



ARCH NOTES

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INC.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMUNIQUE

by Christine Caroppo

Well, as I write this, there are several balls in the air over at the OAS office. By the time you read this some of these issues may have been resolved, but at the moment....

The first is the matter of funding for Ontario Archaeology. As you'll recall, we were stunned to learn several months ago that OA had become a victim of Federal cost-cutting; our grant had been terminated. A flurry of letters ensued from a number of sources. The upshot (casual link?) was that SSHRC has decided to renew funding for OA for 3 years. However, each year's grant falls short, by about \$2000, of the price of one issue of OA. The MCC has also promised to fund the next issue of OA while we investigate ways of economizing. To this end we are looking at the pros and cons of cheaper paper, advertising (a la American Antiquity, not Archaeology), and mailing on demand only. Our sister society, the Ontario Historical Society, does this. Membership in the OHS gets you their newsletter and other services. Members wishing to receive their scholarly journal must request it and pay a small premium to receive it. I suspect that the entire membership of the OAS does not read OA. If this turns out to be true then we may be able to save some money there. As yet no decisions on this one.

Second, the saga of POLARIS. In mid April the Heritage Coordinating Committee met with the Hon. Dr. Lily Oddie Munro. It was decided that an Advisory Committee reporting to the Minister should be struck with a broad

mandate to discuss and make recommendations on issues relating to archival matters in Ontario. The OAS will be represented. Until now, the heritage community has had no formal say in these matters. The Archivist of Ontario alone has the sole discretionary powers over what is kept and what is shredded.

Passport to the Past, our volunteer program, rolls along at a snail's pace. The problem, as always, is that we have more eager volunteers, of varying levels of skill, than opportunities to offer. I appeal to those of you who have registered with us as "User Agencies" in the past to reassess your needs for this season and let us know as soon as possible how many volunteers you can accommodate. It seems to me that we have a dilemma. On the one hand, our figures, and those of others, show a marked upswing in the general public's interest in archaeology. More and more ordinary folks call up the OAS office asking about how they can become involved. On the other hand, the discipline is moving towards commercialism, "digging for dollars". It is understandable that a consultant, under the gun to complete a project before the developer moves in, may be reluctant to make room for volunteers, perhaps less efficient than his trained crew. Still, it is these ordinary folk to whom the discipline must ultimately make its case. The taxpayer, the citizens of Ontario, must come to understand why we think archaeology is important, or at least benignly tolerate our belief in saving sites and our heritage. How better to empathize with our cause than by hands-on experience? Volunteers generally have a good time

excavating, washing artifacts, whatever. They tell their friends - the circle of knowledge widens. The benefits of this kind of low key publicity for archaeology cannot be underestimated. So please, if you can squeeze in a volunteer or two, let us know, soon.

Another ball still in the air is the matter of distribution of our new poster, ONTARIO'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST. We believe that part of Ontario archaeology's lack of image is related to the paucity of popular literature. Our poster, we hope, will be the first in an ongoing series of productions aimed at a generalist reader. One of the easiest ways for the OAS to reach large numbers of people is via the "captive audience" of the public education system. To this end, we have offered to the Minister of Education enough copies of the poster to place one in every school in Ontario. As yet, we have not had a reply. Meanwhile, if you would like one for yourself (or as gifts) they can be had for \$12.00, plus \$2.00 postage and handling, in a mailing tube. I think they are one of the best things we've produced in years. Find out for yourself, buy one!

Continuing in a similar vein, the OAS was pleased to be able to participate in Education Week, April 24-28, in Toronto. Our Expo display and poster were set up at an east Toronto shopping centre along with that of the Toronto Board of Education Archaeological Resource Centre, whose guests we were. I hope that next year Chapters might become involved in their local Education Week activities through their Expo displays or other means.

About the Questionnaire.....the subcommittee of the Executive is still assessing and digesting all of the answers you sent in. One trend which appears clear is that you have given us a mandate to investigate the role of avocationalists in Ontario archaeology today. One of the ways we plan to do this is through a half-day session (chaired by Jim Pengelly) at the

Symposium which will include a panel discussion and question period. More to follow later.

Finally, I want to thank Bill Fox for organizing the really great field trip to the Ohio Valley chert sources over the Easter Weekend. Thanks also to Dean and Judy Axelson for driving their van which meant a larger number of participants could be accommodated in comfort and style. For me, my best experiences included the wild, unglaciated hill country of southern Indiana (the Dukes of Hazard live) and a brand of refreshment called Mickey "Bigmouth" Beer, although Fred Moerschfelder preferred Hudy Gold. Also interesting were the karst topography, caves, sinkholes, etc.; chert outcrops, where nodules embedded in the limestone looked like raisins in a rice pudding; the magnificence of the Ohio River and the facilities of the Glenn Black Museum, Bloomington, Indiana, and the Ohio Historical Society Museum, Columbus, Ohio. Thanks to Dr. Chris Peebles and Martha Potter Otto, respectively, for their hospitality and the backrooms tour of their labs.

A last thought.....Back in the old days, when giants walked the earth and crews lived in tents all summer, I remember looking forward to the trip to the country post office closest to the site I was working on. My mail, having been forwarded by my folks, wound up in a dusty old shoebox on the counter of the post office-cum-general store. Back at the site, cicadas humming in the background, I avidly read the latest Arch Notes cover to cover while resting in the shade of a big old beech. That copy was passed from hand-to-hand around the crew who were starved for any new diversion. Hope you find this issue as riveting and that your summer is a good one.

MINISTRY NEWS

Attached is the list of licences to conduct archaeological exploration, survey or field work, which have been granted by the Minister to date (May 1).

Also, the Board of Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the following student grants:

Linda M. Gibbs, McMaster University
Determination of Sex Citrate Content of Bone from Human Skeletal Remains - \$12,876.40

Robert J. Muir, Trent University
Le Caron Site (BeGx-15) - \$8,526.00

Jacqueline Fisher, McMaster University
The Adder Orchard Site: A Late Archaic Broadpoint Component - \$12,946.00

Patricia Reed, McMaster University
The McLeod Site (A1Gr-1) - \$4,225.00

Jim Wilson, McMaster University
Excavation of the Boresma Site (AfHi-121) - \$18,489.00

LICENCES GRANTED TO MAY 1, 1989

ANDREAE, Christopher, London, Ontario
 N6G 1T4 - Licence #89-128B, for Field Surveys, monitoring of historical industrial sites, Province of Ontario.

BALMER, Ann: ALGONQUIN ASSOCIATES, Toronto, Ontario M6G 3H2 - Licence #89-129B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario.

BURGAR, Robert; METRO TORONTO & REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY, Downsview, Ontario M3N 1S4 - Licence #89-125C2, for Test excavations, Westlake Site (A1Gw-32).

BURGAR, Robert; METRO TORONTO & REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY, Downsview, Ontario M3N 1S4 - Licence #89-125CF, for Excavation/Field School, Seed-Barker site, Boyd Conservation Area.

BURGAR, Robert; METRO TORONTO & REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY, Downsview, Ontario M3N 2S4 - Licence

#89-125C1, for Conservation, Lands within MTRCA jurisdiction.

CROFT, David J., Pembroke, Ontario K8A 7T9 - Licence #89-117A, for Conservation, Renfrew County.

DOROZENKO, Dena; Ontario Heritage Foundation, 77 Bloor St.W., Toronto M7A 2R9 - Licence #89-110C, for Conservation, Ontario Heritage Foundation Properties.

FISHER, Jacqueline, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1N4 - Licence #89-139A, for Excavation, Adder Orchard Site (AgHk-16).

GARRAD, Charles, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 2X3 - Licence #89-141A, for Conservation, "Petun Archaeological Zone" Grey, Dufferin and Simcoe Counties.

HALVERSON, Colleen, Kenora, Ontario P9N 1Z4 - Licence #89-112B, for Consulting, Northern Ontario.

HINSCHWOOD, Andrew, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1N7 - Licence #89-114B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario, primarily Northern Ontario.

HOWEY, Arthur F., Ontario N3T 5L4 - Licence #89-119A, for Surface Survey, Region of Hamilton-Wentworth & Brantford Township, Brant County.

JACKSON, Lawrence: NORTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3Z4 - Licence #89-101B, for Consulting, South Central Ontario.

JACKSON, Lawrence, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3Z4 - Licence #89-101A, for Conservation, Durham Region & Northumberland County.

KALOGEROPOULOS, Margaret, St. Catharines, Ontario L2M 4N3 - Licence #89-113A, for Conservation, Region of Niagara.

KEATLEY, Owen: ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0X4 - Licence #89-105B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario.

KIRBY, Michael, Toronto, Ontario M5N 2G5 - Licence #89-142A, for Archaeological field survey and conservation activities, Beaver Valley region of Ontario.

MAYER, Robert: MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES, London, Ontario N6J

1X8 - Licence #89-108B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario.

MCLEOD, Ken, Osgoode, Ontario K0A 2W0 - Licence #89-126A, for Underwater Survey, Rideau River.

MITCHELL, Barry M., Deep River, Ontario K0J 1P0 - Licence #89-118A, for Excavation, Kant Site, Renfrew County.

PASTERSHANK, Georgine, Kenora, Ontario P9N 3N5 - Licence #89-115B, for Consulting, Northern Ontario.

PEARCE, Robert J: MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, London, Ontario N6G 3M6 - Licence #89-160B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario.

PEARCE, Robert J: MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, London, Ontario N6G 3M6 - Licence #89-160B1, for Excavation, Lawson Site (AgHh-1), Middlesex County.

PEARCE, Robert J: MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, London, Ontario N6G 3M6 - Licence #89-160B2, for Survey and test excavation, City of London and Middlesex County.

PELLECK, John, Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X4 - Licence #89-104B, for Consulting, Northwestern Ontario.

POLLOCK, John W: SETTLEMENT SURVEYS, New Liskeard, Ontario P0J 1P0 - Licence #89-144B, for Consulting License, The Province of Ontario.

RAJNOVITCH, Grace, Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X8 - Licence #89-155A, for General archaeological survey and test excavations, Northern Ontario.

RUDDOCK, James, London, Ontario N6B 2P9 - Licence #89-145A, for Surface Survey, Peterborough County between Rice Lake and Trent Waterway system.

RUSAK, Jacqueline, Kenora, Ontario P9N 3N5 - Licence #89-111B, for Consulting, Northern Ontario.

