



# Ontario Archaeological Society

# Arch Notes

New Series Volume 10, Issue 5

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September/October 2005

Partners  
to the Past

Connections in  
the River Valley

Early bird deadline is Oct. 15!

The Ontario  
Archaeological Society Symposium

Check out the programme for the November 3-6 symposium on page 10.

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# Ontario Archaeological Society

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### Editor's note

Thankfully, that #\$\$%\*& long, hot summer is over and digging will be pleasant for a few short weeks until the ground gets too soggy to make digging worthwhile. Then the sore shoulders and shin scrapes will fade and carpal tunnel syndrome will increase as we bear down to write reports, draw maps, wash and write tiny numbers on artifacts, and then squint at them for hours to figure out what the heck they are. I always say that any individual task in archaeology is mind-numbingly boring, but taken all together it's the most fascinating thing one could do.

Upcoming parties (most notably the Symposium in Petawawa!) will take the edge off all of that. As well, I'll probably see many of you at the Gladstone Hotel on October 14 for the ASI alumni party. I wonder who else is going to wash up there?

Finally, please think about what you could submit to Arch Notes and get it in to me by November 15.

**Andy Schoenhofer**  
archnotes@sympatico.ca

## President's message

### Christine Caroppo

Hello, again. It's been a very busy fall here at the OAS. Throughout the summer teams of volunteers have been busily working behind the scenes putting together two of the OAS's major events.

The first of these, chronologically-speaking, was Archaeology Day. Our second annual Archaeology Day was held on Saturday, September 17 outside OAS HQ in the grounds of the Ashbridge Estate. This new(ish) public event has replaced our former Open House held during Heritage Week in February, which unfortunately was generally poorly attended. Archaeology in February just doesn't seem to fly.

The weather this year mercifully cleared by midday and the crowds began arriving. Lise has given a great account of the day elsewhere in this newsletter, so I won't repeat all that except to offer my sincerest thanks to the Organizing Committee: Lise Ferguson, Dena Doroszenko and Katrina Guy, and the dozens of vol-

unteer helpers and presenters who made the day possible.

Again, this year, the used book sale was a great success. We appreciate the efforts and support of the Blaubeergs, Cutler, Dixon, Kutchera, Langman and Thompson families who amassed a total of 125 books to sell at Archaeology Day. Free bookmarks were provided by the OPP Museum in Orillia. Thanks also to the Doroszenko, Fecteau, and Latta households, and all others I have forgotten to mention, for their generous book contributions.

The second big event is the (31st annual, I think) OAS Symposium (to be held in Petawawa, November 3-6), which is our oldest and biggest annual event. This year the venerable Ottawa Chapter is putting their considerable organizational skills and experience to use and is planning and hosting this important event in the archaeological calendar.

Pre-registration is underway and forms are trickling in to the OAS office. If you haven't sent

yours in yet, PLEASE fill it in and send it right away. If you can't find the form, go to our website [www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca](http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca) and print and send it in right away! The deadline for pre-registration is October 14 but we will gladly accept your money at the door!

The Ottawa Chapter has planned a fabulous lineup of local tours, speakers and sessions which promise to be some of the best ever. I have already booked my room and sent in my pre-registration. Now I'm looking forward to the drive with Dena and her spiffy new wheels. Whoo hoo! See you all there!!

### This just in...

The OAS has again qualified for a generous support grant from the Ministry of Culture under the Provincial Heritage Organization operating grant program. The OAS sincerely wishes to thank Minister Meilleur for her ministry's continued financial support of our mission.

## From the OAS office...

### Lise Ferguson, Executive Director

Well, another successful OAS event is in the books! We had a great day on September 17th for our 2nd annual Archaeology Day, held on the grounds of the historic Jesse Ashbridge House, the home of the OAS office in Toronto. The Planning Committee worked hard this year on the event, drawing on the

experience of our first one in 2004. Katrina Guy, Dena Doroszenko, Christine Caroppo and I were on the phone to each other the day before as we were keeping an eye on the weather report from various sources ("The Weather Channel says it will clear up by the afternoon, so we'll only have to set up in the rain!"), and as it turned out we didn't need our rain date of Sept. 18. While it was

overcast in the a.m., we had no rain and the sun gods smiled on us all afternoon! The good weather brought out the numbers we hoped for: about 200 OAS members and public turned out for a day of activities, displays and demos of the last 10,000 years of Ontario's history. The Toronto Chapter put on an excellent simulated Iroquois longhouse excavation again, which proved very

popular for the kids. It is a great way to teach kids that archaeology is not all about finding treasure, but they learn about excavation, artifacts and features in an educational but fun way. It is not just diggin' in the dirt—there are post-moulds and other features on the bottom of 1x1-metre squares which makes the activity much more realistic. I always cringe when I hear about “fake digs” for kids where treasures are buried in sand and kids dig them up; what does that teach them about archaeology? I think there are lots of ways to educate the public about what archaeologists do and about preservation and our heritage without it being boring and without turning people into pot-hunters. In fact, the OAS has an obligation to promote the ethical practice of archaeology. It is in our constitution, and anyway, is the right thing to do.

We had lots of other excellent displays and demos, including: palaeobotany; ceramic reconstruc-

tion and blue and white transferware history; a flint-knapping demo and display of stone tools; the Ontario Heritage Foundation; local heritage group the Community History Project; faunal analysis; the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority; Archaeological Services Inc. (info on the Mantle Site near Whitchurch-Stouffville); City of Toronto archaeological master plan info; a kids' activity area with colouring pages, puzzles and the like; and I had a booth with lots of OAS info including membership and symposium info and OAS publications and merchandise for sale, plus our brand new membership brochure, hot off the press. We also had a refreshment booth, and a big success again this year was a used book sale of archaeology-related titles. This year we added a table I affectionately call the “Hey, you can't work all the time” section with novels and non-archaeo stuff, which drew in a lot of passers-by and raised some much-needed

funds for the OAS.

I really want to thank the planning committee for all their hard work: Katrina, Dena, Christine and Cathy Crinnion (before she went on “mat leave”!). We were really happy to have Katrina Guy as the volunteer coordinator this year; she really helped organize things a lot. I would also like to send a big thank you to all the volunteers (almost 40 in all) who helped make this event possible—we couldn't do it without you! If you are interested in being on next year's planning committee, please e-mail me at the office. We will start plans for 2006 in April or May.

Coming up soon is the symposium in Petawawa. The preliminary program sounds fantastic, so I hope to see a lot of you in November. The Ottawa Chapter is hard at work to make this a great symposium. Info and the registration form can be found on our website. Happy autumn, everyone!

