



2018 Chatham-Kent

The 45th Annual

O n t a r i o

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S o c i e t y

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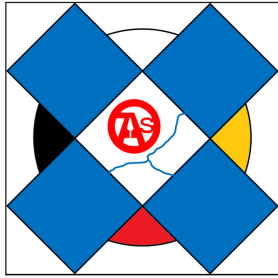
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Welcome to the 45th Annual Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium

Connections and Pathways through the Past

2018 Chatham-Kent

The organizing Committee from the London and Windsor Chapters of the OAS would like to welcome you to this year's symposium. We acknowledge that the place of our conference venue is part of the Treaty, traditional, and contemporary territories of the Anishinabee and the Three Fires Confederacy, the Haudenosaunee and the Delaware/Munsee peoples. As a society inspired by the long-standing and continuous Indigenous presence on this land since time immemorial we recognize the heritage and land stewardship of the local communities of the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown, the Oneida Nation of the Thames, the Munsee Delaware Nation, the Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, Caldwell First Nation, Walpole Island First Nation, and Aamjiwnaang First Nation. In light of this ongoing stewardship, we reflect that archaeology has not historically been a sufficient witness to the Indigenous-created and maintained record of this land. As a society the OAS and its membership aspire to be better in fellowship with and in service of these Indigenous communities.

We also acknowledge that we are meeting in an historical settlement area of our country's founding Black population. Chatham and surrounding communities at Dawn, Buxton, Puce, Amherstburg and Sandwich were important places of refuge for freedom-seekers fleeing the U.S., many arriving via the Underground Railroad. It was in these and other centres in Upper Canada that early Black settlers found safety and the opportunity to build a new life for themselves and their families.

Chatham, Ontario was founded at the forks of the Thames, the intersection of MacGregor Creek and the Thames River, an important meeting place for Indigenous peoples and settler populations. Moreover, Chatham was chosen for the conference this year to coincide with a main theme of the proceedings, connecting Black history, heritage and archaeology, one that has regularly donned the pages of newspapers, social media sites, cultural resource management and scholarly literature in recent years. That the theme is both timely and well-suited for an Ontario Archaeological Society conference is evident in the fact that numerous Underground Railroad and early Black settler sites have received archaeological attention in recent years, including the African Methodist Church in Oro-Medonte, the Fugitive Slave Chapel in London, the Armoury Street Block in Toronto, as well as homestead sites in Harriet Tubman's neighbourhood in St. Catharines and the Little River Settlement near Windsor. These sites are raising questions about how we recognize, document, interpret and commemorate one of the province's founding populations, one that is often marginalized in national and mainstream historical narratives.

To find answers to these questions, the conference organizers thought it necessary to hear and bring together a multitude of voices and perspectives, those of historians, archaeologists, researchers and descendant communities. Recent threats to the integrity and preservation of already well-acknowledged Black settler sites, including churches in Buxton, London, and St. Catharines, are unsettling reminders of why all communities with an interest in the Underground Railroad past must come together in the preservation of memory for future generations to come.

This weekend we gratefully acknowledge our community partners - The Chatham-Kent Black Historical Society (CKBHS), the Ontario Black History Society (OBHS), Buxton National Historic Site & Museum, the Ontario Heritage Trust and Uncle' Tom's Cabin Historic Site, and the Museum of Ontario Archaeology. We would especially like to welcome delegates from the OBHS and CKBHS and look forward to their participation in the event and tours.

This year's conference also features sessions on the archaeology of Chatham-Kent and environs, the archaeology of water and the career of Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost. With the recent search for and recovery of the Avro Arrow test models and concern for the proper documentation of the *HMS Speedy*, the session on underwater archaeology is also addressing important current public and professional interests. Finally, it seems more than appropriate that a conference addressing Black history, archaeology and public interests also honors a pioneering woman in Canadian public and early Black settler archaeology. While it has been decades since the Archaeological Resource Centre (ARC) of Toronto closed its doors, the legacy of the ARC and Karolyn continues on in the careers of many Ontario archaeologists and educators and in the commemoration of the lives of Thornton and Lucie Blackburn and the Governor General's Award winning *I've Got a Home in Glory Land*. The publication of Karolyn's second award winning book - *Steal Away Home*, the story of freedom-seeker Cecelia Jane Reynolds - just after the 2015 archaeological excavations of Cecelia's house in downtown Toronto offers further testimony to the important wedding of historical and archaeological data in telling the stories of Ontario's earliest settlers.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) for sponsoring Friday's workshop on Using Archival Records in Archaeological and Family History Research, led by Guylaine Pétrin, renowned researcher and author of numerous articles on early Black settlement in Ontario. Sunday morning's workshop "Does It Apply to Me??" continues the OAS' commitment to the engagement of Indigenous peoples by addressing Indigenous concerns on chapter-based projects. Resulting from changes to the OAS' *Statement of Ethical Principles*, this commitment is also present in the draft five year Strategic Plan which will be presented at the annual business meeting on Saturday afternoon.



One major change to this year's conference involves the format of the Saturday evening "banquet" which will now be more of a reception style. Last year's anti-banquet was a huge success but it split the conference attendees into primarily two age grades, with the seasoned members going to the formal banquet and the younger CRM workers and students attending the anti-banquet. In an attempt to mend this schism, we are running a less formal and less expensive event - a Saturday night reception - with lighter dinner foods and two free bar tickets per person. The program of the traditional banquet will be maintained - with the OAS award presentations and such. Best of all, folks are free to circulate around the room and talk to as many people as they want.

Because we are not in a large hotel this year and there is a certain fondness among archaeologists to sit in the bar and discuss important archaeological matters outside of the formal papers, the conference committee has arranged a cash bar for Saturday afternoon just outside the book room.

Finally, we hope this year's attendees will take the historic meeting function of the Forks to heart. Talk to old friends, make new ones, and take advantage of the diversity of perspectives participating this year. When you leave Chatham, leave richer in friends, knowledge and with a greater appreciation of what the archaeological and historical records of our shared past has to offer.

2018 Symposium Committee

Amanda Black: Windsor Chapter OAS Co-Chair, Tour Organizer

Jim Keron: London Chapter OAS Co-Chair

Josh Dent: Program Co-Chair, Sponsorships, Website, Vendors

Holly Martelle: Program Chair

Shari Prowse: Silent Auction

Nancy VanSas: Tour Organizer

Nicole Aszalos: Print Program, Volunteer Coordinator

Lara Wood: Saturday Night Reception

Tom Porawski: Poster and Photo Contests

Larry Nielsen: Support

Zsofia Agoston Villalba: OAS Summer Student Conference, Organizer, Print Program,
Advertising and Layout

Andrew Riddle: Session Organizer

Jennifer Cripps, Katherine Graham, Josh Dent: Artwork

Alicia Hawkins: OAS President, Workshop Organizer

Paul Racher: OAS Past President, Workshop Organizer

The 2018 symposium committee would like to thank our sponsors, community and promotional partners and volunteers without whom this gathering would not be possible.

Symposium at a Glance

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2018			
Registration Noon - 8 pm - John D. Bradley Convention Centre Atrium			
Conference Room 1A	W.I.S.H Centre - Black Mecca Museum 177 King Street E	Conference Room 2	Large Ballroom A
12:00			
Sessions & Events			
12:50	The Archaeology of Water in Ontario Session Chair: Lisa Sonnenburg, Stantec Consulting, Ltd.	WORKSHOP: Using Archival Records in Archaeological and Family History Research Instructor: Guylaine Pétrin Sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	OAS Board Meeting
1:00			
1:20			
1:40			
2:00			
2:20			
2:40	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by AECOM		
3:00	The Archaeology of Water in Ontario (continued)	TOUR: Black Mecca Museum	
3:20			
3:40			
4:00			
4:20			
5 - 7 pm		Presidents' Meeting	
6 pm doors open			OPENING RECEPTION, WELCOME AND PLENARY <i>Black History is Canadian History</i> Natasha Henry and Channon Oyeniran, OBHS <i>On Being an Underground Railroad Descendant</i> Pam Houston





SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2018 - MORNING				
Registration 8 am - 4 pm - John D. Bradley Convention Centre Atrium				
	Conference Room 1A	Conference Room 1B	Small Ballroom B & C	Small Ballroom B & C
	Sessions and Events			
8:30	Past Lives Lived: Chatham-Kent and Environs Session Chair: Katie Hull, ASI	Connecting Black History, Heritage and Archaeology Session Chair: Holly Martelle, TMHC	Poster Session	BOOK AND EXHIBIT ROOM SILENT AUCTION
8:40				
9:00				
9:20				
9:40				
10:00	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by Regal Tents			
10:20	Past Lives Lived: Chatham-Kent and Environs (continued)			
10:40				
11:00	Contributed Papers	Connecting Black History, Heritage and Archaeology (continued)		
11:20				
11:40				
12:00	LUNCH BREAK			

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2018 - AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Registration 8 am- 4 pm - John D. Bradley Convention Centre Atrium

Conference Room 1A		Conference Room 1B	Small Ballroom B & C
Sessions & Events			
1:20	Contributed Papers	Connecting Black History, Heritage and Archaeology (continued)	
1:40			
2:00			
2:20			
2:40	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by TERRAPRO		
3:00		Connecting Black History, Heritage and Archaeology (continued)	BOOK AND EXHIBIT ROOM SILENT AUCTION CASH BAR (open until 6 pm)
3:20			
3:40			
4:00			
4:20	OAS ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING		
4:30			
5:00			
6:30	CLOSING RECEPTION AND AWARDS CEREMONY - LARGE BALLROOM A with special acknowledgement of Stanley Wortner		





SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2018	
Conference Room 1A	Conference Room 1B
8:10	<p>A Unique Pathway to the Past: Papers in Honour of Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost Session Chair: Holly Martelle, TMHC</p>
8:20	
8:40	
9:00	
9:20	
9:40	
10:00	
10:20	
10:40	
11:00	
11:20	<p>UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SITES BUS TOUR</p>
11:40	
11:45	
12:00	

Workshops and Events

Friday, November 9, 2018

Using Archival Records in Archaeological and Family History Research - 1 pm - 3 pm

Sponsored by: the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Location: W.I.S.H Centre - Black Mecca Museum, 177 King Street E., Chatham

Led by Black history researcher Guylaine Pétrin, this workshop will provide instruction on various types of archival records that are useful for archaeologists in their research and for reconstructing family genealogies. This workshop is suitable for everyone, not just archaeologists and historians. Learn how to access records, evaluate the information contained in them and its value and fact check. Examples from Black family history and recent archaeological excavations will be used.

