



Arch Notes

The Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society



See page 5 to learn about the pictograph workshop and other community driven archaeological projects at Mississauga First Nation. Image by Nicholas Cada.

In This Issue

Board of Directors.....	2	W. G. Long and David Boyle On Rice Lake in 1896.....	10
President's Message	3	Regional Chapters	24
Community Driven Archaeology at Mississauga First Nation	5		

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The Ontario Archaeological Society gratefully acknowledges funding from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries through the Provincial Heritage Organization Operating Grant Program.

President's Message

The last time I wrote my message for *Arch Notes*, I was talking about finally being out in the field after a long winter-and now the summer is almost over. How did THAT happen?

I feel like saying the summer has been busy for us and the archaeological community at large is like saying water is wet. However, I will try my best to give a short summary of the many activities, issues and updates here at the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Here in Northern Ontario, we are still dealing with the devastating impact of wildfires that caused evacuation of over 2,800 people from over a dozen communities. While the fires have abated, and some have been able to return to their homes, there are still over 700 people displaced as of mid-August; many of these may have no home or community left to go back to. Those of us who work here know these folks-they are our partners, friends, and colleagues, and it is hard not feel overwhelmed. However, many people have helped these communities from all over Ontario-and if you are one of them, whether through donations, volunteering and/or logistical support, thank you.

While sometimes it feels like caring for cultural heritage and archaeology seems small potatoes when people have lost their homes and communities, we continue to try and fight the good fight so to speak. I have mentioned this before, but it feels like in the past few years, particularly in North America, that there has been a concerted attack on archaeology and heritage as a whole. Recently, we learned of the proposed closure of the Sustainable Archaeology facility at McMaster University. The OAS and other members have written letters in support of the facility, but at the time of writing, there has been little information provided by the University. In addition to Bills 5 in Ontario and C-5 federally, the recent proposed changes to the regulations of the Advisory Council on Preservation in the United States would diminish the amount of protection-and in some cases,

remove it entirely-from historic sites on federal lands. The OAS is a member of the Council of Allied Societies and part of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), which allows us to exchange information and communicate with other non-profit heritage organizations throughout North America, as well as the SAA. Needless to say, the SAA is deeply concerned about the proposed changes and given our own challenges that we are facing in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada, the OAS is also concerned that these sorts of changes may be implemented here. You can find more information about the proposed American regulation changes and SAA's concerns here: <https://saa.org/SAAMember/Media-Room/News/SAA-Issues-Statement-On-ACHP-Draft-Changes-To-Section-106-Regulations.aspx>.

On a more positive note-the 2026 OAS Symposium will be held in Toronto on October 24 at the St. Lawrence Market! Keep an eye out for more information-while this symposium may be a bit smaller than normal, it promises to have something for everyone! And although there won't be a banquet or after party as there usually is, we will still be doing our annual awards at the Annual Business Meeting after the symposium. We have also extended the deadline to September 30 for nominations, so get those nominations in! The different award categories are listed on the OAS website.

Speaking of the Annual Business Meeting, current members should receive the announcement and draft agenda by the end of August, and additional supporting materials will be forthcoming. Of particular importance is reviewing-and hopefully adopting- our updated by-laws. We had a general membership meeting on July 9, where our lawyer from Spero Law went over the changes and will be providing additional documentation prior to the ABM to help answer questions that members may have. This documentation is the result of the members who provided comments prior to and during the July meeting, as well as those who were unable to attend. In addition

to our updated by-laws, we will also be looking for some new people to join our Board of Directors. We will provide details for the available positions soon, but if you have any questions, please feel free to email me at president@ontarioarchaeology.org.

We are also making some inroads to improve our digital coordination and management at the OAS. Initial meetings with our Chapter Presidents provided some great feedback, and we hope that you will start seeing some improvements soon! I will be providing more details during the ABM in October at the Toronto Symposium. I hope to see lots of you there!

Finally, we continue our ongoing work advocating for archaeology with the Province of Ontario. The Group of 21 is continuing their great work liaising with Minister McGregor's staff and other politicians. The OAS continues its quarterly meetings with Ministry staff and also has board members participating on the Heritage Framework Transformation - Technical Sector Tables, and we will keep you updated on those meetings as we are able.

I am sure I've missed something, and I apologize if I have, but as you can see, we keep on keeping on as best we can.

Lisa

REPAIRING BRIDGES: COLLABORATION, COMMUNITY, CONNECTION

The Toronto OAS Chapter is hosting a one-day symposium on October 24th to celebrate the revival of the chapter!

Types of submissions we are looking for:

- Student talks and posters
- Recorded talks for online viewing
- Round table moderators and topics of discussion

Email your submissions to: oas.tochapter@gmail.com

Contribute to an upcoming issue of *Arch Notes*

We would like to hear about your experiences and perspectives, your research project, or a cool find that you want to share with the broader archaeological community! Contributions to *Arch Notes* should be submitted electronically to the editors at: aneditor@ontarioarchaeology.org

Round Table Discussions: Calling for moderators and other ideas!

INDIGENOUS ROUND TABLE

- Indigenous-led discussions on the current state of archaeology in Ontario

MCM ROUND TABLE

- Current politics and the role it plays in the archaeological industry for all sectors
- Attacks on heritage, Indigenous rights, and the environment and the role of the settler government in archaeology

INTERDISCIPLINARY ROUND TABLE

- CRM, academia, museums, and Indigenous knowledge
- Connecting subdisciplines of archaeology

AI AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- The responsible use of AI in archaeology and setting up guardrails

REPAIRING BRIDGES WITH ARCHAEOLOGY

- Archaeology to connect communities and repair bridges
- Archaeology as a tool to connect people and perspectives

Community Driven Archaeology at Mississauga First Nation

By Brooke Boyer-Chiblow, Nicholas Cada, Jake Cousineau, Alex Debassige, Tiziana Gallo, Alicia Hawkins, Brent Niganobe and Zoie Piche

Nisdotang gaa-bi-zhiwebag wii-ni-mno-mbaazhing (Understanding the past to live well) is an ongoing archaeology project lead by Mississauga First Nation (MFN) in partnership with archaeologists from University of Toronto and funded by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Logo of the archaeology project, designed by the 2026 MFN archaeology team

The project engages with many aspects of Mississauga heritage. A core goal is the restoration of stewardship of ancestral belongings, traditions and of Mississauga heritage to Mississauga peoples. The project name also references the importance of revitalization – the idea that learning about ancestors' practices by connecting with significant places, materials, and belongings can be helpful to people today.

