of about 14 or 15 four-foot-square holes, varying in depth from about 3 inches to one and a half feet, from which the earth has been carefully scraped and sifted" (Enterprise-Bulletin, August 20, 1953, pages 1 and 8). Despite the word "sifted", no screens are visible in any of the photographs of the work, were not seen by a visitor, and indeed were not used at the time in University of Toronto excavations.

The Size of the MacMurphy Village

In 1909, the Huron Institute described the site as "large" (Lawrence et al 1909:16). In 1923, William J. Wintenberg estimated it was "five to six acres" (1923). In 1952, Edward H. Thomas wrote that "the town site is of many acres" (Thomas n.d.:1.7). In 1953, Bell proposed the village was only three acres in size with a population of "a couple of hundred persons at most" (1953b:79). In 1974, the writer estimated the size of the village as 52 acres (Garrad 1975).

The western and northern boundaries of the MacMurphy site are still unknown. It appears to extend westerly into bush, and northerly onto the adjoining property. No work has been done in these areas. Until these areas are explored, estimates of the size of the site and its population remain speculative.

Even at a size of only three acres, 1.2 hectares (ha), at a possible 57 hearths per ha. (Warrick 1990:223,233) each with two families of, at the pre-epidemic time, 8 persons (Heidenreich 1971:99) a population is indicated of over a thousand. This is compatible with the richness of the site.

Dating the McAllister (BcHb-25) and MacMurphy (BcHb-26) Sites

Bell himself suggested that the MacMurphy site was "inhabited ... about the year 1615. Occupation may have begun one or two decades before the first arrival of Europeans, and ended very shortly after" (1953a), and later "The types of beads, lack of Jesuit relics and iron hatchets argue for an early date for MacMurphy II, probably no later than the 1615 period, and most likely earlier, when the Hurons were trading with the French at Quebec, but before Champlain had made his 1615 journey to the Huron homeland. By 1615 hatchets were available as trade goods" (1953b:68-69). His first opinion appears to allow Champlain's visit to the Petuns in 1616, but the second opinion to exclude it. It is not known if this apparent change in opinion was real, or necessitated by the same constrictive factors already surmised.

In modern terms the MacMurphy village commenced in the late protohistoric GBP1 and lasted into early historic, or contact, GBP2a, i.e. ca.1580-ca.1616. This is also the case with the nearby contemporary twin McAllister BcHb-25 site, and a number of Petun villages, perhaps ten in all (Garrad 1999b:70 Fig.4), which happens to be the number visited by Champlain in 1616 (Champlain 1929 III:95-96). It is therefore probable not only that Champlain, with Father le Caron and an unknown number of Frenchmen, visited the MacMurphy village and its contemporaries in 1616, but that the visit may have had something to do with the apparently abrupt abandonment of this village and its twin McAllister BcHb-25 soon after. The shallowness of the MacMurphy middens, especially when compared to those at Warminster (Bell

1953b:79), might suggest that the MacMurphy village was abandoned before full term. The comparative richness noted by Wintemberg indicates that much was left behind. It seems probable therefore that the village was abandoned under duress. Abrupt removal could follow a disastrous fire, or an outbreak of virulent disease, providing, of course, that the survivors had somewhere to go to. An outbreak of disease could have resulted from the visit of the Frenchmen in early 1616. On the other hand, the other ca. 1616 AD. Petun villages presumably visited by Champlain et al seem to have continued into the later GBP2. Perhaps the MacMurphy and McAllister peoples were preparing to move anyway, and their intended new villages (the Haney-Cook sites) were those Champlain described as under construction (Champlain 1929 III:96; Garrad 1999b). The MacMurphy and McAllister peoples were able to accelerate their intention to move because they had somewhere to go to.

The round Brite Blue Ia43 bead found on the MacMurphy site in 1984 (Garrad 1984) is not deemed to be specifically diagnostic of any GBP, but a terminal date for the MacMurphy site may be proposed thanks to the two white tubular Ia4/5 glass beads. These are diagnostic of GBP2, and by 1616 occurred in "abundance", at the Cahigue (Warminster) and Melville (BbHa-7) sites (Kenyon & Kenyon 1983:61,66,69). In contrast to the GBP2 Melville site, which with minimal excavations produced ten type Ia4/5 glass beads, the more extensive excavations and collecting at MacMurphy produced only two. Placing this number on a scale between zero beads, characteristic of GBP1 (at 1600), and an "abundance" (ten ?) by 1616, suggests a terminal date closer to 1600 than 1616. However, differing recovery techniques may be a factor. Presently, Bell's dates stand confirmed. Any suggestion that the site was "late historic .. 1650" (e.g. Wright 1966:75,101) is without support.