Black Mecca Museum Tour - 3 pm, Cost \$5 to be paid at the door

Join us for a guided tour of Chatham-Kent Black Historical Society's Black Mecca Museum located at the W.I.S.H. Centre at 177 King Street East, Chatham. The Museum rests in the heart of historic Black Chatham, where a thriving community emerged at the Forks of the Thames in the early-19th century. The tour will include an overview of the Museum exhibits and a walking tour of the neighbourhood. The tour is approximately one hour in length. Dress warmly and bring an umbrella just in case.

OAS Board Meeting - 2- 3 pm, Conference Room 2

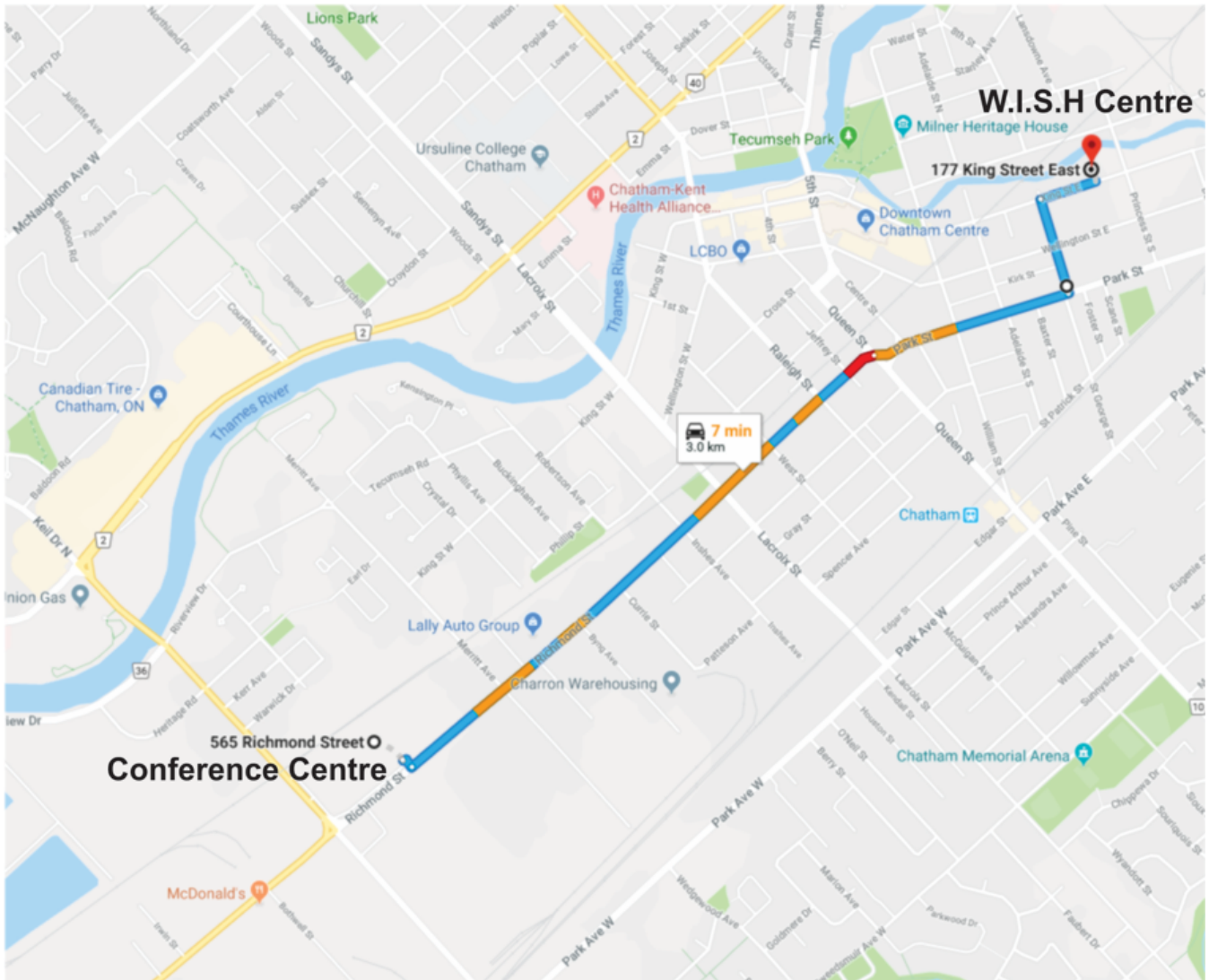
OAS Presidents' Meeting - 5-7 pm, Conference Room 2

Opening Reception, Welcome and Plenary, Large Ballroom A

Doors open at 6:00 pm; formal program begins at 7 pm; cash bar

Partake in light snacks and beverages with friends and colleagues at the Opening Reception. Natasha Henry and Channon Oyeniran of the Ontario Black History Society will welcome conference delegates and give a presentation on the Society's upcoming educational exhibit *Black History is Canadian History*. Pam Houston will also share her thoughts and experiences on being an Underground Railroad Descendant. Camryn Dudley will provide entertainment.





Directions from the Chatham-Kent John D. Bradley Convention Centre at 565 Richmond Street, Chatham to the W.I.S.H Centre:

- Turn left out of the conference facility and head east on Richmond Street
- Continue straight onto Park Street (Richmond Street turns into Park Street near Queen Street)
- Turn left onto Prince Street South
- Turn right onto King Street East and the W.I.S.H. Centre is on the left, at 177 King Street E.

The trip is roughly 3 km and around 7 minutes by car.

Saturday, November 10, 2018

Book and Exhibit Room 8:30 am - 4:30 pm, Small Ballroom B & C

Silent Auction 8:30 am - 6 pm; bidding closes at 4:30 pm

The annual OAS fundraiser Silent Auction will take place throughout the day. Items for bidding on include books, jewelry, works of art, crafts, gift certificates from quality stores and restaurants, travel vouchers and promotional items.

OAS Annual Business Meeting - 4:30 pm, Conference Room 1A

Cash Bar, Small Ballroom B and C - 1 pm - 6 pm

Closing Reception and Awards Ceremony - 6:30 - 11:00 pm, Large Ballroom A

Join us for a selection of hot and cold hors d'oeuvres, small plate dinner offerings and pub grub. Awards will be presented mid-way through the evening and a tribute to Chatham-Kent's own Stanley Wortner, avocational archaeologist extraordinaire, is planned.

Sunday, November 11, 2018

Does that Apply to Me??? Best Practices for Avocational and Chapter-based Archaeology Projects on Indigenous Lands - 9 - 11 am

Sponsored by: the Ontario Archaeological Society

Location: Conference Room 1A

The recently adopted changes to the OAS Statement of Ethical Principles has implications for many different parts of our organization. In this workshop we invite OAS members and Indigenous leaders to help us to develop a set of best practices for how avocational archaeologists and OAS chapters can undertake archaeology on Indigenous sites in a fashion that is consistent with the OAS policies. Members of chapters and avocational OAS members are encouraged to attend and participate.

Remembrance Day Service, Expo Room - 9:30 am - 12 pm

Underground Railroad Sites Bus Tour 11:45 am - 5:30 pm

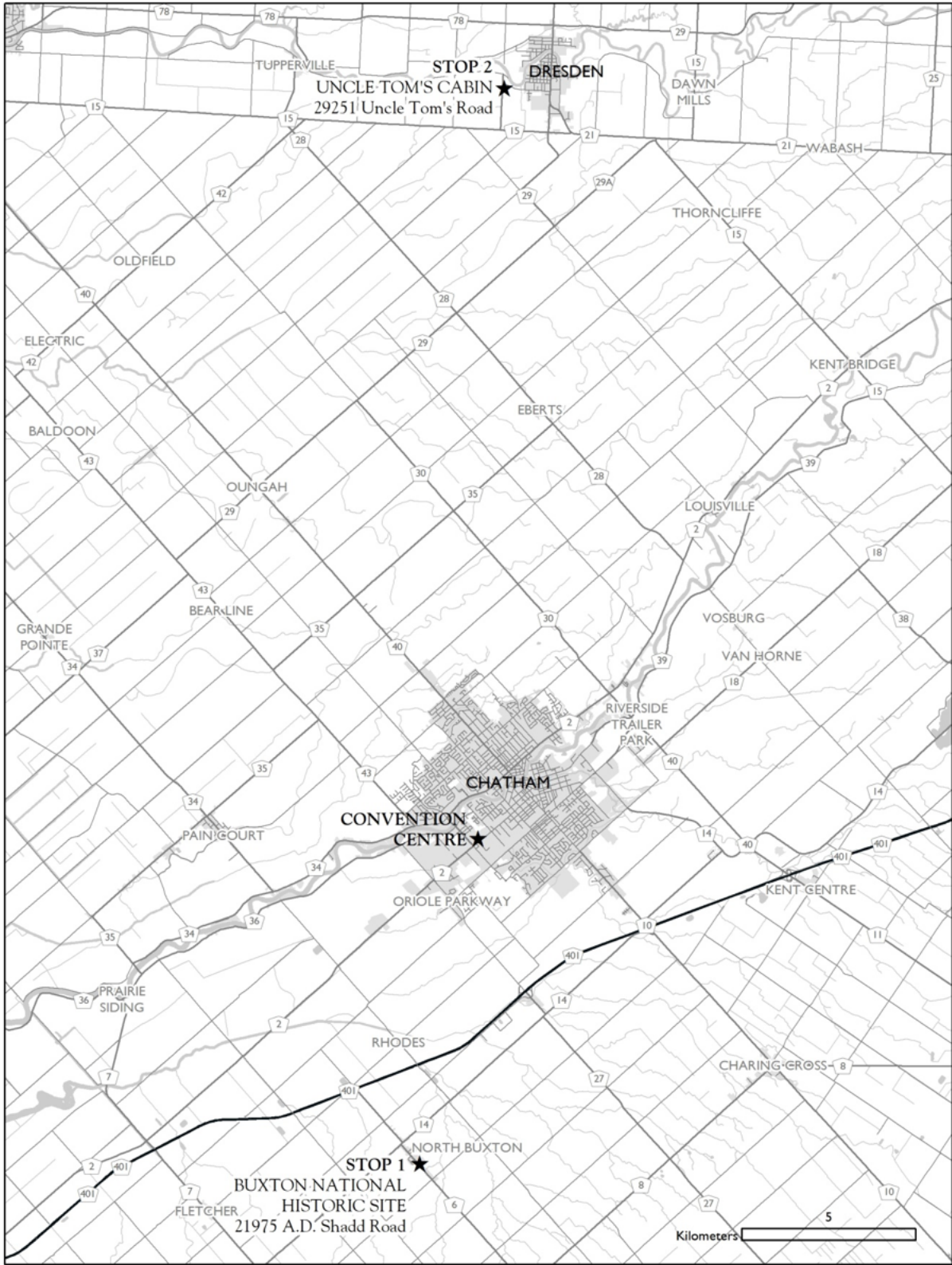
Join as we venture by bus through Chatham-Kent to visit two historic stops on the Underground Railroad. The bus will depart from the conference centre at 11:45 am and arrive back there around 5:30 pm. Please bring a packed lunch and warm clothing. Participants wishing to attend the venues in their own vehicles are asked to pay \$5 cash at each venue (\$10 total) to help cover off-season staffing costs. We ask anyone traveling on their own to coordinate with the schedule below.