SMARDZ, Karolyn; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE CENTRE, Toronto, Ontario M4J 4B7 - Licence #89-150C, for Archaeological survey with testing of sites, Toronto, on Board of Education property.

SMYK, Dennis W., Ignace, Ontario P0T 1T0 - Licence #89-107A, for Conservation, Pictograph recording, Districts of Kenora & Thunder Bay.

STEWART, Bruce: CATARAQUI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Kingston, Ontario K7K 2X4

- Licence #89-120B, for Consulting and Conservation, Province of Ontario.

STEWART, Joe. D, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1 - Licence #89-152B, for General archaeological conservation monitoring and excavation, DcJh16 and DdJm3.

WARRICK, Gary: HIDDEN PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, Toronto, Ontario M6E 4K8 - Licence #89-116B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario.

WILLIAMSON, Ron: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R3 - Licence #89-130B, for Consulting, Province of Ontario.

WILSON, Jim, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1A8 - Licence #89-151A, for Excavation, The Boesma Site (AfHi-121).

OHF APPOINTMENT

Catherine Axford was hired in July of last year as Executive Assistant to OHF Chairman Richard Alway.

Catherine began her public service career in 1980 with the Ministry of Energy as word processing supervisor and was most recently office manager for the Ontario Natural Gas Association.

AAO24 WANTED

The Huronia Historical Resource Centre at Ste. Marie Among the Hurons seeks a copy of Annual Archaeological Report Ontario No. 24 (1912). Any member able to provide or refer the Centre to a copy is asked to contact:

Sandra Saddy, Technical Services Librarian

Hurononia Historical Resource Centre
Hurononia Historical Parks
P. O. Box 160

MIDLAND, Ontario L4R 4K8

THE PLATER-FLEMING BdHb-2 SITE: A REVIEW.

by Charles Garrad

INTRODUCTION

The Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 site is located on the SW 1/4 of Lot 21, Concession 2, Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario, in the historic Petun homeland. Considerable information about the site is readily available, but an assessment of the site by the Museum of Indian Archaeology, London, published in ARCH NOTES (89-2:9-15), makes no mention of any previous work on or pertinent to the site, the several collections from it available for study, the publications concerning it, nor of the contributions of a number of scholars toward its interpretation. The following is to partly rectify these omissions.

EARLIER PETUN AREA RESEARCH and PROJECT 'THE PETUN 1974'

Champlain recorded ten villages in the historic Petun area in 1616. The Jesuits named nine in 1639 and there were perhaps 4 in 1649. Yet researchers in the area since 1887 seeking the remains of ten, nineteen or twenty-three villages culminatively compiled references to sites, ossuaries and findspots that number several hundred. Some references were obviously duplicates under different names or could be otherwise explained, but there has long remained far too many reported sites to allow Champlain's ten and the Jesuits' nine to be recognized. A number of disagreements among early researchers existed, particularly the locations of the sites of *Etharita* and *Ekarenniondi*, on which other identifications hinge.

In 1961, J. Allan Blair and myself designed a project to try to resolve the historic identification problem by

examining every reported reference on the ground. We began confident we knew just about all there was to know about the Petun area. We finished it in 1974 (Garrad 1975a) humbled at how little we knew or understood, how great were the gaps in our knowledge and how much work needed yet to be done. Work since that time has been devoted to closing those gaps.

During the project many of our own and locally-held beliefs and assumptions were found to be quite wrong. These included the belief that the Petun evolved *in situ* from a prehistoric base; that the Petun were of a single origin; that all large village sites were inherently historic; that the Jesuit period sites were the largest of all; that all the important sites were firmly identified; that all 'Petun' sites were necessarily Iroquoian; that there were no more sites to be found; and that all collections were known to us.

We now believe the Petun were an amalgamation of a number of separate groups of disparate origins, which entered the area over many years but overwhelmingly in the protohistoric (ca. 1550-1616); the largest population and villages are proto- and early historic; village sizes shrank over time; the Jesuit sites, with explainable exceptions, are the smallest; there is a substantial Ottawa presence; quite early in the project we recorded the previously unknown site which we eventually named and numbered Plater-Fleming BdHb-2; and a collection from the site gathered early in the century was later identified among the holdings of the Archaeological Survey of Canada (ASC), Ottawa.

THE PLATER-FLEMING BdHb-2 and PLATER-MARTIN BdHb-1 SITES.

Our first visit to the Plater-Fleming

BdHb-2 (PF) site resulted from our examination early in the project of a well-known site on the adjacent former Martin farm at Craigeleith, then owned by Mrs. Evelyn Plater, which we subsequently designated Plater-Martin BdHb-1 (PM). The Rev. J.M. Goodwillie collection "from Craigeleith" purchased by the National Museum of Canada in 1906 and later partly illustrated by Harlan I. Smith (1923) and William J. Wintemberg (1926, 1931) is almost certainly from PM. Fred Birch (nd), G.W. Bruce (1915), A.J. Clark (nd) and John Lawrence *et al* (1909) were the site's earliest recorders. John Lawrence emphasised the importance of the Jesuit *IHS* rings found at PM and identified the site as *St. Simon and St. Jude* because it was "the most northerly". This indicates that he, like us, had interpreted the 1639 Jesuit list (JR20:43), on which *St. Simon & St. Jude* appears last, as being in geographical south-to-north sequence, and also that he was unaware of the PF site further north. Excavations by Edward H. Thomas were part published (1956), reported in local newspapers, and recorded in more detail in his Field Notebook and in a ms. intended to be a doctoral thesis. The project inherited the Notebook, ms. and part of his collection. The writer's first archaeological article (Garrad 1964) described a bone fleshing tool from PM excavated by Edward H. Thomas. Other research articles about PM site material would follow, but in 1961 it was already a well-known Jesuit period site, yet an anomaly in the Petun area for being the only sizable known Petun site associated with the Lake Nipissing shoreline ridge instead of the Lake Algonquin. Minor remains along the ridge two farms south suggested the cornfields extended in that direction, but nothing was known in the opposite direction, to the north.

In 1962 we proceeded north from the PM site along the Nipissing ridge, crossed fences onto the next farm and knocked at the door of the farmhouse to explain and introduce ourselves. When Joyce and Donald L. "Buster" Plater responded to our knocking, a friendship

began which lasts to the present day. They knew of two graves, possibly Indian, on their property, and showed us some small and damaged shells they had picked up on a north-facing slope across their orchard. We were little interested in the shells until we noticed a consistency in the damage. Accidentally or not, all the shells were perforated in such a way that they could have been strung as beads. Some even seemed to have been ground to aid the process. Our interest quickened when we concluded these unimpressive shells had been minimally modified to serve as beads. They were artifacts - there was a site nearby.

THE PLATER-FLEMING BdHb-2 SITE - DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION.

Shovel testing the slope from which the shells came revealed an extensive and rich buried midden running some thirty feet down-slope from a flat elevation then partly covered with orchard. Such an accumulation of midden material suggested a village site of considerable significance in the orchard above. The midden's elongated and narrow configuration led us immediately to deduce it had accumulated along a path-way down-slope from a gate or opening in a palisade. The path would connect the lakeshore trail and canoe-landing still used a century ago to a principal point of entry into the village. Years later the village cemetery was discovered on property further north aligned to this path.

The reason the site of a palisaded village had escaped the attention of previous researchers was that it had been protected by the orchard. By 1962 the orchard had become very old and the Platers were clearing it away. It was a fallen apple tree which had uprooted the human bones and two skulls known to the Platers, and which they reburied. The decline of the orchard can be traced by comparing air photos of the area available from 1954.

We were awed at the discovery. A site that was apparently totally unknown

and unrecognized was likely to be totally or substantially undisturbed. If the orchard had been laid out without otherwise disturbing the land, the surface of the site in the orchard might bear some evidence, if only as chemical trace elements, of the collapsed longhouses and palisade of the Indian occupation. The most careful archaeology and chemical analysis might produce unheard-of data.

Research into the Plater and previous occupations of the farm confirmed the probability that the orchard part of the site had never been ploughed or much disturbed. The first pioneer occupant of the property was John Brasure. Several survey plans of the property drawn in the 1850s show his barn and stable were on the flat lands at the bottom of the ridge below the site, and his house, the site of which is still visible, but part way up, all oriented toward the lake (Nottawasaga Bay). The surprising availability of detailed scaled survey plans showing pioneer structures on a bush lot at an early date arises from the fact that two sons of a later owner were surveyors, cartographers and engineers. The more famous of the two, Sandford Fleming (later Sir Sandford Fleming), bought the property in his father's name in 1854 for its shore-side stone outcrop, and installed his parents and siblings there in 1855. During that busy year the family built a limekiln and a house and commenced quarrying at the shore. The quarry and house they named 'Craigleith' from a quarry they remembered in Edinburgh, Scotland. In May 1856 Sandford himself laid out an orchard north of the house. This was progressively enlarged but whether it ever covered the whole site is not known, nor is it known what disturbance of the soil was involved. Modern orchard practice includes ploughing to plant new trees, and between them until they are established, but whether the Flemings did this is not known. They were initially more interested in quarrying and lumbering and when they turned to farming the Brasure fields below the site were

available.

The site has a classic Iroquoian location, a flat plateau bounded by slopes on all sides. The village was presumed to be bounded by the breaks-in-slope. Later examination of the slopes revealed the confirming presence of other middens, all apparently very little disturbed, none as extensive as the one on the north slope. We were in a quandary. Our self-assumed mandate did not include excavation. We were philosophically opposed to the destruction which accompanies archaeology. As most area farms were still being worked in 1961 we had assumed most sites could be simply checked after ploughing. We were certainly not going to disturb an undisturbed site. Yet we needed to know the period of the site and how it related to the nearby PM site, if at all. After much agonizing we decided a single test trench very carefully excavated in the principal midden on the north slope would be justified. This work commenced late in 1962. Jay Blair was the field director.

Jay Blair had been recognized as the eminent Petun authority since W.J. Wintemberg sought his advice in 1923, and he had already conducted area excavations under the tutelage of his friend Wilfrid Jury, at whose summer school Jay had received some training and excavation experience. His 1962 crew included the Rev. John Bell, Presbyterian Minister from Duntroon, who also had excavation experience, and myself and Florence Garrad, who had worked with Ross Channen on his Copeland site.

We opened the first square at the lower end of the midden with very mixed feelings. We did not want to be responsible for disturbing an undisturbed deposit. On the other hand we could not be sure the midden, unprotected by the orchard, had not been disturbed. If it had been gone through before and artifacts selectively removed, the ratios of some to others would have been upset. We soon found we had the best of both worlds. Shovel-shaped crescents of yellow soil

in the black earth balks showed that someone had indeed explored the midden before us, but not to the degree of causing major disturbance. We would not be guilty of disturbing undisturbed earth.

