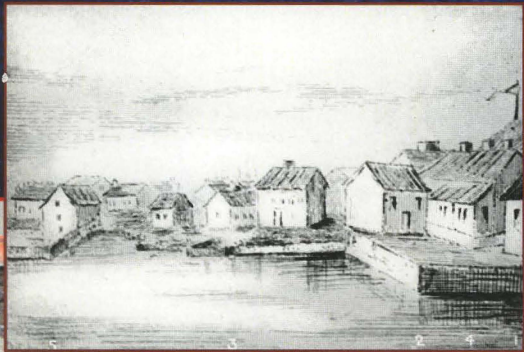


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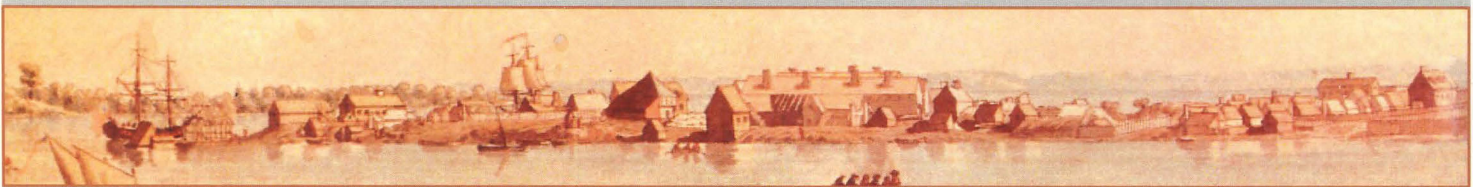


Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium 2007

Kingston, Ontario

2 - 4 November 2007

Hosted by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation



SCHEDULE at a glance

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND

* EVENTS REQUIRING PRE REGISTRATION

12:30 – 7:00 p.m	Registration	Atrium, Confederation Place Hotel (CPH)
12:00 – 2:00 p.m. and repeated 3:15 – 5:15 p.m.	* Workshop I on 19 th -century ceramics, presented by Parks Canada	Kingston Archaeological Centre (KAC), 72 Gilmour Ave
12:00 – 2:00 p.m. and repeated 3:15 – 5:15 p.m.	* Workshop II on lithics and ceramics, presented by Parks Canada	KAC
2:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Book Room	CPH Atrium
5:15 – 6:30 p.m.	President's Meeting (with dinner)	CPH in Harbourview 105
6:30 – 10:00 p.m	Reception, welcome & greetings, presentation of OAS Awards and tours of City Hall	Kingston City Hall, Ontario St

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD

* EVENTS REQUIRING PRE REGISTRATION

7:30 – 9:30 a.m.	Registration continues	Atrium CPH
9 a.m. - 5:30p.m.	Book Room, display of & bidding on Silent Auction items, poster session	CPH Atrium
8:30 – 10:10 a.m.	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (I-A & II)	CPH Salon A & B
10:10 – 10:30 a.m.	Refreshments break	CPH Atrium
10:30 – 12:10 p.m.	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (I-B & II)	CPH Salon A & B
12:10 – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch on your own with time after to peruse the Book Room on your way to the sessions	
1:55 – 3:10 p.m	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (III & IV)	CPH Salon A & B
3:10 – 3:30 p.m.	Refreshments break	CPH Atrium
3:30 – 5:10 p.m.	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (III & IV)	CPH Salon A & B
6:00 – 6:45 p.m	Walking Tours from CPH to Fort Frontenac	Meet at CPH, departing 6:00, 6:15 & 6:30 p.m.
6:00 – 7:00 p.m. & 9:30 – 11:30 p.m.	Social Time	Officers' Mess Bar, Fort Frontenac, Ontario Street
7:00 – 9:30 p.m.	* Banquet (Dress code in effect, NO JEANS) conclusion of Silent Auction	Officers' Mess, Fort Frontenac
about 8:30 p.m.	Guest speaker, Dr Brian Osborne	Officers' Mess, Fort Frontenac
10:00 p.m. on	Student Social at the Merchant Taphouse	6A Princess Street

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH

* EVENTS REQUIRING PRE REGISTRATION

8:00 – 9:00 a.m.	OAS ABM Breakfast	CPH, Salon B
9:00 – 10:30 a.m.	Advocacy Forum	CPH, Salon B
9:15 – 12:30 p.m.	19 th -Century Ceramics Forum	Kingston Archaeological Centre
10:30 – 12:30 p.m.	* Tours of Shoal Tower by Parks Canada and Murney Tower by the Kingston Historical Society	meet in CPH, Salon B

either side of contact

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

**ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2007**

PRESIDENT, Jean-Luc Pilon
SECRETARY/TREASURER & FINANCE, Henry van Lieshout
CHAPTER SERVICES, Jim Keron
HERITAGE ADVOCACY, Carole Stimmell
MEMBERSHIP, Alistair Jolly
STUDENT SERVICES, John Creese
PUBLICATIONS, Alicia Hawkins
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Lise Ferguson

2007 SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CHAIR, Alan MacLachlan, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
**PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS, Sue Bazely, Cataraqui Archaeological
Research Foundation & Henry Cary, Parks Canada**
TREASURER & TOURS, John Grenville, Parks Canada
WORKSHOPS & TOURS, Suzanne Plousos & Joseph Last, Parks Canada
BOOKROOM, Jim Pritchard, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