First Stop (12 pm - 1:45 pm)

Our adventure will begin with the Buxton National Historic Site and Museum at 21975 A.D. Shadd Road, North Buxton. Home of the Elgin Settlement founded in 1849, Buxton offered a new home to African-American refugees and became a thriving 19th century hub of Black education, culture, social and political life. Descendent families continue to live and worship in the community today and support one of the most visited Underground Railroad attractions in Ontario. The visit will include an overview of Museum exhibits and tour of the cemetery, school and church. Dress warmly as part of this tour will be outdoors.

Second Stop (2:30 pm - 4:00 pm)

The second stop is the Uncle Tom's Cabin National Historic Site at 29251 Uncle Tom's Cabin Road, Dresden. The site forms part of the 200 acres of land that was purchased for the creation of the Dawn Settlement, a haven for African-American refugees in the early-19th century. The site is associated with Josiah Henson and his wife Nancy, among the founders of the Dawn Settlement. Josiah was thought to be the inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's influential novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The visit will include an overview of the Museum exhibits, Henson family and British American Institute cemeteries and grounds of the Uncle Tom's Cabin site. Dena Doroszenko of the Ontario Heritage Trust will be available to answer questions about the archaeological and geophysical activities that have occurred on the site.



Conference Sessions

Friday, November 9, 2018

SESSION: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WATER IN ONTARIO

Session Chair: Lisa Sonnenburg, Stantec

Location: Conference Room 1A

With the success of the underwater archaeology session at the 2017 OAS meeting in Brantford, we would like to expand the scope of research regarding this unique area of archaeology. This session will discuss archaeological sites related to submerged cultural resources and landscapes, coastal and shoreline areas, wetlands, and sites with strong cultural relationships with rivers and lakes.

12:50	Introduction
1:00	Sarah Roe, MTCS <i>Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport: Marine Archaeology Program Update</i>
1:20	Kimberly Monk, Trent University <i>Museum-University Partnerships to Manage Ontario's Maritime Cultural Resources</i>
1:40	Scarlett Janusas, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. <i>State of CRM in Underwater Archaeology</i>
2:00	John O'Shea, University of Michigan and Ashley Lemke, University of Texas at Arlington <i>Microregional Archaeology Underwater and New Techniques for Discovering Submerged Prehistoric Sites</i>
2:20	Chris McEvoy, Lakehead University <i>The Pros and Cons of Using Consumer-Grade Sonar for Documenting Inundated Sites</i>
2:40	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by AECOM
3:00	Kimberly Monk, Brock University <i>Visualizing a 19th Century Great Lakes Shipyard</i>
3:20	Scarlett Janusas, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology, Inc. <i>Search and Recovery AVRO Arrow Model Project - 2018 Update</i>
3:40	Lisa Sonnenburg, Stantec Consulting, Ltd. <i>Little Critters in Big Lakes: Using Testate Amoebae to Reconstruct Submerged Environments</i>
4:00	Tynan Pringle, McMaster University <i>Human Signals: The Use of μ-X-ray Fluorescence Core Scanning and Multivariate Statistics in the Pursuit of Anthropogenic Activity Indicators at Serpent Mounds (Rice Lake, Ontario)</i>



Saturday, November 10, 2018

SESSION: PAST LIVES LIVED: CHATHAM-KENT AND ENVIRONS

Organized By: Andrew Riddle, Archaeological Services Inc.

Session Chair: Katie Hull, Archaeological Services Inc.

Location: Conference Room 1A

The Chatham-Kent Region has a rich human history extending millennia into the past. Its substantial material record, left behind by the passing generations, is the subject of many archaeological studies, some amateur, some scholarly, and others mandated in advance of development. In recent years, the proliferation of infrastructure projects in this part of the province has opened up new opportunities to study areas previously afforded scant attention. All of these studies contribute to our understanding of past lives lived in southwestern Ontario and how this region fits within the shared history of this province and the wider Great Lakes region.

8:30	Introduction
8:40	Christopher Watts, University of Waterloo <i>Recent Investigations at the Late Woodland Iler Earthworks (AaHr-22), Essex County, Ontario</i>
9:00	Lafe Meicenheimer, Golder Associates <i>The North Kent Wind 1 Project, Chatham and Dover Townships, Chatham-Kent, Ontario</i>
9:20	Kae Elgie, Grand River Chapter OAS <i>Discovering the History of a 10,000 Year Old Trail Between the Sydenham and Thames Rivers</i>
9:40	Maria T. Cioppa and the WEDigHstory Team <i>An Archaeological Geophysics Study of Assumption/Ambassador Park, Windsor, ON for Canada 150</i>
10:00	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by Regal Tents
10:20	William Fox, Trent University, Stanley Wortner, Keith Henderson, Neal Ferris, Western University <i>Sixteenth Century Chatham</i>
10:40	Holly Martelle, Tomasz Porawski, TMHC and Edward Eastaugh, Western University <i>Archaeology and Remote Sensing in Tecumseh Park, Chatham</i>

SESSION: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Location: Conference Room 1A

11:00	Darci Clayton, Trent University <i>Tools of the Trade: An Analysis of Lithic Biface Variability in South Central Ontario</i>
11:20	James Conolly, Trent University <i>Revisiting the Laurentian: Polythetic Assemblages, Isolation by Distance, and Community Interaction Patterns in the lower Great Lakes Archaic</i>
11:40	No Paper
12:00	LUNCH BREAK
1:20	Christopher Menary, TRCA <i>LiDAR and Archaeology: Applications, Discoveries, and Open Data</i>
1:40	Bonnie Glencross, WLU Waterloo and Gary Warrick, WLU Brantford <i>Additional Notes on Metal Detector Use in the Investigation of a 17th Century Huron-Wendat Village</i>
2:00	MacKenzie Armstrong, Trent University <i>Digital Comparative Collections: The Solution to In-field Resources?</i>

SESSION: CONNECTING BLACK HISTORY, HERITAGE, AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Session Chair: Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Location: Conference Room 1B

The Underground Railroad history of Ontario is much celebrated. Numerous settlement sites, including those in Buxton, Dresden, Chatham, are historical and tourism landmarks. Yet, despite this rich history, very few early Black settlement archaeological sites have been identified or excavated in Ontario. In fact, apart from the excavations of the homestead of African Torontonians Thornton and Lucie Blackburn, archaeology has yet to make a significant contribution to our knowledge of early Black settlement in Ontario and Black history continues to be marginalized in archaeological circles. However, the completion of several projects in recent years has renewed archaeological interest in Black history and the unique role that archaeology can play in drawing attention to the presence of this founding population, its settlements and accomplishments.

The purpose of this session is to more fulsomely connect Black history, heritage and archaeology by bringing together individuals with a variety of backgrounds (elders, heritage managers, historians, genealogists, archaeologists, community members and organizations) to introduce new projects or findings and offer multiple perspectives and insights for the recognition, celebration and conservation of Black archaeological and heritage sites in Ontario. The session will close with a panel discussion reflecting on the papers and overall issues of interest and concern.

The session will open with an overall introduction by Holly Martelle. The papers in this session are arranged around three main topics or themes:

1) The Identification, Interpretation and Commemoration of Black Settler Archaeological Sites: An Archaeological Perspective

Papers in this portion of the session will provide a taste of the general state of early Black settler archaeology in Ontario by identifying key practical and theoretical issues in site recognition, highlighting recent projects and summarizing recent events at community outreach.

2) Images, Objects and Stories of Blackness in 19th Century Ontario

Papers will probe the production of racial tropes and visual stereotypes; the connection between artefacts, bodies, and subjectivity; and point to the significance of a Black material culture in southwestern Ontario.

3) Black Heritage Sites: Issues and Concerns in Management, Promotion and Interpretation

These papers share viewpoints on the stories, successes, failures and challenges of Black heritage site recognition, management, preservation and interpretation.

The session will close with an open discussion, led by panelists. The discussion is intended to help address important questions that arise from the presentations in the session:

How do we preserve the stories about people, places and things that comprise the Black Canadian narrative?

How can archaeology better highlight and contribute to that narrative?

How can archaeology better highlight and contribute to that narrative?

How can we bring archaeologists, Descendants, historians, associations and legislators together to better meet these goals?

This discussion will tie in nicely with and pose potential content for OBHS's upcoming national exhibit on *Black History is Canadian History* in helping contributors think more about what the historical narratives should be and how they can call upon on all sources of information (archival, oral, material, archaeological) on 18th through 20th century Black experience.