Carefully we trowelled three squares in 1962. They were abundantly rich. Compact masses of sturgeon, quantities of bear, dog and beaver remains, varieties of lithic, ceramic and European trade wares were in quantities unusual even in Jay Blair's experience. The pottery included types and quantities previously unknown in the Petun area. It was the pottery that first indicated that PF was no ordinary Petun site, perhaps not a Petun site at all. But whose? We decided to close down further excavation to get some advice.

We had already visited the UofT field school at Warminster to discuss the project. Dr. Emerson offered to see material brought to him in Toronto. He was interested because the 1953 UofT dig on the MacMurchy BcHb-26 Site had left unanswered such questions as the MacMurchy site's successor. We decided to take up his offer, the first of many times. Thus began a long relationship very beneficial to our understanding the Petun. Dr. Emerson became the project's guide and advisor, always made himself available to us, and in 1974 sponsored our application to Canada Council which enabled the project results to be compiled and distributed. Unfortunately it was not until 1982 we were finally able to demonstrate the sequence which linked the protohistoric MacMurchy site ultimately to PM. By then both Dr. Emerson and Jay Blair were lost to us.

Another authority consulted in Toronto in 1962 was Frank Ridley. On seeing Genoa Frilled rimsherds in our sample he confirmed them as identical to those he found in and around Ossossane and particularly on the Edwards site, which he believed to be Wenro (Ridley 1973). The clay pipes confirmed the connection. The Ossossane site and country of the Huron Bear is visible across the curve of Nottawasaga Bay

from the PF site. Interaction was not merely probable but a matter of historic record. When Ossossane and adjacent villages were abandoned on the night of 19 March 1649 the inhabitants crossed the ice of Nottawasaga Bay to seek refuge in the country of the Petuns (Jones 1909:382). If this is how their pottery and pipes came to be found at PF and PM, we have archaeological confirmation of an historic event.

Our excavation of three squares at PF met all our objectives. We determined that PF was a late site with much French trade material and that in this and just about every other sort of artifact it was the contemporary twin of the nearby, larger PM site. Now we wanted to know more about PM, but Dr. Emerson counselled us to return to the PF site to increase the sample, particularly the rimsherd sample, to allow calculation of coefficients of similarity to be reliably meaningful. While he usually advocated 200 typable rimsherds as a representative sample (Emerson 1956:24, 1968:iii) we rejected the degree of site destruction this would entail and argued from MacNeish (1952:92) that a hundred sherds could be adequate. We agreed to work at PF until we had a hundred typable rimsherds.

Having inspected the backdirt from UofT excavations at Warminster and MacMurchy and in each instance retrieved artifacts which the students had missed, we developed a disdain toward this level of work. Our own, we felt, was certainly superior, conducted carefully, slowly and with reverence. Consequently, when we returned to PF in 1963 we were chagrined to find artifacts, mainly chert chips but also a beautiful red glass *1a1* bead, on our own backdirt after only a single winter's weathering. We concluded that a recovery technique wholly relying on trowelling was inadequate. We constructed screens with 1/4" wire mesh and from that time to the present every single cubic centimetre of Petun area earth excavated by this writer and colleagues has been screened, and the backdirt carefully replaced for possible

future finer screening and washing.

The 1963 crew, without the Rev. Bell but augmented by visitors from London who would evolve into the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario, continued opening squares and moving upslope until the midden terminated at the break-in-slope. In all, 318 sq.ft. or 13 5'x5' squares were opened and produced the required sample. The maximum depth of the deposit was 3ft. The remainder of the midden remains intact to this day and all backdirt is available for rescreening and washing. A display "*Why Archaeologists Like Garbage Dumps*" was constructed of selected excavated material and placed in the Collingwood Museum where it remained for some twenty-five years. Untouched since 1963 the midden developed a cover of sumach and today it supports a substantial growth.

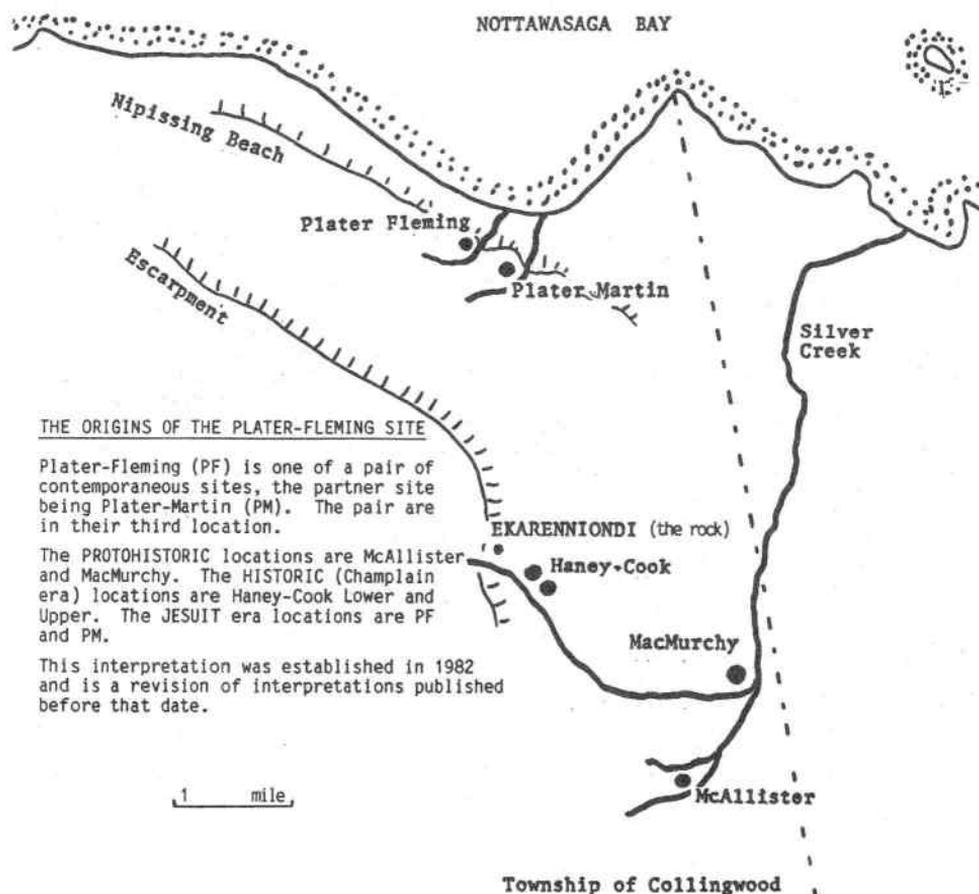
From 1963 the site was routinely monitored. The Plater family always made our visits pleasant and welcomed the students and visitors we brought. Meanwhile the last of the old Fleming trees were cleared away. Donald announced he would like to open a garden at the south end of the site near the house. This was outside the former orchard that we knew and therefore more probably already disturbed. This provided the opportunity to surface-collect from a part of the site which the northern midden did not reflect, and the material from the garden allowed us to speculate that there were subtle differences between the north and south parts of the village. The value of surface collections having been amply demonstrated elsewhere, we encouraged the Platers to surface collect at every opportunity. Mrs. Joyce Plater, son Larry and youngest daughter Linda each developed a collection. The Joyce Plater and Larry Plater collections remain today in their respective houses abutting the property. Linda's collection was given to me following her premature death in 1976, and added to the general Petun collections as the Linda Plater Memorial Collection (Garrad 1977).

As the general area project advanced, the need for some system of site designation and the considered determination of site names became apparent. Names were selected following principles which included recognition of a site's traditional name, a name used by previous researchers or of current and previous owners, and the need to avoid duplication. Both PM and PF were at the time owned by Platers so neither could be called simply 'The Plater Site'. PM had an established traditional name (Martin) and PF a prominent previous name (Fleming). These were incorporated with Plater to prevent confusion. After discussions in Vancouver with Dr. Carl Borden, the Borden Designation Scheme was adopted in the Petun area. By 1967 final names and Borden Numbers had been assigned (Garrad 1967a, 1967b, 1979c). These were registered with both federal and provincial governments on completion of the project (Garrad 1975a).

In 1978 the Platers sold. A final surface collection was gathered before they left (Garrad 1978b). Correspondence to the new owner requesting permission to continue access to the site drew no response and so from 1978 it has been monitored from the nearby road. The site was left to the protection of sumach, poison ivy, the Niagara Escarpment Commission and subsequently Township zoning control. Research into the artifacts and the interpretation of the site continues to this day.

Two subsequent 'Archaeological Site Update Sheets' were filed with the provincial government for the PF site. The 1985 Update was to redefine the site to include not only the Petun-Wyandot remains but also those of the John Brasure house and barns and the then-standing Fleming House. The 1987 Update was to associate the donation to the ASC in 1962 of the J. Gibbard collection from the "Plater Farm near Meaford" with the PF site after enquiries revealed that J. Gibbard, a relative of the Platers, was known to have visited this site and no other.

It was presumably Gibbard who had



first examined the north-slope midden. The collection donated to the ASC included chert drills, points and flakes, a polished stone adze, an iron French trade axe but no pottery.

PLATER-FLEMING BdHb-2 SITE - RECONSTRUCTION OF OCCUPATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The university level guidance provided by Dr. Emerson was augmented in 1971 when Dr. Conrad Heidenreich of York University and Bill Fox of the UofT both became interested in the project. Dr. Heidenreich provided and supervised an under-graduate geography student to reconstruct soil, slope, drainage, vegetation and other conditions at the time of occupation for twenty-three Petun sites, beginning with PF, as part of a degree requirement. The work established by mechanical analysis that PF and PM were on sandy clay loam soils and not sandy loam soils as indicated on the local soil survey map (17, Grey County)(Davidge 1971:27,34).

Analysis of PF soils was also later undertaken by Bill Ross, then at York University, as part of his Master's course work.

Reconstruction of the 17th century forest along the Nipissing ridge has been undertaken as part of degree qualifications by Linda Davidge (1971:27), Rudy Fecteau and Peter Hamalainen. Fecteau's work included examination of floral remains from both PM and PF sites (Fecteau & McAndrews 1977, Fecteau 1983). Hamalainen examined original survey notes, and included information on seeds found at PM contributed by Fecteau (Hamalainen 1981).