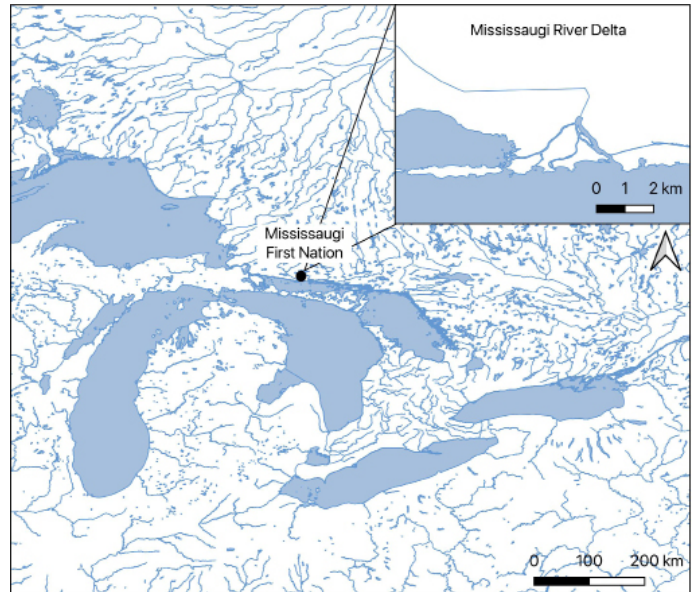


Figure 2. Location of Mississauga First Nation and Mississauga River Delta

Restoring stewardship is not simply theoretical. From the 1960s to the 1990s, archaeologists including J.V. Wright, Helen Devereux, Morris Brizinski, Thor Conway and others, undertook survey and excavations in the Mississauga Delta and adjacent areas. The ancestral belongings from their work became widely dispersed and inaccessible to Nation members. Over the course of the first two years of the project, we were able to transfer these belongings back to MFN where they are being cared for and studied by Nation members.

Restoration of stewardship also includes looking after archaeological sites in traditional Mississauga territory (Figure 2). The team has visited and verified the location of many of the sites originally documented by earlier archaeologists, and is actively monitoring their current conditions. Our work has focused on sites in the Mississauga

delta, but the archaeology team manages a map of cultural values across all of Mississauga territory, and this will facilitate better long-term planning for any proposed changes in land use within Mississauga territory (this is a hint to CRM archaeologists about the importance of contacting Nations early in any possible development process).

One of the aspects of Mississauga heritage that is of particular interest to community members and other Anishinaabe peoples are the sacred pictographs. Painted using red ochre, community members have asked where the ochre comes from and what it was mixed with to make paint. This summer, MFN hosted a gathering of knowledge keepers, artists, and archaeologists for three days to experiment with pigments and paints (Figure 3); the knowledge gathered will contribute to MFN planning about



Figure 3. Workshop participants experimenting with ochre (Photos by Maverick Debassige)

future care for the pictographs within their lands.

Training in archaeological methods is another way to restore stewardship to descendant communities. Each year, summer students from MFN participate in project activities. This summer, they conducted archaeological and geological surveys, learned about magnetic susceptibility, analysed glass beads, and helped organize various outreach events. With sufficient hours of fieldwork and experience in different types of field work, analysis and reporting, MFN staff will eventually meet government licensing requirements enabling the Nation to lead on archaeological projects in the territory.

Students presented the summer's work to the community at an end of summer "Pizza and Archaeology" event (Figure 4), during which visitors and family could interact with original and 3D replicas of repatriated belongings, learn about glass bead analysis and share



Figure 4. The end of summer "Pizza and Archaeology" event (Photo by Tiziana Gallo)

knowledge about local sites and pictographs.

During the pictograph workshop, summer students had the opportunity to use GRASAC's (The Great Lakes Research Alliance for the Study of Indigenous Arts and Cultures) Mobile Research Kits to document the event. Brooke Boyer-Chiblow, Nicholas Cada, Alex Debassige, and Maverick Debassige took pictures and used audio recorders to

document some of the stories and participant observations shared during the workshop for MFN archives.

This year, students who participated in the project selected photographs related to the work they did this summer. Here we present, in their words, descriptions of the photos they chose, and why it is important to them.

Brooke Boyer-Chiblow:

I chose a picture of a rock face on Granary Lake, because it was one of the many beautiful views we got to see while on the job (Figure 5) . Most people can't visit these places everyday.

The other picture I chose is of me holding a flake I found in the parking lot of one of the lake boat launches we surveyed this summer (Figure 6), because working with the archeology team taught me how to notice the little things and how to recognize artifacts. Plus, it's always fun finding them.



Figure 5. View from the boat on Granary Lake (Photo by Brooke Boyer-Chiblow)



Figure 6. A chert flake found during a survey
(Photo by Zoie Piché)



Figure 7. The LA-ICP-MS station
(Photo by Nicholas Cada)

Nicholas Cada:

The first image I chose is the lab in which I conducted chemical analyses on the glass trade beads through laser ablation (LA-ICP-MS) (Figure 7). The monitor on the left shows the chemical data of the glass beads. The monitor on the right shows the laser itself and where it was pointing. When I started working with Alicia in June, I wasn't expecting how many glass beads I would have to work with. I was only expecting a few hundred, not nearly one thousand. After finishing my summer, I miss analyzing them. It was exciting whenever I found a new bead shape, colour, or pattern. I have a new appreciation for all the work Alicia and other researchers have done and for what they taught me about trade routes, chemical compositions, colours and history.

The second picture I chose shows me walking our team down to go see pictographs (Figure 8). I enjoy teaching, so getting to show a large group of people something they may have never seen before was exciting. The pictographs are not only culturally significant, but something that brings me a lot of joy and comfort. The first time I ever saw them, I was a young guy, Chief Brent taught us about their meanings and the stories they held. Thanks to him I can now carry that knowledge and spread it with those who want to know about it. I'm thankful for Brent for teaching me, and for the people that were willing to listen to these stories that I'm proud to carry.

Alex Debassige:

One of the highlights of my summer was working on this excavation site because we found a traditional smoking pipe bowl, and that was my first time finding one of those (Figure 9). I got to work with my brother Mav this summer and my cousin Nicholas (Figure 10). They made work not feel like work.



Figure 8. Nicholas guiding the team to see pictographs (Photo by Brooke Boyer-Chiblow)



Figure 9. A square unit in which a clay pipe was found (Photo by Alex Debassige)



Figure 10. Nicholas, Maverick and Alex on the way to do fieldwork (Photo by Alex Debassige)

W. G. Long and David Boyle On Rice Lake in 1896

By Dr. Robert J. Pearce

[Note: This article includes discussion of the historic excavation of burial mounds. Present day archaeological practices regarding the excavation of burial sites have changed substantially since the 19th century and now involves consultation with, and participation of, First Nations.]