### **Thanks from Lise to our volunteers for Archaeology Day 2005:**

Katrina Guy (volunteer coordinator)  
Jane Beecroft  
Barbara Bergeron  
Ellen Blaubergs  
Lisa Carlini  
Christine Caroppo  
Catherine (from CHP)  
Brian Clarence  
Garnet Clarence  
Cathy Crinnion  
Nicolette Dimokopoulos  
Gene Domagala  
Dena Doroszenko  
Sebastien Dubois-Didcock  
Dayle Elder

Darcy Fallon  
Margaret Ann Fecteau  
Rudy Fecteau  
Claire Freisenhausen  
Bev Garner  
Michael George  
Annie Gould  
Camila Guarim  
Norma Hall  
Alistair Jolly  
Margie Kenedy  
Mikaela Kennedy  
Sarah Lake  
Holly Martelle  
Marilyn Miller

Suzanne Needs  
Jane Sachetti  
Andy Schoenhofer  
Kevin Shanahan  
Tony Stapells  
Sylvia Teaves  
Allan Ternowski  
Mary Tournour  
Vanessa Valerio  
Henry van Lieshout  
Sonia van Lieshout  
Robin Walton  
...and anyone I missed!  
We really appreciate your hard work.

## Archaeology Day 2005 at Ashbridges House



The book table was once again one of the busy spots throughout the day with a wide variety of books for all tastes.

Photos by Andy Schoenhofer



Roberta O'Brien, left, Toronto chapter president, supervises a young excavator at the mock excavation area. Sunny weather brought many families out to the event in the afternoon.



Faunal analyst Suzanne Needs, right, points out the differences between mammalian long bone samples at her booth.



Ellen Blaugers, right, gave visitors to her booth a chance to piece together broken Blue Willow plates (what else?) in a demonstration of post-ex duties.

## Avocational archaeology in Ontario: Past, present and future

In association with the planned release of new technical guidelines for avocational archaeologists practicing in Ontario, the Ontario Archaeological Society is launching an initiative to prepare a background document covering past, present and future perspectives on avocational and archaeology in the province.

The document will present an abbreviated history of avocational involvement in heritage resource reporting, excavation and management and will summarize avocational activities in the present.

However, the main purpose of the document will be to investigate the needs and concerns of practicing avocationalists, particularly Ministry of Culture licensing and the technical guidelines to be formulated in the next several years.

Our plan is to collect background information and conduct interviews over the next year in order to prepare a draft document for review at the 2006 OAS symposium in London. This information can be used by the OAS and the TAG committee representatives who will be working with the Ministry of Culture in the development of the new avocational guidelines.

If you have information to contribute or would like to have your voice heard, please contact:

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### OAS 25-year members

Congratulations to our 25-Year members! The Ontario Archaeological Society would like to thank you for your long-term support and dedication.

Ellen Blaubergs  
Jeff Bursey  
Evelyn Danelly  
Robert Macdonald  
Gary Warrick

We try to do our best to maintain our records and would not like to overlook anyone. If you think you have earned your pin and we have not contacted you, please call our office as soon as possible. Thanks again!



# In Memoriam—Rodney Crocker

May 3, 1962–February 6, 2005

By Ellen Blaubergs  
(with contributions from Carole Stimmell, Michèle Tremblay, and Greg Purmal)

Former colleagues and friends were extremely saddened to learn that Rod Crocker succumbed to his three-year battle with myelodysplasia in February following a bone marrow transplant. During his illness, Rod never lost his interest in archaeology and anthropology. Unable to work, he would often regale friends and family with e-mails containing book and movie reviews. These were tempered with his unique style, humour, and perspective. Various “treatises” on the TV series *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* and the movies *Master and Commander* and *I, Robot* had distinct sociological/anthropological bents. How sad that we’ll never get his take on *Desperate Housewives*.

A graduate of Wilfrid Laurier University, Rod often recounted the influence of individuals including Sandra Woolfrey, Dean Knight, and Larry Toombs. As a university student, he worked on the Ball Site in 1985 and also conducted survey work in Greece.

Prior to enrolling at WLU, Rod spent six weeks at one of the first archaeological field schools offered to high school students by the Toronto Board of Education. That was in 1983 at the Front Street Site, former location of the second parliament buildings of Upper Canada and current location of the CBC. Rod worked for the provincial culture ministry at the Bidmead Site in Huronia in 1984 and joined the summer staff of the Toronto Board of Education’s Archaeological Resource Centre in 1988. The following year, he qualified as the successful candidate for a full-time position with the ARC.

During his six years with the ARC, Rod’s initiative served the centre and staff extremely well. He conducted all cartographic survey work and revised site record and data entry forms and the surveying com-



Rod Crocker standing before the Ashbridge's House front door in 1988.

Photo possibly by Duncan Scherberger

ponent of the Grades 11 and 12 field school curricula. Rod also served as survey instructor and devised assignments that were challenging yet relevant. He was a popular field school instructor and co-op education manager, reveling in debates with his students.

Rod’s computer programming prowess led him to develop, implement and maintain all the ARC information systems using dBASE III, Lotus 1-2-3, and Generic CADD. As well, he provided technical support for various software programs.

Working in a team environment, Rod contributed to numerous special projects, research papers, and education programs. Together with Elise Sherman and Ellen Blaubergs, he produced the Toronto Material History Database, which combined dates and data for artifacts found on historic sites. Rod was pleased to learn that a similar project was undertaken by George L. Miller, et al. and published as *Telling Time for Archaeologists* in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 29, 2000.

Rod and Greg Purmal joined forces to produce a unique program and publication, blending archaeology with local history (the venerable Blackburn Site story), to introduce adult ESL students to their communities.

One of Rod's greatest pleasures at the ARC came from collaborating with staff to develop innovative education programs. These were added to a myriad of others aimed at learners of all ages.

After being exposed to an innovative "game" used to introduce the importance of trade in the Hopewell culture on a trip to the Licking County Archeology and Landmarks Society in Ohio, Rod, Greg, Carole Stimmell and Peter Hamalainen redeveloped it to create an understanding of how prehistoric trade networks operated and how they are reflected in the archaeological record.

Rod's clever and devious mind led him to develop to several other versions of the ARC's Trading Game. An adult program for night school classes, and then a special program for a student trip to Mexico (focusing on Mayan trade networks), followed the original placement of the game within a prehistoric art program. Another adaptation of the game also helped introduce the study of material culture history to high school students.

Rod understood gaming strategy before the likes of *Survivor* were even thought of. A paper titled *The Trading Game: Archaeology Students Make a Deal* by Rod, Ellen and Carole was presented at the OAS's 17th annual Symposium, but called *Let's Make a Deal: Archaeological Evidence of Trade in Ontario*. Rod and other ARC staff gave symposium delegates the opportunity to participate in a special Ontario prehistoric version of The Trading Game. The rules of the game were simple. Each "tribe" had to trade with other tribes to score points. At the outset, the major problem was the geographic separation of the tribes; trade with the tribe "farthest away" could only be achieved by working and co-operating with other tribes (the game incorporated many of the aspects of prehistoric long-distance trading). Then, just as the tribes got into the spirit of the game, the rules

changed: war or famine could break out, a new technology might be invented. Finally, Europeans arrived and put an end to the game.