PLATER-FLEMING BdHb-2 SITE - NOTES ON SELECTED ARTIFACTS

CERAMICS

115 typable rimsherds, 18 typable clay pipe bowls and 6 stem tips were taken from the 1962-3 excavations and a further 7 rimsherds, 7 bowls and 1 stem tip later collected from the

surface. These were typed by Garrad with initial tutoring and help from Dr. J. N. Emerson, subsequently from Dr. Martha Latta and Dr. Peter Ramsden.

Rimsherd, clay pipe bowl seriations and coefficients of similarity were first calculated in 1974 and published in ARCH NOTES several times (Garrad 1975a, 1975b, 1977a). Current revised data has been available continually since that time in many of the writer's annual Licence Reports. In 1979 current rimsherd data was presented for PF, 16 other area sites and 2 post-Dispersion sites, together with interpretations of the Petun as a whole. The summary given then for PM and PF reflects the writer's current belief:

These two sites (PF and PM) are so similar to each other, and are so distinct in several ways from the other Petun area sites that many questions arise. They are adjacent and located on the glacial Lake Nipissing shoreline giving them a geographic orientation across Nottawasaga Bay to Huronia. Each contains a minimal number of pottery types, and in fact, pottery is in noticeably short supply... Huron Incised declines sharply but MacMurchy Scalloped gains. Warminster Horizontal is strongly represented, usually with notched lips (MacNeish's definition states only 'a few sherds have the lips notched'.) This rise in Warminster Horizontal and the unique presence of Genoa Frilled, while certainly indicating Huronia contact, may possibly relate to a specific historic incident - the abandonment of the Huron Bear Village of Ossossane in March 1649. The people of Ossossane crossed the ice of Nottawasaga Bay to the Petuns and stayed in unnamed Petun villages until May. These two sites control access to inland from the beach and would necessarily be the first two sites reached by the refugees. The inference of the pottery is that they proceeded no further.

It is mentioned that pottery is not plentiful on these sites, but scraps, lugs and handles from European-made kettles are, suggesting that the manufacture and use of the domestic

vessel is being rapidly displaced by the import even before Dispersal. (Garrad 1980:109-111)

As mentioned, it was early observed that PF rimsherd types and ratios were not typically Petun, particularly because of the presence of Genoa Frilled. Soon we realized that the distribution of Genoa Frilled was limited to PM and PF. 6,507 rimsherds in forty types have now been recorded for eighteen major area sites (Garrad 1987b) and a number of lesser ones (Garrad 1975a) and our initial observation that the distribution of Genoa Frilled rimsherds is limited to PF and PM is confirmed.

Coefficients of similarity calculated using both rimsherds and clay pipe bowls produce the same result, the highest PF relationship is with PM and this is reciprocated. This relationship is measured at figures notably higher than the next level relationship.

An interpretation of the PF site's temporal position in the Petun sequence deduced from ceramics, and a confirmation of the high coefficient of similarity between PF and PM, formed part of Bill Ross' M.A. thesis (1976).

PF shares with PM a unique clay pipe complex distinct from all other Petun sites, largely, as will be seen, because of Huron/Wenro influence. The 'apple bowl ring' style remains popular but at PF and PM is substantially accompanied by complex triangle decoration on the same shape bowl (= 'Apple Bowl Decorated'). A unique emphasis on bird effigy pipes is apparent. 70% of all known bird effigy pipes from eighteen Petun area sites occur at PF and PM. The ever-popular 'coronet', the arch-typical Petun clay pipe form which has been found on at least fifteen Petun area sites, is present at both PF and PM in above-average numbers. PF has unique animal effigy pipes, including a dog (?) effigy which is not duplicated elsewhere in the Petun area.

LITHIC

PF lithics have been intensely studied by Bill Fox. He early observed from the samples then available that PF had greater access to imported chert than did PM or any other site. While PF and PM projectile points were metrically identical, the material was not, the PF sample at the time being 100% Kettle Point and the PM 100% Collingwood Chert (Fox 1971). Both figures were subsequently adjusted but the principle remains. Collingwood Chert was later found on PF surface, south end, one of the hints that the north and south ends differ. Kettle Point and other cherts were subsequently excavated at PM, where Kettle Point is now established as 19% of all cherts (Janusas 1984:67,71).

The making of stone smoking-pipes was apparently not as strong an industry at PF as at PM or indeed most other Petun area sites. Limestone spalls, presumably indicating on-site pipe manufacture, are present but infrequent. Unique to the entire Petun area, however, is a headless animal (bear ?) effigy stemless steatite pipe. The effigy is bilaterally decorated with stylized bird-claw motifs and faces away from the smoker. This is clearly not a Petun pipe.

The sources of the imported cherts and other exotic lithics at PF and PM, and the identity of the importers, early deduced as the nomadic Ottawa, has occupied Bill Fox's interest for many years. The presence of the Ottawa/Odawa on PF as evidenced in the lithics, and the consequent relationship of PF to the entire upper Great Lakes trade system, is a substantial topic (see Fox 1984, 1985, 1987, in press) of which he recently wrote:

The writer's interest in Odawa archaeology was sparked during the early 1970's while analysing chipped and ground stone artifacts recovered by Charles Garrad from Petun villages in the Collingwood vicinity (Fox 1985). Raw materials on these late sixteenth and early seventeenth century sites

evidenced access to lithic sources throughout the Lake Huron basin and as far west as upper state Michigan. This information suggested that some Odawa wintered in the Craighleith area (Fox 1987)

FAUNAL

The PF faunal remains have been analyzed by Peter Hamalainen (1981a, 1981b, 1984). Thanks to a number of specialists, comparative faunal data are available for seventeen major Petun area sites. PF and PM are revealed as unique in the Petun area. On all sites but one, beaver is uniformly first or second in the mammal bone count. Bear appears first on only four sites, tending to be in third or fourth position on the remaining thirteen. At both PF and PM bear bone not only predominates but exceeds beaver by some margin. The order of mammal bone frequency at PF is bear-beaver-woodchuck-dog and at PM bear-beaver-dog-woodchuck. No other Petun site matches either combination.

The differential Algonkian/Iroquois (=Ottawa/Petun) treatment of black bear and dog remains reported elsewhere holds promise of distinguishing the two groups on PF and PM through future careful archaeology.

Modified bear skull, mandible (bear-jaw 'tool') and distal phalange remains from the principal midden at PF suggest a unique degree of bear-ceremonialism was practised there. This may be either Petun or Ottawa. The pro-Petun position notes that the Iroquois, and therefore perhaps the Petun, are interpreted as having had a bear-cult (Hamalainen 1981:102, Ritchie 1950); all Petun sites have modified and unmodified bear remains (Hamalainen 1981 et al) but Algonkian sites almost never have (Conway 1988:6,23). On the other hand, the distribution of bear remains modified in ways found at PF and PM is limited in the Petun area, a single artifact excepted, to the two sites. The Algonquins and certainly the

Ottawa also had a bear-cult and elsewhere in the upper Great Lakes bear-jaw tools have been recovered from sites with exclusively Algonkian association. Beverley A. Smith convincingly suggests that later Petun bear-ritual or ceremonialism was of Ottawa derivation (1985:111).

The modified bear remains from the midden at PF include:

Skull of young bear ritually executed:

The skull of a 1 1/2 bear killed by a single blow was accepted by Dr. William A. Ritchie (pers.com.) as sufficiently similar to examples in New York State to be interpreted as evidence of the same bear ceremonialism he reported there and which he suggested was Iroquois (Ritchie 1950). Historic references infer possible bear-cultism among the Huron, and perhaps therefore among the Petun. However, no other such skulls have yet been found in the Petun area or indeed anywhere else in Ontario. The probability that this single specimen is of non-Petun association is therefore high. Its presence on PF makes the PF site unique in Ontario.

Bear-jaw "tools":

First reported at PF, these artifacts were assumed to be tools and Petun-associated (Garrad 1969b, Hamalainen 1981b:85). However, their distribution in the Petun area is limited to PF, PM and one other site. They occur elsewhere in the upper Great Lakes basin on exclusively Algonquin sites or levels. Beverley A. Smith has proposed they are neither Petun nor tools, but parts of Ottawa bear-robe curing-ceremony costumes (Smith 1985:112,116).

Distal Phalanges:

These have been reported by Peter Hamalainen as probable charms or pendants of possibly Huron origin (1981b:86,346; 1984:41). Whatever their origin, those at PF are unique to the site, suggesting a non-Petun origin, and seemingly unique in Ontario.

Hamalainen's model of Petun subsistence activities embraces agriculture, gathering, fishing, hunting and exploiting dogs (1981b:116). Modified and unmodified dog bone

remains have been recorded on all analyzed Petun sites from excavated midden and surface collected samples, but numbers vary widely. In mammal bone frequency dog ranks fourth at PF, third at PM. Differing Algonquin/Iroquois (=Ottawa/Petun) attitudes to dogs manifested in their burial are detectable with careful archaeology (Conway 1988, Smith 1987) and, as noted, these differences might denote Ottawa/Huron/Petun areas of the PF site when dog burials there are competently excavated.

The PF and PM sites are further unique in the Petun area as alone possessing artifacts of moose antler, probably of Ottawa import (Hamalainen 1981b:93)

Polished beaver-femur tools (?), first noted at PF, have been found at ten of the sixteen area sites summarised by Peter Hamalainen (1981b) and listed by Junker-Andersen (1987). Of the 24 known, PF has 4 and PM 6, so that the two sites together possess 42% of the Petun area total. What inferences this may have for ethnicity, religion, specialization, or anything else, is not presently known but there would seem no doubt that future closer studies of the wealth of Petun faunal data now available can provide many further insights. For example, what significance might be attached to PF being one of only four Petun sites with raven bones (Hamalainen 1981a, 1981b), particularly as PM is not one of the other three.

The fact that the rediscovery of the site was the result of examining a few shells on the Platers' kitchen table has been mentioned. An illustration by W.J. Wintenberg uncannily resembles that occurrence and confirms our conclusion that the shells were modified for use as beads (1908(AAR022)48 Plate VIII, 65 *et seq.*)

TRADE GOODS OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN

Trade goods of or modified from copper, iron and glass have been found on the site.

Fragments of copper kettles are plentiful at PF and the interpretation

that imported kettles substantially displaced native pottery at PF has already been cited. The evidence for this is in both the frequency of kettle fragments found and the relative lack of pottery (Garrad 1980:111).

