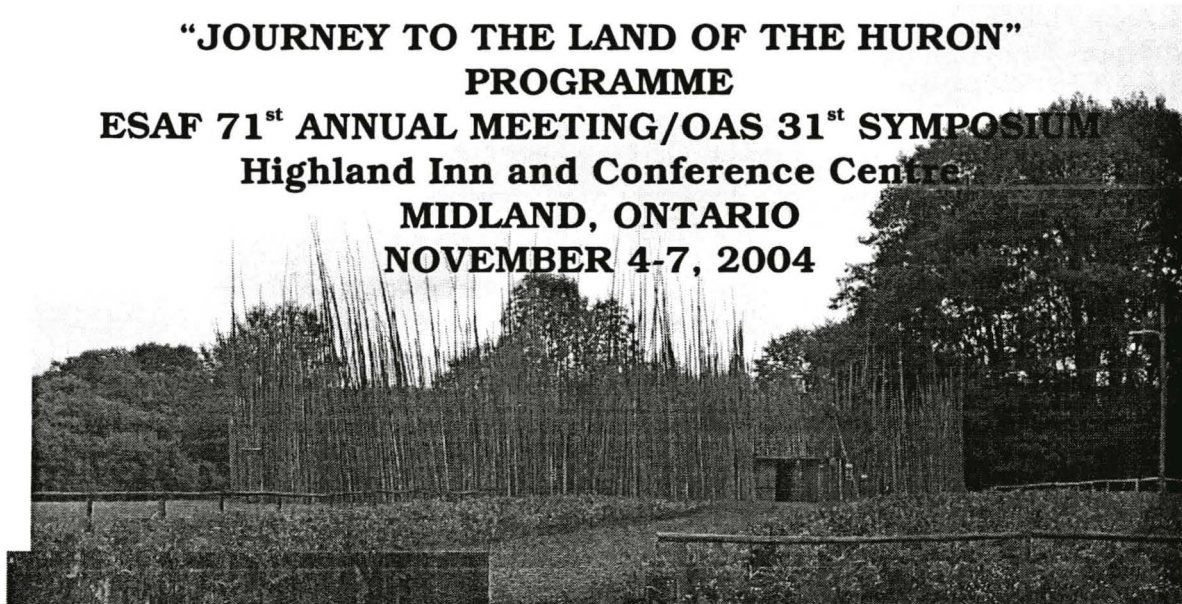


**“JOURNEY TO THE LAND OF THE HURON”  
PROGRAMME  
ESAF 71<sup>st</sup> ANNUAL MEETING/OAS 31<sup>st</sup> SYMPOSIUM  
Highland Inn and Conference Centre,  
MIDLAND, ONTARIO  
NOVEMBER 4-7, 2004**



**A celebration of Dr. Marti Latta's career as she prepares to retire in 2006.**

# "JOURNEY TO THE LAND OF THE HURON"

## Conference Schedule at a Glance

### Thursday, November 4, 2004

**9:00am-noon** - Bus Tour - In Champlain's Footsteps: Huronia

**Noon-1:30pm** - Lunch on own

**1:30 - 5:00pm** - Tour of Ste Marie historical site and archaeological collections, tour of Huron Ouendat Village and Huronia Museum curated archaeological collections

**7:00-9:30pm** - Registration in the Burgundy North Room and cash bar "Meet and Greet" in "The Office" which is the bar and lounge at the Highland Inn and Conference Centre

### Friday, November 5, 2004

**8:00am-5:00pm** - Registration and Book Room, Poster Session, Silent Auction, Burgundy North Room

**8:00am-8:45am Smudge Ceremony, Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn, location to be announced**

**8:45am-9:00am** - Opening Remarks by the President of ESAF and the President of the OAS,

**Welcoming Remarks** by His Worship George MacDonald, Mayor of Midland and the Warden of Simcoe County, Burgundy South Room

**9:00am - noon - Morning Session I - Contributed Papers and Papers in Honour of Marti Latta I**, Burgundy South Room (10:00-10:20 - Coffee Break, Burgundy North Room)

**9:00am - noon - Morning Session II - Presentation and Discussion of Umbrella Protocol of the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn for the Management of Archaeological Resources in Unceded Algonquin Territory**, Georgian Room (10:00-10:20 - Coffee Break, Burgundy North Room)

**Noon- 1:20pm** - Lunch on own

**Noon to 1:30pm** - ESAF Board Meeting in the Oaks

**1:30 - 4:30pm - Afternoon Session I - A Critical Evaluation of Best Practice in Ontario Historical Archaeology**, Burgundy South Room (3:00-3:20 Coffee Break, Burgundy North Room)

**1:20 -4:20pm - Afternoon Session II - Contributed Papers**, Georgian Room (3:00-3:20 Coffee Break, Burgundy North Room)

**5:00 -7:30pm** - OAS Presidents Meeting in the Oaks

**7:00 - 9:00pm** - Reception, Huronia Museum

**9:00pm - midnight** - Canadian/American Friendship Party, Room 251

### Saturday, November 6, 2004

**8:00am - 4:00pm** - Registration and Book Room, Poster Session, Silent Auction, Burgundy North Room

**Silent Auction finishes noon on Saturday, pick up afternoon coffee break.**

**8:50 - noon - Papers in Honour of Marti Latta, Session II**, Burgundy South Room (10:20-10:40 - Coffee Break, Burgundy North Room)

**12:00-1:40** - Lunch on own

**1:40 - 4:00 - Papers in Honour of Marti Latta, Session II (continued)**, Burgundy South Room (2:40-3:00 - Coffee Break, Burgundy North Room)

**5:00 - 6:30 pm** - ESAF Annual Meeting in the Huronia Room

**5:00 - 6:30 pm** - OAS Annual Meeting in the Georgian Room

**6:30 - 7:30pm** - Reception, Lower Atrium at the Highland Inn

**7:30 pm - Banquet**, Burgundy South Room, Guest Speaker, Lynn Hamilton, "Grave Consequences: A Life in Crime."

### Sunday, November 7, 2004

**10:00am- 1:00pm** - Collingwood Trip - "Visiting the Huron Land of the Dead"

**PROGRAMME**  
**Conference Sessions**

**Thursday November 4, 2004**

**IN CHAMPLAIN'S FOOTSTEPS: HURONIA**

Bus tour of Huronia, guided by Dr. Dean Knight and Jamie Hunter, departs hotel at 9:00 am sharp and arrives back at hotel at noon. Cost \$10 per person, minimum 25 people. Pre-registration is required.