**ALL THE MANY OTHER TASKS PERFORMED BY
Staff of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation:**
Susan Corbett-Cyr, Laurel McLean, Jonas Fernandez,
Nick Gromoff, Christine Walker, Lindsay Dales, Helen Moore,
Shane Boyce, Hannah Roth, Helen Sheldon
BOOKROOM CO-ORDINATOR, Ellen Blaubergs
WEB SITE, Tookish Digital Communications
PROGRAM DESIGN, Jennifer McKendry

SPONSORS

RECEPTION

Platinum Trowel – Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants
Gold Trowel – Amick Consultants Limited - Lakelands Office
Silver Trowel – Canadian Museum of Civilization



SESSION BREAKS

Gold Trowel – Amick Consultants Limited - Lakelands Office
Silver Trowel – Mima Kapches
Bronze Trowel – Canadian Museum of Civilization



BANQUET

Platinum Trowel – Archaeological Services Inc.
Gold Trowel – Amick Consultants Limited - Lakelands Office



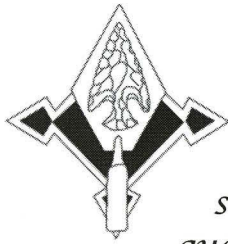
WORKSHOP-FORUM BREAKS

Bronze Trowel – Ground Truth Archaeology



ABM BREAKFAST

Silver Trowel – D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.
Bronze Trowel – Historic Horizon



This year, the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation is celebrating 25 years of archaeology in Kingston. This Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium, which we are delighted to host and support, is unquestionably the highlight of our year-long celebration. We welcome the opportunity to meet colleagues from throughout Ontario to discuss new developments and issues we all face — and, of course, to show off our city and the Foundation. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank the Symposium Organizing Committee, the staff of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation and all of the volunteers who have worked hard to make this Symposium a success. Welcome to “Either Side of Contact”.

Richard Baiden, President

In-kind Contributions

Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre
Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada
Rideau Canal National Historic Site of Canada
Kingston Historical Society
Kingston Economic Development Corporation – Tourist Information Office

Silent Auction Contributions

The Ontario Archaeological Society
Jean-Francois Beaulieu (Archeostore)
Blue Plate Specials, Ontario Historical Society, Huronia Museum
Raincoast Books, Thomas Allen Publishing
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Ontario Heritage Trust, The Creative Connection, Paula Drew
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
Ellen Blauger, Holly Martelle, Gary Warrick
Jennifer McKendry, Parks Canada, Nick Adams

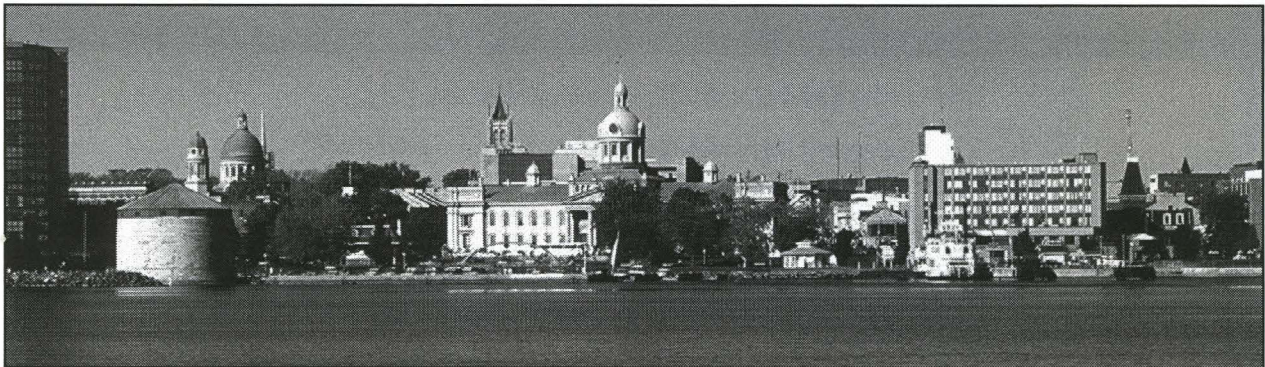
Volunteers

Mike Teal, Ben Mortimer, Suzanne Plousos, Richard Baiden
John Grenville, Henry Cary, Christine Walker, Jennifer McKendry
Margaret Hooey, Jim Pritchard, Helen Moore, Bill Allen
John Fielding, Nick Gromoff, Jonas Fernandez, Neal Ferris, Bill Birdsall
Shane Boyce, Alan MacLachlan, Brian Osborne, Lindsay Dales
Sue Bazely, Joe Last, Hugh Gale, Hannah Roth
Laurel McLean, Suzanne Pritchard, Susan Corbett-Cyr

GENERAL SYMPOSIUM INFORMATION

Welcome . . .

to Kingston, home of many archaeological sites, architecturally significant buildings, National Historic Sites of Canada, UNESCO World Heritage Site, and to the Annual Symposium* of the Ontario Archaeological Society. The program features a number of new initiatives as well as familiar and required activities. All events take place on the waterfront in the heart of downtown Kingston with the exception of the Friday workshops and Sunday 19th-century ceramics forum, held at the Kingston Archaeological Centre.