8:30	Introduction
8:40	Matthew Beaudoin, TMHC <i>Ontario's Hidden Cultures: Colonial and Archaeological Biases in the Recognition of Early Black Settler Sites</i>
9:00	Aaron Clemens, Fisher Archaeological Consulting <i>A Tavern on the Puce River</i>
9:20	Holly Martelle, TMHC <i>Connected: The Archaeology and Settlement History of an Early Black Neighbourhood in The Ward, Toronto</i>
9:40	Nicole Brandon, TMHC <i>She Looks Like Me: A Black Doll in an Immigrant Neighbourhood</i>
10:00	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by Regal Tents
10:20	Audra Gray, Catherine MacDonald, and Tonya Sutherland <i>Jackson Park Project In Windsor, Ontario</i>
10:40	Sarah Clarke, ARA <i>The Value of Adding to the Narrative: Beyond a White Settler History</i>
11:00	Jane Mulkewich, Lawyer, Human-Rights Advocate, Researcher and Author <i>Sophia Pooley - A Rare Voice From a Slave in Canada</i>
11:20	Cheryl Thompson, Ryerson University and Lisa Small, York University <i>Intersecting Narratives of Race and Place: Minstrel Shows, Objects, and the Archaeology of Blackness in 19th Century Southern Ontario</i>
11:40	
12:00	LUNCH
1:20	Katherine Patton, University of Toronto, Liam Wadsworth, University of Alberta, Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust, Carl-Georg Bank, University of Toronto <i>Rediscovering the Dawn: Results from a Geophysical Survey of a 19th Century Freedom-seeker Cemetery</i>
1:40	Tomasz Porawski, TMHC, Edward Eastaugh, Western University, Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust and Holly Martelle, TMHC <i>Remote Sensing in the Henson Family Cemetery at Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>
2:00	Cassandra Michaud, Montgomery County Parks Dept, MD <i>Truth Stranger than Fiction: Archaeology at the Josiah Henson Site, Montgomery County, Maryland</i>

2:20	Julia King, St. Mary's College of Maryland <i>In Search of Josiah Henson's Birthplace: The Landscape That Shaped an American Story</i>
2:40	COFFEE BREAK - Sponsored by TERRAPRO
3:00	Rosemary Sadlier, Order of Ontario <i>Revelations: Uncovering our Hidden History</i>
3:20	TMHC, City of London, Community Volunteers <i>The Fugitive Slave Chapel Archaeological Project</i>
3:40	Abbey Flower, Infrastructure Ontario <i>Open for Interpretation: Expanding Public Engagement in Archaeology</i>
4:00	Natasha Henry, OBHS <i>Under Perpetual Threat: The State and Future of Black History/Heritage Sites in Ontario</i>
4:20	PANEL AND OPEN DISCUSSION

POSTER SESSION

Location: Small Ballroom B & C

Gabby Belyea, Western University <i>Interaction and Resource Procurement: How Far Would You Go?</i>
-
Nicholas Williams and Daniel Ionico, McMaster University <i>Petrography, Provenance, and Oxidization: Shell Temper and Clay Provenance in Late Woodland Southern Ontario</i>
-
Stephanie Altenhof, Maria Cioppa, Phil Whernette, Jacob Lehner, University of Windsor <i>Ground-penetrating Radar Survey of Unmarked Graves</i>
-
Heather Walder, University of Wisconsin Madison, Joseph A. Petrus, Laurentian University, Laure Dussubieux, Field Museum, Ronald G.V. Hancock, McMaster University and Alicia L. Hawkins, Laurentian University <i>Comparing Chemistries: Inter-lab Evaluation of Glass Bead Compositional Research in Ontario</i>
-
TMHC <i>The Early History of Tecumseh Park: The Land at the Fork of the Thames</i>
-
TMHC <i>Searching for the Military Past: GPR Survey at Tecumseh Park</i>
-
John Moody and Holly Martelle, TMHC <i>Mapping Early Black Toronto</i>



Sunday, November 11, 2018

SESSION: A Unique Pathway to the Past: Papers in Honour of Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost

Session Chair: Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Location: Conference Room 1B

This session honours Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost whose career in archaeology and history has taken a unique path. Trained first in Classical Archaeology, Karolyn was among the first generation of women professionals in Ontario archaeology. Her focus was not on the academic realm, which was standard for the time, but instead public outreach and education. After working as Assistant Director on Toronto's first major public archaeology program at the site of the Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada, Karolyn went on to found and manage the Archaeological Resource Centre (ARC) of the Toronto Board of Education in 1985. Over 100,000 school children and volunteers took part in excavation projects through the ARC between its founding and closure just over a decade later. ARC's public archaeology program had significant local, national and global impact, serving as a model for public programming all over the world. Dr. Smardz Frost is perhaps best known for her expertise in Black history which started with a unique ARC public archaeology project, the excavation of the house of African Torontonians Thornton and Lucie Blackburn in the yard of Sackville School. Wanting to know more of the story of this now infamous couple, Karolyn turned her focus to researching Black history and earned a doctorate degree in history focussed on race, slavery and imperialism from the University of Waterloo. With new skills in hand, she went on to write the Blackburn's story in *I've Got a Home in Glory Land: A Lost Tale of the Underground Railroad*, a narrative that starts and ends with an archaeological focus. Her love of archaeology and acknowledgement of its role in the fashioning of historical narratives continued in *Steal Away Home: One Woman's Epic Flight to Freedom* - and *Her Long Road Back to the South*.

Several themes run through Karolyn's distinguished and varied career as an archaeologist, historian and educator. First is her strong conviction that narratives of the past should be shared and experienced with the widest audience possible, from school children to the elderly, academics and laypersons and, most importantly, descendent communities. That she is a passionate and effective story teller resonates in the numerous awards she has earned in both her teaching and writing, most notably the 2007 Governor General's Literary Award for Non-Fiction, earned for *I've Got a Home in Glory Land*. She is the only archaeologist to have received this prestigious award. Her passion and expertise also contributed to a distinguished and busy career heritage consulting on public archaeology and African-Canadian and African-American history in Canada, making her one of the most sought out advisors for public educational material, including books, course curriculum, museum displays, visual media and various other aspects of heritage interpretation. Alongside a strong commitment to research, volunteerism and community service, a final theme is establishing strong personal relationships with descendant communities and incorporating their voices in the narratives of the past.

The papers in this session aim to celebrate Karolyn's very unique career in archaeology, focussing on public archaeology and outreach, cross-border research, archaeological and historical writing, African-Canadian and African-American history and archaeology, women, volunteerism and working with descendent communities. As a woman, educator and historian, Karolyn's non-conventional archaeological career is of the type rarely given formal recognition in professional circles despite the fact that her life's work has reached a significantly larger and more global audience than that of most academic archaeologists.

8:10	Introduction
8:20	Joanne Lea, Lakehead University <i>The Public Archaeology of Karolyn Smardz Frost as a Template for Public Archaeology Work</i>
8:40	David Robertson, ASI <i>Returning to Thornton and Lucie Blackburn's Neighbourhood: 25 Years After the Archaeological Resource Centre</i>
9:00	Natasha Henry, OBHS <i>In the Trenches: Excavating the Material Culture and Stories of Black Canadian History</i>
9:20	Guylaine Pétrin, Independent Researcher <i>Chief Justice Robinson's Plans</i>
9:40	Joanne Lea, Lakehead University and Catherine MacDonald <i>Using Archaeology to Teach Black History in Ontario</i>
10:00	Sarah Clarke, ARA, Ayla Mykytey, WSP and Paul Racher, ARA <i>Mush Hole Archaeology</i>
10:20	Ellen Blaubergs <i>Looking for Gaps and Silences: Public Archaeology's Role in Revealing and Re-Situating People, Events, Places and Memories</i>
10:40	DISCUSSION: Karolyn Smardz Frost



Altenhof, Stephanie, Maria Cioppa, Phil Wernette, Jacob Lehner, Chris Houser, University of Windsor

Ground-penetrating Radar Survey of Unmarked Graves

Detection of unknown, improperly marked, and unmarked graves is possible with non-invasive geophysical surveys that provide valuable insight into subsurface structure and conditions. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is a geophysical technique for mapping graves through identifying anomalies in subsurface geology. When electromagnetic waves from the GPR transmitter encounter a discontinuity in the subsurface and are reflected back to the receiver, a parabola appears. In this paper, GPR was used to map subsurface anomalies associated with known graves at Maple Island cemetery near Dunchurch, Ontario and used to infer locations of previously unmarked graves. This project was conducted at the request and in collaboration with the local cemetery board. Maple Island Cemetery includes a combination of recent and old graves both marked and unmarked. GPR transects were spaced at 1.0 m and oriented perpendicular to known/marked graves. Data was processed using a dewow filter, background average subtraction, and migration, removing background noise and correcting subsurface dip angles for easier and more accurate grave identification. Subsurface anomalies not associated with the previously mapped graves were interpreted as locations of unmarked burials, based on their similarities to marked burials of similar age and location within the cemetery. Preliminary results suggest that variations in the burial process, coffin material, and/or depth of burial, make subsurface anomalies difficult to distinguish. Furthermore, the shallow glacial till at Maple Island Cemetery creates considerable background noise that complicates the identification of subsurface anomalies.

Armstrong, Mackenzie, Trent University

Digital Comparative Collections: The Solution to In-field Resources?

Digital Archaeology has come a long way in the past decade, both as an independent study and as a tool for archaeologists in traditional areas of Indigenous and Settler Archaeology. It has become a way to share, organize, and contribute data to a greater understanding of the past as a benefit to an archaeologists' peers, Indigenous communities, and the general public.

My research, examines the issues surrounding subjectivity in lithic analysis, the transmission of knowledge between experienced and less experienced archaeologists, and the use of technology as an instrument and potential solution to current gaps in training and knowledge among less experienced archaeologists. The use of digital comparative collections can provide immediate knowledge in the field or in the lab, and is an ideal way to improve the resources we have, promoting education, sharing archaeological knowledge, and setting a tone for similar archaeological endeavours, without the need to excavate.



Abstracts

Bank, Carl-Georg, University of Toronto

See Patton, A. Katherine

Beaudoin, Matthew, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Ontario's Hidden Cultures: Colonial and Archaeological Biases in the Recognition of Early Black Settler Sites

Recognizing marginalized or non-dominant communities within the archaeological record is often a difficult interpretive process. These communities are often under-represented or hidden within the documentary record and the interpretation of the material remains is often situated within a homogenized and imaginary master narrative. These difficulties are compounded during the 19th-century when most daily objects were being mass-produced and purchased from local merchants. The archaeology on the Little River Community, a mid-to-late 19th-century Black settlement organized around an African Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery identified through archival research conducted by Lisa Small and Janet Gardner, highlights some of the difficulties and prevalent assumptions within the archaeological interpretive process. By thinking through these assumptions and highlighting the unintended consequences of these assumptions, this talk will emphasize ways of thinking that could be valuable in the discussion of identifying Black Settler sites.

Belyea, Gabby, Western University

Interaction and Resource Procurement: How Far Would You Go?

During the Middle Archaic time period in Southwestern Ontario, resources such as chert were integral to the lifeway of people who occupied this land. Chert outcrops in Ontario are located in specific locales that were available for procurement intermittently during the physical development of Ontario. The fluctuating lake levels of the Great Lakes affected a group's ability to procure chert. For groups who lived along Lake Huron, the Kettle Point outcrop was at times inundated which forced them to procure a different type of chert from along Lake Erie. There were groups of people who lived along Lake Erie who harnessed the local Onondaga chert to exchange for other resources. The Ridge Pine and South Bend sites along Lake Huron have a large quantity of Onondaga chert in their assemblages and may be an example of a people group who traveled in order to procure that all important raw material.