Details of iron knives found at PF have long been published (Garrad 1969a). J. Gibbard found an iron trade axe on the site (ASC Accession #1441). In 1972 Don Plater found another (Plater collection).

Ten glass beads are known from PF (Garrad 1978, 1982). All have been studied by Ian and Thomas Kenyon. Eight of the beads are red and five are red tubular, assigning the PF site to the 'IIIb' period contemporary with the Edwards, Ossossane, PM, St. Louis, Ste. Marie I & 2 and Train sites. Red tubular beads increase in frequency through time to reach highs of 15% to 35% on ca. 1649-1650 Ontario sites (Kenyon 1969:7,21; Kenyon & Kenyon 1983:63-64,74). The percentage of these beads at both PF and PM is 50%, the highest known on any Petun site. The two sites are firmly placed at the terminus of Petun occupation.

HISTORIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLATER-FLEMING BdHb-2 SITE

The presence and nature of the European trade goods, and particularly the percentages of red tubular beads, assign the twin PF and PM sites to the late pre-1650 Dispersal period of the Jesuit missions. In 1639 at the opening of the missions, the Jesuits assigned apostle names to nine Petun villages (JR20:43). Some of the twelve available apostle names were combined to reduce them to the nine villages. That this was undertaken indicates that there were no villages left unnamed. No new villages were formed during the Jesuit period. PF and PM are therefore among the nine named villages and are referred to by their apostle names in the Jesuit records.

Internal JR evidence indicates the list orders the nine villages south-to-north. The last and most northerly village is named *St. Simon & St. Jude*,

and the one before it, i.e. the second inland south from the lakeshore, *St. Matthew/Matthieu*. These comply respectively with PF and PM. These identifications are reciprocally and mutually self-supporting. If PM is proved to be *St. Matthew*, PF must be *St. Simon & St. Jude*.

There are a number of evidences for PM. The native name of *St. Matthew*, latterly (1647-1650) the head village of the Mission of *St. Mathias* and residence of the missionary Jesuit Fathers, also the chief Petun village and home of the Deer 'tribe'(JR33:143,35:163-171) was EKARENNIONDI (Jones 1909:230 citing Garnier). This was also the name of a sacred rock, presumably nearby (Jones 1909:231-233). A rock close to the Haney-Cook BcHb-27 village site(s) meets every identification test (Garrad 1987c), consequently Haney-Cook was long believed by local researchers to be both EKARENNIONDI the village and *St. Matthew* of the Jesuits. Five years work at Haney-Cook concluded in 1982 demonstrated the presence of two twin contemporary villages, the larger (Upper) being presumably EKARENNIONDI in its day, but both too early to be Jesuit (Garrad 1982). From their independent study of the glass beads, the Kenyons assigned the Haney-Cook sites to Period II, the time of Champlain (Kenyon and Kenyon 1983:61,74).

Our interpretation of northern Petun movements since 1982 based on the archaeology of the sites involved is that occupation began with the two related protohistoric/early historic MacMurchy BcHb-26 and McAllister BcHb-25 sites, which both moved to become the twin historic Champlain-era Haney-Cook (Upper and Lower) BcHb-27 sites, and again to become the twin Jesuit PM and PF sites. Thus, the village of EKARENNIONDI was Haney-Cook (Upper) in Champlain's time but moved in the succeeding Jesuit period to become PM=*St. Matthew*. The proximity rule continues to apply, if it ever did, for in its day and turn, the PM site was also the closest occupied village to the rock. Its retention of the

name EKARENNIONDI is doubly appropriate. Thus, because PM=EKARENNIONDI=*St. Matthew*=the headquarters of the Mission of *St. Mathias*, then PF must be *St. Simon & St. Jude*. This interpretation is a revision of that previously published (e.g. Garrad and Heidenreich 1978:394 Fig.1).

In a chapter in the JRs dedicated to the Mission of *St. Mathias* the village of *St. Matthew* (PM) is frequently mentioned. Another village mentioned but unnamed is inferentially nearby, other villages of the Mission being "more remote" (JR35:163-171). The closest village to PM in any direction is PF to the north, the last village north. The last village on the south-to-north Jesuit list is *St. Simon & St. Jude*. The historic identification of PF is thus firmly established.

The events recorded at the unnamed inferentially nearby village included the burning of the Jesuit chapel there. The finding of a burned chapel site at PF would thus be conclusive identification but will require careful archaeology.

As to the ethnicity of the PM and PF villagers, in 1648 Father Garnier wrote that he was one of two Jesuit missionaries residing in the village EKARENNIONDI, (*St. Matthew*)(PM), "made up of Hurons (Petuns) and Algonquins (Ottawas)". He was to instruct the Petuns and the second missionary, Father Garreau, "to instruct the Algonquins" (Jones 1909:230, 355-356 citing Garnier). That 50% of the missionary staff in the principal Petun village were aimed at non-Petun people infers their numbers were substantial and sufficient to spill over into separate villages. This might partly explain the pattern among the northern Petun of twin or related villages, one larger, the other smaller, as with PM and PF. The coefficients of similarity calculated for PF show its closest relation is PM, but the second and fourth relationships are with such smaller (satellite ?) sites. To propose that the larger site of each pair was inherently Petun and the smaller satellite inherently Algonquin/Ottawa is undoubtedly an over-simplification. But

added to the archaeological evidence the conclusion is inescapable that PF was substantially if not predominantly occupied by the Algonquins in sufficient numbers that, added to those at PM, an Algonquin-speaking missionary was required.

SOME PF RELATIONSHIPS TO SITES AND PEOPLES OUTSIDE THE PETUN AREA.

HURON: The presence of Genoa Frilled pottery at PF and PM was the first indicator of a connection with the contemporary Huron Edwards site 2 1/2 miles east of Ossossane. 90% of the pottery at Edwards was Genoa Frilled and believed to be Wenro (Ridley 1973). The Wenro people were adopted into the Huron town of Ossossane in 1639 and distributed to area villages (JR17:25), of which Edwards was clearly one. Edwards and PF share the coronet, human effigy ('pinch-face') and effigy bird clay pipes in the same first, second and third order of popularity. Red glass beads dominate and at Edwards the tubular red is 50%, as at PF. John Steckley has suggested that Ossossane was a *turtle* clan town and the Wenros were *turtle* people (1982:33, 1985). The flight of a "great mass" (JR34:223) of Ossossane people to the Petuns on March 19th 1649 is historically documented (Jones 1909:382 citing Chaumonot). That the distribution in the Petun area of Edwards/Wenro pottery and certain clay pipe styles is limited to PF and PM indicates that at least the Wenro component of these refugees went no further. Nor did they leave in any number. The deposits they left are surely too extensive to represent the stay of only six weeks proposed by Father Arthur E. Jones SJ (1909:382). The archaeological evidence and the subsequent appearance of a Turtle component among the Petun combine to indicate that a substantial number must have stayed with the Petuns at PF and PM. The Deer and Wolf together are known as Petun; the Deer, Wolf and added Turtle are known in later history as Wyandot. It was on

PF and PM therefore that the amalgamation occurred.

OTTAWA: The Beaver Valley adjacent to the historic Petun area has a long prehistoric sequence of seasonal Ottawa occupations (Garrad 1986b). The intrusion of the Petun into Ottawa territory, with or without Ottawa permission, resulted in uncertain alliances and a shift of the visiting Ottawa into the Petun area villages. The historic records provide a number of instances of Ottawa displeasure with the Petun. Nevertheless, the nomadic Ottawa who left imported cherts, exotic lithics, modified bear bones and probably much of the beaver on PF and other Petun area sites link PF and others to contemporary and near-contemporary shore-side seasonal-round Ottawa sites and procurement sources throughout the upper Great Lakes.

Bill Fox has summarised a number of Ottawa occupations in an area of the Bruce Peninsula where Ottawas are indicated on Bressani's 1657 map. The Dunk's Bay site yielded abundant Kettle Point chert associated with a dog burial and proto-historic Iroquoian style ceramics (Fox 1987).

When the amalgamated Petun/Wyandot group concentrated in PF and PM 1649-1650 left Craigleith in 1650, they followed or accompanied their Ottawa allies to a number of Ottawa-dominated sites in Wisconsin and Michigan. PF related artifacts on such joint-occupation sites as Rock Island and St. Ignace may be Petun or Ottawa. Beverley A. Smith has summarised the distribution of 'bear-jaw tools' throughout the north-east, nothing that they occur on sites the Ottawa/Algonquins shared with the Wyandot and sites/levels they did not (1985:112-116).

While the Ottawa residing today on Manitoulin Island are assumed to be the principal descendants of the 17th Century alliance, one Ottawa group moved with the Wyandots to the Detroit Valley and later to Ohio, and remain as neighbours in Oklahoma to this day.

WYANDOT: In 1650 the combined Petun Deer/Wolf and Huron/Wenro Turtle, henceforth collectively the Wyandot, left Craigeleith beach with their Ottawa allies to commence a two-century journey to their present location in Oklahoma. The route is well documented (Tooker 1978) although not all the earliest migration sites are yet known. The early-Dispersal refugee Wyandot sites that are known in Wisconsin and Michigan were recognised by the similarity of artifactual remains there to those at PF and PM. The principal and immediate archaeologically demonstrable link is with the Rock Island II Site, Wisconsin, where Sidey-Notched, Huron Incised and MacMurchy Scalloped rimsherds, a collared ring clay pipe bowl, bear-jaw 'tools' and a red tubular glass *lal* bead counterpart those at PF and PM. Dr. Ronald Mason dates the joint Wyandot-Ottawa occupation at Rock Island (sometimes Huron Island) as 1650/51-1653 (Mason 1986:213-217). The excavation of the Rock Island II site, which led to it being placed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places, was a consequence of the discovery of bear-jaw 'tools' at PF. These tools began a tradition on Rock Island which remained after the Petun left (Mason 1986:184, pers.com. 1974, 1981).

The St. Ignace mission site in northern Michigan was also home ca. 1675-1701 to the Wyandot refugees and their Ottawa companions. Five bear-jaw 'tools' are reported (Smith 1985:112).

POSSIBLE LATER REFERENCES TO PF AND PM

No later historic references identify PF and PM with certainty but a legend recorded among the later Wyandot uncannily describes the physical setting of the PF site (Garrad 1985b).

John Steckley (1989) has made two intriguing suggestions that may relate the modern Wyandot to their ancient ancestry at PF and PM. He feels a memory of the amalgamation of the Deer, Turtle and Wolf still survives in

distorted form as a modern legend. He also notes that the use of the Christian name Mathias/Matthias among the later Wyandot was exclusive to the Deer phratry, and believes this began when the Jesuits of the Mission of St. Mathias to the Petun Deer (PM, PF et al) used the Mission name (Mathias) as a Christian name for converts.