Lunch on own.

Tour of Ste Marie historical site and archaeological collections, tour of Huron Ouendat Village and Huronia Museum curated archaeological collections. Departs hotel at 1:30 pm, arrives back at hotel at 5:00 pm. This is a drive on your own, but admission costs at Ste Marie and Huronia museum must be paid to each site individually. Cost \$17 per person.

Registration in the Burgundy North Room and cash bar "Meet and Greet" in "The Office" which is the bar and lounge at the Highland Inn and Conference Centre. 7:00 to 9:30 pm

**Friday November 5, 2004**

**8:00am-5:00 pm** Registration, Book Room, Poster Session, Silent Auction **Burgundy North**

**8:00am-8:45am** Smudge Ceremony, **Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn, location to be announced**

**8:45-9:00am** Opening Remarks by Dave Mudge the President of ESAF and Christine Caroppo the President of the OAS, **Welcoming Remarks** by His Worship George MacDonald, Mayor of Midland and the Warden of Simcoe County, **Burgundy South Room**

**Poster Session, Burgundy North Room**

Dickinson, P., S.E. Blair, D.W. Black and B.E. Broster, The Geoarchaeology of a Coastal Fish Trap in Southern New Brunswick

Walker, Caroline, R.G.V. Hancock, Susan Aufreiter, Martha Latta, University of Toronto

Chronological Markers? INAA of Copper-based Trade Metal Artefacts from

Petun Sites in Southern Ontario.

Walker, Caroline York University, Investigations of 16th and 17th Century Trade in Copper-based Kettles to North America.

**Friday, November 5, 2004, Morning Session I, Burgundy South Room**

Chair, Mima Kapches

***Contributed Papers***

**9:00-9:20** John Steckley, What does 'Two' Mean: The Dual Personality of the Huron

**9:20-9:40** - Tony Wonderley, Effigy Pipes of Jefferson County, New York: Diplomacy and Myth in the Eastern Iroquois Region

**9:40-10:00** - Scott Martin, Lower Great Lakes Maize in the First Millennium A.D.

**10:00-10:20** - **Coffee Break Sponsored by Archaeological Research Associates , Burgundy North Room**

***Marti Latta Session I***

**10:20 -10:40** Susan Jamieson, *Oh-kwa-ming-i-nini-wug*

**10:40-11:00** Chas Garrad, Visiting the Huron Land of the Dead.

**11:00-11:20** John Triggs, Conservation at Sainte-Marie I: Masonry Fireplaces Provide New Insight into the Structural Development of the Huron Mission Headquarters.

**11:20-11:40** Rudy Fecteau, Preliminary Analysis of Carbonized Macro-botanical remains from Petun Sites in Grey and Simcoe Counties, Ontario.

**11:40 -12:00** Nick Gromoff, Patterns Among the Pots: Ceramic Vessels from the Ball Site (BdGv-3)

**Friday, November 5, 2004, Morning Session II, Georgian Room**

Presentation and Discussion of Umbrella Protocol of the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn for the Management of Archaeological Resources in Unceded Algonquin Territory.

Participants, Chief Kirby Whiteduck, Pikwàkanagàn; Joan McLeod, Nipissing; Jean-luc Pilon, Ian Badgley, Bill Allen.

**12:00-1:30 Lunch on your own**

**12:00-1:30 ESAF Board Meeting in the Oaks**

**Friday, November 5, 2004, Afternoon Session I, Burgundy South Room**

*A Critical Evaluation of Best Practice in Ontario Historical Archaeology*

Co-Chairs, Eva MacDonald and Dena Doroszenko

Discussant Wade Catts, John Milner and Associates

**1:30-1:40** Eva MacDonald, Introduction

**1:40-2:00** Neal Ferris, "That Historic Stuff:" 19th Century Domestic Site Archaeology in Southern Ontario.

**2:00-2:20** Heather Henderson, Thoughts on the Heritage Value of 19th-Century Sites in Ontario

**2:20-2:40** Christine F. Dodd and Dana R. Poulton, Approaches to the Excavation of Plough-Disturbed Nineteenth Century Domestic Sites in Southern Ontario

**2:40-3:00** Dena Doroszenko, Stand by Your Ruin: Strategies for Assessing a Built/Urban Environment.

**3:00-3:20** Coffee Break Sponsored by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

**([hmartelle.tmhc@sympatico.ca](mailto:hmartelle.tmhc@sympatico.ca) and [ptimmins.tmhc@sympatico.ca](mailto:ptimmins.tmhc@sympatico.ca)) Burgundy Room North**

**3:20-3:40** Henry Cary and Joseph Last, For the Record: The What, How and When of Stratigraphy.

**3:40-4:00** Katie Hull, Beyond the Mean Ceramic Date: The Interpretive Potential of Historic Ceramics.

**4:00-4:30** Discussant and Open Forum of Ideas Presented in the Session

**Friday, November 5, 2004, Afternoon Session II, Georgian Room**

*Contributed Papers*

Chair, Jamie Hunter

**1:20-1:40** Jodie O'Gorman and Megan M. McCullen, Finding Tionontate Huron in the Western Great Lakes

**1:40-2:00** Wm. Jack Hranicky, Pre-Clovis Blade-Points in Virginia and North Carolina

**2:00-2:20** Bill Allen, In Search of Ste. Elizabeth

**2:20-2:40** Dennis Curry, From Ossossane to Secoton: Ossuaries from a Maryland Perspective

**2:40-3:00** William C. Johnson and Andrew J. Myers, Tracking the Late Woodland Glaciated Allegheny Plateau Tradition of Northwestern Pennsylvania, A.D. 1100-1600