When Ontario's first provincial archaeologist David Boyle (1842-1911) visited the Rice Lake area in August-September 1896, he was assisted by William George Long, who, according to Boyle (1897a:31), had previous archaeological experience working in Manitoba and Dakota. This article explains how and when W. G. Long became acquainted with David Boyle, Long's donation of a large artifact collection to Boyle at the Canadian Institute in 1887, how Long might have acquired previous archaeological experience by working in Manitoba and Dakota, Long's work with Boyle on Rice Lake in 1896, and Long's later life and varied interests which extended to many things other than archaeology.

Long's story begins with his family amassing of a sizable collection of archaeological artifacts from farm fields surrounding their homestead in Lansing, York Township, York County, Ontario (now part of the Willowdale area of Toronto). Long then donated this collection to Boyle at the Canadian Institute in Toronto in 1887, which proved to be one of the foundational artifact assemblages for the museum that evolved into the Provincial Museum. Boyle took some of those artifacts to the World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago World's Fair), which opened on May 1st, 1893. Three years later, Long was working at sites on Rice Lake with Boyle. In the interval, Long had gone west to teach and somehow acquired experience by working on mound sites in Manitoba and North Dakota.

Who Was W. G. Long?

William George Long was born February 13, 1862 in York Township, the son of William Long Sr. (born 1836 in Ripley, Yorkshire, England) and his wife Elizabeth Paxton

(born 1836 in Thornhill, York County). They were married in Thornhill on October 11, 1858 and had six children: William George (or William Jr., 1862), Mary Ann Georgina (1862, twin of William George), John Godfrey (1867), George Herbert (1871) and Francis "Frank" Paxton (1873). Another sister, Elizabeth Victoria (1869), died in infancy.

The family were enumerated in York Township in the 1861, 1871 and 1881 Censuses, with the occupation of father William Sr. varying from merchant (1861) to horse dealer (1871) to agent, insurance (1881). The 1870-1871 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory* listed William Long Sr. on a seven acre parcel within Lot 16, Concession 1 EYS [East of Yonge Street], which at the time was part of the village of Lansing. Lansing was a small crossroads hamlet with a post office (after 1856) in York [York North] Township. It was at the intersection of what are now Yonge Street and Sheppard Avenue, just north of Highway 401 in the area now known as Willowdale.

Land Registry Office documents confirm that William Long Sr. owned a portion of Lot 16, Concession 1 EYS. The Crown patent for that 190 acre lot was issued to Patrick Bern on April 29, 1805. Thereafter, there were many different transactions, and the lot was broken into numerous smaller parcels. In July 1858, a parcel of less than one acre was purchased by Albert C. Wood, and soon thereafter he took out a mortgage for £75 with David Boyle. Wood sold that parcel in December 1870 to William Long Sr. for \$2,300.00. Thereafter, there were several mortgages taken out and discharged by William Long Sr. In 1886, William Long Sr. passed away and the property was held by his widow Elizabeth (Paxton) Long, but in 1886 she granted the land to her sons and by 1903 the land was held by brothers John and William George.

The David Boyle who held the mortgage on this property was the uncle of David Boyle the archaeologist. This uncle was a blacksmith in Richmond Hill (Killan 1983:14). Uncle David (1820-1916) resided at "Braemore" and when his nephew, future archaeologist David, visited there in the 1860s (then aged about 25), he took a shovel and dug up artifacts on his uncle's property (Killan 1983:43). According to the 1878 *Historical Atlas of York County*, uncle David Boyle the blacksmith also owned two parcels of land in very close proximity to Lansing and the Long family – 180 acres on Lot 13, Concession 3 WYS and 50 acres on Lot 23, Concession 3 EYS. All of this creates the strong possibility that William Long Sr. knew members of the Boyle family before and after William George Long was born in 1862, and that the Long family eventually donated artifacts they had found in the area to the archaeologist David Boyle at the Canadian Institute in 1887 in part because the Longs knew the Boyles.

Since William Long Sr. died in 1886, it had to have been William Jr. (William George, born 1862) who donated the family's artifact collection to the Canadian Institute in 1887. One can just imagine William Long Sr., a well-to-do and respected member of the community of Lansing, visiting local farms with one or more of his sons including William George, and collecting artifacts from area sites, which were then donated to David Boyle at the Canadian Institute. Just prior to that, Boyle had even gone into York Township to personally see the area where some of the artifacts had been found (Boyle 1888:9).

A variety of historical records including Censuses, Directories and Tax Assessment Rolls confirm that the Long family owned a parcel on Lot 16, Concession 1 EYS, York [North] Township, that William Sr. was a merchant, horse dealer or stock importer, and that son William Jr. was initially a school teacher and then by 1890 a school master. The fact that William George Long was listed as a school master on the York Township Tax Assessment Roll in 1890 implies that he must have been a teacher prior to that, and had gained enough experience by 1890 to be elevated to the more senior position of master.

The City of Toronto Directories indicate that by 1887, all of William's siblings were living in downtown Toronto,

where two and sometimes all three of his brothers worked in photographic studios. William was not listed in those directories, so presumably he was still teaching and living in the family homestead at Lansing, including in 1887 when he donated the family artifact collection to Boyle. However, by 1891 (Census) he was a public school teacher in Selkirk, Manitoba (northeast of Winnipeg), and later that year he was teaching at Mowbray School in Pembina, Manitoba which was southwest of Winnipeg, at the border with North Dakota.

Mr. Long's Donation of Artifacts to the Canadian Institute, 1887

The collection of 600 pieces donated to the Canadian Institute by W. G. Long of Lansing, York Township was mentioned by David Boyle in several of the *Annual Reports of the Canadian Institute* (ARCI) and, after 1894, the *Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario* (AARO) (i.e. Boyle 1888:5, 9).

This donation was initially a "loan" of a collection of 600 items from "Mr. W. G. Long of Lansing, York County". These items came from the townships of York, Vaughan, Markham and Whitchurch (Boyle 1888:5). In the ARCI 1887-1888, Boyle wrote about visiting a site on "lot 2, con 1, township of York", which was part of the Jackes' estate. Then, Boyle added that

The whole of the surrounding country abounds in traces of various aboriginal manufactures – flint chips, broken pottery and bone implements – and the Museum of the Institute contains many fine specimens from the same neighbourhood, presented by Mr. B. Jackes of Toronto, Mr. Long of Lansing, and Miss Marshall, teacher of the school section in which the property is situated [Boyle 1888:9].

A brief report about the Jackes (Eglinton) site by William C. Noble (1973) noted that it was located on Lot 2, Concession 1 WYS [West of Yonge Street], York Township, that Boyle had visited that location on April 30, 1887, that

artifacts from "the estate of B. Jackes" had been donated to the Canadian Institute, and that the site was destroyed by urban development including construction of Allenby Public School. The Jackes property was about 6 kilometres south-southwest of Lansing, where the Long family resided. The Jackes site was a fourteenth or fifteenth century Wendat village. It is conceivable to think that, if Boyle did not already know Mr. Long, they could have met when Boyle visited the Jackes site and surrounding area.