Blaubergs, Ellen

Looking for Gaps and Silences: Public Archaeology's Role in Revealing and Re-Situating People, Events, Places and Memories

As public archaeologists, we strive to interpret our sites objectively and neutrally, hoping to appeal to a broad audience with diverse interests. Our research and excavations often expose gaps in "the official history" or status quo. Hidden (or silent) information also comes to light, and we can be challenged in how these revelations might be incorporated into new narratives and commemorations.

Examples from several public archaeology sites excavated in the last four decades will highlight some of the people, events, places and memories which had gone unacknowledged or were suppressed. As well, an interesting recent art exhibition which explores the question of how to memorialize hidden and erased histories, will also be explored.

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Brandon, Nicole, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

She Looks Like Me: A Black Doll in an Immigrant Neighbourhood

In 2015 Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., under the direction of Infrastructure Ontario, excavated a block in The Ward, an area of downtown Toronto once home to immigrants seeking a better life. Hundreds of thousands of artifacts were recovered. Among the many unique finds was the porcelain bust of a Black doll. Dolls depicting persons of colour are rare. Furthermore, such dolls were either depicted as exaggerated stereotypes of Africans or, in the case of porcelain faces, made from molds for White dolls, resulting in brown-complexioned Caucasian dolls. The Ward doll is particularly special because she is neither a grotesque caricature nor a blackface doll – she is African, and she is beautiful. This exceptional artifact raises a multitude of questions about her manufacture, sale, and her place in The Ward. This paper seeks to explore some of these questions and contextualise her story. Please be aware this paper may contain offensive language and/or imagery.

Cioppa, M.T., University of Windsor and the WEDigHistory Team

WEDigHistory: An Archaeological Geophysics Study of Assumption/Ambassador Park, Windsor, ON for Canada150

"Digging and Imag(in)g Windsor Essex History: 150 years and beyond" (WEDigHistory) was a Canada150 project, whose goal was to interest, inform, and engage the public in Windsor-Essex history. The two main events within the project were a Community Scan-a-thon and a citizen-science geophysical survey weekend. The focus of the project was the town of Sandwich and Our Lady of the Assumption Parish and history, the oldest Roman Catholic parish west of Montreal (established as a parish in 1767). The geophysical surveys took place in historic Assumption/Ambassador Park, bounded by Huron Church, Riverside Drive, University Ave and Vista Place, directly north of the current location of Our Lady of the Assumption Church. Historical research indicated that a number of different buildings (three older churches, sexton's residence, Jesuit Mission House, bakery, parish hall, wine store) as well as a cemetery, were associated with the parish, and may have been located within the current park lands. However the exact locations are unknown, and historical records suggest that buildings and the cemetery were relocated to other areas. Over four days of surveying in September 2017 and June 2018, more than 15 km of magnetometry (Geometrics 858 caesium magnetometer), conductivity (DualEM 2/4 conductivity meter) and ground penetrating radar (Sensors and Software Noggin SmartCarts - 200 and 500 MHz antennas) geophysical surveys were conducted. Conductivity and magnetometry surveys used a 1 m line spacing, while the GPR surveys used a 0.5 m grid spacing. The results clearly showed the presence of buried foundations of at least one, and possibly as many as three buildings, in addition to several less well defined anomalies that could be the result of ground disturbance due to building or cemetery relocation. We will present the historical context for these results, and hope to narrow down the origin structures that we have found during ongoing document and historical research

WEDigHistory is a multidisciplinary team based out of the University of Windsor, with members from the Ontario Heritage Trust, the Ontario Archaeological Society (Windsor-Essex Chapter), and Walpole Island First Nations. Funding was provided by the Windsor Essex Community Foundation, through a Canada150 grant, and several departments in the University of Windsor.

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Cioppa, Maria, University of Windsor
See Altenhof, Stephanie

Clarke, Sarah, Archaeological Research Associates
The Value of Adding to the Narrative: Beyond a White Settler History

This presentation explores the early history of the black community in Brantford with the assistance of various primary and secondary documents. This research teases out the longevity of some of these families that made Brantford home, and identifies where many families resided in the city. Sarah will discuss how her research was conducted and how she arrived at her conclusions, with an aim to identify Black settlement locales within Brantford, ON.

Clarke, Sarah, Archaeological Research Associates, Ayla Mykytey, WSP and Paul Racher,
Archaeological Research Associates
Mush Hole Archaeology

In the spring of 2017 an interesting and timely archaeological project began to unfold on the grounds of the former Mohawk Institute Residential School (aka the Mush Hole) at 184 Mohawk Street, Six Nations (Brantford). With limited funding and tight timelines, the volunteer-driven Reconciliation Project was born. Engagement and participation in the project by field liaisons representing the Six Nations Eco-Centre, Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation and Haudenosaunee Development Institute, coupled with the efforts of archaeological volunteers, has arguably produced an arena for a fulsome and meaningful collaboration devoid of the usual pressures arising from development-driven archaeology in the commercial realm. Sarah and Ayla will reflect on the experience of doing archaeology at the Mush Hole thus far, with an update on the 2018 field season finds.

Clayton, Darci, Trent University
Tools of the Trade: An Analysis of Lithic Biface Variability in South Central Ontario

This presentation will discuss the results and conclusions of the author's Master's thesis research, which addresses cultural interaction patterns and corresponding lithic hafted biface manufacturing traditions in the south-central portion of Ontario. It focuses on the analysis of morphometric and raw material variability in lithic hafted bifaces from the Middle Archaic (7000 – 5000 B.P.) through the Late Woodland (1300 – 500 B.P.) temporal periods in Kawartha Lakes and Trent River Drainage region. Informed by Cultural Transmission Theory (Boyd and Richerson 1985; Shennan 2000), it will be shown how raw material and the degree of morphological variation that is associated with each temporal phase can contribute information towards the extent of which lithic hafted biface variability is linked to interactions with the surrounding areas of New York, Quebec, Northern Ontario, and SW Ontario, and how these social networks may have changed through time.

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Clemens, Aaron, Fisher Archaeological Consulting

A Tavern on the Puce River

The Underground Railroad and Black settlement of Upper Canada is an often overlooked topic by archaeologists in routine research and reporting. Due to its inherently stealthy nature, the Underground Railroad also left behind little in reliable documentation. Where documentation fails, archaeology can succeed. This research will demonstrate the plausibility of recognizing Black settlement through material culture by drawing on previous Ontario and American case studies and oral historical accounts. In turn, the data will then be used to establish a likely African-American presence on a site excavated in 2013 along the Puce River in Essex County, on a property where no Black settlers are documented.

Conolly, James, Trent University

Revisiting the Laurentian: Polythetic Assemblages, Isolation by Distance, and Community Interaction Patterns in the lower Great Lakes Archaic

It has been thirty years since Funk's review of 'The Laurentian Concept'. In this paper I take up some of his core themes and identify and interpret geospatial variability in Laurentian assemblage composition. I first examine geospatial patterning of cultural elements ascribed to the Laurentian and identify the limitations of the concept for understanding polythetic assemblage sets. I then focus on how regional interaction patterns can be identified through geospatial analysis of biface variability and, in so doing, evaluate the extent to which Funk's predictions about local adaptive responses hold true in this class of artifact. I conclude by presenting a way of understanding interaction and cultural variability within the Laurentian period that is sensitive to the limitations of the concept.

Doroszenko, Dena, Ontario Heritage Trust

See Patton, A. Katherine

See Porawski, Tomasz

Dussubieux, Laure, Field Museum

See Walder, Heather

Eastaugh, Edward, Sustainable Archaeology and Western University

See Martelle, Holly

See Porawski, Tomasz



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Elgie, Kae, Grand River Chapter OAS

Discovering the History of a 10,000 Year Old Trail Between the Sydenham and Thames Rivers

This presentation will describe the process by which the author discovered that the weedy ridge in the field of beans she had to hoe as a child was actually an ancient trail linking the Sydenham and Thames Rivers in Camden Township. Connecting the results of Paleo-Indian, Archaic and late Woodlands artefact identification (by Stan Wortner and Darcy Fallon) to the 1871 deed of her great-great-grandfather's sale of a public road right of way, to maps in the 1881 Kent County Historical Atlas, to the 1904 minutes of Camden Township council, the author pieced together the history of a centuries old trail. The presentation will outline the various research sources used, and suggest ways to link historical, archaeological and genealogical research.

Ferris, Neal

See Fox, William

Flower, Abbey, Infrastructure Ontario

Open for Interpretation: Expanding Public Engagement in Archaeology

Archaeology can capture the imagination. It can also highlight and deepen connections to place, to heritage, and to community. Archaeology done for public or government projects can present unique opportunities, and certain challenges, in building partnerships and expanding the possibilities of public interpretation with heritage. In this session, Abbey Flower will talk about community engagement and outreach on public projects in general and about ongoing work in relation to the Armoury Street Site (aka The Ward site) in Toronto.

Fox, William, Trent University, Stanley Wortner, Keith Henderson, and Neal Ferris, Western University
Sixteenth Century Chatham

The western Neutral Iroquoian had been moving westward into Central Algonquian territory for centuries, and had established relations with their western neighbours in the process. Several sites in the City of Chatham represent a final occupation of the region by this Neutral population, prior to their movement east. While one of these villages, Wolfe Creek, was excavated in part by Gary Foster and the subject of an MA thesis at Trent University, very little information has been added concerning this important occupation since Gary's report in 1990. New information concerning the adjacent McGeachy village is presented, and considered in light of the dynamic events of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

Glencross, Bonnie, Anthony Cerullo, Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, Wilfrid Laurier University and Gary Warrick, Indigenous Studies and History, Wilfrid Laurier University

Additional Notes on Metal Detector Use in the Investigation of a 17th Century Huron-Wendat Village

This presentation further details our continued use of metal detectors paired with shovel test pit survey at an early 17th century Huron-Wendat village site (Ahatsistari, BeGx-76) in Penetanguishene, Ontario. Our goal, to



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explore the effectiveness of metal detectors in locating artifacts and hidden midden deposits, as well as their utility in defining site boundaries and longhouse walls on historic Indigenous sites. Our main objectives for the 2018 survey: 1) to build on the already 9002 meter survey conducted in 2016, and 2) define a suspected longhouse located along the western extent of the site. A systematic survey of 6002 meters was conducted in May/June 2018 during a Wilfrid Laurier University field school. Sixteen iron and copper artifacts were recovered that date to the early 17th century. The mapped distribution of artifacts demonstrates concentrations around an identified midden and a previously excavated post-mould feature.