**3:00-3:20** Coffee Break Sponsored by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

**([hmartelle.tmhc@sympatico.ca](mailto:hmartelle.tmhc@sympatico.ca) and [ptimmins.tmhc@sympatico.ca](mailto:ptimmins.tmhc@sympatico.ca)) Burgundy Room North**

**3:20-3:40** Brandy E. George, Manufacturing and Seasoning: Possibilities for Research Relating To Ontario Prehistoric Pottery Function

**5:00-7:00 pm OAS Presidents Meeting in the Oaks**

**RECEPTION: HURONIA MUSEUM 7:00 TO 9:00 PM SPONSORED BY YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, GORDON DIBB 705-742-7301**

**CANADIAN/AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP PARTY, 9:00 PM TO MIDNIGHT, Room 251**

**Saturday, November 6, 2004**

8:00 am to 4:30 pm Registration, Book Room, Poster Session, Silent Auction Burgundy North Room  
*Silent Auction ends at noon, pick up items in afternoon coffee break.*

***Papers in Honour of Marti Latta, Session II* Burgundy South Room**

Co-Chairs Eva MacDonald and Pat Reed

**8:50-9:00** - Introductory remarks by Pat Reed

**9:00-9:20** - Mima Kapches, Dr. Henry Montgomery: Ontario's First International Archaeologist

**9:20-9:40** - Chris Andersen, "*Champlain 400*": What's Up With That? The History and Archaeology of Ontario Under the French Regime

**9:40-10:00** - William Fox and Charles Garrad, Huronia for the Hurons!

**10:00-10:20** - Dena Doroszenko, At The Fort, Up The Hills And Down By The Bay: A Mentor & Colleague Through The Years

**10:20-10:40** - Coffee Break Sponsored by HISTORIC HORIZON INC. (416-944-9687) AND ARCHAEOEXPEDITIONS ([www.archaeoexpeditions.com](http://www.archaeoexpeditions.com)) Burgundy Room North

**10:40-11:00** - Sheryl Smith, Organizing Canada's Aboriginal History: Making Sense of the Past

**11:00-11:20** - Richard Gerrard, Abort, Retry, Fail: Thoughts on the Preservation of Archaeological Digital Data

**11:20-11:40** - Andrew Martindale, Defining Colonial "Entanglements" in the Historical Archaeology of the Northern Tsimshian

**11:40-12:00** - Eva MacDonald, Everything Old is Neu Again: Testing the Kenyons' "Ontario Domestic Pattern"

**12:00-1:40** - Lunch on your own

**1:40-2:00** - David A. Robertson, A Place to Prepare for the Final Journey: The Archaeology of the Hutchinson Site

**2:00-2:20** - Alicia Hawkins, Could Wendat Potters Have Produced Frilled Pottery in Huronia? An Examination of Microvariation in Pottery Decoration

**2:20-2:40** - Holly Martelle, Some Thoughts On The Impact Of Epidemic Disease And European Contact On Ceramic Production In 17th C Huronia

**2:40-3:00** - Coffee Break sponsored by the Anthropology Department of the University of Toronto ([www.chass.utoronto.ca/anthropology/](http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/anthropology/)) Burgundy Room North

**3:00-3:20** - Jenneth Curtis, The Origin and Development of Castellations in Ontario

**3:20-3:40** - Lisa Anselmi, A Historical Retrospective of Investigations into Copper-based Metal Artifacts

**3:40-4:00** - Marti Latta, commentary

**5:00-6:30 pm ESAF Annual Meeting in the Huronia Room**

**5:00-6:30 pm OAS Annual Meeting in the Georgian Room**

**RECEPTION HOSTED BY THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS ([www.apaontario.org](http://www.apaontario.org)) and ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. ([www.archaeologicalservices.on.ca](http://www.archaeologicalservices.on.ca))**

**6:30-7:30pm, Lower Atrium at the Highland Inn**

**BANQUET 7:30 pm, Burgundy South Room**

**GUEST SPEAKER, Arthur Ellis Award Winning Novelist:**

**Lyn Hamilton, "Grave consequences: A life in crime"**

The last thing Toronto native Lyn Hamilton ever thought she'd do is write a mystery. What she wanted to do was a) open an antiques shop or b) become an archaeologist and travel the world. Instead, she became a public relations consultant, and then a civil servant. One day, though, she invented an antique shop, came up with a proprietor who bears a vague resemblance to herself, and sent this antique dealer off to the

archaeological sites she loves. Just for fun, she threw in a few bodies. Murder and mayhem ensued. (www.lynhamilton.com)

### **SUNDAY November 7, 2004**

"Visiting the Huron Land of the Dead" You are invited to inspect the rock at the Scenic Caves on the Blue Mountains and judge for yourself if it is OSCOTARACH, EKARENNIONDI and/or the THUNDERBIRD. Drive in your own car to the Collingwood Museum ("The Station"), arriving at 10.00 a.m. for a reception, orientation and washroom break, and from there proceed with Charles Garrad to the Scenic Caves and to the Rock. Weather, time and interest permitting we may also visit one of the locations of EKARENNIONDI the village. For participants, admission to the Collingwood Museum, the Scenic Caves, and to the site is free, as is parking at Collingwood Museum and Scenic Caves. Courtesy Collingwood Museum, and Scenic Caves Nature Adventures.

Sign up at registration desk.

Collingwood Museum website: [www.collingwood.ca](http://www.collingwood.ca), click on "museum".