Last summer, during a conversation about the possibility of reviving this game, Rod recalled how much "cheating" occurred during game play at that symposium. Interestingly, most of the players were full-fledged archaeologists. Rod recalled how strongly Bill Fox and Paul Lennox justified their "cheating" as "raiding" and taking advantage of underpopulated or abandoned villages!

Rod loved playing games and devising strategy. ARC staff members spent lunch times one winter playing a game called "Reformation." Rod and Peter declared war, wrote treaties, built alliances, and eventually

took over the world, leaving the rest of us without a country on which to park our game pieces. During an infamous "Rae Day", Rod, Peter and Ellen went to a matinee of the movie *Gettysburg* (based on the Michael Shaara novel *The Killer Angels*). After the film, we retreated to a bar

and spent the evening analyzing the battle on bar napkins.

In 1992, together with Ellen and Peter, Rod developed a Cumulative Artifact Date Range system for the Trinity Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project (Gore Vale site) in Toronto to help distinguish between the artifact assemblages from various eras and identify which deposits had been disturbed. This was particularly important on a site with over 100 years of occupational history and displaying several episodes of landscaping, construction and demolition.

While painstakingly excavating the demolition debris at the Gore Vale site, gross differences in brick colour, texture, size, frogs, manufacturer's marks, temper and other surface details were noted. Rod and Greg formulated a hypothesis that the original 1820 Gore Vale may have been built from bricks manufactured on the site. A technological study of these artifacts, although unpublished, includes various analyses and contributions from ARC staff and co-op stu-

**With a reproduction clay  
smoking pipe in his mouth,  
Rod ignored the elements to  
measure and record his  
precious bricks.**



dents under their supervision. This study would never have occurred were it not for Rod's single-minded dedication to the ARC database. Michèle Tremblay recently recalled how often Rod and Greg worked together in the rain during the chilly fall months in which this project began. With a reproduction clay smoking pipe in his mouth, Rod ignored the elements to measure and record his precious bricks.

During his brief career in historic archaeology, Rod contributed several papers to symposia and annual meetings of the OAS, Canadian Archaeological Association and the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. In addition, he also presented the results of ARC excavations through slide-illustrated talks to various organizations. Last but not least, his coworkers will always remember Rod's intense efforts and excellent contributions to the ARC's annual licence reports.

Rod enjoyed cooking and started an ARC staff tradition which will always be remembered with mouth-watering fondness. During the last week of excavation in the late fall, each staff member was to provide a hot lunch for the rest of the crew and scheduled volunteers. This was relatively easy to accomplish on an urban site with a trailer and electricity. We cooked the meal at home, placed it in a crock pot or Dutch oven and brought it to work. Little did we realize then that our "last supper" together would be in the fall of 1993 on the Gore Vale site. Rod's contribution that year was a most fragrant and wonderful paella, a dish he learned to create while living in Spain. Evidence of this memorable meal exists in a photo; Peter Hamalainen's eyes are closed, as if in a state of gastronomic bliss.

After the Toronto Board of Education closed the doors of the ARC in 1994, Rod's interest in computer systems led him to train as an Oracle database developer at the University of Toronto, and a new career as a database systems analyst was launched. As a database administrator and developer he worked on many successful projects in diverse fields such as civil engineering and insurance. Rod's unique background was well-suited to the development of educational systems and, in his last position, he worked as project leader at Learn Net Live where he coordinated the development of an interactive-learning Internet application.

Rod's last archaeological experience was at the Ontario Heritage Trust's (then Foundation)

Ashbridge Site in Toronto's east end, in the spring of 2001. This was the site where he first met his future ARC colleagues in 1988. He volunteered for a day of test-pitting on the front and west lawns and was thrilled to be cleaning dirt from his fingernails again!

Rod's funeral service was a genuine celebration of his life. With trowels in their purses and pockets, former ARC colleagues and co-workers Ellen Blaubergs, Greg Purmal, Carole Stimmell and Michèle Tremblay served as honorary pallbearers. We were extremely grateful to Christine Meyer, Rod's long-time and devoted partner, and his family for this honour. We also thank Alison Cordier, Dena Doroszenko, Peter Hamalainen and Karolyn Smardz Frost for their support.

On a personal note, I would like to add that throughout his illness, Rod continued to support and encourage me in my archaeological career. He loved a good debate and would keep me thinking hours after a conversation or e-mail letter. We made plans for him to come and visit sites I was involved with, but alas, myelodysplasia is a ruthless disease and he often had to cancel. Because of Rod, I am a regular blood donor again and recently had my name added to the unrelated bone marrow donor registry.

Although having a disease that compromised his immune system kept him out of the dirt, last summer Rod was able to enjoy daytrips in his kayak, another passion. He and Chris spent a day with my husband and me at Bass Lake. Rod had not been able to swim for several years and was thrilled to be able to take a dip again. That was our last visit.

### **Obituary from the Toronto Star**

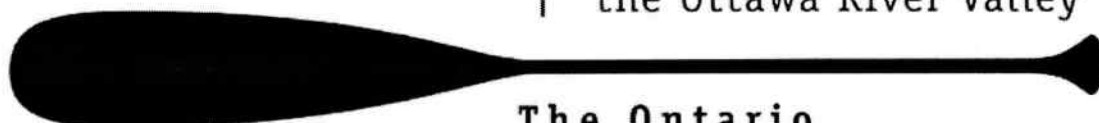
Rodney William Crocker

After a courageous struggle with myelodysplasia, on Sunday, February 6, 2005, at the age of 42. Devoted partner of Christine Meyer. Loving son of Violet and the late William Crocker. Rod will be forever loved by his brother Karl Lahtinen (Janna), sister Judy (John Bridges), Horst and Margaret Meyer, nieces, nephews and many friends. In lieu of flowers, donations to Aplastic Anemia & Myelodysplasia Association of Canada would be appreciated by the family. A heartfelt thank you to the wonderful staff and friends at Sunnybrook and Princess Margaret [Hospitals] and to the countless blood donors that supported Rod over the years.

2005

# Partners to the Past

Making Connections in  
the Ottawa River Valley



## The Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium

**Accommodation update:** CFB Petawawa has no more double rooms available. For doubles, please refer to your accommodation list in Petawawa or Pembroke for a motel or bed and breakfast. At the base there are very adequate singles at \$20 and bargain bunks at \$8, both with shared bathroom facilities.

**Catering:** As stated on the registration form, meals included in the package cannot be guaranteed after October 15. The caterers are very accommodating and will do their best for late registrants.

### PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

#### Thursday Nov. 3 afternoon session — 1:30

#### Heritage and your community

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Ellen Blaubergs               | Introduction   |
| Christine Caroppo             | The Ontario Archaeological Society: Past, present, and future                |
| Ont. Ministry of Culture rep. | The New Heritage Act   |
| Jim Molnar                    | Parks Canada's Best Practices and Current Policy Initiatives                 |
| Leonard Hopkins               | Canadian Heritage River Systems—Ottawa River Project                         |
| Robert MacDonald              | Archaeological Master Plans in Ontario: A Review and Prospectus              |
| Joseph Muller                 | A Re-Sharpener Heritage Planning Toolkit                                     |
| Speaker tba                   | Museums in the Community   |
| Betty Biesenthal              | Land of the Spirits Virtual Museum of Canada: After the Excavations are over |

7 p.m., Normandy Officers Mess, C.F.B. Petawawa: Meet and Greet reception.

#### Friday Nov. 4 morning session — 9 a.m.

#### Archaeology in the Ottawa Valley

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Algonquins of Pikwakanagan     | Opening Prayer  |
| Jean-Luc Pilon                 | An Overview of Ottawa Valley History  |
| Ken Swayze                     | The Archaic Lithic Technology of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers of the Ottawa Valley |
| Janet Young and Jean-Luc Pilon | Ottawa Valley Burial Patterns During the Past Six Millennia                           |
| Dena Doroszenko                | The Archaeology of Poplar Villa   |
| Ian Dyck                       | (title tba)   |
| Joann McCann                   | Rock Art at Rocher de l'Oiseau  |

Lunch provided to registrants.

**Friday afternoon session****Algonquin Park archaeology, organized by Bill Allen**

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Jim Murphy      | An overview: Cultural Heritage Management in Algonquin Park                                       |
| Bill Allen      | 19th Century Aboriginal Farmers of the Madawaska River  |
| Rory McKay      | Potatoes in the Pines   |
| Tom Ballantine  | South of the Park   |
| Ellen Blaubergs | "These artifacts...will not be further analyzed" Canadian and European Ceramics in Algonquin Park |
| Joanne Lea      | The Potential for Public Archaeology in Algonquin Park  |
| Discussant      | (to be announced)   |

7 p.m. Reception at Civic Centre.

**Saturday Nov. 5 morning session — 9 a.m.****Partnerships to the past**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Sheryl Smith   | National Historic Sites Alliance of Ontario  |
| Jennifer Birch | Public Archaeology and the Cultural Resource Management industry in Ontario          |
| Holly Martelle | Working Together? First Nations and Cultural Resource Management in Southern Ontario |
| Ken Swayze     | Partners for Posterity   |
| Gary Warrick   | Six Nations, Archaeologists and the Red Hill Creek Expressway                        |
| Brandy George  | A First Nations Archaeologist: Struggling for middle ground                          |

Lunch provided to registrants.

**Saturday afternoon session****General presentations**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Gregory Braun  | Iroquoian Ceramic Technology: Function and use              |
| Carrie Rai     | A Potter's Choice: Neutral ceramic technology, a case study |
| Robert Burcher | Petroglyphs and Musical Instruments                         |

**OAS Annual General Meeting**

**6:30 p.m. Banquet for registrants; Stone Fence Theatre presentation.**

**Sunday Nov. 6**

Tour A: 9:30–11:30 a.m. Individual museum tours  
 CFB Petawawa and Airborne Forces Museum  
 Champlain Trail Museum and Pioneer Village, Pembroke, Dave Croft guide

Tour B: 11 a.m. Bus tour to Fort William with lunch  
 (pre-booked at time of check-in at registration desk, cost share basis)

For further information, please contact the Ontario Archaeological Society at [oasociety@bellnet.ca](mailto:oasociety@bellnet.ca) or the Ottawa Chapter at Box 4939, Station E, Ottawa ON K1S 5J1.

You can still get a registration form from the OAS website at <http://ontarioarchaeology.on.ca>

We really look forward to seeing you for an amazing weekend.

## The Duggan site: Finding the unfindable in the Petun country

By Chales Garrad

Archaeological surveys have been conducted in the Petun country intermittently since David Boyle's first survey in 1887 (Boyle 1888), and continuously by the writer for more than forty years. As this research will necessarily come to an end at some future time, efforts are now being renewed to find sites which exist in the records but which are not evident on the ground. Such a site is the Duggan site, BcHa-11, in the north-west corner of Concession 4, Lot 15, in the Township of Nottawasaga-Clearview, Simcoe County, north of Creemore.

Lot 15 in Conc. 4 was settled by John Bertles (Bertel, Bertle, Birtles), "in 1834 or the following year" (Hunter 1948 2:242). He was born in Ireland and had eight sons. Joseph Bertles was recorded there in 1871 and 1899 (Hogg 1871; Weekly Sun August 30, 1899), and Andrew Birtles is also mentioned "a great many years" before 1908, presumably here (Jardine 1934:22; Neil Morrison, pers. com.). Hunter placed Joseph Bertle in Conc. 4, Lot 15, with John Bertle in Conc. 3, Lot 15 (Hunter 1948 2:293).

Their neighbours to the north on Lot 16, separated by the 15/16 Sideroad, were another Irish family, the Duggans. Edmund Duggan (Dougan, Duggins) settled there in 1833 (Nottawasaga 1934:27), 1834 (Betty Duggan, pers. com.), 1834 or the following year (Hunter 1948 2:242), 1835 (Blair 1967:113,116) or 1837 (Belden 1881:33,47). Around these two early Irish families gathered others of their countrymen, so

that the district came to be a "small settlement of Irish Catholics" (Hunter 1948 2:242), locally termed The Irish Settlement (Blair 1967:113). The Settlement came to include a small cemetery in Conc. 5, where lies "Frank Bertles, died May 6, 1853, e. 55 yrs 2 mos." North of the Duggans was Luke Harcourt on the South Con 4 Lot 17, but there the Irish Settlement ended, for on the next lot north, (North Lot 17), was a Scotsman, John Robertson (Belden 1881:33,48; Hunter 1948 2:242).

The early Bertles and Duggan families multiplied and intermarried. John F. Duggan of S Lot 16 married a Miss Bertles of N Lot 15, and began to do the farm chores and look after the Bertles' house. On the death of the last Bertles, about 1920, Duggan and the family moved into the Bertles' house (per Stanley MacArthur, September 14, 1974). Hence, it was John F. Duggan whom William J. Wintemberg met on Lot 15 during his survey of the Petun country in 1923, and Wintemberg recorded the site on the property under the name Duggan.

The Nottawasaga Township Voters' List for 1960 recorded Theresa Burt and Francis Lainey (daughters of John F. Duggan) as owners of Lot 15 N, and Patrick, Anne and Lola Duggan as owners of parts of Lot 16 S. By 1964, all the Duggans were gone, and both lots had new owners.

The archaeological history of the two properties began in 1845. On January 12, 1846, the *Montreal Witness Weekly Review and Family Newspaper* report-



The area under discussion from the 1880 Nottawasaga township map.