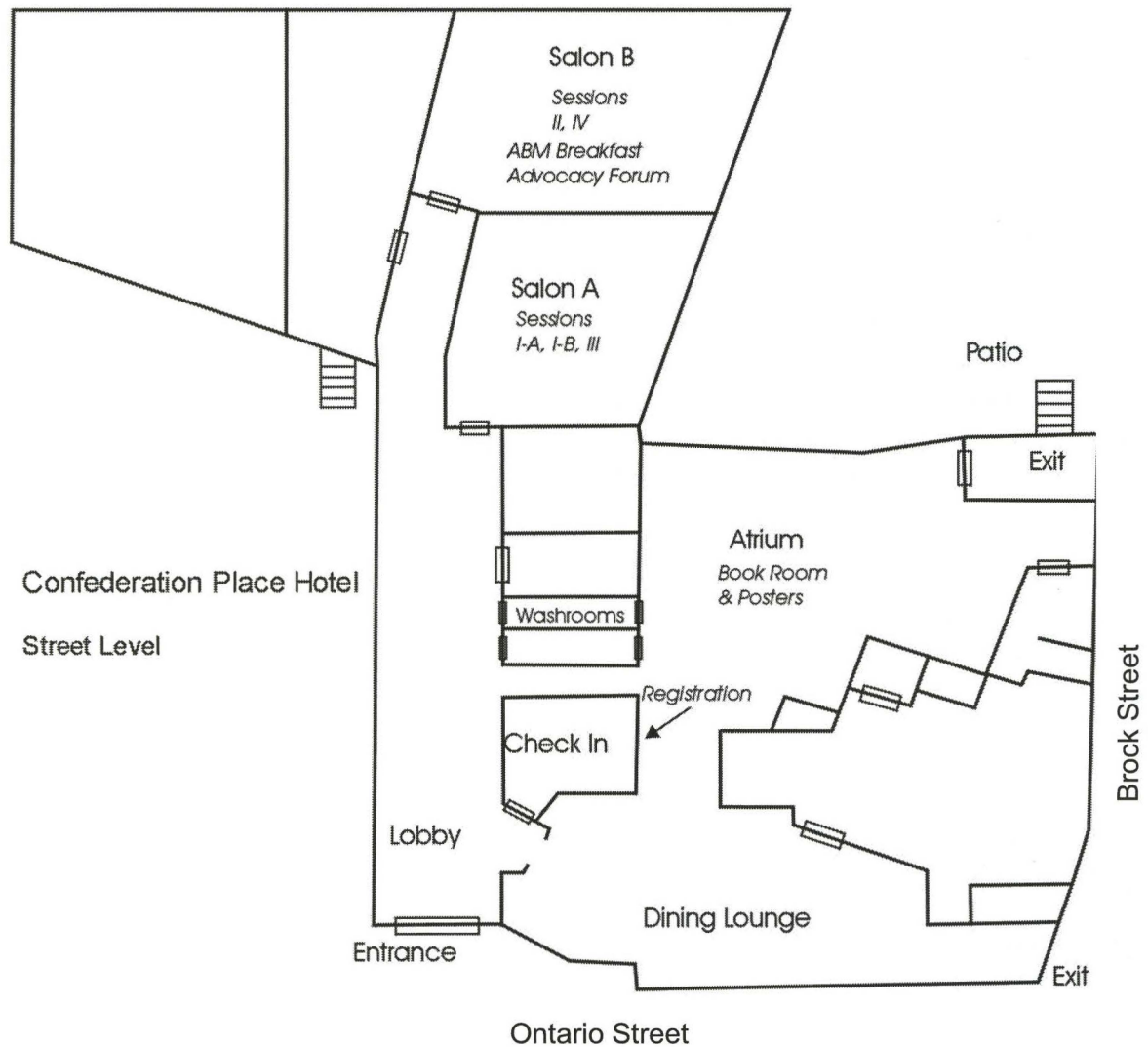


J. McKendry

Facilities

The following activities take place at Confederation Place Hotel at the corner of Ontario and Brock Streets: symposium registration, book room and silent auction, Saturday sessions, annual business meeting and breakfast, advocacy forum and Sunday tour orientation. Three National Historic Sites of Canada and part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site will be the focus of the social program, just steps from the hotel; the Friday night reception in Kingston City Hall, Saturday's banquet at Fort Frontenac Officers' Mess, and the Martello Tower tours. The Kingston Archaeological Centre is located just a short drive from downtown Kingston. There is a many and varied selection of restaurants and pubs available for lunches and dinner.

* *Dictionary definition for "symposium":* 1. Drinking-party, esp of ancient Greeks with conversation etc..after banquet. [!]



Identification

Symposium registration badges are required for all events during the symposium. If you have registered for events where a fee is charged or have checked off attendance to other symposium activities, your badge will have the corresponding sticker.

Workshops – *pre-registered only*

Parks Canada staff will present informative and hands-on workshops on Friday afternoon. Two concurrent workshops (each presented twice) will be available: one on 19th-century ceramics and one on lithics and ceramics. See the difference between pearlware and creamware; feel the difference between chert and jasper.