Scenic Caves website: [www.sceniccaves.com](http://www.sceniccaves.com)

### **Abstracts in Alphabetical Order**

**Bill Allen**, Independent Researcher

*In Search of Ste. Elizabeth* (Friday, Session II, 2:00-2:20pm)

In the early 1640s the Jesuit mission of St. Jean-Baptiste in eastern Huronia included a mobile Algonquian encampment called Ste. Elizabeth. In his 1660 insert map of Huronia, Du Creux labeled "S. Elisabetha" with a unique symbol and noted its general location. Although twentieth century scholars from Jones (1908:64) to Trigger (1976:691, 692) have included this community on their own mapping in the upper Severn River Watershed just west of Lake Couchiching, the exact location has remained an enigma lacking archaeological confirmation. In her 1985 documentation of 17th century French Missions in Eastern Huronia Latta eliminated possible sites of Ste. Elizabeth by providing identification and provisional identification of several other Jesuit missions. In recent years the study of hunter-gatherer foraging needs and the application of the Headland-Reid "Interdependent Model" of Hunter-Gatherer relationships with their neighbours have shed new light on the mobile mid seventeenth century Algonquian groups who occupied the Severn River and the Canadian Shield to the immediate north. In the process one new archaeological site near Lake Couchiching has been identified and the status of Ste. Elizabeth is better understood. This presentation provides a progress report.

**L. M. Anselmi**, Buffalo State College

*A Historical Retrospective of Investigations into Copper-based Metal Artifacts* (Saturday, 3:20-3:40pm)

The use of native or pure copper and European-introduced copper-based metals in the production of ornamental and utilitarian forms by First Nations groups has long been recognized in Ontario and the broader Northeastern North America region. This paper presents a review of the projects that have examined these artifacts and the use of metal materials beginning with Sir Daniel Wilson's investigations in the late 1800s on native copper used by Archaic groups and ending with recent research into the use of European-introduced copper-based metals by First Nations groups during the Early and Middle Contact periods undertaken at the University of Toronto. In particular, this paper highlights Martha Latta's role in these latter studies, many of which have been completed by graduate students under her supervision. The paper concludes with a discussion of on-going research into the regional implications of studying copper-based metal artifacts and suggestions for future investigations.

**Henry C. Cary and Joseph H. Last**, Parks Canada Archaeological Services, Military Sites Unit

*For the Record: The What, How, and When of Stratigraphy* (Friday, Session I, 3:20-3:40pm)

Ontario archaeologists approach stratigraphy in a diverse number of ways; a situation borne from the adoption and adaptation of Canadian, American, and British field techniques. Each method is suitable for certain conditions, but we present that stratigraphic excavation must be used to understand site formation. Our technique focuses on the single stratigraphic unit and asks of it three questions: What is the unit? (is it a fill, buried, sod, or feature); How did it get there? (is it a primary or secondary deposition); and, When was it deposited? (ie. what is its relationship to other layers and features). These questions are posed during excavation, with the relative chronology being the most important element worked out in the field. Asking these questions during the excavations ensures that this crucial information is not lost once the site is disturbed, and allows the archaeologist to determine the site-wide sequence and the phases of development later in the analysis. Detailed stratigraphic recording and analysis is often seen as a time consuming process, especially in mitigation excavations, but we will introduce methods currently used at complex military sites in Ontario that can be used to effect rapid and accurate recording.

**Dennis C. Curry**, Office of Archeology, Maryland Historical Trust

*From Ossossané to Secoton: Ossuaries from a Maryland Perspective* (Friday, Session II, 2:20-2:40pm)

Historical accounts of Native American burial practices—including ossuary burial among the Huron—are reviewed. Archeological evidence from some three dozen prehistoric ossuaries in Maryland is examined and compared to the historical documentation. Particular attention is paid to evidence of organization within the ossuaries, the types and placement of any artifacts, and the locations of the ossuaries. And finally, a well-known 16th century depiction of Native American village life in coastal North Carolina is evaluated, and suggestions for reinterpretation are offered.

**Jenneth Curtis**, University of Toronto,

*The Origin and Development of Castellations in Ontario* (Saturday, 3:00-3:20pm)

Castellations, upward projections from vessel rims, are prominent features on Late Woodland ceramics. Through a combination of ceramic analysis and literature research this paper explores the origin and development of castellations in Ontario. Early castellation shapes are identified and the nature of decoration is examined. The elaboration of castellation shapes and decorations over time is then traced through Middle and Late Woodland assemblages from both southcentral and southwestern Ontario. This data provides some insight into the initial function of castellations and possible changes in function over time.

**P. Dickinson, S.E. Blair, D.W. Black and B.E. Broster**

Depts. of Geology and Anthropology, University of New Brunswick

*The Geoarchaeology of a Coastal Fish Trap in Southern New Brunswick* (Poster Session)

During the summer of 2004, members of UNB's Geoarchaeology Research Group supervised an archaeological field school investigating Late Woodland period shell middens at the Caughey-Taylor Nature Preserve near St. Andrews, New Brunswick. The sites contain food remains—bones of mammals, birds and fish, in addition to shellfish—representing game hunted and collected by Native people. In this area, a small creek passes through two brackish, tidal ponds—upper and lower Sam Orr's Pond—into Birch Cove, a narrow inlet on the northern shore of Passamaquoddy Bay. The 8 m tidal range, the geomorphology of the inlet and the ponds, and a ring of boulders separating the ponds, create a natural trap for Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*). Oral history indicates that this trap has operated during the historic period. On-going research is aimed at determining whether the rock ring between the ponds has been culturally modified, and whether earlier versions of this natural trap were a factor in prehistoric settlement on the shores of Birch Cove.

**Christine F. Dodd and Dana R. Poulton**, D.R. Poulton and Associates

*Approaches to the Excavation of Plough-Disturbed Nineteenth Century Domestic Sites in Southern Ontario* (Friday, Session I, 2:20-2:40pm)

Nineteenth century homesteads are among the most common sites encountered in archaeological resource assessments in Ontario. Despite that, it is only in the past 25 years or so that assessments have come to include these sites as a matter of course. In addition, formal guidelines detailing standards for the assessment and excavation of nineteenth century domestic sites have only recently been drafted. As a result, there has been more variability in the approach to excavating these sites than other types of sites such as lithic scatters and Iroquoian villages.