Map from <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/CountyAtlas>

ed the finding of an ossuary by Edmund Duggan:

Remarkable Discovery. Last June a man named Edmund Dougan, residing on Lot 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Nottawasaga, in the County of Simcoe, discovered on the Lot he occupies, a sunken hole in the earth, having the resemblance of a small pond of water, or low fan. It was situated on rising ground in the forest, which he was engaged in clearing. The roots of the trees had spread over the marsh, and many of considerable thickness were cut away by the occupant of the lot, and his assistants. Dougan's son, on stooping to drink out of the hole, discovered some bones in it, which caused a further examination, which ultimately led to the discovery of a very large quantity of human bones, including between 5 and 600 skulls! They also found about 40 lbs. of brass; several brass kettles, in a decayed state, and several hatchets.

This account commences the confusion that even yet surrounds the Duggan site. That by "Edmund Dougan" was meant Edmund Duggan can be easily accepted, but under neither spelling did Edmund Duggan occupy Lot 17. If the find was truly on the Lot Duggan "occupies", then it was on Lot 16. On the other hand, the nearest ossuary of which there were subsequent reports was on Lot 15, the Bertles farm. Perhaps the location of the find was given as next to Lot 16, and someone, in Montreal or elsewhere, assumed this meant Lot 17 rather than 15. But this does not explain why Edmund Duggan and his son would be clearing another lot than their own for a family with apparently ample manpower.

Following his several visits to Nottawasaga Township, David Boyle recorded an ossuary "On the south half of Lot 16, concession 4". However, on the accompanying map, he placed the symbol for an ossuary on the north half (Boyle 1889:9,11). He did not record anything on Lot 15. It is not known how he got the information, or if he actually visited either lot.

Citing David Boyle, Andrew F. Hunter entered into his records "Village Site and Ossuary — lot 16 con 4", apparently assuming if there was an ossuary there must also be a village site. However, when he went to Lot 16 himself in 1904, he found nothing. The

Duggans referred him to the Bertles: "W lot 15, con 4, Nottawasaga. The late "Joe" Bertles found a pipe on his land here. Mr. Duggan, jr., informant, whose home is near it (lot 16) Oct. 28, 1904. For reference to the farm of Joseph Bertles, see Weekly Sun Aug 30th 1899" (Hunter n.d.). That Duggan Jr. knew of the Bertles' find suggests the two families were close socially. I have not located any surviving copy of the cited Weekly Sun.

In 1908, David D. Jardine wrote that the hills of Nottawasaga township

were dug over 60 years ago, before the timber was cleared off the land. Andrew Birtles, on the fourth line north of Creemore, gave to Andrew Jardine, Sr., a great many years ago, two swords that he took from a grave or large hole. They were in good shape, only the handles were gone. One of them was longer than common with two edges, the other was of ordinary size. Andrew Jardine gave them to a Presbyterian Minister who wanted to put them in a museum in Toronto. (Jardine 1934:22-23)

It is perhaps too easy to presume that the swords given by Birtles came from the ossuary on his own farm. That this is the only mention of them is a concern. That the ossuary had contained iron axes and brass kettles was known locally many years later (Wintemberg 1923), but this is the only mention of swords. If the Bertles' ossuary was indeed the one found by Edmund Duggan's son in 1845, then Jardine's date of 1848 (60 years prior to 1908) is an acceptable approximation. However, other ossuaries in the area were all found at about the same time as the land was being cleared.

The "museum in Toronto" most suitable to receive the Bertles swords would have been that of the Canadian Institute, which had commenced by default after member Sandford Fleming sent out a circular for information about Indian remains in 1852. This museum came to more prominent public attention in 1885 when David Boyle, who had joined the Canadian Institute and became curator of the collection in 1884, sent out a new circular which was widely publicized and well received. In 1887 the museum was again in the news when the Ontario government commenced sponsorship and again in 1896 when the museum became the Ontario Provincial Museum.



Boyle visited Nottawasaga Township in 1886, 1887 and 1889 (Killan 1983:84, 88–89, 91–2, 98–99, 101–102, 118, 175). Thus the reported event was probably between 1884 and 1896. If the swords were indeed taken to the Canadian Institute, their receipt was not acknowledged in any of its publications nor in David Boyle's *Annual Archaeological Reports* series (Garrad 1987; Patterson 1914).

The "Presbyterian Minister" resident at Duntroon during the 1884–1896 period was the Rev. Alexander McDonald (Nottawasaga 1934:112). He arrived in 1866 and, although he retired in 1893, remained at Duntroon until his death in 1912. His name does not appear as a donor to the Canadian Institute or the Ontario Provincial Museum.

That "the handles were gone" was probably because they never were: sword blades were traded to the Indians without handles. The Petuns broke the blades to make iron chisels, harpoons, picks, scrapers, and spearpoints (Garrad 2002).

In 1923, Wintemberg visited the Duggan farm on Lot 16 during his Petun area survey. He recorded: "According to A.F. Hunter, (Verbal information June 19, 1923,) there is a site on Lot 16, con. IV, Nottawasaga twp., Simcoe co., Ont. I did not succeed in locating this site. It may be identical with the one on the J.F. Duggan farm, on lot 15, con. IV, which I examined. July 2, 1923" (Wintemberg 1923). How thoroughly Wintemberg searched Lot 16 is not known, and it cannot be certainly concluded that there was nothing on Lot 16 because Wintemberg did not find it. Certainly the belief in an ossuary on Lot 16 continued, even specifically "between Ned Duggin's house and the road" (Webster n.d.). Nevertheless, Wintemberg's experience in 1923 was the same as Hunter's in 1904.

For Lot 15, Wintemberg recorded:

There is a small Iroquoian culture site on the farm of John F. Duggan, lot 15, concession IV, Nottawasaga twp., Simcoe county, Ont. The site is near a small creek. The soil is clay loam. One of the cultural deposits extends north across the road into the next lot opposite Mr. Duggan's house. Here I found a few splinters of bone, fish bones, a radius of some small mammal, part of the tibia of another small mammal, a piece of shell, a few carbonised corn kernels, a plum pit, some pottery

fragments, and a whetstone. Stone adzes or celts and earthenware pipes have been found at the site.

According to Mr. Duggan, on the east part of the farm, a few hundred feet south of the side line (road) there is what appears to have been an old well filled in with stones, but which, he has heard others say, was an Indian ossuary. It is near a wild black cherry tree east of Mr. Duggan's barn. Daniel Doner of Stayner, Ont., afterwards (Aug. 8, 1923) informed me that this farm was first owned by a man named Birtel and that iron axes and a nest of six brass kettles were found in the ossuary. July 2, 1923, W.J. Wintemberg. (Wintemberg 1923)

Wintemberg was not looking on Lot 16 necessarily for an ossuary, but for "a site", and he found it as a small cultural deposit at the extreme south end of Lot 16 when he approached it from Lot 15. The material he took back to Ottawa "From refuse heap at side of road on side line between lots 15 and 16, Conc. IV. Wintemberg (museum expedition...1923, 17590–93 (opposite house of J.F. Duggan)" was catalogued by the Victoria Memorial Museum as:

- VIII-F-17590 plum seed
- VIII-F-17591 bone
- VIII-F-17592 worked conch shell fragment
- VIII-F-17593a,b,c rimsherds

In 1974 I saw the three rimsherds in the Bell's Corners storehouse of the National Museum of Canada, and typed them (a) Sidey Notched (b) Sidey Notched with Castellations (c) MacMurchy Scalloped (Garrad 1975).