CONCLUSION

The PF site, ca. 1639-1650, is atypical in the Petun area and unique in Ontario. Ottawa lithics and faunal artifacts with Huron pottery attest to the cosmopolitan function of this site as an outlying ancillary of the nearby Petun capital (PM). The strength of the relationship with the capital is measured in reciprocal high coefficients-of-similarity in pottery, clay pipes, glass beads and faunal tools. Interpretation of PF therefore requires prior understanding of PM.

Archaeological material recovered on PF is of period French, Huron, Ottawa and Petun origin/association. Ethnic concentrations on certain parts of the site may result in the uneven distribution of related artifacts.

The historic record is that the Ottawa Algonquins were present at or in the vicinity of PM in sufficient numbers that an Algonquin-speaking Jesuit missionary was sent to them. The archaeological record at PF to date confirms both Ottawa presence and some aspects of the recorded resistance to the Jesuits in the presence of bear-cult objects.

The PF village was named *St. Simon & St. Jude* by the Jesuits in 1639 and therefore existed at that time. It was abandoned in 1650 at the time of the general Petun Dispersal.

With PM, PF played a role in amalgamating certain Huron (Turtle) elements into the Petun (Deer, Wolf) to emerge in later history as Wyandot (Deer, Wolf, Turtle) and whose descendants survive to this day as the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.

Future careful archaeology at the PF site might address the evidence for

Ottawa-Huron-Petun-French-trader-missionary interaction and relationships, and confirm the historically recorded destruction of the chapel.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A small group of people excavated PF in 1962-3, but the extensive pool of cooperative scholarship tapped to interpret the site is the combined work of hundreds, limited even to the quarter-century or more of the writer's involvement. The volunteer support of countless interested people locally and internationally, scholars of many disciplines in several countries, generous property owners, native people, government officers and others, is gratefully acknowledged. Space prohibits listing more names than

already given in the text above. However I will mention Mrs. Cecile Boone Wallace, who never visited Ontario but who proudly recognized her ancestry here. As senior Matron of the Big Turtle Clan of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma she used the name Shundiahwah when she 'adopted' me and raised me up to the rank and name Tauromeé in September 1975 (AN75-7:5). Over the centuries the Wyandots evolved and discarded a number of "turtle" clans, but I like to think the Big Turtle is the oldest and can, with Shundiahwah herself, claim descent from ancestors who lived at Craigeleith, at PF and PM, so long ago.

The financial support of the Canada Council in Project 'THE PETUN 1974' (Garrad 1975) is gratefully acknowledged.



Fig. 1. Wyandot settlements and movements.

POST-PLATER-FLEMING DISPERSAL ROUTE

The ca. two-hundred-year route from Craigeleith to Oklahoma
From TOOKER 1978

(NOTE: on this map Rock Island is shown by its alternative name Huron Island)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Kirby:

I read with amusement and embarrassment the press cutting entitled "Evidence of Iroquois Culture found in St. Lawrence Valley" (Toronto Star, February 14, 1989) on page 24 of the March/April 1989 Arch Notes.

My amusement stems from the fact that the Star article is a seriously flawed imitation of an article that appeared in the February 10th, 1989 edition of the Ottawa Citizen (I have enclosed a copy of the Citizen article for the record). The Citizen article was based on an interview I gave on a paper entitled "Foraging Behaviour on Woodland Underwater Sites" which I had presented at the Great Lakes Maritime Archaeology Session at the First Joint Archaeological Congress, January 5-9, 1989 in Baltimore, Maryland. While the Citizen article has some errors, it is more accurate in describing my research.

My embarrassment is a result of the Toronto Star's claim that I have been the primary researcher at Charleston Lake. This is indeed wrong. I have done some work at Charleston Lake but the majority of the original work was done by Ken Swayze, David Morrison, Victor Pelshea, and Ken Cassavoy. I feel that it is imperative that recognition be given to these individuals for their contributions. Indeed, I would acknowledge that their efforts have contributed to my research on the "amphibious archaeology" of the Gananoque/Upper St. Lawrence drainage systems.

I think the "Press Cuttings" section in Arch Notes is of value. Certainly, in

this instance, it has made me aware of an inaccurate report on my research, but reader's should be aware that news clippings can be both informative and misleading.

Yours sincerely,

Phillip J. Wright

* * *

Dear Sir:

RE: "Preliminary Assessment of Site BdHb-2, Collingwood Township, Ontario" (Arch Notes 89-2:9-15)

As project director for the 1984 salvage excavation of the Boyle-Atkinson site in Richmond Hill (Mayer 1985 and Mayer, Pihl, Poulton 1987), I felt both pleased and confused to note Dr. Robert Pearce (1989:13) included this project among a list of others as an example that "the test trench strategy is a proven and reliable method for the preliminary investigation of any Iroquoian village site."

On the one hand, Dr. Pearce, Senior Archaeologist for the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London), cites this project in his justification of using mechanical equipment to conduct a preliminary assessment of the Plater-Fleming site while, on the other hand, Dr. William Finlayson, Executive Director of this same institution tersely described, somewhat unkindly, the Boyle-Atkinson project as "an unmitigated disaster" (Finlayson 1987).

The circumstances at the Boyle-Atkinson site, however, greatly differ from those at the Plater-Fleming site. The Boyle-

Atkinson site was subjected to salvage excavation only when the other much preferred alternatives of site preservation or pure research oriented excavation proved impossible. The project was designed to provide a maximum amount of information with the limited resources and time available. Moreover, the site had been suffered from annual heavy cultivation for over one hundred years and as well as from rigorous surface collecting and sheet erosion of topsoil. Citing this project as a reference by Dr. Pearce is, in my opinion, clearly not appropriate to the circumstances he described.

None-the-less, this article does provide an opportunity to examine the question as to whether or not the use of heavy machinery is appropriate to test trench a site during a preliminary assessment. For example, finding two dog burials on the surface of the ploughed field as indicated by Dr. Pearce (1989:13) leads one to suspect that the Plater-Fleming site had not been previously cultivated or, at least, not deeply ploughed. Dr. Pearce does not indicate in his article if or how it was determined that ploughing a registered archaeological site, that may have been undisturbed, was justified.

An assessment should determine a site's physical and spatial characteristics as well as the potential contributions that traditional hand and mechanical excavation could provide. Field techniques employed to accomplish this should be as non-destructive as possible in order to preserve site integrity. The Ontario Heritage Foundation, in recently proposing new licencing guidelines, has perceived an urgent need (basing their perception on flawed premises) to control even minimal excavation on archaeological sites during assessment survey (Government of Ontario 1988a:8-13; 1988b:6 and Stork 1989). Notwithstanding Dr. Finlayson's prestigious academic and advisory positions, it would still seem necessary to file a contract information form listing the proposed field techniques to

the Ontario Heritage Foundation for approval before starting an assessment.

The article also leaves one to wonder why the potential archaeological resources of the Craighleith house (built by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1855) were not assessed. If "the Museum of Indian Archaeology was retained as an archaeological consultant by the landowner to undertake a standard archaeological assessment" (Pearce 1989:9), it is reasonable to expect that this would have been done while the building was still standing. An explanation for this omission would have been preferred.

Furthermore, the Museum's unilateral renaming the Plater-Fleming site does not appear warranted. The article completely neglects to give credit for the site's discovery over twenty years ago by Mr. Charles Garrad and the reason for the Plater-Fleming name (Garrad 1967 and 1975). Local residents and the archaeological community have long recognized and accepted it as such in hundreds of references. Renaming it will lead to unnecessary confusion between field notes, records forms, artifact catalogues, licence reports, newspaper accounts and scientific publications etc. now and in the future. To rename it the "Dog Site" is inexcusable because it immediately destroys the public awareness and appreciation of the local heritage built over so many years and the pride we Canadians have in a man who gave so much to Canada and the world.

Sincerely yours,

MAYER, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
Robert G. Mayer, President and
Managing Director

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cc: Dr. Robert J. Pearce (Senior Archaeologist, M.I.A.)

Dr. William D. Finlayson (Executive Director, M.I.A.)

Mr. Richard Alway (Chairman, Ontario Heritage Foundation)

Dr. Robert Bothwell (Chairman, OHF Archaeology Committee)

Mr. Charles Garrad (Administrator, O.A.S.)

* * *

Dear Sir:

I would like to make a number of comments regarding the Museum of Indian Archaeology's preliminary assessment of the Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2) reported upon in the last issue of Arch Notes (Pearce 1989: 9-15).

Although Pearce indicates that the landowner had been advised by the Ministry of Culture and Communications that a known archaeological site was situated on the property and that the Museum was retained by the landowner to undertake a standard archaeological assessment, it is not clear why any kind of excavation was necessary in light of the complex and long-term history of investigations on the property and the political events surrounding the proposed development of the site.

It is commonly held that a primary responsibility of a researcher is to become completely familiar with the history of investigations for a particular site prior to initiating new research of excavation. No mention was made of consultation with Mr. Charles Garrad, to discuss the necessity for excavation or to seek his guidance, given his expertise as the principal investigator of past research concerning the site. Were discussions held with Mr. Garrad concerning either the archival research which has been conducted for the site or past archaeological research which has yielded significant archaeological data? Nor was mention made of many articles which have been published concerning

the site (i.e. Garrad 1969a, 1969b, 1980; Hamalainen 1984). That this is a regular and absolutely necessary component to archaeological consulting practice is not in question. Indeed, such background research is required under the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (Fox 1988) designed by the archaeological community and the Ministry of Culture and Communications. Moreover, this requirement figures prominently in the Draft Code of Standards and Ethics for Professional Practice which the Association of Heritage Consultants has prepared for submission to the general membership later this Spring.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation has, for some time, been investigating the most suitable means for permanent conservation of the Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1), the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) and the Craigeleith House, formerly associated with the family of Sir Sandford Fleming. Surely the Director of the Museum of Indian Archaeology, who is also a Board member of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, was familiar with the recent efforts of the Foundation to work with, and to encourage the Collingwood Township Council to establish a heritage park to encompass these nationally significant sites. In other words, the excavation work on the site would appear to have been conducted despite a decision made by society to find the means for permanent conservation of it and the other two sites. If the Township and the Foundation were armed with sufficient "knowledge" in order to initiate the preservation process, why then was the site subjected to excavation, especially when the Director of the Museum has stated that the Museum's "objective is knowledge, not profit" (Finlayson 1986:106)? One must assume then that the objective was to demonstrate that Iroquoian villages contain longhouses and are surrounded by palisades.