The very first reference to Mr. Long in any of the *Annual Reports of the Canadian Institute* was in the first such report compiled and edited by Boyle (1888:52), where he mentioned a bone spearhead found by Mr. Long in York Township. There was no mention of Mr. Long in the second annual report (1887-1888), but in the third report (1888-1889) Mr. Long was mentioned a couple of times – in regard to a clay pipe from Eglinton, York Township, from "W. G. Long" (page 87), and a discoidal clay disc "Eglinton, York Tp., Long Collection" (page 88).

The most complete description of Mr. Long's collection was written in Boyle's introductory remarks to the *Fourth Annual Report of the Canadian Institute 1890-91*:

A large measure of public interest was manifested and this, it may be said, was mainly owing to the circulation of our previous annual reports, and to the visits of interested persons to the Museum. As was anticipated, there is an increasing disposition on the part of private collectors to place their specimens on permanent exhibition in our cases, as is the practice in connection with the best museums in Europe and the United States. In this way alone, the number of specimens in the Provincial Museum has been increased by nearly fifteen hundred. Early in the season, Mr. W. G. Long of Lansing, York County, placed his collection numbering six hundred in our care. The value of these is enhanced from the fact that they are nearly all from places within a comparatively short distance of the city – the townships of York, Vaughan, Markham and Whitchurch. This collection is marked by an unusually large number

of articles manufactured from bone and horn [Boyle 1891:5].

Boyle's footnote to the above-quoted passage, that the items donated by Mr. Long were "now the property of the Provincial Museum", is quite significant. These items were not placed by Mr. Long on temporary loan. There was a very fascinating entry in the financial statement of the Canadian Institute, printed in the *Transactions of the Canadian Institute Vol. II, 1890-1891*. Provincial Treasurer James Bain Jr., reported that the archaeological grant to the Institute for 1890-91 was \$1000.00 and against that grant the expenses included "salary of the Curator" [i.e., David Boyle], \$400, travel and expenses of the Curator \$170.82, [display] cases \$139.31, and "by purchase of specimens, W. G. Long, \$75.00" (Bain 1892:67). This demonstrates that Boyle and the Institute actually paid Mr. Long a hefty fee of \$75.00 for some artifacts (amounting to 7.5% of the total annual budget/grant). This was perhaps the first instance that the Institute paid an individual for a donation of artifacts.

Further information about the Long donation was contained in other editions of the *Transactions of the Canadian Institute*¹. In the very first of that series there was a report of the Tenth Meeting of the Canadian Institute held on January 18, 1890, which stated "Mr. Boyle announced a loan to the Institute by Mr. Long of some hundreds of archaeological relics found in the neighbourhood of Toronto" (MacDougall 1891:14).

The third issue of the *Transactions* (Vol. 2, No. 3, Pt. 1, October 1891) indicated that Curator David Boyle read "A Summary of the Archaeological Report for 1890-91", wherein he referred to "the large number of specimens that had been added to the Provincial Museum during that time" (MacDougall 1892:33), although the name of Mr. Long was not specifically given. However, a later section of that same Transaction contained the following text:

The Archaeological branch of our work suffers no loss, The curator, indefatigable as ever, has again enriched the museum and saved to the Province a large collection of relics, which will ere long be of inestimable value to the student of anthropology,

ethnology, archaeology and sociology. Special mention may be made of the Geo. C. Laidlaw loan collection of stone, earthenware and other specimens obtained in neighbourhood of Balsam Lake; a collection lent by Dr. Tweedale from Elgin County; and the Long collection of bone ornaments and implements collected near Toronto, first loaned by Mr. Long and now the property of the Institute by purchase [Carpmael and MacDougall 1892:62].

This would therefore confirm that Mr. Long had initially made a loan of his artifacts to the Institute in 1887, but then consented to place them permanently in the Institute (for a fee of \$75.00).

Boyle would continue to make references to the Long collection in subsequent issues of the ARCI and AARO (i.e. . ARCI 1890-1891:54 and Figures 129, 130; ARCI 1891:26; ARCI 1891:27-28; ARCI 1892-1893:12-13; AARO 1902:24) as well as in other reports of the Canadian Institute such as *Proceedings of the Canadian Institute* (Boyle 1886:6).

The next significant event to occur in this chronology was the World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago World's Fair), which opened on May 1st 1893. Boyle was there with a display of 600 specimens from the Canadian Institute, including pieces from the Long collection. Boyle distributed 3,000 copies of a *Catalogue of Specimens* that he had prepared for the occasion (Killan 1983:139-142). This was later published by Boyle (1897b) as *Catalogue of Specimens in the Ontario Archaeological Museum*, and Mr. Long's name appeared numerous times therein as one who had donated "highly valuable specimens". The list of items donated by Long was indeed quite lengthy and varied, including bone beads, bone needles, bone pendants, bone ornaments, notched and perforated bear's teeth, "foot bones", carved bone pieces, horn [antler] items, clay discs, clay pipes, stone pipes and a "small piece of hollowed marble" (Boyle 1897a:25, 30, 41-44).

The history of the Canadian Institute and its transformation to become the Provincial Museum were excellently covered in two publications by Gerald Killan

(Killan 1980, 1983) and will not be repeated here. There are some points that are relevant to the present article, including the fact that three buildings forming part of this story were all clustered within a couple of blocks of each other in downtown Toronto. These were Ye Olde Booke Shoppe and Curiosity Exchange which Boyle operated between 1883 and 1888 at 353 Yonge Street (between Gerrard and Gould), the building which initially housed the Canadian Institute at 46 Richmond Street (just east of Yonge) when Boyle became curator in 1884, and the Toronto Normal School within St. James Square (bounded by Gerrard/Church/Gould/Elm) which housed the Ontario Department of Education (Boyle's actual employer) and to where the collections of the Mechanics' Institute (corner of Church and Adelaide) and Canadian Institute were moved in 1896 to become the Provincial Museum. This is important because through this period between 1883 and 1896, W. G. Long's brothers were all living and working, primarily at various photographic studios, within that exact same area. Although W. G. Long went west to Manitoba and Dakota between 1887 and 1895 (to be discussed below), he was back in Toronto by 1895. He lived in rented rooms or boarding houses, first at 1097½ Yonge Street and then at 16 Breadalbane Avenue, sometimes working in photographic studios with one or more of his brothers (City of Toronto Directories 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898).