The same dating applies to the adjacent twin but smaller McAllister (BcHb-25) site, which produced a similar Ia4/5 white tubular glass bead. It also produced a decorated folding iron blade inscribed with a text (ROM 979.181.44), so unique that it is considered to have been the personal property of a Frenchman rather than a trade item, and thus evidence of a visit rather than of trade (Garrad 2003). Both McAllister and MacMurphy villages have presumably related ossuaries. A third ossuary in the road allowance outside the MacMurphy property

(Buckingham BcHb-24), despite its close proximity, is not considered related because it was reported that "Old flint-lock guns were found in it" Hunter n.d.), and it is therefore of a much later date. Examinations of the pit in 1923 (Wintemberg 1923), and 1977 (Garrad 1977), did not confirm that guns had been present, but did not disallow the presumed GBP3 date.

The present interpretation is that ca. 1616 both the McAllister (BcHb-25) and MacMurchy (BcHb-26) villages were preparing to move farther upstream to new (Haney Cook (BcHb-27) Lower and Upper) locations, at the time partly built, visited and recorded by Champlain (Champlain 1929 III:96; Garrad 1999b). The actual move followed soon after, and perhaps was to some extent precipitated by, the visit of Champlain and his group in 1616 AD. This and all other present interpretations are subject to revision if new evidence is found to justify it.

MacMurchy Site Origins and Relationships

The MacMurchy ceramics and lithics seem to tell different stories. The lithics seem to show more of a connection to the Neutral than do the ceramics.

Bell summed up MacMurchy pottery as showing "a maximum of influence from prehistoric South Huronia, a considerable amount from some tradition resembling Fort Ancient, a minimum from Neutral and Seneca territory, and none whatever from Eastern Ontario and New York". By "Prehistoric South Huronia" was meant "of Seed and MacKenzie times via the later Sidey-Mackay site" "inherited from MacKenzie times" "developed from MacKenzie via Sidey-Mackay". The "tradition resembling Fort Ancient" accounted for some unusual and strap-handled cord-marked types, "Exotic pottery may suggest warfare or economic contact with non-Iroquoian nations to the west or south-west".

Bell was rightly doubtful that the pottery confirmed the then-current belief that there was an ancestral connection to "the Lake Huron shore, in what seems to be prehistoric Petun territory". He saw no St. Lawrence Roebuck eastern origins, and concluded the MacMurchy site demonstrated "an absence of any traits from the east or south-east (except for a

small percentage of a doubtful version of Dutch Hollow Notched" (1953b:25,58,59,62,74-78,80,82-83).

Peter G. Ramsden, using ceramic attributes rather than types, concurred with finding MacMurchy and Sidey-Mackay "closely linked" to the McKenzie-Woodbridge group of sites, but with minor St. Lawrence Iroquois traits present (Ramsden 1977:167,259).

The proposal that MacMurchy was a successor to McKenzie-Woodbridge via Sidey-Mackay was based on the then-prevailing belief that MacKenzie-Woodbridge was entirely prehistoric, and that the percentage of Sidey Notched and Huron Incised rimsherds at Sidey-Mackay were nearly equal (Bell 1953b:60; MacNeish 1952:30), marking a certain stage in development. However, the McKenzie-Woodbridge site collection at the University of Toronto includes European goods later than those at MacMurchy, including a type IIIbb3 redwood, tubular, black-cored, striped glass bead, which is now proposed as diagnostic of GBP2 (Fitzgerald 1992:18). The Sidey-Mackay rimsherd figures provided by MacNeish (1952:30, Figure 10), are from a small and non-representative remnant of an originally much larger collection (Garrad 1978d). Later work at Sidey-Mackay produced revised figures far more similar to MacMurchy, and confirmed that Sidey-Mackay is entirely GBP1 (Garrad 1978c:25). MacMurchy is partly contemporary with both McKenzie-Woodbridge and Sidey-Mackay, and so cannot be a successor to either. Bell (1953b:76,77) emphasised, however, that he was not implying migrations of people, but stages of development, of "traditions". He rejected the possibility of a late prehistoric in-migration because of the pre-existence of earlier Webb and Lalonde peoples, and concluded "Migration into this area must have occurred far back in prehistory, at least as early as Point Peninsula times" followed by "An 'in situ' development" (1953b:76-77). The Webb and Lalonde sites are in Huron territory, and the theoretical Huron sequence is here being applied to the Petun by extension.

Bell agonised over the problems of Petun origins, and of distinguishing contemporary Petun from Huron village sites, and looked to future research to address these issues (Bell 1953b:81). Today, after a further fifty years of research, we still agonise over the same questions to some extent, but hopefully

with more confidence that there will be a resolution to such questions.