19TH-CENTURY CERAMICS WORKSHOP

(12:00 – 2:00 p.m. and repeated 3:15 – 5:15 p.m., Kingston Archaeological Centre). Presented by Suzanne Plousos, Material Culture Researcher, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre.

The workshop is a primer for identification of basic 19th-century ceramic tableware types, decorative techniques and vessel forms. Participants will examine an array of excavated ceramics and review useful source material for identification and dating. Participants are encouraged to bring along unidentified sherds for discussion.

LITHIC AND CERAMIC WORKSHOP ON PRECONTACT ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION IN ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

(12:00 – 2:00 p.m. and repeated 3:15 – 5:15 p.m., Kingston Archaeological Centre). Presented by Mike Teal and Ben Mortimer, Archaeological Services, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre.

Precontact Aboriginal Occupation in St. Lawrence Islands National Park: as seen through excavated and surface collected material from various island sites. Located between Kingston and Brockville within the 1000 Islands region of the St. Lawrence River, St. Lawrence Islands National Park is situated within a unique ecological and cultural area of southeastern Ontario. For millennia Aboriginal groups have used many of the Park's 21 islands as they offer access to a wide range of resources along one of Canada's largest and most significant transportation routes. Evidence of several occupations has been recovered by Parks Canada archaeologists through a series of excavations and surface surveys.

For those wishing to learn more about the precontact occupations within St. Lawrence Islands National Park, a representative sample of lithic and ceramic material collected from various island sites will be on display and open for discussion. In addition, a sample of local and exotic lithic material types found in the area will be presented. The artifacts, which predominantly relate to the Middle Woodland period, demonstrate the range of occupations and extensive use of the Park by Aboriginal groups.

Tours

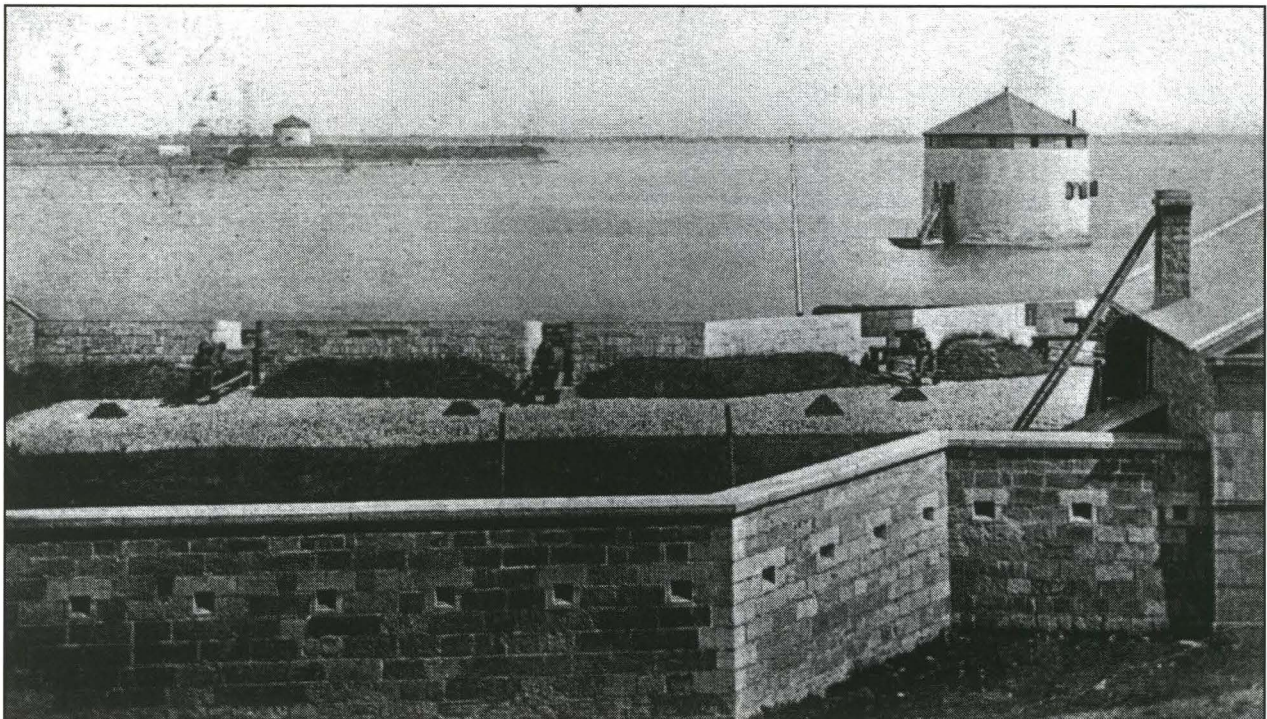
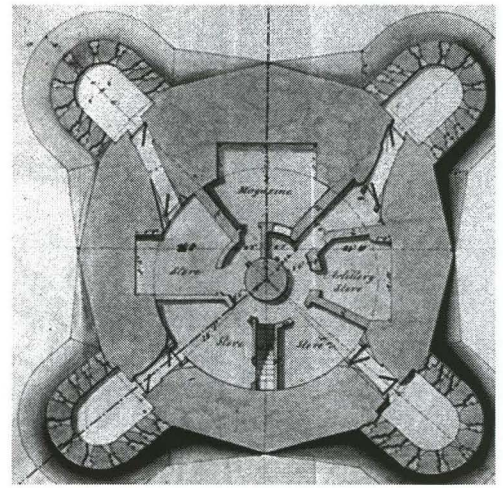
WALKING TOUR (departing 6:00, 6:15 & 6:30 p.m. from Confederation Place Hotel)

Following Saturday's papers, join archaeologists of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (Lindsay Dales, Nick Gromoff and Sue Bazely) for a walking tour from Confederation Place Hotel to Fort Frontenac. Discuss the many historic sites, local landmarks and previous archaeological excavations along the route to the evening's banquet.