It is not known if the "stone axes and celts and earthenware pipes" Wintemberg noted had been found in the "small cultural deposit" or from elsewhere on either farm.

In 1938, a John Weir found artifacts "on the farm of J.F. Duggan, six miles north of Creemore, approximately 48 paces south of the frame barn". These are now in my possession, as will be explained below.

My interest in the Duggan site commenced on May 1, 1966, when I and my mentor, J. Allan Jay Blair, called at the former Duggan house on Lot 16. The occupant, Mr. Dudas, spoke only Hungarian, but told us through his young grand-daughter, who was fortunately adequately bilingual, that the Duggans had moved to Stayner, but also that he, or his son, had

found what he thought was a piece of human skull behind the house.

In Stayner, Miss Annie Duggan, aged 81, was located at her home on Superior Street. She recalled she had heard of the Indian ossuary, but did not know of its location and had not heard the story of the swords. Her mother was a Bertles and her grandfather and father were both named Edmund Duggan. She gave the address of a brother, Hugh Bertles, 10934 123 Street, Edmonton. A letter to this address drew a reply from Mrs. Ellen Bertles, Hugh's widow. Joseph Bertles was Hugh's grandfather, born in Ireland 1819, died 1903, buried at the Irish Settlement cemetery near the Duggan farm. His son Peter, father of Hugh, went west with the RCMP. Stewart Blair Bertles, son of Ellen and Hugh, and his children, remain in Edmonton. Andrew Bertles was born in Ireland in 1780. Cousins remain in Ireland. Unfortunately, Ellen Bertles knew nothing of Indian relics back in Nottawasaga township.

In 1967, the area in front of the Duggan house on Lot 16 was searched for evidence of an ossuary, but nothing was found. There was a suggestion that at one time there had been an iron axe in the barn, but it could not be found to verify if it was a French trade item.

In 1974, I undertook to document what was known of the Petun (Garrad 1975), and the quest to clarify the remains on Lots 15 and 16 in Conc. 4 resumed. On September 14, Jay Blair and I again visited the properties but could not find Wintemberg's "cultural deposit" opposite the Duggan house. The next day we called at Annie Duggan's house in Stayner only to be told she had removed to an unknown nursing home. The day following we returned to the site and located what was probably the remains of Wintemberg's deposit, on the north (Lot 16) side of the 15/16 Sideroad, oriented toward an old spring or wet spot, some 150' east of the Duggan lane. The sideroad had been graded and levelled with fill, and gravelled, so that the deposit is now mostly buried. We concluded that when Wintemberg said "opposite Mr. Duggan's house" he meant on the opposite side of the sideroad from Mr. Duggan's house rather than opposite the house itself.

In 1975, both the Duggan houses on Lot 15 and 16 were found to be unoccupied. Title to both properties was reportedly in the name of Leslie Vasko. Mr. Paul

Duggan was located in Creemore. He suggested we visit his cousin in Stayner, Mr. Basil Duggan. We did so in 1977.

Mr. Basil Duggan, Main Street West, Stayner, said that the original Edmund Duggan was his great-great-grandfather; his grandfather was Thomas Duggan; and John F. Duggan, who married a Bertles, was a first cousin of his father, John Joseph "Joe" Duggan. Basil Duggan knew nothing of an ossuary nor Indian relics, but Wintemberg's reference to a wild black cherry tree sparked a memory, and a joint expedition to the site was discussed with the hope of finding it. Both Vasko properties were in receivership, and the ownership of Lot 16 changed in 1977 to Mary E. Redrupp, of London, Ontario.

In 1978, I again visited Mr. Basil and Mrs. Betty Duggan and family in Stayner. On October 22, Basil Duggan, his son John, and I together visited the former Bertles farm on Lot 15. Mr. Patton, the current owner, was ploughing. He knew nothing of native remains. We found a broken Onondaga chert projectile point and a piece of clamshell at Wintemberg's deposit. No traces of the cherry tree and the fence row in which it had stood remained. However, Basil thought that the tree might well have stood about 150' east of the barn, as Wintemberg described. John F. Duggan had died in 1958, twenty years before our visit (Garrad 1978:134,141).

Two daughters of John F. Duggan were identified and contacted by me in November 1978. This led to more confusion. Frances (Mrs. Adolph Lainey) advised that the Jesuits and Wilfrid Jury had dug on Lot 15 in 1945 or before. Her sister Therissa (Mrs. Burt), on the other hand, believed an archaeological crew had excavated there about 1939, headed by Msgr. MacDonough (not a Jesuit). They reportedly found axes, beads, and pipes and took them to the Martyrs' Shrine. The startling opinions that archaeological excavations had been conducted here, even if inconsistent, raised a new problem. Perhaps Hunter was right after all: there had been a village, no longer apparent because the evidence had been removed.

My search for information led me to contact Father James S. McGivern, Archivist of the Society of Jesus in Ontario, in 1978. This resulted in a friendship which lasted until Father McGivern's death in 1982. Father McGivern was interested in the archaeology of Huronia, and had been stationed at the Martyrs'

Shrine in 1939. He rejected any possible connection between the Shrine and the Duggan site, but Father Lally, who was in charge in 1939, was now deceased and not available to confirm this belief. A Father Horigan might remember something but he had removed to Newfoundland. Concerning Father MacDonaugh (McDonaugh?), Father McGivern suggested we contact Father Robert B. Clune of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada, and we did so. Father Clune kindly forwarded our enquiry to a Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly, but the learned Justice did not respond. In February 1979 Father McGivern recalled that a Father J. Athol Murray had done some archaeological work in the 1920s, and so did Father John McDonough of Penetanguishene in the 1940s, the latter possibly still alive but retired to Florida. He suggested a letter to Dr. Wilfrid Jury at the University of Western Ontario, but Jay Blair felt this was unnecessary. He and Jury had long been friends and Jury had never mentioned any work in the southern Petun country. In 1945 Wilfred Jury was preoccupied, half-way through a three-year excavation at Fairfield on the Thames (Pearce 2003:35).

In 1979, the house of Lot 15, formerly successively occupied by the Bertles and John F. Duggan families, was reportedly looted and somewhat damaged by fire in Mr. Patton's absence and put up for sale (Garrad 1979:70).