William George Long in Manitoba and Dakota

The discussion above explained how William George Long came to know David Boyle, and how Long donated his family's sizable artifact collection to Boyle and the Canadian Institute, but it did not address how Mr. Long acquired archaeological experience in Manitoba and Dakota prior to working with Boyle on Rice Lake in August-September 1896.

The 1891 Census of Manitoba for Dufferin District, Selkirk, Manitoba (northeast of Winnipeg) listed William Long, age 26, single, born in Ontario, father born in England, mother born in Ontario, member of the Church of England. All of those data are correct, except William's age should be 29, not 26. So, perhaps in 1890 or early 1891, he moved to

Manitoba to teach in a school.

The website of the Manitoba Historical Society Archives (www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/) discussed the history of Mowbray School No. 245 in the municipality of Pembina, located south-southwest of Winnipeg, at the border with North Dakota, and listed W. G. Long as one of the teachers there in 1891.

The above information confirms that Mr. Long was in Manitoba, although it does not explain how he might have acquired some archaeological experience while there, nor in North Dakota. It can be noted however that there was a flurry of archaeological activity in that time period, sparked by various earlier Smithsonian Institution publications inspired in part by Squier and Davis' 1848 *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. These included reports such as *Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains* (Thomas 1891) and especially the 1890-1891 *Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology* (Thomas 1894).

News about archaeological discoveries in Manitoba and Dakota (and elsewhere) had appeared in eastern papers such as the *Montreal Gazette* and *New York Evening Post* as early as 1885, and a variety of reports about mound explorations had been published in the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, including ones by T. H. Lewis in 1886 (Thomas 1891:23-24). In fact, even earlier in 1878-1880, Daniel Wilson was serving as president of the Canadian Institute and promoted the creation of "a museum of the primitive history of Canada" in part in response to the explorations being conducted along the Red River by the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society (Killan 1983:86-87).

And indeed, there was quite a bit of archaeological activity in Manitoba (and in adjacent northwestern Ontario, and in adjacent American states including the Dakotas) at that exact time. A lot of this work was being done by people who were not trained as professional archaeologists. Most notably, mound site explorations in southern Manitoba (and elsewhere) were conducted by members of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba such as Aeneas McCharles (in 1887), Rev. George Bryce (in 1882, 1885 and

1886) and Charles Napier Bell (in 1885 and 1886).

The following quote from Walter Kenyon's (1986) *Mounds of Sacred Earth*, concerning the mounds in the Rainy River/Lake of the Woods district, provides some context for the work of Bryce and Bell (and others):

The first person to express a professional interest in the Rainy River mounds was George Bryce, a professor at Manitoba College, and the president of the Manitoba Historical Society. Bryce paid his first visit to Rainy River in 1884 and reported (1904:14) that there were no fewer than twenty-one mounds scattered along the river between Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. Although he did all or most of his work at the Grand Mound on the Minnesota side of the river, Bryce concluded that the Rainy River mounds were of the same type as those on the banks of the Red River [Winnipeg]. Some of the latter had already been excavated, with the results neatly summarized by C. N. Bell [Kenyon 1986:41-42].

David Boyle (and quite possibly W. G. Long), certainly knew about the work of Bryce, Bell and others in Manitoba, due to an ongoing "spirited debate" that took place through articles and editorials in Toronto newspapers dating back to at least 1885, calling for the creation of a federal agency or organization to oversee archaeological work in Canada (Killan 1983:93-94). In fact, Bell even travelled to Toronto to address the Canadian Institute, in February 1886 (Killan 1983:96), and both Bryce and Bell had been in Toronto to deliver a summary of the Manitoba mound explorations at the 38th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Toronto in August 1889 (Putnam 1890:344-346).

Both Bryce and Bell explored several mound sites in southern Manitoba, including ones along the Red River and in the Souris area. They had or would publish several articles about the mounds and the so-called "mound builders" (i.e. Bell 1885, 1886, 1893; Bryce 1882, 1885, 1886, 1904, 1906). A majority of their work was completed under the

auspices of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba (now Manitoba Historical Society), of which both men were co-founders and for which both men served terms as President. One of the mounds that was explored in this time period was Calf Mountain, located in the municipality of Pembina only 34 kilometres from Mowbray where Long was teaching in 1891.

Despite extensive Internet searches and email inquiries to the Manitoba Historical Society and Manitoba Archaeological Society, the author could find no definitive proof that W. G. Long acquired his archaeological experience in Manitoba through working with Bell or Bryce or anyone else who was exploring mounds at that time. Thus, it is only a supposition that he did so.

As for gaining some archaeological experience in Dakota, it is possible (but cannot yet be verified) that it might have had something to do with one of the most active archaeologists working in that area at that time, Ontario-born Henry Montgomery (1889, 1894; also see Kapches 2003). Some of the areas where Montgomery worked, Devils Lake, Fort Totten and Inkster, were located roughly 160 kilometres south of Pembina where Long was teaching in 1890-1891. Several known mound sites in Pembina County, North Dakota had been investigated prior to 1891 (Thomas 1891:160), but Thomas (1891:25, 159-160) also reported that Henry Montgomery worked not only on sites in Pembina, North Dakota (as well as in Grand Forks and Walsh Counties, North Dakota), but also on sites in southern Manitoba that had previously been explored by C. N. Bell. There seems to be too much of a coincidence here, that W. G. Long could have gained his experience by working with Montgomery and Bryce and Bell.

Some of Montgomery's reports on his work in Dakota and later in Manitoba and elsewhere (Montgomery 1889, 1894, 1906, 1908, 1910) mention that he had assistants working with him but he never mentioned W. G. Long. The Henry Montgomery Fonds at the Royal Ontario Museum have virtually no useful information about his time in North Dakota (information courtesy of David Harris, Toronto, who searched the Fonds on behalf of the present author). Also, the University of North Dakota archives have only three thin

file folders relating to Montgomery, none of which mention William George Long (information courtesy University of North Dakota Archivist, email response to author's inquire, July 2024).

The speculation that W. G. Long had gained archaeological experience by working with Montgomery in Dakota before Long went to Rice Lake, Ontario with David Boyle in 1896 is reinforced somewhat by the fact that Long's own report about his investigations at the Cameron's Point site (reprinted by Boyle in AARO 1896-1897, to be discussed below) was written in almost the same format and language as used by Henry Montgomery in some of his reports, such as "Remains of Prehistoric Man in the Dakotas" (Montgomery 1906; also see Montgomery 1889). Furthermore, Long's report on his excavations at Cameron's Point clearly demonstrate that he had specific experience in trenching mounds, which is exactly what Montgomery had done in North Dakota, and what Bryce and Bell and others had done in Manitoba.

W. G. Long in Toronto, 1895-1896

It was noted above that Long had been teaching in Manitoba until about 1895, but he then returned to Toronto.