This paper describes the experience of one particular firm in the assessment and excavation of plough-disturbed Euro-Canadian domestic sites. The sample includes 14 sites in southwestern and south-central Ontario. They span much of the nineteenth century, from ca. 1810 onward. The paper examines the relative success of different excavation strategies, from partial Stage 3 test excavation to systematic test excavation, and mechanical stripping. It also includes a discussion of the relative merits of Stage 4 block excavation.

**Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Foundation**

*Stand by Your Ruin: Strategies for Assessing a Built/Urban Environment* (Friday, Session I, 2:40-3:00pm)

In historical archaeology, there has been an increasing emphasis on the archaeology of the homelot and this has fostered an interest in the arrangement of features within the homelot and the ways in which the landscape and buildings were used to define social relations. The nature, scale and significance of earth-moving activities on domestic sites, urban and non-urban, are often dramatic reflections of changes in the household - changes in size, composition, economic and/or social standing, and division of labour. There is a need for an integrated methodology incorporating analytical tools that can provide fine-grained information on earth-moving activities as well as environmental changes. There is a need to understand site use over time from both an archaeological and documentary perspective. There is also a need for a comparative database on the treatment of the homelot. The study of land use is best approached from a diachronic perspective, especially given the fact that what remains from the earliest occupation may be difficult to interpret without understanding what happened later. The analysis of landscape treatment should be combined with a quantitative analysis of fully delineated phases of feature construction and refuse deposition that relate to the documentary chronology of household composition. In this manner, the archaeology of domestic spaces can contribute to our understanding of how people in the past consciously altered their immediate surrounding as they sought to establish and maintain order in the larger context of the external world. This paper will attempt to provide substantive examples and strategies from across Ontario.

**Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Foundation**

*At The Fort, Up The Hills And Down By The Bay: A Mentor & Colleague Through The Years* (Saturday, 10:00-10:20am)

Fieldschools partially define the relationship Marti Latta and I have developed since 1977. I've been one of the fortunate ones to have been involved, in different capacities, with eight of them through the years. First, at the Fort (Malden), then Auger and more recently, the Thomson-Walker and Ashbridge sites. While 'At the Fort' and 'Up the Hills' (Auger & Thomson-Walker), the mentoring relationship fostered my deep appreciation for her dedication to education and research. Later, particularly while 'Down at the Bay', working as colleagues, demonstrated to me her wide-ranging research interests in Ontario's past. This paper will provide an overview covering the mentoring and collegial partnership as it developed over the years.

**Rodolphe David Fecteau, R.D. Fecteau and Associates**

*Preliminary Analysis of Carbonized Macro-botanical remains from Petun sites in Grey and Simcoe Counties, Ontario* (Friday, Session I, 11:20-11:40am)

The Khionontateronnon or historic Petun were located to the south and west of Huronia. Charles Garrad of the Petun Studies Institute has recovered macro-botanical remains from many Petun sites since the early 1970s. This paper outlines my current and past analyses of these macro-botanical remains.



Preliminary findings show that agriculture was well established among the Petun in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century and included maize, bean, squash and sunflower. Native plants are represented by small and large seeds and charred wood fragments. To date, I have identified twenty-five taxa from both old and new site collections. The most abundant evidence of Petun food production is maize, typical of Eastern Complex or Eight-row maize. This pattern is similar to that found in Huronia and in other Late Woodland sites. Native seed and charred wood assemblages suggest that the Petun communities had access to similar resources from local environments as their Huron neighbours.

**Neal Ferris**, McMaster University/ Ontario Ministry of Culture

*"That Historic Stuff:" 19th Century Domestic Site Archaeology in Southern Ontario* (Friday, Session I, 1:40-2:00pm)

This paper will provide a brief history of CRM investigations into 19th century Euro-Canadian domestic sites in southern Ontario, and a review of the current state of the practice. This history is not a lengthy one, since as little as 25 years ago archaeologists could have and did regularly ignore 19th century materials. Instrumental in changing attitudes was the research and publications of Ian and Thomas Kenyon, which went a long way towards finding a broader acceptance for investigating this kind of site. But while many 19th century domestic sites are now documented and excavated every year, methods of excavation and analysis can often be by rote, a sort of mimicking of "what Ian would have done," without considering whys and why nots. In effect, the potential and value first demonstrated by the Kenyon's have yet to advance beyond those past efforts. Doing so would legitimate their legacy to this field of investigation and begin to meet the fuller interpretive potential this rich part of Ontario's archaeological heritage can contribute to our understanding of the past.

**William Fox**, Research Associate, Canadian Museum of Civilization, and **Charles Garrad**, Petun Studies Group

*Huronia for the Hurons!* (Saturday, 9:40-10:00am)

When Champlain began to document his travels in the Georgian Bay vicinity, he mentioned no less than three different Algonquian nations resident in the homeland of the Petun and Huron. These people were reported to be living in villages over the winter period and appear to have been quite influential in local and extra-regional affairs. Despite over a century of research, their identification in the archaeological record has remained elusive. Combining early seventeenth century ethnohistoric records with recent archaeological research, the authors attempt to produce a paradigm useful for the identification of non-Iroquoian habitation sites in Huronia.

**Charles Garrad**, Petun Studies Group

*Visiting the Huron Land of the Dead* (Friday, Session I, 10:40 - 11:00am)

The story recorded by Father Jean de Brebeuf in 1636 of the Huron (?) who journeyed to the Land of the Dead and returned safely contains many of the same elements common to such myths throughout the world and through recorded time, and like them incorporates features of the familiar local landscape. Those important to the Huron version may still be recognized today.

**Brandy E. George**,

*Manufacturing and Seasoning: Possibilities for Research Relating To Ontario Prehistoric Pottery Function.* (Friday, Session II, 3:20-3:40pm)

Pottery function as a technological innovation is interesting considering that it was the hands of the prehistoric person that combined clay, water, and fire to make functional and useful tools.