GUIDED TOURS OF TWO OF KINGSTON'S MARTELLO TOWERS (10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m., meet in Confederation Place Hotel Salon B) – *pre-registered only*

Don't miss the guided tours of two of Kingston's Martello Towers, key 19th century fortifications that are National Historic Sites and are now part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. During the Oregon Crisis of the 1840s, Shoal and Murney Towers were crucial to Kingston's harbour defence strategy, and along with Fort Frederick and Cathcart Tower, comprise part of the Kingston Fortifications National Historic Site of Canada. Parks Canada staff John Grenville and Joe Last

will provide a guided tour of Shoal Tower, located in the water across from City Hall, not normally open to the public. The Kingston Historical Society's Alan MacLachlan and Doug Petty will provide information on Murney Tower that contains both exhibits and demonstrations on military life in a Martello Tower. Joe Last will speak about the archaeology of Murney Tower. Those taking this tour are encouraged to attend Joe Last's paper "Protecting the Pink Bits: Martello Towers in Defence of the Empire" (abstract, p. 31). Wear appropriate outdoor clothing.



top right original plan of the Murney Tower (LAC)

above foreground—Market Battery, middle ground—Shoal Tower, and background—Point Frederick with tower from a postcard dated 1909 but using a photograph pre 1875 (McKendry Collection)

Forums

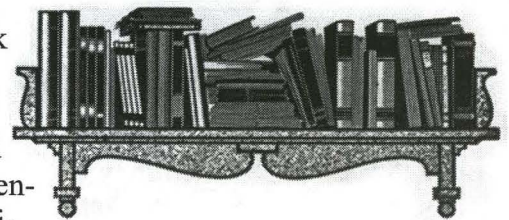
ADVOCACY (Sunday 9:00 – 10:30 a.m. Salon B, CPH) Because advocating for archaeology is a key mandate of the Ontario Archaeological Society, the OAS Board of Directors is offering a forum dealing with developing a new advocacy policy for the society. The board believes that advocacy should encompass not only the protection and conservation of archaeological resources, but should also include public awareness and education programs, government lobbying for both heritage legislation and funding and proactive media communication. The format of this mini-charrette will include a keynote speaker and a round table discussion to include all participants. The purpose of the forum is to get members' feedback on what they feel are important issues and to identify those members who are willing to work on developing both OAS policy and in helping to implement the goals formulated.

19TH CENTURY CERAMICS (Sunday 9:15 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Kingston Archaeological Centre) A 19th-century ceramics forum, chaired by Nick Gromoff, promises to be informative and entertaining as many attendees are considered the leading experts in the field. The forum will provide an opportunity to discuss current trends and issues in 19th-century ceramics research and analysis. Discussions are to include reference sherds and terminology, and framework and protocol for developing a ceramic image database.

Book Room

Located in the Atrium of Confederation Place Hotel, the book room will be open Friday, November 2nd from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. and Saturday, November 3rd 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

There will be a variety of archaeology and history books, and other merchandise available. Please support the book room vendors: Ontario Archaeological Society, Ontario Historical Society, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Huronia Museum, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ontario Heritage Trust, Blue Plate Specials, A & E Books, Raincoast Publishing, Jim Watt, Thomas Allan Publishing, Archeostore, Novel Idea, McGill-Queen's University Press, and Jennifer McKendry. The submitted posters will also be on display in the book room.



Meetings

THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING is on Friday from 5:15 to 6:30 p.m. in Harbourview 105 downstairs in Confederation Place Hotel.

THE OAS ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING and breakfast is on Sunday morning from 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. in Salon B, Confederation Place Hotel. All members are encouraged to attend to discuss and ratify important Ontario Archaeological Society business. A free breakfast will be supplied during the meeting.