As for the immediate social and political environment in which this work was

conducted, the Craigeleith House was recently demolished, as was reported in Canada's national newspaper. However, as Pearce (1989:9) notes, the Museum was not asked to undertake an assessment of that also well-known heritage resource.

As for the shocking and appalling suggestion that the site be renamed, it barely deserves comment other than to note that it is entirely inappropriate and will be ignored by the archaeological community.

All of this, truly, does not bode well for the future of archaeology in Ontario.

Sincerely,
Ronald F. Williamson, President
Archaeological Services Inc.

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Preliminary Assessment of the Plater-Fleming Site, Collingwood Township, Grey County. Arch Notes 89-2:9-15.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Article by Robert Pearce and the preliminary assessment of site BdHb-2 (Plater-Fleming site) in Collingwood Twp, County of Grey.

Having read this article with interest, we feel that this site is worthy of further exploration and that every effort should be made to preserve these lands for future generations and not be allowed to be "developed" with more condominiums.

Yours sincerely,

Cecile Dales, President
Craigleith Community Centre
Board of Directors

* * *

Dear Sir,

Two items, both of them relating to the archaeological site designated as BdHb-2, appeared in the March/April issue of Arch Notes. One was an extract from The Courier-Herald, dated February 15, 1989, which reported the destruction of the Fleming House by the present landowner, developer Mark Oelbaum.

This news was especially disturbing, as it means a serious loss to our national heritage. The house was built by and closely connected with Sir Sandford Fleming, an eminent Canadian, among whose many accomplishments was the invention of the time zones now used around the world.

The second item was a report by Robert J. Pearce of the preliminary assessment of the same property carried out in November, 1988 by the Museum of Indian Archaeology. The report concentrated on describing the work conducted at BdHb-2, as this was the only significant heritage resource found on the property.

As I understand the article, Pearce treats the site as being single

component, consisting of the seventeenth century Petun village. However, in 1984 Charles Garrad expanded the definition of BdHb-2 to include the area of the Fleming House. This added a second component to the site, the archaeological deposits and architectural remains which date to the nineteenth century and which are connected with the Flemings.

Pearce refers to the work conducted by the Museum of Indian Archaeology as a preliminary assessment. I presume that this means that further testing and/or salvage excavation is planned for the site. If this is so, then work needs to be conducted on both the seventeenth century Petun and the nineteenth century Fleming components. The sad destruction of the Fleming House emphasizes the urgency of including the nineteenth century component in any future excavation.

Yours truly,

Peter Hamalainen

* * *

Dear Sir,

I am writing in reference to "The Preliminary Assessment of Site BdHb-2 (Formerly known as the Plater-Fleming Site) Collingwood Township, Grey County" in Arch Notes March/April 1989.

Mr. Pearce in his conclusions Paragraph 5 states "Artifacts recovered from this site confirm it is a Petun village, and we suggest it was occupied circa A.D. 1630-1640; confirmation of this date awaits a detailed analysis and comparison to other Petun sites. The Dog site represents one of 16 to 18 known Petun village sites in Grey and Simcoe Counties, and is, based on current knowledge, the smallest of all known Petun villages."

Quite a statement for a person who has only spent 5 days on one site out of 18.

As far as confirming it is Petun, he had only to look at one or two collections in existence from this site - ask around - before putting a plough to it.

That we suggest it was occupied circa a.d. "1630-1650" is a remarkable piece of dating since he has done no comparison of artifacts from other Petun sites.

And he is wrong when he states "that this is the smallest of all known Petun sites".

My advice to Mr. Pearce is, if he is going to use another person's research, it is only common courtesy and above all, professional ethics, to acknowledge that research, even in a preliminary report. And this does not include the very weak attempt on page 10.

To change the name of Plater-Fleming to the Dog Site is totally illogical and an insult to the Plater and Fleming families; and above all (and probably more to the truth) to Charles Garrad, who has spent more than 30 years of his life in the Petun area researching, recording and educating the different owners of all the sites to the valuable heritage that they possessed. A record that is on par to Boyle and Hunter.

Plater-Fleming it has been known since its discovery and Plater-Fleming it will remain. One preliminary assessment report will not change it.
Yours sincerely,

Jim Shropshire, Collingwood.

Dear Editor,

The preliminary assessment of Site BdHb-2 reported in Arch Notes 89-2 prompts a number of questions and I will list these as they occurred in reading the piece. The first was of course outrage at the audacity in attempting to change the name from Plater-Fleming to the Dog Site. This is unheard of especially at the assessment

stage and does no credit to the executive director of the "Museum" who ultimately bears responsibility for all work done by his firm. Fortunately, it is not carved in stone. The appropriate name can remain.

Secondly, nowhere in the investigation report does it reveal that this property may never have previously been cultivated! This fact alone should have dictated that the "standard archaeological assessment" techniques of the museum, i.e., ploughs and backhoes, were inappropriate and that old fashioned methods be employed to minimize disturbance so that when and if the site is completely excavated, it would be in pristine condition except for the documented test pits.

Lastly, it is very sad that the one expert on this site was apparently never consulted; he was not credited, therefore I assume he was not consulted. He, and many others locally who know of the site, have walked it, written about it and tried to protect it through governmental and local heritage organizations must be feeling terribly let down.

With much regret,

S. R. Leslie, Hamilton

Dear Sir,

As archaeologists we spend a considerable amount of time scouring the countryside searching for evidence of previous human activities. When we chance upon isolated projectile points or shards of ceramic or glass vessels one cannot help but to wonder what the circumstances were that ultimately led to their loss, disposal or placement.

Recently, while researching 19th Century horticultural practices I came across a mildly morbid excerpt offering farmers a very effective method for annihilating local ground hog populations. The archaeological

cont'd. on page 33



Other Correspondence ...

Dr. Robert J. Pearce
Museum of Indian Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road
LONDON, ON N6G 3M6

Dear Dr. Pearce,

Re: Plater-Fleming Archaeological Site,
Craigleith, Ontario.

I wish to record my protest at your attempt to remove my family name from the Plater-Fleming archaeological site at Craigleith, and at your assumption of any right to do so.

My family developed Craigleith on the property which includes the archaeological site and for some three-quarters of a century the Fleming family preserved the archaeological site undisturbed.

My family's contribution to archaeology in the province of Ontario, particularly that of my ancestor Sir Sandford Fleming, a founder of the Royal Canadian Institute, is nowhere else marked by inclusion of the name Fleming in an the name of an archaeological site. That this one was owned and for so long preserved by the Fleming family makes the continued association of the site with the name Fleming both just and appropriate.

I deem your attempted replacement of the Fleming name by a dog to be a grievous insult, and I shall ask the Minister of Culture and Communications to strike from all government records any name for the site other than the existing one.

Yours sincerely,

George Fleming

Copies to:

Hon. Dr. Lily Munro
Minister of Culture and Communications,
77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario
Dr. K. George Pedersen, President and
Vice-Chancellor, University of Western
Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B8
Editor, ARCH NOTES, The Ontario
Archaeological Society, 126 Willowdale
Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y2

* * *

Dr. R. Bothwell
Chairman, Archaeology Committee
Ontario Heritage Foundation
863 Bay St., 3rd Floor
Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A2

Re: Plater-Fleming Site

Dear Sir:

It has been brought to our attention that the above site, considered to have been an important prehistoric and historic one in the Collingwood area, may have been impacted through either the ignorance and/or incompetence of those responsible for it.

May we have some information as to the nature of this impacting? If, as reported to the writer, a licensed archaeological consultant may have been involved, we must be seriously concerned about the adverse effect this would have not only on the archaeological resource itself, but on the entire archaeological community.

Coming as it does at a time when we are attempting to present a more professional face to the public, this, if indeed it is as bad as rumours have it, is a discouraging blow.

Education plays such an important role

in archaeology and those responsible for carrying it out be they in academia, in public archaeology, government or avocational, must all work together not only to make archaeology more visible, but do so in a positive, ethical responsible manner.

We shall look forward to your response before taking further action should that be required.

Sincerely yours,

Rita Short-Michael M.A.
Executive Director
Consulting Archaeologist (license since 1979)
Founding member and Director,
Association of Professional
Archaeologists

cc:
Minister, Dr. Lily Oddie Munro
R. Montgomery, Director, Heritage
Branch
Arch Notes



cont'd from page 31

implications of this extermination method may be of interest to your readership.

"The most effective method of exterminating them is by means of gunpowder. Get a quantity of small glass bottles that will hold from two to four ounces apiece, each provided with a close-fitting cork stopper; also a quantity of fuse such as it used for blasting purposes, and poles several feet long, for pushing the bottle well into the habitations of the little pests. First stop one of the entrances closely, with stone and sods, so as to prevent the escape of gas, then introduce one end of a piece of fuse of the proper length into a bottle nearly to the bottom, put in a good stiff charge of powder, apply the cork after adjusting it to the fuse by means of a sharp knife, tie the bottle to the end of one of the poles, push it well into the den of the marauder, leaving the end of the fuse a little above the surface of the soil, fill the entrance with stones and sticks and cover closely with sods; then set fire to the free end of the fuse and await results. If the fuse has been properly adjusted and is of good quality the inhabitants of the burrow will never trouble the clover again." The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer, May 31, 1889, page 9.

Although animal-rights activists would abhor this procedure it is useful for the curious archy as it represents one explanation (of an infinite number) for finding the odd piece of bottle glass in the middle of a field.

Barry Grey
Midland, Ontario





PRESS CUTTINGS

HISTORIC VALUE OF FLEMING SITE QUESTIONED

Mark Oelbaum is fighting back. The developer who had the Fleming house, in Craigeleith, demolished, is conducting research which, he maintains, shows his property has little historic significance.

Oelbaum owns the property in Craigeleith which the township and others want to turn into a heritage park. Supporters of the idea say Sir Sandford Fleming's family settled on the property - near the Craigeleith Depot - and that there are remains of Indian villages and burial sites and a Jesuit missionary.

Last fall, Oelbaum infuriated supporters of the park proposal when he destroyed the house in which Fleming's parents once resided.

Oelbaum has written a letter to Carl Thorpe, Chief of Heritage Administration for the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, suggesting that the historical significance of the site is questionable. A copy of the letter was sent to Collingwood Township Reeve Dave McNichol and was included in correspondence to council, Monday.