The model currently preferred by the present writer for the Petun area accepts both Bell's proposed pre-historic in-migration of limited populations, and his rejected later proto-historic and larger in-migration. The MacMurchy village itself is a result of the latter process because it has no ancestral site in the area. The new people came to exploit the area's rich beaver resources, in the process absorbing or expelling the earlier peoples. Those who remained collectively became "Petun". To what extent the Petun had become "a discreet political and cultural entity" (Bell 1953b:83), even by MacMurchy times, is a subject for another day.

The entertaining idea that the Lake Huron shore was prehistoric Petun territory was the result of the uncritical acceptance by Father Arthur E. Jones of an inaccurate secondary-source map, and has no merit (Jones 1909:219,228-9; Garrad 1970, 1999a:1-2). The exotic pottery, some cord-marked, restricted to MacMurchy II, is presently and speculatively, considered to be more likely the result of peaceful interaction with the nomadic Algonquin Odawa rather than with Fort Ancient, or war with the Mascoutens (Bell 1953b:25). However, David Stothers has proposed that, "contrary to conventional wisdom", the political, economic and commercial Mascouten (Fire Nation) relationship with the Petun may sometimes have been cooperative and peaceful (Stothers 2002), and is questioning if the occurrence of notched Applique Strip pottery at MacMurchy and four related sites might bear on a Mascouten presence or at least interaction (letter, Stothers to Garrad, December 21, 2001). It is noted that of the thirty-six Petun sites for which ceramic data are available (Garrad 2001), only MacMurchy and the four related sites have this type.

The connection seen to the Neutral in the lithics might provide an answer to the question of the origins of the MacMurchy people. Peter G. Ramsden had earlier concluded that the MacMurchy stone tools indicated "a persistence of traits from the historic Neutral area" (1966:7). Bill Fox ascribed the origins of MacMurchy edge-serrated points "to the western Neutral and adjacent groups to the west" (1982:5) and the technique used to make a local foliate biface to "a variety of Iroquoian and Algonkian-speaking groups" mainly to the southwest (1981:3,4). The observed similarity of

MacMurchy and other Petun sites to the Toronto area Seed-Barker AkGv-1 and McKenzie-Woodbridge AkGv-2 sites is because of similar percentages of Sidey-Notched and Huron Incised pottery types. Now that these sites are all seen as to some degree contemporary, their similarity is perhaps best explained as being from a common (western ? Neutral ?) origin. Contemporary interaction between McKenzie and MacMurchy (and Sidey-Mackay) could account for the same low-level St. Lawrence Iroquois connection. This subject needs to be taken up by a researcher familiar with Neutral and proto-Neutral material culture.

As early as 1966 Peter G. Ramsden proposed that "The apparent connection to .. Toronto may indicate that the inhabitants of the MacMurchy site represent a group that migrated northward to Georgian Bay while the bulk of the Ontario Iroquois population was moving from the Neutral area to Toronto, on its way, ultimately, to Huronia" (Ramsden 1966:7). Given the apparently Neutral antecedents of the Toronto area Seed-Barker AkGv-1 site (Burgar 1998:1) a bifurcation of a movement from the west is entirely possible, one movement proceeding east along the Lake Ontario shore to the Humber River, another north-east and directly to the Blue Mountains, there to join with others, and their Algonquin allies, to exploit the benefits of the new fur trade by acquiring furs. The as yet unknown roles of such pottery types as MacMurchy Scalloped, and the possibly Algonquin (Odawa ? Mascouten ?) Applique Strip, Blue Mountain Grooved, and Blue Mountain Punctate, may have some bearing on this.

No earlier site has been found in the Petun area that could be ancestral to MacMurchy or McAllister. The MacMurchy peoples were not the result of local in-situ development. The midden structures favour the interpretation that the MacMurchy people were new arrivals, colonising mature forest. That the history of their migration to the Blue Mountains was long preserved in legend among the descendants of the MacMurchy people might be suspected. That some Wyandot Hawk clan legends might be Neutral in origin and may refer to a movement to the Blue Mountains has been noted (Garrad 1985) but remains, like so much else, conjecture.

Finally

All excavations on the MacMurchy (BcHb-26) village site, by Edward H. Thomas in 1952, by the

University of Toronto in 1953 (Bell 1953b:5), and by the MacMurchy's themselves, were confined to visible middens around the periphery of the village proper, which itself remains unexcavated although surface collected. The hopes of the local researchers in 1952 that the entire village site would be excavated were beyond the possibility of realization, but the accuracy of their interpretation that the village was pre-Jesuit, contrary to local opinion (Bell 1953b:82), was confirmed in 1953.