Archaeologically, Ontario pottery analysis seems to be lacking in relation to functional possibilities of ceramics. By looking at archaeological and ethnographic examples and by making analogies, relevant assumptions can be created and tested in relation to possible pottery function for the Ontario archaeological record. As well, by looking at ceramic technology and pottery as functional tools, more avenues of research will be open for studying archaeological assemblages in Ontario and elsewhere.

The main focus of this paper is on seasoning and the effects it has on the functional properties of pottery. Ultimately the aim is to create a protocol so more studies can be conducted in the areas of experimental archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, and pottery function in relation to Ontario prehistoric pottery assemblages.

**Richard Gerrard**, City of Toronto, Culture Division

*Abort, Retry, Fail: Thoughts on the Preservation of Archaeological Digital Data* (Saturday, 11:00-11:20am)

What if I told you throughout the world precious artefacts recording the wisdom of earlier ages were in peril of being lost forever? You might be concerned. What if I told you this precious legacy from the past was currently being stored under inadequate conditions, threatening its long-term integrity for scientific study? You might be upset. What if I said these items were sitting in the offices and laboratories of nearly every archaeologist in this room? You might be indignant and possibly in denial, but it is true. What I am describing is the situation we (and every other) creator of digital information is living with - even as I speak. The (not too) subtle point I am going to make in this paper is simple: unless we, as a profession, do something that ten years, five years or six months from now the digital files we are so busy creating will be unreadable. The information will be lost, possibly forever. The paper will suggest approaches to dealing with legacy data to ensure its longevity and availability.

**Nick Gromoff**

*Patterns Among the Pots: Ceramic Vessels from the Ball Site (BdGv-3)* (Friday, Session I, 11:40am-12:00pm)

Results from a study of over 180 whole and partially reconstructed vessels from a fully excavated Protohistoric, Huron village (Ball Site - BdGv-3) indicate that stable relationships exist between many elements of form and decoration. These include collar/body decoration, vessel decoration/vessel morphology and vessel volume/orifice diameter. There is good evidence from the Ball site that two separate ceramic traditions make up the bulk of the vessels in the assemblage - one utilizing notched lips (Sidey Notched, Sidey Crossed rimtypes) and the other smooth lips (Huron Incised, Warminster Crossed, etc.). Given the intrasite distribution of both groups of vessels interesting questions are raised regarding ceramic distribution and consumption on Huron sites.

**Alicia Hawkins**, Laurentian University

*Could Wendat potters have produced frilled pottery in Huronia? An examination of microvariation in pottery decoration* (Saturday, 2:00-2:20pm)

F. Ridley first noted frilled pottery in mid-seventeenth century Wendat archaeological assemblages and speculated that Wenro refugees from New York produced it. Chemical analysis subsequently showed that the frilled pottery in Ontario was likely produced using local clays. Further, some archaeologists argue that frilling in Ontario is part of the larger phenomenon of increased elaboration in pottery decoration throughout the northeast during the seventeenth century. In this study, microvariation in the upper rim decoration is used to examine whether frilled pots were likely decorated the same people who produced more typical Wendat pottery. The results of this study are used in consideration of the reasons for variation in pottery decoration during this period of Wendat history.

**Heather Henderson**, Historic Horizon Inc.

*Thoughts on the Heritage Value of 19th-Century Sites in Ontario* (Friday, Session I, 2:00-2:20pm)

Euro-Canadian sites in Ontario are often deemed during planning and assessment projects as being of little significance, particularly when part of the occupation dates after the middle of the 19th century. This paper will look at a few of these sites in the light of some of the assumptions about heritage value potential being made by consultants and planners in regard to Ontario 19th-century archaeological sites.

**Wm Jack Hranicky, RPA**

*Pre-Clovis Blade-Points in Virginia and North Carolina* (Friday, Session II, 1:40-2:00)

This illustrated paper presents the morphological analysis of 62 Cactus Hill (Elys Ford) Paleoamerican blades (pointed knives) which were found in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Point/knife manufacture, hafting, and blade reduction are part of the analyses, and type distribution defines what may be a pre-Clovis occupation area. The paper illustrates blademaking, and the fluting sequences of the blades and general increases in thickness on fluted specimens. This is a suggestion that blade technology leads to biface technology of the early Paleoindian period. Slate, argillite, and rhyolite are argued as determining factors in habitation and blade curation. Several blade reduction techniques (usage) are present in the study collection which is argued for various knife forms. The suggested dates for this technology are 15-12,000 years before present. Also, the paper presents new blade discoveries from the middle Dan River basin which suggests a refocusing of Virginia and North Carolina prehistory that probably encompasses transatlantic contacts. Also, a topography of the Southeast at 20,000 BP is defined and suggestions for cultural occupations are surmised.

**Katherine L. Hull, Archaeological Services Inc.**

*Beyond the Mean Ceramic Date: The Interpretive Potential of Historic Ceramics* (Friday, Session I, 3:40-4:00pm)

The analysis of historic ceramics can yield information with implications far beyond basic vessel form typologies and the occupation date of a site. For decades, historical archaeologists have also seen the ceramic data set as a reflection of the social world in which its owners were engulfed. Common approaches include examining aspects of the quantity, quality, and variety of fine earthenware assemblages to reveal social position. Consideration of ceramics in this anthropological way need not be confined to historical archaeologists in academia. Archaeological consultants can easily incorporate these approaches into their own work, thereby amplifying their contribution to our understanding of life in eighteenth and nineteenth-century Ontario. This paper will demonstrate the use of fine earthenware and introduce the use of under-studied coarse earthenware as data sets for anthropological inquiry.

**Susan M. Jamieson, Department of Anthropology, Trent University**

*Oh-kwa-ming-i-nini-wug* (Friday, Session I, 10:20-10:40am)

This paper focuses on the Early Paleoindian component of the West Burleigh Bay site (BdGn-12) in Ontario's Middle Trent Valley. During the terminal Pleistocene, this site was a workshop and habitation area where stone tools were manufactured and used to process other materials, such as bone and wood, which have not preserved. The lithic assemblage, which is based on high quality cherts and quartzites, notably contains a several limaces. These imply affinity to eastern Early Paleoindian assemblages rather than to those reported elsewhere from Ontario. The implications of these finds and future plans are discussed.