Oelbaum's letter questions a memo by William Fox, written last November, in which Fox, senior archeologist for the Ministry, outlines the historic features of the proposed park site.

"Mr. Fox speaks as if his points are proven and acceptable, we take the position that this is not at all the case, and that is why we are carrying out the research," Oelbaum wrote on April 24.

He says he researched the "so-called Fleming House and determined the land and house were not bought by,

constructed by or lived in by Sir Sandford Fleming. Fleming lived in Peterborough, Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax, but never ever in Collingwood township."

Fox's memo doesn't contend that Fleming himself lived in the home. It says that the home "was constructed as the home of Sir Sandford Fleming's parents" and adds that its historic significance is the association with Fleming, "an important Canadian historic figure".

Fox also said that "archeological remains relating to the homestead of the area's first nineteenth century settler" are on the property. That is a reference to the Brasure family.

Oelbaum's letter goes on to say that researchers under the direction of Dr. Robert Pearce "have taken the steps to begin to determine the extent of any Native Indian association with the property, and we have already ruled out 95 per cent of the property".

He asks that Fox's memo be entirely retracted, "or it would be very helpful for you to produce the evidence you rely on to make those claims".

Five days earlier, Oelbaum wrote a letter to Richard Alway, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, in which he accuses Fox of accepting the views of Charles Garrad, originator of the park idea, as fact.

"Mr. Fox has continued to write Garrad's unsupported views and allegations into the public record, and endorse views and allegations that are not historically or scientifically provable".

In a brief telephone interview Fox said

he does have evidence to back up the statements made in his memo.

Asked if he had evidence, Fox responded, "Of course we do. How could we make these statements if we didn't?"

He added that the Ministry's archeology unit are in the process of putting the information together and will send the results to Oelbaum.

from "The Courier-Herald", May 3, 1989

Two For The Price Of One?

It is ironic that Ontario lost an historic structure this year, just as Canadians across the nation were preparing to celebrate Heritage Day and Heritage Week.

The destruction of the Fleming House at Craighleith, built in 1855, by Sandford Fleming, David and Andrew Fleming for their parents, was accomplished on February 10 just as darkness was falling. This loss followed the partial destruction of the Plater-Fleming archaeological site immediately adjacent to the home in November. This archaeological site had seen both Petun and Ottawa communities, was a late Jesuit site, and was the place from which the Petuns left Ontario in 1650.

This appears to be a perfect example of the weakness that exists in this Province in our present heritage legislation. At one time or another, EVERYBODY appears to have been involved in this one - the Ministry of Culture and Communications, The Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Niagara Escarpment Commission, the Township of Collingwood, and even an individual member of the Board of The Ontario Heritage Foundation, who is a licensed archaeologist. But when the bulldozer moved onto the site that cold afternoon in February, NOBODY was there, and as a result, Ontario lost an irreplaceable part of its history, one more reason that we are all waiting with bated breath for

the results of the Ontario Heritage Policy Review and the New Ontario Heritage Act.

from OHS BULLETIN, newsletter
of The Ontario Historical
Society, Spring, 1989

* * *

Archeologists can dig up past on summer tours

Amateur archeologists can combine a holiday with learning experience on summer programs to Italy and Israel. They are being arranged through the University of Toronto's School of Continuing Studies.

The optional tours are offered in conjunction with an introductory archeology course at U of T but extra spaces are being offered to other interested parties.

The one to the Tuscany region of Italy departs July 1. It's a 15-day program at the ancient site of the Etruscan city of Roselle. Excavations take place in the morning with afternoon lectures and tours. The cost is \$2,599 per person, double, including return air fare, hotel accommodation, transfers, daily breakfast and two dinners.

The two-week program to Israel departs July 28. The excavation site is the Phoenecian city of Achziv on the Mediterranean coast. The \$2,999 cost includes return air fare, 14 nights' accommodation in a kibbutz, transfers, excursions and all meals.

Bookings are being handled by Tempo Travel's Can-Learn Vacations, Madison Centre, 4950 Yonge St., North York, Ont. M2N 6K1 (416)224-0808.

from The Toronto Star
April 15, 1989



16th ANNUAL ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM

SELECTED TOPICS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

October 28-29, 1989
Radisson Hotel (formerly the Holiday Inn), City Centre
King and Wellington Streets, London Ontario

Sessions:

Saturday, October 28

1. Archaic and Early Woodland Studies in the Great Lakes
Chair: Christopher Ellis, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3G1 (519) 885-1211 ext. 2151
2. Archaeology and Native Communities
Chair: Paul Antone, Oneida Band Council, R.R. #2, Southwold Ontario N0L 2G0 (519) 652-3244
3. Ethnic-Osteology: Pioneer Cemeteries in Canada and U.S.A.
Chair: Linda Gibbs, Dept. of Anthropology, McMaster University, 1280 Main St. West, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4L9 (416) 525-9140 ext. 4423

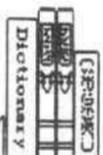
Sunday, October 29

1. Current Research in Northern Ontario
Chair: C.S. "Paddy" Reid, Ministry of Culture and Communications, 227 Second St. North, 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 2880, Kenora Ontario P9N 3X8 (807) 468-8928
2. The Past, Present, and is There a Future for Avocational Archaeology?
(Presentations and panel discussion)
Chair: Jim Pengelly, 97 Delhi Street, Port Colborne Ontario, L3K 3L1 (416) 834-7802
3. Underwater Archaeology of the Great Lakes and Related Drainage Systems
Chair: Phil Wright, Marine Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Communications, 1105-1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa Ontario, K1N 7B7 (613) 566-3731
4. Open Session
Chair: Robert G. Mayer, 134 Commissioner's Rd. West, London Ontario N6J 1X8 (519) 668-2400

Persons interested in contributing to one of the above sessions should contact the chairperson listed. Deadline for submissions for all sessions is July 1, 1989.

For registration information, please contact:

London Chapter, OAS
55 Centre Street
London Ontario,
N6J 1T4 (519) 433-8402.



From the O.A.S. office

RETURNED MAIL

We found two of the missing members mentioned in the last ARCH NOTES, but gave up on Gibbs, Janes and Lazenby. Now we have lost:

Frank Ryan family, Caledon
Arthur Schultz, Waterloo

If you know these people, please ask them to contact the OAS office.

* * *

JULY RENEWALS

Those 130 of our members whose memberships expire June 30 will receive a reminder with this issue of ARCH NOTES to renew before July 1. If you find such a reminder but a July-June 'year' is inconvenient, you can change to the calendar year by sending only half the fee, (or even better 1 1/2 x the fee!).

* * *

TRIP AND TRAVEL PLANS

BUS TRIP JULY 7-9, 1989: A flyer included with the last ARCH NOTES announced 'A "CAPITAL" Bus Trip' July 7-9 to Ottawa and vicinity. The Ottawa Chapter is working hard to make this visit a super-success with a barbecue and have added a surprise bonus. We shall leave Ottawa earlier on Sunday in order to allow a visit to Perth on the way back to Toronto. Perth is a fine example of a restored downtown. We shall take afternoon tea at one of the finer homes in the area.

For full details of the program take another look at the flyer. If you don't

have one, call the office. At the time of writing, space is still available.

Call the office for more details. Come and help make this trip one of the greats in OAS history. Mark your calendar July 7-9 and send in your deposit.

EGYPT OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1990: Bob Bujic, our affable travel consultant, has made a preliminary report on the feasibility of our repeating in 1990 the itinerary he developed for us in 1981 when we went to Egypt. As we suspected, there are now better combinations and inclusions available than we had then. For example, Abu Simbel was an option in 1981 as the flight from Aswan was expensive. Now we can go in by bus. Alexandria was a one-day option from Cairo but now improved hotel space there makes an overnight more attractive. And speaking of hotels, the new in-place for archaeologists staying in Cairo is Shepherds Hotel! Holy Howard Carter! Shepherds has been totally renovated since our cocktail-hour visit there in 1981 to commune with the vibrations of all the Egyptologists who stayed in the succession of buildings which bore the name. Even then, it had the finest archaeological bookstore we encountered during our trip. And as for a side trip (Morocco in 1981) how about Jordan to see Petra and Jerash? More later in this same column!

* * *

OTTAWA CHAPTER REPRESENTED AT HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE

The 1989 annual Conference of The Ontario Historical Society was held in Ottawa during May. The OAS was

represented by the Ottawa Chapter which provided the Chapter Display and were able to have members present through much of the 3-day event. The Society's new poster "Ontario's Archaeological Past" was well received because it contains several panels associated with food preparation. This matched the Conference theme "Eating and Drinking Traditions in Ontario".

NEW CEMETERIES ACT

Although the Society was advised it would be consulted after an Inter-Ministry Committee on Unmarked Burials completed its proposals last summer, this has not happened yet. In March the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations announced a new 'special advisory committee' and released a draft of the proposed new Cemeteries Act. The Society wrote the Minister about archaeologists' concerns and still awaits a response. The draft of the proposed Cemeteries Act may be seen in the OAS office or obtained directly from the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, telephone Brenda Darby (416) 963-0339.

TWO MEMBERS RECEIVE VOLUNTEER AWARDS

Marjorie Tuck and Jane Sacchetti were nominated by the Society to receive five-year Volunteer Service Awards. Marjorie's award was for serving five years "in a voluntary capacity as the Secretary of the Society." Jane's was for serving since 1983 "in a voluntary capacity as Editor of "PROFILE", newsletter of the Toronto Chapter of the Society." The awards were made April 7th.

ARCH NOTES

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

ARCH NOTES

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WRITING AWARDS

The Ontario Heritage Foundation's Archaeology Committee wishes to encourage members of the O.A.S. to submit articles, reports or books for consideration in two publication award categories: writing for the public audience and writing for the professional audience. Topic, Ontario Archaeology. Each award is worth \$5,000! Don't procrastinate. Enter now.

O A S CHAPTERS

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 Newsletter: THE BIRDSTONE - Editor: John D. A. MacDonald
 Fees: Individual \$7 Meetings: Usually at 8.00pm on the 3rd Wednesday
 of the month, except June - August, at the Adult Recreation Centre, 185
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 1825 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay.

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 of the month, except June - August, at Room 561A, Sidney Smith Hall,
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 Newsletter: SQUIRREL COUNTY GAZETTE - Editor: Peter Reid
 Fees: Individual \$5 Meetings: Usually at 7.30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of
 the month, except June - August, at Windsor Public Library, 850 Ouellette Avenue,
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FEES

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