Gray, Audra, Catherine MacDonald, and Tonya Sutherland
Jackson Park Project In Windsor, Ontario

Join researchers as they share their journey uncovering the fascinating but little-known story of the Emancipation Day Celebrations that took place in Windsor, Ontario. The research is being undertaken for the creation of an upcoming television series entitled Jackson Park, named for the park that hosted these annual celebrations. From the 1930's to the 1960's hundreds of thousands came to Windsor, Ontario for the annual August 1st Emancipation Day celebrations, participating in three full days of cultural events, food, education, and entertainment designed to highlight the talents and achievements of the Black community and to promote the ongoing quest for full civil rights. People of all races, creeds and cultures joined together to celebrate Emancipation Day in peace and harmony, reflecting the vision of head organizer Walter Perry. Annual events featured a four-hour parade, famous speakers such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Eleanor Roosevelt. Diana Ross, Aretha Franklin and the Temptations and many Motown singers performed on stage in Jackson Park along with massed Gospel choirs. In Windsor, Ontario! Using interviews of descendants, museum collections, and archival materials, researchers Audra Gray, Catherine MacDonald and Tonya Sutherland explore the astonishing story of "The Greatest Freedom Show on Earth".

Hancock, Ronald G.V., McMaster University
See Walder, Heather

Hawkins, Alicia L., Laurentian University
See Walder, Heather

Henderson, Keith
See Fox, William



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Henry, Natasha, OBHS

In the Trenches: Excavating the Material Culture and Stories of Black Canadian History

Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost has melded archaeology and Black Canadian history to present a niche public history. This paper highlights the contributions and impact of her work on Black history in Ontario discusses the importance of the preservation and dissemination of related material culture in the advancement of the field of Black Canadian history.

Henry, Natasha, Ontario Black History Society

Under Perpetual Threat: The State and Future of Black History/Heritage Sites in Ontario

The preservation and maintenance of Black history/ heritage sites in Ontario is tenuous and inconsistent due to a number of factors. These locations offer important, tangible connections to history allowing for an intimate interpretation of Black life in days past for the general public and for teachers and students. This paper outlines some key concerns and offers some solutions as a means to mitigate the threatening circumstances while simultaneously supporting and achieving goals outlined in the Declaration of the International Decade for People of African Descent.

Houser, Chris, University of Windsor

See Altenhof, Stephanie

Ionico, Daniel, McMaster University

See Williams, Nicolas

Janusas, Scarlett, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology, Inc.

State of CRM in Underwater Archaeology

CRM is alive in Ontario, although not particularly well. A review of types of CRM projects and some of the results are presented to demonstrate the variability of maritime resources, and the possible outcomes. An example of one project will be used to demonstrate the detailed information that can be extracted from a single artifact. The knee of a ship provided ample data to suggest that additional work in the area was warranted, and also that the potential for more data and artifact recovery was highly probable.

Janusas, Scarlett, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology, Inc.

Search and Recovery AVRO Arrow Model Project – 2018 update

In 2018, 396 targets were identified in the area of search for the AVRO Arrow models using synthetic aperture sonar. This year, an additional 800 targets were located, and some ground truthed. While there appeared to be several promising targets, these were disappointingly identified through ground truthing and diver reconnaissance as rocks and missiles, and not parts of the elusive 9 models fired from Point Petre in the 1950s to assist with the development of the supersonic interceptor, the AVRO Arrow. The target identified in 2017 therefore became the focus of recovery in 2018, and former top secret documentation aided in identifying this target as one of the most important finds of the program. With the assistance of the Air Force, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Army, commercial divers, the recovery of this artifact was conducted under the supervision and direction of the project archaeologist.

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King, Julia, St. Mary's College of Maryland

In Search of Josiah Henson's Birthplace: The Landscape That Shaped an American Story

Lea, Joanne, Lakehead University

The Public Archaeology of Karolyn Smardz Frost as a Template for Public Archaeology Work

The work of Karolyn Smardz Frost in public archaeology has provided the legacy of a foundation upon which the discipline has built and can continue to build. It has been a pioneering model of inclusive and multi-vocal archaeology. It combines archaeological scholarship, pedagogy, collaborative community outreach and engagement to be a voice against prejudice and to provide a template for public archaeology in Canada and internationally.

Lea, Joanne, Lakehead University and Catherine MacDonald

Using Archaeology to Teach Black History in Ontario

The presentation will explore archaeological educational programming and exhibits that were used to teach elementary school students and the general public about the Underground Railroad and other Black history in Ontario. The development of the programming and exhibits through the theoretical and pedagogical foundations that linked archaeology and education, to planning and implementation is outlined. The work was based on the excavations and research of Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost from the Lucie and Thornton Blackburn Site in Toronto, Ontario (and her award-winning publication *I've Got a Home in Glory Land*). As well, it focused on the excavations of The Ward lead by Holly Martelle (of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants) and the research of Dr. Karolyn Smardz Frost concerning the story of Cecelia Jane Reynolds (in her publication *Steal Away Home*).

Lehner, Jacob, University of Windsor

See Altenhof, Stephanie

Lemke, Ashley, University of Texas at Arlington

See O'Shea, John

MacDonald, Catherine

See Gray, Audra

See Lea, Joanne

Martelle, Holly, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Connected: The Archaeology and Settlement History of an Early Black Neighbourhood in The Ward, Toronto

This paper will provide an overview of the archaeology and settlement history of a neighbourhood in the Ward, a celebrated early arrival and multi-cultural working class district in Toronto. Archaeological excavations carried out in advance of the construction for the New Toronto Courthouse have renewed interest in the early Black settlers who lived on property and founded the Sayre/Chestnut Street African Methodist Episcopal Church (later the British Methodist Episcopal Church) on the block. During the excavations, the homes of Underground

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Railroad conductor Francis Griffin Simpson and freedom-seeker Cecelia Jane Reynolds were uncovered. Cecelia's life story has been told in *Steal Away Home* by Karolyn Smardz Frost.

Martelle, Holly, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

See Moody, John

See Porawski, Tomasz

Martelle, Holly, Tomasz Porawski, TMHC and Edward Eastaugh, Western University
Archaeology and Remote Sensing in Tecumseh Park, Chatham

Tecumseh Park is a large public park at the confluence of the Thames River and McGregor Creek, in the historic core of Chatham. The park has served as a focal point of civic and recreational activity for many years following its use as a military reserve beginning in the late-18th century. In 2006 the Municipality of Chatham-Kent completed a Master Plan for the revitalization of and improvements to the park and between 2011 and 2013 engaged in preparations for War of 1812 celebrations. This paper summarizes work by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants conducted for commemoration of an important 1813 skirmish at the Forks of the Thames. The field program included a ground penetrating radar survey and minimal exploratory investigation to help identify the location of burials related to the skirmish, a formal survey of the park to identify War of 1812 and other archaeological resources that might be present, targeted testing of confirmed archaeological sites related to the military occupation on the property and the hosting of an interactive public outreach and educational event during the 1812 bicentenary commemorations.

McEvoy, Chris, Lakehead University

The Pros and Cons of Using Consumer-Grade Sonar for Documenting Inundated Sites

Meicenheimer, Lafe, Golder Associates

The North Kent Wind 1 Project, Chatham and Dover Townships, Chatham-Kent, Ontario

In 2015, Golder Associates Ltd. conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments for North Kent Wind 1 GP Inc. The North Kent Wind 1 Project Study Area encompassed approximately 12,289 hectares of public and private lands situated north of the City of Chatham in the former Townships of Chatham and Dover. Land use within the Study Area is primarily devoted to agricultural purposes. Additionally, some lots have been severed to include non-farm residential uses.

The majority of the Stage 2 Assessment consisted of pedestrian survey, with a smaller amount of test pit survey. In addition, all municipal Right of Ways within the Study Area were visually surveyed and test pitted as appropriate. The Stage 2 resulted in the identification of 58 archaeological locations, including 26 pre-contact Indigenous locations, 25 historical Euro-Canadian locations, and 7 multi-component pre-contact/historical locations. A total of 25 archaeological locations were recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Menary, Christopher, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

LiDAR and Archaeology: Applications, Discoveries, and Open Data

LiDAR can be used as a remote sensing tool to detect archaeological features, re-examine known sites, and develop potential models. Features such as foundations, earthworks, and mill races can be observed under

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tree cover. Detection of these features can be manual, such as examining a study area with a known farmstead or automatic such as a tool that searches an area for the profile of burial mounds. The TRCA acquired LiDAR for its jurisdiction in 2015 and has been using it for a wide variety of projects such floodplain mapping, erosion control, wetland restoration, trail planning, and archaeology. The Province of Ontario has have recently made their collections of LiDAR Open Data. This presentation will show the types of products that can be created with LiDAR, how to use them in an archaeological context, and the features that can be found and the best ways of visualizing them.

Michaud, Cassandra, Montgomery County Parks Department, MD

Truth Stranger than Fiction: Archaeology at the Josiah Henson Site, Montgomery County, Maryland

In winter 2018, Montgomery Parks will begin construction on a Museum and Visitor Center dedicated to the life of Josiah Henson. Located on the core of the former Riley plantation, the site is where Henson and over 20 others were enslaved in the early 19th century. The Museum highlights Henson's story, his relationship to the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, and slavery in Montgomery County. This presentation will discuss the archaeological investigations that have taken place at the site since Parks' acquisition in 2006 and how that work has informed its public interpretation.

Monk, Kimberly, Brock University

Visualizing a 19th Century Great Lakes Shipyard

The opening of the Welland Canal in 1829, stimulated the development of a maritime community to support the demands of a growing region. At the core of this growth was shipbuilding; yards sprang up along the banks of the canals, producing and repairing ships designed to either engage in the canal trade or that were fit out for the Atlantic trades. A key industrial centre was the Shickluna shipyard site, occupied between 1827 and 1901, and which produced over 200 ships – both sail and steam. Archaeological potential is high; in addition to the yard, yard buildings, and workman's cottages, the hull of the schooner James Norris (1854-1887), a Welland Sailing Canal ship, remains buried within the yard basin. The shipyard's urban location, adjacent industries and extended period of use provide an ideal case study in advanced visualization, whilst reengaging the historic environment. This paper will outline our multidisciplinary, multi-year project, identify 2019 research plans, and present preliminary geophysical results.

