

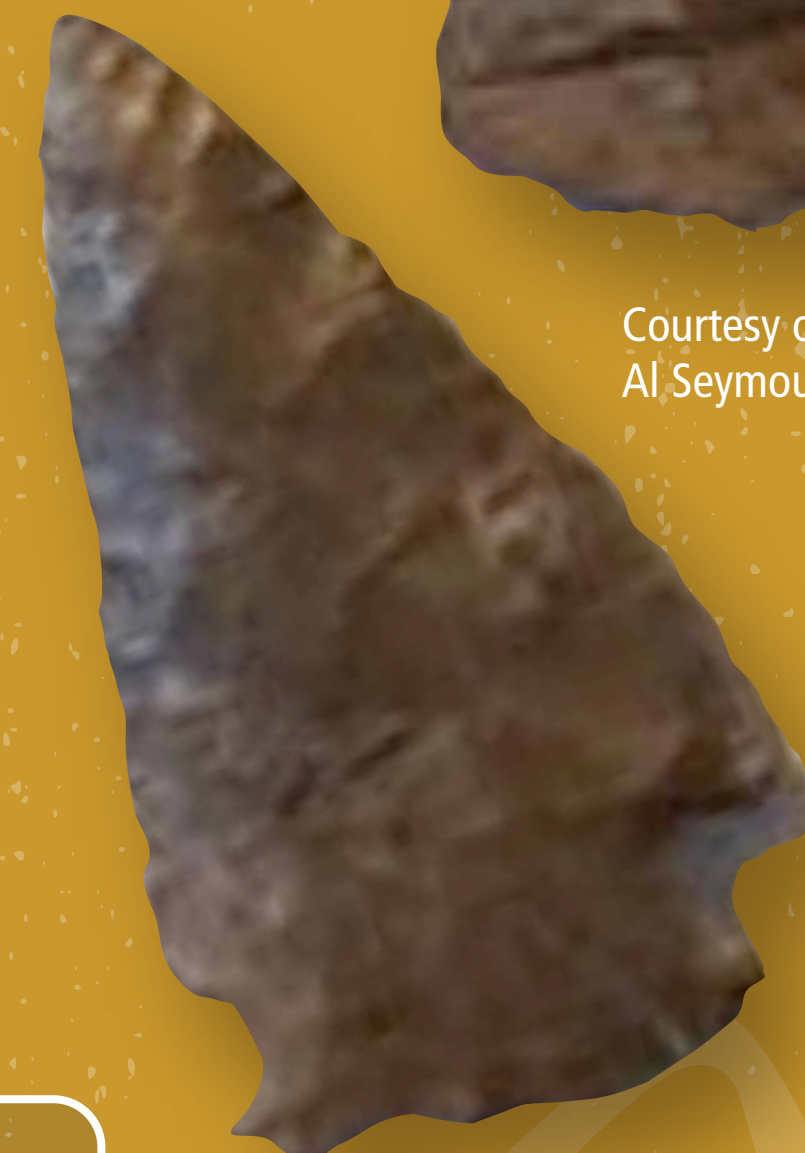
# ARTIFACTS FROM LONG, LONG AGO

Projectile points developed in the Early Archaic period were used for hunting deer, moose and elk. This chert appears to have been obtained from local sources, although cherts from distant sources were also commonly found, such as ones from Brantford and even as far as Indiana.

There is some evidence that the Early Archaic period was one of increasing population. While the people of this era were generally hunter-gatherers, sites in the Woodbridge and London area show repeated habitation. Early Archaic sites in Southeastern Ontario have yet to be found. If sites do exist, **they are possibly under water or in unexamined areas.**



Courtesy of Al Seymour



Donated by Keith Curtis, Baltimore



This scraping tool was found intact, also from just north of Cobourg. The crack comes from an unfortunate drop before it was donated to the Museum. **The tool is dated to the Woodland Period about 3,000 years ago.** In that period, the nomadic lifestyle was beginning to be replaced agricultural settlement..

Identification of this arrowhead, recently purchased at auction by the Museum, is not definitive. It may be a Snyders Point, which would date it at 2,200 – 2,500 years old or a Brewerton Point, which would be 2,900 – 8,000 years old!

“Snyders Point” is a description based on materials used, dimensions and the craftsperson’s skills. Snyders Points are from the Middle Woodlands stage of Indigenous habitation, possibly in central Ohio. **Projectile points of this type were likely brought to Ontario by trade.**

Brewerton Point projectiles, much older, were made from Onondaga Chert from western Ontario (Brantford area). They were variable in size and not as skillfully made as the Snyders Point projectiles.