In 2005 we resumed the quest. On Friday April 29, 2005, we viewed the house where we had met the Dudas family in 1967, owned since 1977 by Mary E. Redrupp, of London, Ontario. It is now Fire no. 2057. The area between the house and the road is no longer worked and was not available for inspection. The Fourth Line is now named Fairgrounds Road. The former Bertles-Duggan-Patton-Vasko property is Fire no. 7149. Where the farm lane enters the sideroad is a frame building which we at first presumed to be the "frame barn" mentioned by John Weir in 1938, rather than the typical large farm barn further south. About 48 paces south of this building is a break-in-slope where a cultural deposit might be expected, but another question arose. The indicated spot is on the lawn of the house, so why was the distance measured from the distant barn and not the closer house?

On Friday June 24 we returned and were fortunate to find Mr. Peter Goddard, the present owner of the property and occupant of the house, at home. Mr.

Goddard was immediately able to answer some of the outstanding questions and provide additional information. The fire damage to the house in 1979 was not sufficiently consequential to cause any exterior change, and the house that stands is substantially the original house. The principal barn exhibits the date of its erection, 1865. Adjacent had formerly stood another "frame barn", which Mr., Goddard had demolished. Forty-eight paces south downslope from where this frame barn had stood is a low area which would seem an unlikely place for an ossuary, but rather a more likely place to have been a pond or marsh. Mr. Goddard is experienced with finding Indian artifacts from a previous farm and has examined this area, and also the area ca. 150' east of the barn in the cultivated field, without seeing evidence of Indian activity. Mr. Goddard agreed that the worked land here has been so homogenized by frequent cultivation that it is uniform in colour and no visible evidence of ash or cultural deposits survive. No artifacts could be seen in the small part of the midden which crosses under the sideroad where it is exposed on the north (Lot 16) side.

Finally, on July 7, 2005, we again called at the Duggan home in Stayner. Mrs. Betty Duggan, now a widow, remembered our previous visit in 1978. She recalled that when she and the late Basil were married in 1948, she heard the story that someone had dug on the farm some years before, but he was stopped because he did not have permission from the Duggans. Not impossibly this was John Weir, but ten years previously, and it was this incident that gave rise to a family tradition of excavations on their farm which became elaborated in time.

### **The John Weir Collection**

During the course of our enquiries and visits to people, I was given a small cardboard box. Its contents remarkably paralleled Wintemberg's statement that "stone adzes or celts and earthenware pipes" have been found at the site, although the dates of Wintemberg's statement and the collection do not coincide. A handwritten note accompanying the artifacts reads in part:

These Indian relics, believed to be of Huron origin, found 1938 on the farm of J.F. Duggan, six miles north of Creemore, approximately forty-eight paces south of the frame barn by

## John Weir.

The artifacts in the box as I have inventoried them:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Rimsherds Sidey Notched                             | 2 |
| body sherds plain                                   | 7 |
| clay pipe bowl, Apple Bowl Ring                     | 1 |
| clay pipe stem tip, bulbous                         | 3 |
| clay pipe fragments                                 | 2 |
| chert, unknown                                      | 1 |
| stone celts   | 2 |
| stone gouge   | 1 |
| stone knife   | 2 |
| other stone   | 2 |
| fossil Pelecypod                                    | 1 |
| faunal bone   | 5 |
| canine tooth  | 1 |
| 19C kaolin pipe bowl<br>(marked C. Fiolet, St. Oma) | 1 |

The contents of the ossuary:

1. Per *Montreal Witness Weekly Review and Family Newspaper* (1846): a very large quantity of human bones, including between 5 and 600 skulls; about 40 lbs. of brass; several brass kettles, and several hatchetts.
2. Per David D. Jardine (1908): two sword blades (i.e. without handles). One longer than common with two edges, the other was of ordinary size.
3. Per Daniel Doner via Wintemberg (1923); iron axes and a nest of six brass kettles.

Other reported finds:

1. Per Andrew F. Hunter (n.d.); a pipe found by Joseph Birtles (Lot 15).
2. Per Wintemberg (1923); Stone adzes or celts and earthenware pipes (Lot 15).
3. Per William J. Wintemberg (1923); a plum pit, a bone, a worked conch shell fragment, three rimsherds, one with castellation, also (not kept) a few splinters of bone, fish bones, a radius of some small mammal, part of the tibia of another small mammal, a few carbonized corn kernels, and a whetstone.
4. material in the John Weir collection (1938), listed above (Lot 15).
5. Per Frank Dudas (1966): possible part of human skull, possible iron axe (Lot 16).
6. Per Garrad (1978); broken projectile point and a piece of clamshell (Lot 16).

**Observations and Considerations:**

There is no evidence that the known cultural deposit now buried under the sideroad and reported by Wintemberg in 1923, the deposit 48 paces south of the former frame barn excavated by John Weir in 1938, and the ossuary ca. 150' east of the barn, possibly the one reported in 1846, are contemporary or related—but are presumed to be. No evidence of these features can be found today.

The several inconsistent reports that some archaeology was done here about 1939, 1945 or earlier are possibly the result of John Weir's small excavation in 1938.

The 1846 and 1923 reports that the ossuary contained axes and kettles concur and suggest a GBP2 date of 1600–1625 since these artifacts do not appear on GBP1 sites. As well, the ossuary is located in an area of the Petun country which was abandoned before GBP3 commenced. If the two reported swords are from the Duggan ossuary a GBP2 date is further confirmed. A study of 18 village sites and ossuaries in the Petun country which produced swords or sword fragments places most of them in the GBP2b time period (1616–ca.1625), followed by GBP2a (1600–1616)(Garrad 2002), possibly suggesting a ca. 1616 date for the Duggan ossuary.

The nearest village site of the GBP2 period, the large principal Melville village site (BbHa-7) on Conc. 5 Lot 10, is not known to have an ossuary. Although almost two miles (2.88 km) distant, the Duggan ossuary is the nearest known ossuary to the Melville village, within its cornfield range and, although perhaps one of several eligible ossuaries, may well have belonged to it even though a comparison of Duggan site and Melville site diagnostic artifacts does not convincingly confirm the proposed relationship:

|   | Duggan | Melville |
|---|--------|----------|
| Sidey Notched rimsherds                       | 80%    | 39%      |
| MacMurchy Scalloped rimsherds                 | 20%    | 3%       |
| Apple Bowl Ring clay pipe bowls               | 100%   | 14%      |
| bulbous clay pipe stem tips                   | 100%   | 65%      |
| Onondaga chert projectile points (Fox 1979:7) | 100%   | 6%       |
| clamshell (Garrad 1978:106)                   | 50%    | 76%      |
| conch (whelk ?) shell (Garrad 1978:106)       | 50%    | 24%      |

In addition, sheet brass, copper kettles, iron axes ("hatchetts") and sword parts were found on both



sites. It can at least be said that the same artifacts are on both sites, and perhaps that the percentage disparities are due to the inadequate representation of the Duggan site.