Wherever they came from, the MacMurchy people were, as Douglas Bell described them, "agricultural villagers" with "two economies, agriculture and the fur trade" (Bell 1953b:77). Perhaps combined with others, they emerged into later history as the Petun Nation of the Deer. After the reduction of the Petun Wolf by the Iroquois in 1640 and again in 1649, the

descendants of the MacMurchy people would become for more than a century the leading component of the Deer-Wolf-Turtle amalgam known in history as the Wyandot Tribe. For much of what is known about them at the MacMurchy stage of their evolution we are indebted more than to anyone else to Douglas Bell.

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W. DOUGLAS BELL
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APPENDIX A: TYPED RIMSHERDS FROM MACMURCHY AND RELATED SITES

Typed rimsherds from all collections, with MacMurchy I and II combined, results in the following seriation for the GBP1-2a MacMurchy BcHb-26 site (MM). Comparative figures are also given for its twin McAllister BcHb-25 site (MA), their immediate successors GBP2-3a Haney-Cook Lower and Upper BcHb-27 sites (HCL, HCU) and descendant GBP Plater-Martin BdHb-1 (PM) and Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 (PF) sites.

	MA		MM		HCL		HCU		PM		PF	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Applique Strip	22	8	7	p	6	5	8	2	1	1		
Blue Mountain Grooved			28	2								
Blue Mountain Punctate	9	3	15	1			19	6				
Black Necked			11	1			1	1				
Dutch Hollow Notched	3	1	22	1			5	1			1	1
Genoa Filled									8	4	7	5
Graham Rogers Plain			11	1	1	1	2	1				
Huron Incised	104	38	523	32	42	34	117	36	4	7	9	7
Innisfil Collarless	1	p	10	1			4	1	1	1	1	1
Innisfil Plain			6	p	1	1	5	1				
Lalonde High Collar			28	2								
Lawson Incised	9	3	31	2	3	2	20	6	3	2		
Lawson Opposed			2	p			1	p				
MacMurchy Scalloped	29	11	58	3	14	12	14	4	46	24	5	12
Niagara Collared			3	p	10	8	6	2	2	p	1	1
Ontario Horizontal			1	p								
Otstungo Notched			1	p								
Pound Necked							2	1				
Ripley Corded			1	p								
Rice Diagonal			3	p	4	3	12	4	1	p		
Ripley Plain			4	p	1	1	13	4	3	2	1	1
Seed Corded	2	1	17	1			1	1	2	1	2	2
Seed Incised	2	1	27	2			1	1				
Seneca Barbed									1	1		
Sidey Notched	90	33	806	49	29	24	86	27	93	48	73	57
Sidey Crossed			4	p			1	1				
Warminster Horizontal			27	2	11	9	1	p	17	9	17	13
Warminster Crossed	2	1										
Total rims	273		1,646		122		318		183		117	
Total types	11		24		11		19		14		10	

All types are assigned by the writer (Garrad 2001:9).

O A S Life Member Passes

William J. McConnell, 1922-2003

Bill McConnell, as he was always known, passed away peacefully on Victoria Day, Monday May 19, 2003. He was predeceased by his wife Helen, December 2001. Members of The Ontario Archaeological Society who inspected the McConnell artifact collection during a bus trip operated by the Society, and who participated in excavations on the McConnell segment of the McQueen-McConnell BcHb-31 site, will remember them both fondly. In 1978, and annually from 1993 to 2000, Passport-to-the-Past opportunities were provided by the Society to participate in the excavation of part of a midden which had been fortuitously preserved by a fence row. The Society held a Field School on the McConnell farm in 1993, resulting in the partial excavation of a longhouse, and the discovery of a second, later site, which was registered as the Bill McConnell BcHb-47 site. On 23 October 1993 Bill McConnell was voted an Honorary Life Member of The Ontario Archaeological Society "in recognition of outstanding contributions to Ontario archaeology over many years". The Certificate of Life Membership, signed by 1993 President Norma Knowlton and Secretary Ellen Blaubergs, was prominently placed in the McConnell home. Participants in the last excavations to occur on the McConnell farm in the Petun country in 2000 included Janith English, Chief, and Darren English, Cultural Coordinator, Wyandot Nation of Kansas, and Chief Ted Warrow, Wyandot Nation of Anderdon.



The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.
11099 Bathurst Street
Richmond Hill ON L4C 0N2
Phone: (905) 787-9851
Toll free: 1-888-733-0042
Fax: (905) 787-9852
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