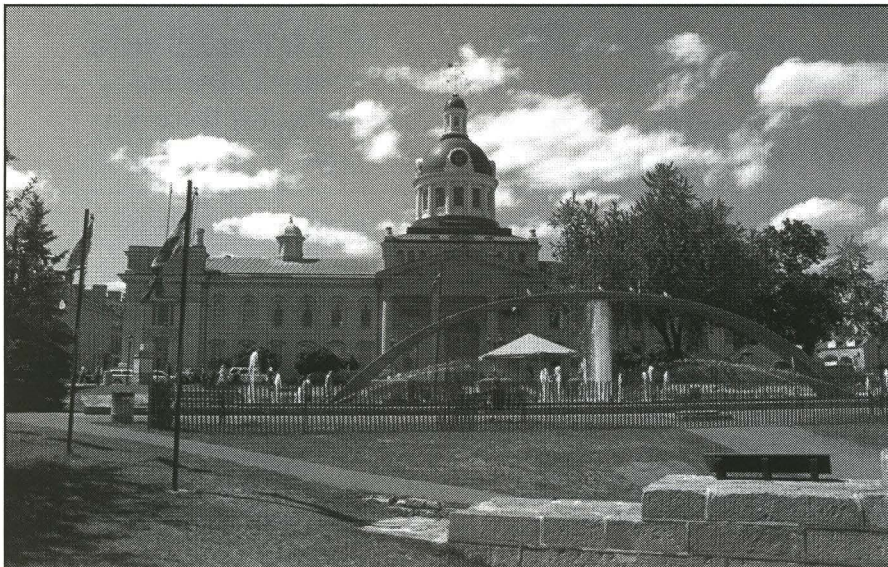
Social Events

Friday Reception (6:30 – 10:00 p.m., Kingston City Hall)

Wrap up the first day of the Symposium by attending the reception and participating in a tour of Kingston City Hall National Historic Site. Memorial Hall is illuminated by the "Windows of Memorial Hall", a series of stained-glass depictions of Canadian involvement in the First World War. Jessup Food and Heritage are catering the Reception and each registrant will receive a complimentary drink ticket. Be on hand for the presentation of the OAS awards, including the Heritage Conservation Award. Official greetings will be extended by Mayor Harvey Rosen and John Gerretsen MPP.



City of Kingston coat-of-arms



Kingston City Hall with rebuilt token portion of Market Battery in foreground (photo J. McKendry)

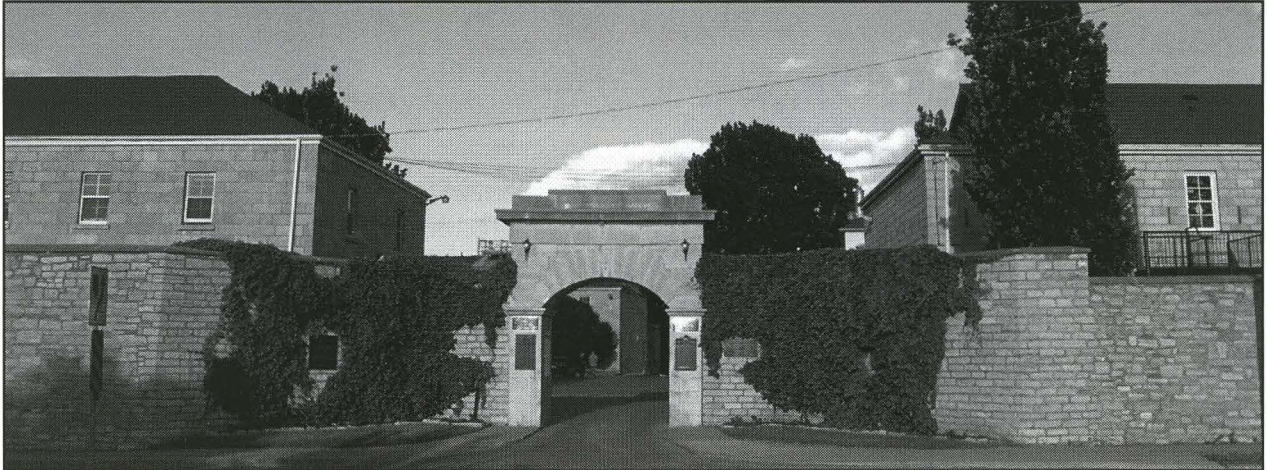
Breaks



There will be breaks throughout the program where registrants may have coffee, tea, juice, water, muffins and cookies. There is a break between the Friday workshop sessions, on Saturday from 10:10 to 10:30 a.m. and 3:10 to 3:30 p.m. and at the 19th-century ceramics forum on Sunday. Please remember to thank our generous sponsors.

Silent Auction

We have several items donated for the silent auction. These are available for bidding on Saturday in the book room (Atrium CPH) and throughout the banquet. Bidding will close at the banquet. Bid early, bid often!



J. McKendry

Banquet & Guest Speaker

Saturday evening's banquet (*pre-registered only*), will be in the Officers' Mess at Fort Frontenac (*above*) on Ontario Street in one of Kingston's exclusive dining halls, where British officers have dined since the 1820s. Dinner will be served at 7:00 p.m. sharp. Please note that there is a dress code in effect for the banquet: *NO JEANS are allowed in the dining room.*

The Mess Bar is open from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. and 9:30 to 11:30 p.m. (before and after the banquet) on Saturday evening.

Those not attending the banquet are welcome at Fort Frontenac after 8:30 p.m. for the guest speaker and Mess Bar.

Guest speaker, **Brian Osborne**, professor emeritus at Queen's University, is the author of numerous publications, including articles on Kingston's history and the widely read *Kingston: Building on the Past* (1988), which he co-authored with Donald Swainson and which he is currently reworking into a new edition. Dr Osborne, a member of the Board of Directors of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, is a past president of the Kingston Historical Society and a past president of the Ontario Historical Society. With his background as a historical geographer, his presentation — "Digging Up the Dirt on Kingston" — promises to be both entertaining and enlightening.