### Conclusions

1. The site is interpreted by myself from the actual and interpreted evidence to have been one or several corn-harvesting camps, the cornfield subsequently utilized on abandonment for an ossuary and related camp site, GBP2.
2. The Duggan site continues to hide its secrets.

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## Toronto archaeological master plan: Update on "Interim Screening"

The Archaeological Master Plan Project for the City of Toronto was started in 2002 and will be completed by 2007.

In August 2004 "A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto Interim Report" was released, and is available on-line at: [http://www.toronto.ca/heritage-preservation/pdf/masterplan\\_arc.resources.pdf](http://www.toronto.ca/heritage-preservation/pdf/masterplan_arc.resources.pdf)

(or <http://tinyurl.com/cd71y>. It is 8.9Mb.)

In July 2005, city council approved "Interim Screening" as the first phase of the master plan implementation in order to conserve archaeological resources in the city. Interim Screening will begin this fall and is a city-wide process that will be used to identify lands that may hold archaeological resources which could be affected by public or private sector activities.

Under Interim Screening, Toronto Community Planning staff will review development applications for archaeological concerns, using approved mapping of areas of archaeological potential. This mapping is based on pre-contact and historic potential modeling described in the interim report.

Community Planning staff will screen for archaeological potential when considering Official Plan amendments, zoning by-law amendments, plan of subdivision applications and site plan control development applications.

Heritage Preservation Services staff will then review the application using more detailed distur-

bance and aerial photographic mapping to determine if an archaeological assessment is required. If so, HPS will recommend that a standard condition requiring an archaeological assessment be attached to approval of the development application.

For applications to the Committee of Adjustment, archaeological assessments may also be required for Consent and/or Minor Variance applications if a site falls within an archaeologically sensitive area or "ASA".

ASA's are known sites and areas within the city that contain significant archaeological resources.

For more information contact:

Marilyn Miller  
Preservation Officer  
Heritage Preservation Services  
(416) 338-1096

[mmiller2@toronto.ca](mailto:mmiller2@toronto.ca)

More information about the City of Toronto's archaeology is at <http://www.toronto.ca/heritage-preservation/archeology.htm>

## Women in Archaeology interest group: Session honouring the career of Martha Latta

By Holly Martelle

(Marti's career summary by Pat Reed, University of Toronto)

On November 5 and 6, 2004 a celebration honouring the career of Martha (Marti) Latta was held in Midland, Ontario at the joint ESAF (Eastern States Archaeological Federation)—OAS (Ontario Archaeological Society) conference entitled "Journey to the Land of the Huron." The session spanned two days and included papers with topics pertaining to Marti's research interests, most notably Huron ceramics and metal working, historic archaeology and the archaeology of contact. The session concluded with a wonderful slide show put together by Marti



Retiring U of T professor Marti Latta takes a break at one of her sites.

Unknown photographer

who provided images and commentary of 24 years of field schools at the University of Toronto.

Marti will be retiring this year from her position at the University of Toronto at Scarborough.

I must say that I have been to many of these "celebratory" sessions over the years, most of which have honoured prominent male archaeologists. However, I can not think of one such experience that matched this one. The atmosphere was one of relaxed, friendly admiration and celebration. It seemed fitting that, at the end of the day, Marti measured her success by honouring her students, not her publications or her years of service to her institution or discipline.

Marti was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Toronto and the second woman, after Maxine Kleindienst, to be hired by the Department of Anthropology. She served as president of the OAS in 1980 and 1981. Remarkably, Marti directed or co-directed 24 field schools between 1971 and 2000 and trained 510 students during that time (and she remembers every one of them!). Marti's passion and enthusiasm for her work have inspired many students, a number of whom continued with their own careers in archaeology. She has served as a mentor and role model for many, especially women students, often assisting them with finding positions in archaeology.

### Early Women Archaeologists in Canada

Many of us who worked with Marti Latta often thought she was one of the first women hired to a full-time archaeology position at an Ontario (if not Canadian) university. Since we were going to host a session to honour her career we thought it might be useful to determine where Marti "stood" within the first generation of female academic archaeologists in the country. I conducted a quick survey of many of the anthropology and archaeology departments in Canada. I thank all of the individuals who provided information and I am particularly grateful to the many women who provided more detailed commentary on their own life experiences. As it turns out, this

research was timely, as this year's Chacmool Conference at the University of Calgary included a session honouring Jane Kelley who, by my count, was one of a handful of women working in a Canadian university archaeology department in the 1960s.

While the data collection is still ongoing, I can offer a few observations at this point. My research began with a focus on Ontario, but soon spread to include institutions throughout Canada. Much of this data is still incomplete and there are certainly many more avenues to follow.

The first woman "archaeologist" working in a Canadian university was Ruth Gruhn. She was hired as a sessional instructor in 1963 and was later given a full time appointment teaching anthropology courses. She received tenure in 1969. Fumiko Ikawa-Smith was hired at McGill University as a sessional instructor in 1967 and began an assistant professor in 1970. She received tenure sometime in the mid-70s. Jane Kelley was hired to the University of Calgary in 1968 and received tenure in 1970. All three women were married to archaeologists who were working in the same department or at another university in the same city.

It is disturbing to note that many departments hired their first woman to a full-time position only in the last 10 years. Astoundingly, some departments have yet to hire a woman archaeologist in a tenure-

track position, although women frequently serve as sessional instructors on short-term contracts.

From the preliminary data (Table 1) there seems to be an emerging trend in recent hirings. Many of the women hired since 1990 have a "scientific" specialty of some sort (e.g., paleobotany, paleoentomology, bioarchaeology, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology).

If any readers have additional information to contribute to this study, feel free to contact me.

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**Table 1:** Summary of Date of First Hirings of Women Archaeologists in Canada

| Institution                               | Year Hired       | Position                              | Year of Tenure |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Wilfrid Laurier University                | 1986-1987        | sabbatical replacement                | n/a            |
|   | 1988-89          | lecturer, eventually professor        | 1992           |
| University of Alberta                     | 1963             | sessional, later professor            | 1969           |
| University of Waterloo                    | 1997             | bioarchaeology professor              | 1997           |
| University of New Brunswick - Fredericton | n/a              | none                                  | n/a            |
| University of New Brunswick - St. John    | last three years | geology department (geoarchaeologist) | n/a            |
| McGill University                         | 1967             | sessional, later professor            | 1976           |
| Simon Fraser University                   | 1992             | professor                             | 1998           |
| Laval University                          | 2001             | professor                             | n/a            |
| University of Calgary                     | 1968             | professor                             | 1970           |
| Laurentian University                     | 1972             | professor                             | 1972           |
| University of Toronto                     | 1973             | professor                             | ?              |
|   | 1972             | sessional, later professor            | 1986           |
| University of Western Ontario             | 1980s            | sessional                             | n/a            |
|   | 2004             | professor                             | n/a            |
| University of Saskatchewan                | 1970             | professor                             | 1973           |
| Trent University                          | 1974             | professor                             | 1977?          |



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