The first definitive proof of him being back in Toronto appeared in the City of Toronto Directory for 1895. He was then a photographer living at 1097½ Yonge Street.

Since at least 1889, his brother George had been a photographic retoucher working at Simpson Brothers Studio at 357 Yonge Street, which was just two doors away from Ye Olde Booke Shoppe and Natural Science Exchange at 353 Yonge which had been operated by David Boyle 1883-1888. The earlier 1887 and 1888 Directories indicated that the book shop was also Boyle's place of residence. Although Boyle was, according to those directories, still operating his book shop, he was at the exact same time also affiliated with the Canadian Institute. As indicated earlier, Boyle had in 1887 accepted a donation for the Canadian Institute from W. G. Long. At that time the Canadian Institute was located at 46 Richmond Street, which was about three blocks south

of Boyle's book shop. Less than two blocks south of Boyle's book shop, at 45 Adelaide Street, was the business of Daniel T. McAinsh, books, stationary, and periodicals. William George Long was with David Boyle on Rice Lake in 1896, but according to the City of Toronto Directory in 1897 Long was working as a collector for McAinsh, and living at 29 Gerrard.

At the same time, one, two or sometimes all three of William's brothers worked at various photographic studios including Simpson Brothers, S. J. Dixon (76 Yonge), N. C. Shorey (318 Yonge) or W. Bogart (748 Yonge).

The 1896 City of Toronto Directory contained extremely relevant information. All four of the Long brothers were listed as living at the same address, 1097 1/2 Yonge Street; Frank was a packer, George was a photographer (no employer specified), John was an assistant for W. Bogart (William Bogart, photographic studio at 748 Yonge Street), and William G. was a collector for McAinsh & Kilgour. The latter was a publishing house located within the Confederation Life Building at 8 Richmond Street East, operated by partners Daniel T. McAinsh and Edmund S. Kilgour. That firm was mentioned a few times in the Directory, under Publishers & Booksellers, Subscription Books and Provision Dealers. Aside from the partners McAinsh and Kilgour, and W.G. Long, the 1896 Directory specified only one other employee at that firm, a book keeper named William J. Howard. The same Directory also had a listing for the Ontario Archaeological Museum with David Boyle as Curator, at 46 Richmond Street South; that was the same address as the old Canadian Institute; Boyle and his daughter were living at 316 Berkeley Street. Curiously, the name index in that directory had the entry for David Boyle with the occupation of mineralogist, living at 316 Berkeley Street². That location was about 10 blocks east of the intersection of Yonge and Gerrard.

The principal of McAinsh and Kilgour was Daniel Thomas McAinsh (1856-1948), a Scottish born entrepreneur who began his career as a bookkeeper for the J. S. Robinson publishing company in Toronto and then went on to co-found a firm with partner Edmund S. Kilgour. After that partnership dissolved, McAinsh founded another publishing firm, Westminster Company, and he eventually

opened McAinsh and Company Book Store at 835 Yonge Street. In the early 1890s, McAinsh also operated a separate entity known as the Presbyterian News Company (corner of Toronto and Adelaide Streets, Toronto) which acquired the North American rights to distribute the book *In Darkest Africa* by Henry M. Stanley (Stanley 1890) (as in Stanley and Livingstone).

An internet search of McAinsh & Kilgour revealed that they published and/or distributed an eclectic assortment of books, including *Beautiful Paris* (Buel 1894), which was a coffee-table type travel book with over 400 photographs. Also, the McAinsh & Kilgour firm were the Canadian representatives for Lea Brothers & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, which published and distributed numerous medical texts. So while W. G. Long was working for this firm just prior to and/or just after the time he went to Rice Lake with David Boyle in 1896, he was being exposed to some worldly history and medical expertise. And Boyle no doubt would have been interested in Long's employment in the book industry, since Boyle had previously owned his own book store.

At the time that the 1897 City of Toronto Directory was printed, W. G. Long was a collector for McAinsh & Kilgour, two of his brothers were still photographers and all four brothers lived together at 29 Gerrard Street West.

Another small tidbit of information is that in David Boyle's *Catalogue of Specimens of the Provincial Museum*, which listed many artifacts donated by William Long, there was also mention of a single item (a stone pipe) from "Pembina, Manitoba" (Boyle 1897a:1, Item #38). Is it just possible that our William Long took this item back to Toronto with him, to donate to the Museum?

Also, the AARO for 1899 had two curious entries for two items said to have been collected from the Wood Cree on the east and northeast shore of Lesser Slave Lake, Northwest Territories³. These were donated to the Provincial Museum by W. G. Long, Toronto. They were specimen #21254, "head of 3-barbed bone harpoon" and specimen #21255, "birch bark bait scent box" (Boyle 1900:11). So it would seem that W. G. Long might have been posted in that area and

brought these items back to Toronto with him, to donate to the Museum.

W. G. Long with David Boyle at Rice Lake

In his report on his work on Rice Lake (Boyle 1897b:14-37) explained that he was at Rice Lake in late August 1896 to investigate a site on the property of his friend H. T. Strickland; this would soon become known as the Serpent Mounds site. Boyle was also intending to undertake the exploration of other known sites in the area including the nearby Cameron's Point site and a site on East Sugar Island. Before going to Cameron's Point, he was called away to conduct another investigation elsewhere, and he assigned supervision of the work to "Mr. W. G. Long, whose experience in connection with similar work in Manitoba and Dakota proved very advantageous" (Boyle 1897b:31). Boyle incorporated into his text the entire report written by Mr. Long about the work at Cameron's Point and East Sugar Island (Boyle 1897b:31-33). Long's report was really only two pages of text within Boyle's longer report about the work at Rice Lake.

There are three vital clues here. One is that Boyle stated that Mr. Long had previous experience working in Manitoba and Dakota. The second is that Long's report as quoted by Boyle refers to the Serpent Mounds site, which Boyle had explored with Long just before they went to Cameron's Point. From this it must be concluded that Mr. Long had been with Boyle at Serpent Mounds (the excavation of which occurred in late August - early September 1896). The third is that Mr. Long's report is very thorough and intelligently written, meaning that he did indeed have an education and some previous experience in working on archaeological sites, most notably the trenching of mound sites.

Following Mr. Long's report about Cameron's Point, he continued with a brief summary (two paragraphs) of further work that he conducted at Birdsall's Bay, located just north-northwest of Cameron's Point, which led to the recovery of a large "mealing" (grinding) stone (Boyle 1897a:33). W. G. Long then went over to East Sugar Island (in Rice Lake midway between Serpent Mounds and Cameron's Point) to

start the exploration of a mound site there.