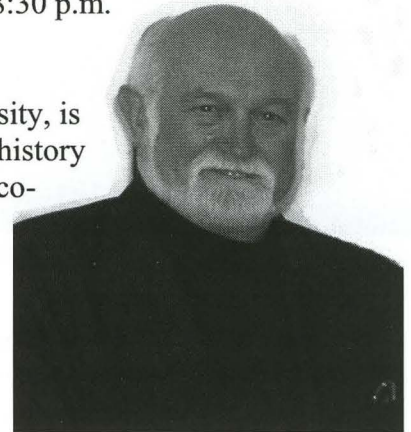


Photo: J. McKendry

Student Social

After the banquet and guest speaker's presentation, a student social will begin at 10:00 p.m. at the Merchant Taphouse, 6A Princess Street.

SCHEDULE at a glance

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND

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2:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Book Room	CPH Atrium
5:15 – 6:30 p.m.	President's Meeting (with dinner)	CPH in Harbourview 105
6:30 – 10:00 p.m.	Reception, welcome & greetings, presentation of OAS Awards and tours of City Hall	Kingston City Hall, Ontario St

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD

* EVENTS REQUIRING PRE REGISTRATION

7:30 – 9:30 a.m.	Registration continues	Atrium CPH
9 a.m. - 5:30p.m.	Book Room, display of & bidding on Silent Auction items, poster session	CPH Atrium
8:30 – 10:10 a.m.	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (I-A & II)	CPH Salon A & B
10:10 – 10:30 a.m.	Refreshments break	CPH Atrium
10:30 – 12:10 p.m.	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (I-B & II)	CPH Salon A & B
12:10 – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch on your own with time after to peruse the Book Room on your way to the sessions	
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3:30 – 5:10 p.m.	Papers: Two concurrent sessions (III & IV)	CPH Salon A & B
6:00 – 6:45 p.m.	Walking Tours from CPH to Fort Frontenac	Meet at CPH, departing 6:00, 6:15 & 6:30 p.m.
6:00 – 7:00 p.m. & 9:30 – 11:30 p.m.	Social Time	Officers' Mess Bar, Fort Frontenac, Ontario Street
7:00 – 9:30 p.m.	* Banquet (Dress code in effect, NO JEANS) conclusion of Silent Auction	Officers' Mess, Fort Frontenac
about 8:30 p.m.	Guest speaker, Dr Brian Osborne	Officers' Mess, Fort Frontenac
10:00 p.m. on	Student Social at the Merchant Taphouse	6A Princess Street

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH

* EVENTS REQUIRING PRE REGISTRATION

8:00 – 9:00 a.m.	OAS ABM Breakfast	CPH, Salon B
9:00 – 10:30 a.m.	Advocacy Forum	CPH, Salon B
9:15 – 12:30 p.m.	19 th -Century Ceramics Forum	Kingston Archaeological Centre
10:30 – 12:30 p.m.	* Tours of Shoal Tower by Parks Canada and Murney Tower by the Kingston Historical Society	meet in CPH, Salon B

SESSION PROGRAM

(9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m., Atrium)

POSTER SESSION

	Ben Ford - Lake Ontario Maritime Cultural Landscape Project, 2007 Season
	Krissy Nickle - Save Ontario Shipwrecks: Preserving Ontario's Marine Heritage
Session I-A (8:30 – 10:10 a.m., Salon A) CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO: EVERYONE HAS A ROLE Chair: Neal Ferris	
8:30-8:55	Neal Ferris - Befuddled Bureaucrats & Contemptible Consultants: Lies My Career Taught Me
8:55-9:20	Dena Doroszenko - The Role of the Ontario Heritage Trust in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Ontario
9:20-9:45	Jennifer McKendry - They could have used an architectural historian . . . An Early Example of Heritage Preservation in Ontario
9:45-10:10	Michael Gregg - Cultural Resource Mismanagement in Toronto: concealing the past and masking the conflict between private and public interest
10:10-10:30	Break
Session I-B (10:30 – 11:40 a.m., Salon A)	
10:30-11:40	Gary Warrick & Carol Bruce - Premiere public screening of <i>Written in the Earth</i>
Session II (8:30 a.m. – 12:10 p.m., Salon B) CULTURES IN CONTACT Chair: Bill Allen	
8:30-8:55	Chris Junker-Andersen & John Casselman - American Eels of the Upper St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario: A long-valued and reliable resource in serious decline
8:55-9:20	Rob MacGregor - Historical Abundance and Distribution of American Eel
9:20-9:45	Bill Allen - The Importance of Archaeology in Understanding Species at Risk: The American Eel as a Case in Point
9:45-10:10	Grant Karcich - Molecular Evidence for Middle and Late Woodland Populations in Ontario