**William C. Johnson, Cultural Resources Section, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Moon Township, Pennsylvania** and **Andrew J. Myers, Regional Conservation Archaeologist, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Brookville, Pennsylvania**

*Tracking the Late Woodland Glaciated Allegheny Plateau Tradition of Northwestern Pennsylvania, A.D. 1100-1600* (Friday, Afternoon Session II, 2:40-3:00pm)

The Glaciated Allegheny Plateau (GAP) tradition is a new taxonomic construct used to organize Late Woodland archaeological components in the glaciated Allegheny Plateau of northwestern Pennsylvania into three in situ and sequential phases, Mahoning, French Creek, and McFate. The distinctive and closely related shell-tempered McFate Incised and Conemaugh Cord-Imprinted ceramic types and the preferred twist direction of cordage impressions preserved on ceramics are used to tie together a variety of Late Woodland components both on and beyond the glaciated Allegheny Plateau. Various groups under the GAP tradition umbrella are characterized by extremely flexible adaptive strategies in response the deteriorating conditions of the Pacific and Neo-Boreal climatic episodes. These

various responses are manifested in a wide variety of settlement types in a broad range of topographic and geographic settings. Settlement patterns, ceramic and perishable industries, and mortuary customs are briefly described. The odyssey and ultimate end of the GAP tradition people at the dawn of the Protohistoric period are outlined.

**C. Junker-Andersen**, Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture

*"Champlain 400": What's Up With That? The History and Archaeology of Ontario Under the French Regime* (Saturday, 9:20-9:40am)

2004 marks the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's first arrival in Canada. There is a great deal of interest in this event in the Francophone community as, notwithstanding the earlier explorations of Jacques Cartier, it marks the true beginning of the sustained French presence in Canada and the birth of modern Canada. Starting this year and continuing through 2008 (the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Champlain's founding of the *habitation* at Québec), special events are being held and "*Champlain 400*" theme-related cultural tourism packages are being offered across the Maritime provinces, Québec, and Ontario, and in the Brouage-La Rochelle region of France, to commemorate Champlain and the founding of New France. However, Champlain himself didn't first set foot in what is now Ontario until 1613 and, in fact, over much of his route he was preceded by the peripatetic interpreter, Étienne Brûlé. The French period of Ontario's history is generally not well understood by most Ontarians, especially outside of the Francophone community. This important period is only briefly covered in the public elementary school history curriculum, and not at all in the secondary curriculum. In the spirit of *Champlain 400*, the author presents a brief synopsis of the history of the French presence in Ontario from 1613 to 1763, and reviews the known archaeological record for the period.

**Mima Kapches**, Royal Ontario Museum

*Dr. Henry Montgomery: Ontario's First International Archaeologist* (Saturday, 9:00-9:20am)

In 1884 Henry Montgomery left Toronto, where he had been one of Sir Daniel Wilson's students, to take up a position at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks. In fact Montgomery was the first employee of the fledgling university. From this position he conducted "scientific" investigations of archaeological mounds in and around Devil's Lake. This was the beginning of his archaeological career, most of which was practised outside of Canada. Presently Montgomery is little known both south and north of the border. This presentation will be an introduction to this man and his varied career.

**Eva M. MacDonald**, Archaeological Services Inc.

*Everything Old is Neu Again: Testing the Kenyons' "Ontario Domestic Pattern"* (Saturday, 11:40am-12:00pm)

This paper will summarize the author's Master Thesis, which developed a model to distinguish German and English ethnic identity through an analysis of ceramic vessels from domestic sites occupied circa 1794 to the 1830s in Markham, Ontario. Differences or similarities observed in the ceramic vessel assemblages were interpreted within the contexts of goods available in the embryonic settlement and the ethnic foodways of the sites' occupants. This research builds on the Ontario study of ethnic groups and their foodways first pursued by Ian Kenyon and Thomas Kenyon in the early 1980s. They developed a model of ceramic vessel use called the "Ontario Domestic Pattern," derived from studying nineteenth-century merchants' inventories and material from archaeological sites in southwestern Ontario dated to between 1814 and 1867. Data from the Neu (AlGu-218) and Robinson (AlGt-240) sites will be presented to demonstrate how the proposed "German-Ontario Domestic Pattern" works.

**Holly Martelle**, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

*Some Thoughts On The Impact Of Epidemic Disease And European Contact On Ceramic Production In 17th C Huronia*, (Saturday, 2:20-2:40pm)

There has been renewed interest in systems of craft production in contact period Native

communities throughout Eastern North America. This paper will examine how Huron women's ceramic production adapted to the new influences and demands of European contact. It challenges the traditional interpretive framework surrounding pottery manufacture and considers the possibility that production was specialized. Using archaeological, ethnohistorical and ethnographic data, women's crafting activities will be set within the broad context of women's work and inter-tribal trade and interaction in the 17th century.

**Andrew Martindale**, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

*Defining Colonial "Entanglements" in the Historical Archaeology of the Northern Tsimshian* (Saturday, 11:20-11:40am)

My approach to archaeology has been influenced by Marti Latta's legacy of historical inquiry, epistemological plurality, and theoretical pragmatism. In this paper I attempt to unravel both the complex web of events and motivations that characterize post-contact Tsimshian-European relations and archaeological efforts to describe and explain such colonial interactions. The concept of "entanglement" has become a popular metaphor in the latter and I argue that it has neither a consistent meaning nor a universal presence in contact encounters. Despite this, the concept is a promising alternative to more essentialized models of culture contact. I attempt here to outline the dimensions of a model of entanglement and evaluate its utility in explaining Tsimshian history.