Boyle then returned to Rice Lake, and met up with Mr. Long at East Sugar Island. Boyle continued his own report by stating: "Having instructed Mr. Long to open these mounds, should the examination at Cameron's Point have been completed before my return, the work was well begun when I reached Sugar Island..." (Boyle 1897b:33). This confirms that Mr. Long had started to examine mounds on East Sugar Island (now known as the East Sugar Island site) before Boyle returned and continued the work. It also confirms that Boyle trusted Long enough to leave him in charge of the exploration work at both Cameron's Point and East Sugar Island. On East Sugar Island, Long uncovered the so-called "Princess Mound" and several remarkable artifacts (Boyle 1897b:33, Killan 1983:172; also see Kenyon 1986:13). The work by Boyle and Long on Rice Lake garnered significant public interest and extensive articles were immediately published in Peterborough's two daily newspapers, the *Daily Examiner* and the *Daily Review* (i.e. August 14 and 17, and September 5, 1896), as well as the *Toronto Mail and Empire* (August 15, 1896).

Curiously, Boyle did not mention Mr. Long again in the 1896-1897 AARO report, and Mr. Long was not credited in Boyle's "Acknowledgements" section of that report. However, the following year Andrew F. Hunter (1897b) compiled a "Bibliography of Archaeology in Ontario" for the AARO 1897-1898, and therein he cited the following report: "Long, W.G., Exploration of Mounds at Cameron's Point, Rice Lake, pp. 31-33, in Archaeological Report for 1896 (Toronto 1897)" (Hunter 1897b:77). This means at least some people were recognizing Long as the author of the report.

Within the AARO 1896-1897 (pages 67-69) there was a separate report by Andrew F. Hunter, about his visit to Rice Lake on September 3 and 4, 1896, wherein he noted that he had met up with W. G. Long who had been examining the Cameron's Point site. Hunter agreed with Mr. Long's conclusion that a partially eroded mound there could have been a "serpent" shape like the one at the Serpent Mounds site (Hunter 1897a:67-69).

An article in the *Peterborough Daily Examiner* on

September 5, 1896 clearly stated that the reporter visited Cameron's Point with "amateur enthusiast A. F. Hunter of Barrie" (and an unnamed person from the "Toronto University"), and that it was W. G. Long, "a man of considerable archaeological experience who has been co-operating with Mr. Boyle", who informed them about a possible "serpent" shaped mound there. That article then stated "this mound has not been seen by Mr. Boyle and he is not prepared to give a decided opinion of its character, but there is little doubt but that it is a veritable serpent mound" (Peterborough Daily Examiner [PDE] 1896a:3).

These references to "serpent" shaped mounds at both Serpent Mounds and Cameron's Point sparked considerable interest and controversy which would soon gain international recognition. And W. G. Long was in the middle of all of that.

That newspaper article continued and stated that Boyle would be preparing a report "which will, in the life of this district, constitute one of the most important contributions to scientific knowledge in the field of Canadian archaeology that has yet been made. We may expect a visit to the Rice Lake region from the members of the British Association on their coming visit..." (PDE 1896a:3)

The last statement was referring to the fact that the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was going to be held in Toronto in August 1897, with a planned excursion to see the mounds on Rice Lake led by David Boyle.

An important bit of information about Cameron's Point from this newspaper article is that "this mound has not been seen by Mr. Boyle" (PDE 1896a:3). This means that the reporter must have received the information from, and a tour of the site by, Mr. W. G. Long, and not by Boyle.

In his review of Ontario mound sites, Walter Kenyon of the Royal Ontario Museum noted that W. G. Long had excavated at both the Cameron's Point and East Sugar Island sites (Kenyon 1986:13-14). In fact, Kenyon mentioned that it was actually Long who opened the mounds at Cameron's Point when Boyle "was called away on another project", and

that it was Long who labelled the mounds "from west to east, A, B, and C" (Kenyon 1986:13).

A subsequent article in the *Peterborough Daily Examiner* on September 10, 1896 specifically noted that it was W. G. Long of Toronto who first made "a most important discovery" at East Sugar Island: "Mr. Long, while conducting explorations in a mound on this island, made a find which he thought justified him in sending for Mr. Boyle, who went down to the lake yesterday..." (PDE 1896b:3).

So, this again confirms that it was W. G. Long alone who was leading the work, and thought his new discovery at East Sugar Island was important enough to call for Boyle to visit the site.

Immediately following the explorations at Serpent Mounds, Cameron's Point and East Sugar Island, Boyle conducted further explorations downstream on the Trent River, including the Preston Mounds in Hastings and other sites (Boyle AARO 1898; Killan 1983:172-173). Then in early October, Boyle went with A. F. Hunter to visit a supposed serpent shaped mound in Innisfil Township, Simcoe County (Hunter 1897a:67-79). It is not known if W. G. Long accompanied Boyle at those sites.

There were subsequent excavations at both the Cameron's Point and East Sugar Island sites. William Ritchie's (1949) work on East Sugar Island made no mention of Boyle and Long's earlier work there, only that he had been informed of that site by Kenneth Kidd of the Royal Ontario Museum. The report on further work at Cameron's Point by J. Russell Harper and Michael Spence (Spence and Harper 1968) did mention the earlier work by David Boyle and W. G. Long, but did not provide any details about who this Mr. Long might have been. In most instances, Spence and Harper merely refer to "Long's excavation" or "Long's trench" (1968:19).

Interestingly, in his review of archaeological work in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Roger Marois (1975:4) wrote of some of the people who had conducted that work, including "*W.G. Long qui a soigneusement excavé quelques tertres dans la vallée Trent*" ("W. G. Long who carefully

W. G. Long's Life After 1896

Intermixed in this story was the renowned British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS), which held its annual meeting in Toronto on August 18-25, 1897. There were at least ten different "Sections" involved in this congress, including Math, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geography, Mechanical Science and Anthropology, and special supplementary excursions were arranged for most of the sections. Boyle's discovery and subsequent reporting of Serpent Mounds and other sites on Rice Lake had sparked international interest. A preliminary programme for the congress published in late 1896 did not make any mention of Serpent Mounds, but by the time a final programme was issued in the summer of 1897, there was a planned excursion to give conference-goers an opportunity to visit the site. This was "Excursion X, Toronto to Peterboro, Rice Lake and Return", on Saturday and Sunday August 27-28, 1897. It was conducted by David Boyle, A. F. Chamberlain and Dr. G. H. Needler (BAAS 1897).

The BAAS meeting attracted over 1,300 national and international delegates. It is not known if W. G. Long was part of the trip to visit Serpent Mounds, but interestingly one person who did attend was Rev. George Bryce from Winnipeg (Bryce 1906).

The 1898 City of Toronto Directory listed W. G. Long as a collector working for Westminster Company, the publishing firm owned by Daniel McAinsh. W. G. was again living with his brothers (photographers), at 16 Breadalbane (a short street running between Yonge and Bay, about two block north and two blocks west of St. James Square where the Provincial Museum was located).