Many lakes throughout the province of Ontario have complicated histories involving natural and human-made lake level changes that have drowned archaeologically significant shorelines. Traditionally, researchers use acoustic sonar to capture bathymetric data and side scan imaging to investigate such landscapes. However, these traditional methods are costly and involve towed sensors that are difficult to use in shallow water environments. Beginning in 2014, research was conducted to assess the capabilities of consumer-grade sonar for documenting inundated archaeological landscapes. This project hopes to highlight the pros and cons of such equipment while using case studies found throughout Thunder Bay and northwestern Ontario.

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Monk, Kimberly, Trent University

Museum-University Partnerships to Manage Ontario's Maritime Cultural Resources

Management plans to preserve Canada's maritime heritage are rarely considered by policy makers, due to insufficient knowledge and inadequate financial support. This has resulted in the destruction and alteration of our cultural resources over time. As a result of formal partnership between Trent University and Discovery Harbour (Penetanguishene), we have initiated a framework for sustainable management of this resource.

Through student training and citizen science participation, a program of monitoring and protection of museum legacy collections, coastal and underwater sites, was undertaken. Our initial projects WreckMaP (wreck monitoring and protection) and Ship-in-the-Shed (ca.1817), illustrate the potential of network and community approaches to long-term management of Great Lakes maritime heritage. And crucially, present an opportunity to address a key problem within Ontario archaeology.

Moody, John and Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Mapping Early Black Toronto

With the recent discovery of archaeological remnants of early Black settlement in one of Toronto's early arrival communities known as The Ward, there is renewed interest in systematically mapping the locales of the homes, businesses and settlement areas of Toronto's early Black settlers. As early Black settler archaeological sites are extremely rare but highly informative when found, this exercise hopes to identify the urban zones where even the smallest of buried remnants may be present. In partnership with the Ontario Black History Society and researchers, TMHC is working to develop a property database that can be used by the City of Toronto and archaeologists in a planning context to ensure archaeological assessments are triggered prior to land development. This tool will complement the City's Archaeological Management Plan. It is anticipated that this will be a long-term project and the intent of the poster is to introduce it and gather information from conference participants.

Mulkewich, Jane, Lawyer, Human Rights Advocate, Researcher and Author

Sophia Pooley – a Rare Voice From a Slave in Canada

Sophia Pooley's story was published in 1856 in a collection of fugitive slave narratives. Her story challenges a widespread believe that slavery didn't happen in Canada. She was sold to the famous Mohawk leader Joseph Brant, and brought to Upper Canada in 1778, prior to arrival of white settlers, and later sold to a white man.

One of her most intriguing references is to the "year the stars fell", which refers to the Leonid Meteor shower of November 12, 1833. The spectacular display of falling stars had people had many slave-owners in the U.S. believing it was Judgement Day, and telling their slaves who their family was and where they'd been sold to. Pooley obviously stayed in touch with the oral traditions and the concerns of the Black community to the south.

Mykytey, Ayla, WSP

See Clarke, Sarah



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**O'Shea, John, University of Michigan and Ashley Lemke, University of Texas at Arlington
Microregional Archaeology Underwater and New Techniques for Discovering Submerged Prehistoric Sites**

Underwater archaeology has expanded in recent years with the understanding that sites of great antiquity have been submerged all over the world. While these submerged prehistoric sites often preserve organic remains and other features rarely found in terrestrial sites, they pose unique challenges for archaeological investigation.

In order to investigate these sites within a micro-regional framework, both familiar and novel methods, such as Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV), scanning sonar, and 3D photogrammetry, can be integrated into a layered research design to investigate sites and features at increasing finer scales. The workings of such a layered strategy are illustrated in the context of ongoing underwater research on submerged caribou hunting sites in Lake Huron, in the North American Great Lakes.

Patton, A. Katherine, University of Toronto, Liam Wadsworth, University of Alberta, Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust, and Carl-Georg Bank, University of Toronto

Rediscovering the Dawn: Results from a Geophysical Survey of a 19th Century Freedom-seeker Cemetery

Although historic-period cemeteries have long been recognized as important sources of information about the past, many historic Black cemeteries in Canada and the United States have been neglected, fallen into disrepair, and in some cases intentionally damaged. As a result, many of these places have also slipped from public consciousness. In 2016-2017, we undertook geophysical survey of the British-America Institute (BAI) cemetery located in Dresden in order to relocate grave shafts associated with unmarked and disturbed graves. Our results highlight the importance of using geophysical techniques in cemetery management and are a small step toward an improved understanding of the Dawn Settlement, the late 19th century freedom-seeker community it represents. We consider also how we might protect and commemorate historic cemeteries as meaningful places in the contemporary world.

Pétrin, Guylaine

Chief Justice Robinson's Plans

While methodical research is needed in both history and archeology, serendipity often plays a bigger role than we think. In 1840, Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson decided it was time to create a little subdivision on the land he owned North of Osgoode Hall in Toronto. He had owned the property for many years, but his public life left him little time for property development.

Robinson drew a plan, and hired Charles Rankin to survey the property and to create a formal plan of this subdivision. Robinson then leased the lots to emigrants and enterprising artisans looking to build their dream home. These were the first occupiers of the lots and houses recently excavated in Toronto's Armoury dig. This talk will discuss how some of the Robinson leases and plans were created and how they ended up in the Archives of Ontario in a collection called the Township papers, where they were found by serendipity.

Petrus, Joseph A., Laurentian University

See Walder, Heather

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Porawski, Tomasz, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, Edward Eastaugh, Sustainable Archaeology and Western University, Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust, and Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants

Remote Sensing in the Henson Family Cemetery at Uncle Tom's Cabin

This presentation summarizes a series of remote sensing surveys that were undertaken between 2008 and 2016 within the Henson Family Cemetery at Uncle Tom's Cabin National Historic Site in Dresden, Ontario. An initial gradiometer survey in 2008 and a 2011 GPR survey by Western University was used to explore the density of graves within the marked cemetery area and collect information about the cemetery boundaries. More recently, a GPR survey by TMHC targeted specific areas within the cemetery within an intent to fill gaps in previous data and establish if there were any open plots available for burial of Henson family descendants.

Porawski, Tomasz, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

See Martelle, Holly

Pringle, Tynan, McMaster University

Human Signals: The Use of μ -X-ray Fluorescence Core Scanning and Multivariate Statistics in the Pursuit of Anthropogenic Activity Indicators at Serpent Mounds (Rice Lake, Ontario)

Rice Lake, south of Peterborough, Ontario, has been a hub of human activity since the Paleoindian Period (11,000 B.P) and up to the Woodland Period (2750 BP), wherein the Point Peninsula Period (Middle Woodland) its landscape was transformed by the construction of burial mound complexes (Ellis and Ferris, 1990; Sonnenburg et al. 2011). Serpent Mounds, the only serpentine burial complex in Canada, is an elaborate site, which includes several burial structures and an extensive (90 m long) shell midden adjacent to the present shoreline. The site is under the stewardship of Hiawatha First Nation, and further physical excavations of the site have not been conducted since the 1960s. Fortunately, being adjacent to Rice Lake permits easy access to an archive of paleo-environmental data, which was overlooked in previous excavations (Johnston, 1968). The use of a Cox Analytical Systems Itrax TM micro-X-ray Fluorescence core scanner allows for high resolution imaging and elemental analyses and, through the use of multivariate statistics (PCA, Cluster Analysis), chemical boundaries in the sediment are discerned. A multi-proxy approach of geophysical, geochemical and micro-paleontological methods has identified wetland phases, refined the site chronology, reconstructed water levels and uncovered a geotechnical fingerprint of site occupation.

Racher, Paul, Archaeological Research Associates

See Clarke, Sarah

Robertson, David, Archaeological Services Inc.

Returning to Thornton and Lucie Blackburn's Neighbourhood: 25 Years after the Archaeological Resource Centre

The Toronto Board of Education Archaeological Resource Centre's landmark 1985 excavations on the grounds of Sackville Public School (now Inglenook Community School) uncovered a substantial portion of the house occupied by Thornton and Lucie Blackburn between 1834 and 1892. This work culminated in Karolyn Smardz Frost's award-winning book *I've Found a Home in Glory Land*, which tells the Blackburn's story, both before and after their escape from slavery. Further archaeological exploration of the immediate area,

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however, did not occur until 2010, when a number of archaeological assessments were required in advance of various redevelopment initiatives, including some that had the potential to impact the Blackburn archaeological site. This paper will explore various aspects of the nineteenth-century development and demographics in this quarter of the city, the archaeology of some of the Blackburn's neighbours, and management of the Blackburn site itself.

Rowe, Sarah, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport: Marine Archaeology Program Update

This presentation will provide a short summary of some of the licensed marine projects that have been underway in 2018 and new marine program initiatives, followed by questions.

Sadlier, Rosemary, Order of Ontario

Revelations: Uncovering our Hidden History

The purpose of this presentation will be to provide ways that Black History and heritage and archaeology have come together in the Province of Ontario in my experience as a descendant, and through my previous connection to the OBHS. I will share some anecdotes, concerns and successes towards the discussion on considerations towards an improved means of revealing and preserving the history of African Canadians.

Here the challenges of the only Provincial Heritage Organization in Ontario will be shared, the various areas of attention that helped to raise awareness, the obstacles of heritage preservation and the joys. From the personal collections through to the hidden materials, this presentation will raise awareness of the reality of both uncovering and sharing evidence of our contributions. This will include mention of the Thornton and Lucie Blackburn site, as well as the recent uncovering of the British Methodist Episcopal Church site in Toronto's Ward district.

Sonnenburg, Lisa, Stantec Consulting, Ltd.

Little Critters in Big Lakes: Using Testate Amoebae to Reconstruct Submerged Environments

Testate amoebae are single celled organisms that live in freshwater environments, including lakes, wetlands and moist soils. They are sensitive to a range of environmental conditions, such as temperature, salinity, water-levels and pollution. Testate amoebae are also used as a proxy indicator for paleoenvironmental conditions in water bodies. The reconstruction of these conditions is particularly valuable for those working on submerged archaeological sites.

Since 2011, over 100 sediment samples have been collected on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge, where there are multiple submerged caribou hunting structures. Analysis of testate amoebae from these samples has provided a valuable insight into the past environmental conditions of the Alpena-Amberley Ridge ca. 8000 to 9000 years ago.