**Jodie O'Gorman and Megan M. McCullen**, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA

*Finding Tionontate Huron in the Western Great Lakes* (Friday, Session II, 1:20-1:40pm)

Tionontate Huron did not cease to exist after their displacement from Huronia in the Seventeenth Century. Recognizing them, along with other groups in the western Great Lakes during this very dynamic period is critical for understanding the impact of forced migration on these communities. Historical documents describe the movement of a group of Tionontate Huron into the Straits of Mackinac, accompanied by Father Jacques Marquette and a group of Odawa circa A.D. 1670. Each group took up residence around a bay where the modern city of St. Ignace, Michigan is located and they were later joined by a French garrison. Archaeological excavations took place here intermittently from the early 1970s until 2001, in a location that has come to be known as the Tionontate Huron Village. The assemblage of artifacts includes many pieces which look 'typical' of Huron material culture. Recent collections-based research critically examined information on site structure, artifact and subsistence assemblages. Using these data sets, we evaluate whether archaeologists have indeed located a Tionontate Huron village.

**David A. Robertson**, Archaeological Services Inc.

*A Place to Prepare for the Final Journey: The Archaeology of the Hutchinson Site* (Saturday, 1:40-2:00)

Located on a tributary of the Rouge River in Scarborough, the fourteenth-century Hutchinson site was occupied by two comparatively small households, either simultaneously or at different times, but there is little evidence to suggest that it served a particularly focussed economic role within the broader subsistence-settlement system of the larger community. Rather, the most outstanding feature of the settlement is the quantity of human remains found in the occupation area and in its immediate surroundings, relative to the number of people likely to have lived there at any given time. Treatment of the bodies of the dead, prior to their ultimate burial in the community ossuary, thus appears to have been the prime activity carried out at the site.

**Sheryl A. Smith**, Aboriginal Affairs Advisor, Ontario Service Centre, Parks Canada

*Organizing Canada's Aboriginal History: Making Sense of the Past* (Saturday, 10:40-11:00am)

In the late 1970s, Marti Latta was part of the 'new wave' of Canadian-trained archaeologists who cared passionately about understanding the unwritten past. She undertook a contract from Parks Canada's Ontario Region to conduct a thorough review of pre-contact and contact archaeological sites in Ontario, with the aim of presenting a list of sites which could be considered by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for potential national significance. Marti's approach was to consider technological

advancements which could be traced through time, and to sort and organize the data with this lens. Ultimately, her work resulted in production of two reports for the HSMBC which attempted consensus among researchers about sites in northern and southern Ontario as a whole, and presented a thematic approach to Ontario's Aboriginal history. Other regions of the country were subsequently encouraged to pursue thematic approaches as well. The revised National Historic Sites System Plan for Canada (published in 2002) was the ultimate benefactor of her early work.

**John Steckley**, Humber College

*What does 'Two' Mean: The Dual Personality of the Huron*, (Friday, Session I, 9:00-9:20 am)

Many things in 17<sup>th</sup> century Huron culture add up to two: souls, culture heroes, village names (such as the famous Cahiague, Teanaustaye and Toanche), a prefix with some interesting philosophical implications, even the possibility of moieties. Is this a coincidence? The arguments put forward in this paper will suggest that there may be a linking between all these twos, one that can lend insight to Iroquoian archaeology in Ontario.

**John R. Triggs**, Wilfrid Laurier University

*Conservation at Sainte-Marie I: Masonry Fireplaces Provide New Insight into the Structural Development of the Huron Mission Headquarters* (Friday, Session I, 11:00-11:20am)

Between 1996 and 1998 a program of archaeological investigations was undertaken at the 17<sup>th</sup> century Jesuit Residence headquarters of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons. Investigation of three masonry fireplaces located in the North Court involved documentation of the fireplaces in situ, excavation, and stabilization. Although the fireplaces had been examined during excavations conducted by Kenneth Kidd between 1941 and 1943, certain areas, particularly below the hearthstones, had never been disturbed. In this sense, the investigation assumed a greater importance than might otherwise have been the case in a mitigation project in that it represented an opportunity to salvage portions of the 17<sup>th</sup> century site using modern excavation methodology. Significantly, for the few areas that were found to be in a pristine state, application of stratigraphic excavation methods, and post-excavation analysis of stratigraphy using the Harris matrix, prompted a re-interpretation of aspects of Kenneth Kidd's excavations. The evidence suggests that Kidd's Residence was actually two separate structures, herein referred to as the North and South buildings. Also, archaeological evidence from these excavations, examined in conjunction with historical sources, argue for three significant construction phases: 1639-1644, 1645-1648 and 1648-1649.

**Caroline Walker**, York University, *Investigations of 16th and 17th Century Trade in Copper-based Kettles to North America*. (Poster Session)

Over the past ten years a large number of copper-based trade artefacts from 17th century Huron, Petun and Neutral Iroquoian sites in Central and Southern Ontario, Canada. Statistical methods identified metal groups, a chemical typology, which have a reliable but limited ability to make spatial and temporal distinctions between sites. The results were compared with analyses of scientific instruments and copper-based jetons from European sites.

**Caroline Walker, R.G.V. Hancock, Susan Aufreiter, Martha Latta**, University of Toronto

*Chronological Markers? INAA of Copper-based Trade Metal Artefacts from Petun Sites in Southern Ontario*. (Poster Session)

The chemical seriation model for copper-based artefacts is used to solve 17th century chronological problems in the North American Northeast. The Petun, the "tobacco" people, flourished south of Georgian Bay from about 1580 AD. They grew corn, squash, beans and tobacco, living in permanent villages and taking part in the regional trade network with the Europeans. European and native copper samples were distinguished by the method of Hancock et al. 1991. Hypotheses concerning the relative proportions of coppers and brasses were tested by statistical methods.

**Tony Wonderley**, Historian, Oneida Indian Nation

*Effigy Pipes of Jefferson County, New York: Diplomacy and Myth in the Eastern Iroquois* (Friday, Session I, 9:00-9:20am)

Based on more than fifty pipes in curated collections, this study offers new evidence on links between St. Lawrence Iroquoians and the Mohawk, Oneida, and Onondaga nations.

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