The 1899 and 1900 City of Toronto Directories listed W. G. Long as a retoucher at W. C. Sloan Photos at 196 King Street West. He and his brothers lived at a boarding house at 415 Church Street.

According to the 1901 Census, William G. Long was living in downtown Toronto, age 39, single, occupation photographer. Living with him were his three younger brothers, aged 26 to 33, also with their occupations listed as

photographer. The annual salaries of the working men were given in that Census, with William earning \$400 and all other men \$300. This begs the question, what was William doing to be earning more than the others in his family? For comparison, in the same Census, a conductor made \$500, an electrician \$520, and a painter \$700.

However, the 1901 Toronto Directory (printed before the census was taken) provided some new information, in that William G. Long was listed as having the occupation of teacher. Also, while the previous Directories had listed his brother as John, the 1901 Directory listed his name as J. Godfrey and he was now the owner and proprietor of J. G. Long Photos, 318 Yonge Street. This was the exact same address of the former N. C. Shorey photo studio where John had been working at the time of the 1898 Directory. This suggests that John had then taken over the former Shorey business and was running his own photographic studio. Brother George was a photographer working for him. Brother Frank had no occupation listed. All four brothers were living at 416 Church Street.

The 1902 Directory had similar information as the 1901 Directory, although in that instance William's occupation had reverted back to photographer.

These data suggest that William George Long might have been torn between two professions, still wanting to teach, but making more money as a photographer?

After 1902, William Long's name disappears from the Toronto Directories, where his three brothers and sister remained, as William once more went to Winnipeg.

There are four separate records for William Long in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1906, 1909 and 1911. Remember that it was noted above that William Long was teaching in Manitoba in 1891, but then he returned to Ontario. The records discussed below indicate he had returned to Manitoba by 1906, and got married there.

First, the Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1906 listed W. Long age 43, born 1863 in Ontario, single, no occupation given.

Second, the July 27, 1907 edition of the *Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg) had a long list of persons who had passed Departmental Examinations to become professional teachers eligible to teach secondary schools and collegiate institutes. One of those was a William Long.

Third, there is an abstract of a marriage record in Winnipeg on October 19, 1909, giving the names of the groom and bride as William George Long and Minnie Louisa Thomas. Unfortunately, there are no other details available (Manitoba Marriage Index 1881-1937, registration number 1909.002448.)

Fourth, in the 1911 Canada Census we find W. G. Long, age 49, born in Ontario in February 1862 (correct), as a lodger in a house at 236 Donald Street, Winnipeg, with ten other people. His occupation was listed as manager at a fire alarm business. This census record also stated that he was married, but no spouse was listed with him.

By late 1911 or early 1912, W. G. Long was back in Toronto, then working for or with his younger brother John in the fire alarm business.

Subsequently, W. G. Long had several different jobs or occupations, including a brief period when he was making candy, sometimes living with his wife Minnie and sometimes living apart from her. They ended up living together on Howland Avenue, where he passed away in 1930.

A brief article concerning the history of the Ontario Archaeological Society by William C. Noble (1981:9-10) concluded that the organization had initially been founded in Toronto in 1919, with the name Ontario Archaeological Association. Its first President was Rev. William Richard Harris, who had earlier been the President of the Ontario Mechanics' Institute. He was a regular contributor to the Annual Archaeological Reports after 1912, when that report was being edited by David Boyle's successor, Rowland B. Orr. Noble suggested that this initial Association had dissolved by 1929 (and certainly by 1935) due to the fact that the vast majority of its members had passed away:

By 1935, almost all of the early first and second generations of Ontario archaeologists were gone. David Boyle, George Laidlaw, Arthur Harvey, Charles Hirschfelder, James Coyne, Andrew Hunter, A. F. Chamberlain, B. E. Charlton, **W. G. Long**, Hugh Hammond, George Allison, Charles Case, William Harris, James McGregor, Rowland Orr and Frank Wood, had all died [Noble 1981:9].

The above quote is most interesting because it mentioned W. G. Long as a member of the fledgling society, meaning he had a continued interest in archaeology and an association with some of the prominent archaeologists of that era, even though he had not pursued a career as an archaeologist.

Summary

The quest of searching for Mr. Long proved to be an interesting and complex one, especially since he had such an interesting and complex life. The first mention of him was in connection with his donation of his family's collection of 600 artifacts to the Canadian Institute. This helped establish that Institute as an archaeological museum which ultimately evolved into the Provincial Museum; those collections were later transferred to the Royal Ontario Museum, where the Long collection still resides. Mr. Long then appears to have been an assistant on archaeological explorations (mound excavations) in Dakota and Manitoba, quite possibly with Henry Montgomery, Rev. Georg Bryce, C. N. Bell or other archaeologists who were active in that area, before travelling to Rice Lake, Ontario with David Boyle in 1896. His travels took him from York Township to downtown Toronto to Dakota and various parts of Manitoba, then back to Toronto, then back to Manitoba where he married, then back to Toronto. He spent segments of his life in a variety of jobs, as teacher, school master, photographer, photographic retoucher, book publisher's agent, collector, manager/salesman of fire alarm companies, messenger, confectioner, and who knows what else. It seems Mr. Long himself spent the better part of his life searching for Mr. Long.

Still, William George Long made two small contributions

to Ontario archaeology by writing a brief report about the short time he spent on Rice Lake with David Boyle in August-September 1896 (Boyle 1897b). His legacy also included his donation of artifacts to the Canadian Institute.

Notes

1. The Canadian Institute was comprised of several sections, and/or had varied "committees" and "branches", including but not limited to archaeology, biology, geology, sociology, philology, history, libraries and others. The *Annual Reports of the Canadian Institute*, and a separate series entitled *Transactions of the Canadian Institute*, covered all of these branches.

2. Ironically, the author's wife's great grandfather and other relatives were living on Berkeley Street at this same time.

3. The boundaries of the Northwest Territories have changed over time and Lesser Slave Lake is now in Alberta

Acknowledgements

The author is greatly indebted to David Harris for searching through the Royal Ontario Museum archives for information about David Boyle, Henry Montgomery and W. G. Long, and to Mima Kapches for information about Henry Montgomery. Mr. Harris, Ms. Kapches, and Jamie Hunter all read and commented on earlier drafts of this paper.

Thanks are also extended to the anonymous responders to the author's inquires about Mr. Long at the Manitoba Archaeological Society and about Henry Montgomery at the University of North Dakota Archives

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MEMBERSHIP

	Without OA	With OA
Individual	45 (65)*	57 (77)*
Family	52 (72)	64 (84)
Student	25 (45)	34 (54)
Institutional	75 (includes OA)	
Life	800 (includes OA)	

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