Small, Lisa, York University

See Thompson, Cheryl

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Sutherland, Tonya
See Gray, Audra

Thompson, Cheryl, Ryerson University and Lisa Small, York University

Intersecting Narratives of Race and Place:

Minstrel Shows, Objects, and the Archaeology of Blackness in 19th Century Southern Ontario

Nineteenth-century Black history in southwestern Ontario involves several intersecting narratives of race and place. First, there is the sojourn of African Americans fleeing north to freedom in Canada in the decades before and after the Civil War. Second, there is the lesser known history of travelling minstrel shows, which toured across the region via the railways on both sides of the border, Toronto to Windsor and cities and towns in between. These shows presented a caricatured blackness, but they also created a material culture around collectibles, such as ceramic plates with colourful lithographic images. Third, along the southwestern Ontario corridor, African American freedom seekers who built communities also contributed to the cultural fabric of places like Chatham. This session seeks to explore images, objects and stories of blackness in nineteenth-century southwestern Ontario. Specifically, papers will probe the production of racial tropes and visual stereotypes; the connection between artefacts, bodies, and subjectivity; and point to the significance of a Black material culture in southwestern Ontario.

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., City of London, Community Volunteers

The Fugitive Slave Chapel Archaeological Project

This presentation will provide an overview of archaeological fieldwork conducted in advance of moving London Ontario's African Methodist Episcopal Church, popularly referred to as the Fugitive Slave Chapel, for long-term protection. A major public and volunteer archaeological program was implemented as part of the efforts to save and relocate the Chapel which had been threatened with demolition.

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

The Early History of Tecumseh Park: The Land at the Fork of the Thames

A public archaeology showcase was held in Tecumseh Park, Chatham as part of the Canada 150 celebrations. Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. was hired by the Municipality of Chatham Kent to showcase archaeological work undertaken to locate burials of American soldiers who died during the War of 1812 skirmish at the site of the modern day park. This poster outlines the early settlement and military history of the park.

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Searching for the Military Past: GPR Survey at Tecumseh Park

In planning for a public archaeology showcase held in Tecumseh Park, Chatham as part of the Canada 150 celebrations, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, the Sustainable Archaeology Facility and University of Western Ontario undertook a ground penetrating radar study of a portion of the park thought to contain burials of American soldiers who died at the War of 1812 battle at the Forks of the Thames.



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Wadsworth, Liam, University of Alberta

See Patton, A. Katherine

Walder, Heather, University of Wisconsin Madison, Joseph A. Petrus, Laurentian University, Laure Dussubieux, Field Museum, Ronald G. V. Hancock, McMaster University and Alicia L. Hawkins, Laurentian University

Comparing Chemistries: Inter-lab Evaluation of Glass Bead Compositional Research in Ontario

Glass beads from contact period Indigenous sites in the lower Great Lakes have been subject to chemical analysis through the pioneering work of R.G.V. Hancock since 1986. These analyses identified key elements in glass beads using Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA), a whole sample analysis method. In recent years, Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) has provided an alternative analytical method. It differs from INAA in that it analyzes for a broader range of elements, using a single point analysis mode with a laser beam diameter of no more than 100 µm. This point-based technique allows for analysis of multi-coloured beads. In addition, the LA-ICP-MS instrument protocol can include pre-ablation to ensure that surface corrosion does not affect the results of the analysis. Our poster compares INAA and LA-ICP-MS analyses of the same artifacts, as well as analyses undertaken in two LA-ICP-MS laboratories with differing data analysis protocols.

Warrick, Gary, Wilfrid Laurier University

See Glencross, Bonnie

Watts, Christopher, University of Waterloo

Recent Investigations at the Late Woodland Iler Earthworks (AaHr-22), Essex County, Ontario

First documented by local avocational archaeologists in the 1940s, the Iler Earthworks (AaHr-22) remained little known until a program of fieldwork was initiated at the site in 2015. Over the course of three seasons, and through a combination of remote sensing, test pitting, and excavations, it would appear that Iler served as a large, primarily 15th C. 'fortified' village or series of encampments associated with the Springwells to early Wolf Phases of the Western Basin Tradition.

WEDigHistory Team

See Cioppa, M.T.

Wernette, Paul, University of Windsor

See Altenhof, Stephanie

Williams, Nicholas and Daniel Ionico, McMaster University

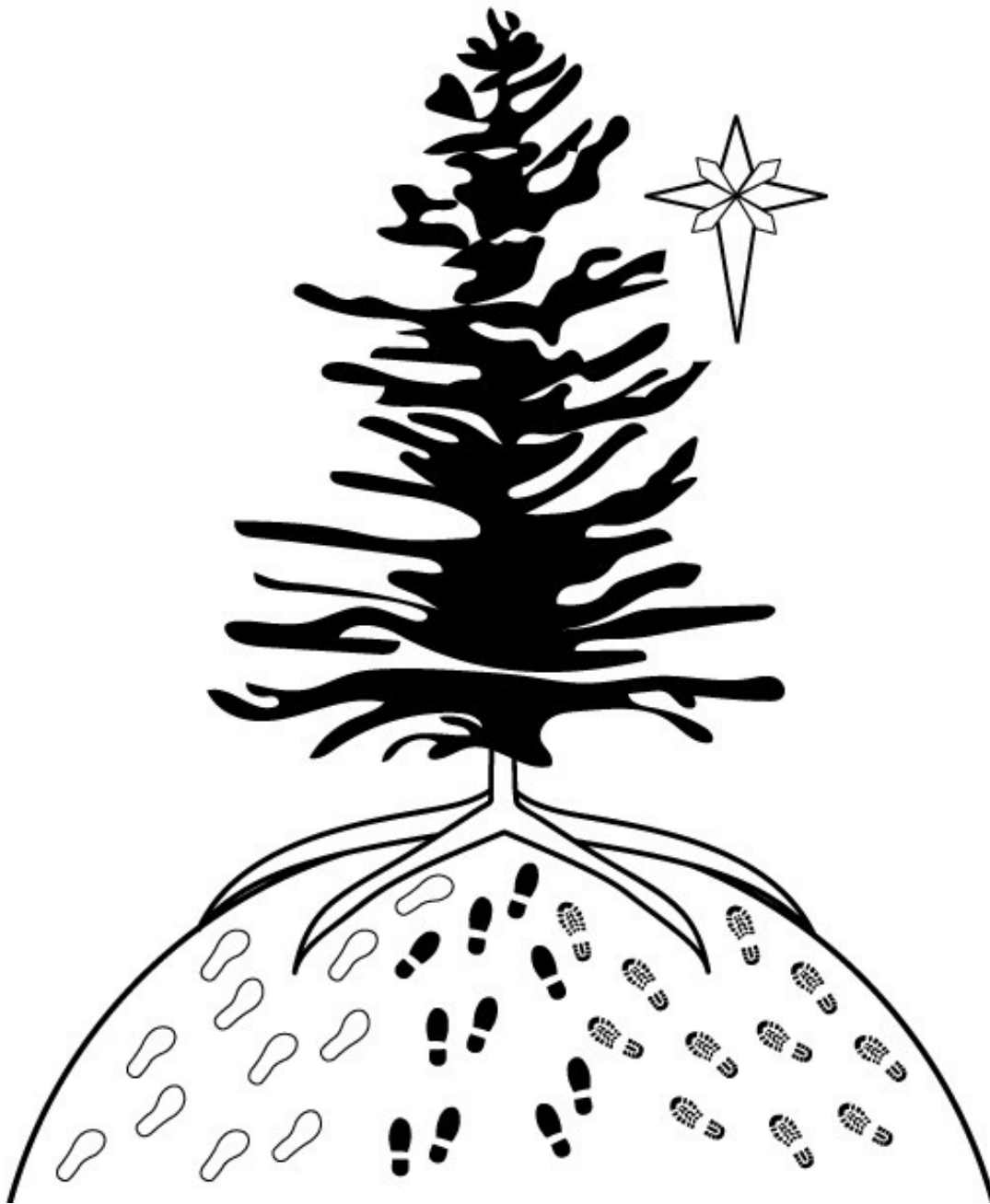
Petrography, Provenance, and Oxidization: Shell Temper and Clay Provenance in Late Woodland Southern Ontario

The adoption of shell-temper amongst one site cluster of Neutral Iroquoians represents a significant shift in technical choices by past potters. From the late 1500s to the terminal community occupations (ca. A.D. 1630-1650), the representation of shell-tempered ceramics went from less than 1% to 64% of a site's assemblage in

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the Spencer-Bronte Creek site cluster. This study aims to contextualize these developments within choices of raw materials and firing conditions. We used sherd samples from the Hamilton (AiHa-5) and Christianson (AiHa-2) Attawandaron (Neutral) village sites in Flamborough, Ontario and collected local clays. We coupled a ceramic sherd re-firing project with petrographic data to provide insight into raw material choices. We found that there were inconsistencies between the mineral composition of archaeological sherds and the modern clay test tiles. With sherd re-firing, we examined colour and oxidization changes to explain any inconsistencies in our proximal provenance study and understand firing temperatures.

Wortner, Stanley
See Fox, William



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Trevor Taylor
Gary Warrick

List of Lunch Venues

- 1) Country Kitchen Restaurant (Diner: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)
415 Richmond St, Chatham Kent, ON, N7M1R1
519-354-3320
- 2) Tru's Grill House
220 Riverview Dr, Chatham, ON, N7M5Z8
519-436-0199
- 3) Hungry Man
29 Keil Dr S, Chatham, ON, N7M3G7
519-354-2224
- 4) Spice and Curry
49 Keil Dr S, Chatham, ON, N7M3G7
519-351-7999
- 5) Rice & Noodle
112 Keil Dr S, Chatham, ON, N7M3H1
519-354-7878
- 6) Casa Bella Restaurant (22 min walk from Convention centre, or 5 min drive)
425 Riverview Dr, Chatham, ON, N7M0N3
519-354-5270
- 7) Lucky In Restaurant & Tavern (30 min walk from Convention centre, or 5 min drive)
317 Grand Ave W, Chatham, ON, N7L1C3
519-354-7470
- 8) Smitty's Family Restaurant (30 min walk from Convention centre, or 5 min drive)
307 Grand Ave W, Chatham, ON, N7L1C3
519-352-6266
- 9) Mr Sub
640 Richmond St, Chatham, ON, N7M1R4
519-351-3888
- 10) Kelseys
804 Richmond St, Chatham, ON, N7M5J5
519-351-0330