SESSION PROGRAM *CONTINUED*

Session II, CULTURES IN CONTACT *CONTINUED*

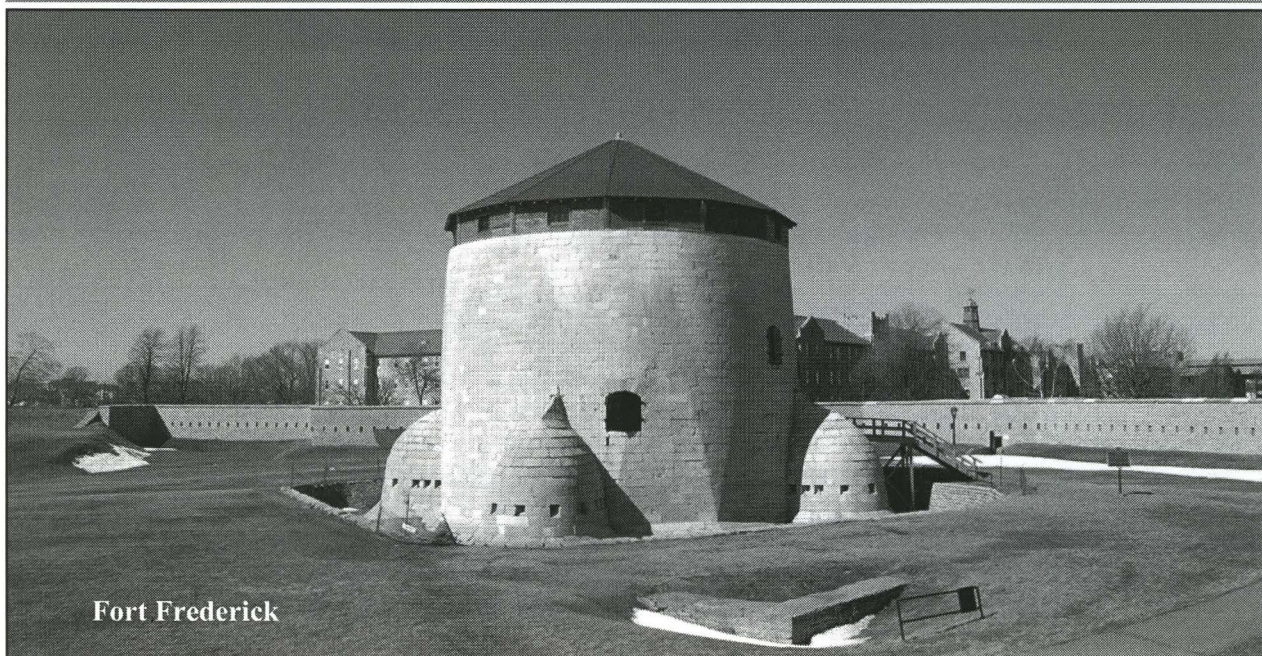
10:10-10:30	Break
10:30-10:55	Mary Jackes - The mid-seventeenth century collapse of Iroquoian Ontario: examining the last burial place of the Neutral Nation
10:55-11:20	Holly Martelle, John Sweeney, Eileen Marion-Bellemare - A Cemetery Relocation in the Town of Uncle Tom's Cabin: Untold Tales in the History of Dresden
11:20-11:45	Eileen Marion-Bellemare - Child Burials from the Dresden Cemetery
11:45-12:10	Benjamin Mortimer - On the Frontier of Assimilation: Archaeology at an Early Reserve Community in the Wilderness of Ontario
12:10-1:55	LUNCH
Session III (1:55 – 4:20 p.m., Salon A) APPROACHES TO MATERIAL CULTURE RESEARCH Chairs: Ben Mortimer & Mike Teal	
1:55-2:20	Suzanne Needs-Howarth & Nick Gromoff - Rank-related differences in military diet at the British Naval Dockyards in Kingston, U.C., in the early 19th century
2:20-2:45	Jenneth Curtis - Middle Woodland Material Culture: Conformity and Variation within an assemblage from the Kingston Waterfront
2:45-3:10	André Miller - Kabeshinàn - BiFw-6: A New Glance at the Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley
3:10-3:30	Break
3:30-3:55	Alicia Colson - Buried in the folds of myth: A new role, a new place for images in the area of material culture research
3:55-4:20	Lorenz Bruechert - Chemical, Morphological, and Mineral Characterization of Dundee Formation Chert

Session IV overleaf

SESSION PROGRAM CONTINUED

Session IV (1:55 – 5:10 p.m., Salon B)
DEFENCE AND MODIFIED LANDSCAPES
Chair: Joseph Last

1:55-2:20	Jennifer Birch - Conflict in Non-State Societies: Implications for the Study of Terminal Woodland Occupations in Southern Ontario
2:20-2:45	Sue Bazely - Structural Evolution of Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario: Strategic Defensive Fortification or Frontier Trading Post?
2:45-3:10	Douglas Pippin - Uncovering Fort Haldimand: A British Soldiers' Barrack, 1778-84
3:10-3:30	Break
3:30-3:55	Nick Gromoff - Weak Points and Higher Ground: Interpreting a military occupation surface from the War of 1812 at the Royal Naval Dockyards, Kingston
3:55-4:20	Timothy Abel, Gary Gibson - A Battleship in the Wilderness: The Story of the Chippewa and Lake Ontario's Forgotten War of 1812 Naval Shipyard
4:20-4:45	David Robertson - Crib Notes: The Archaeology of the Development of Toronto's Waterfront
4:45-5:10	Joseph Last - Protecting the Pink Bits: Martello Towers in Defence of the Empire

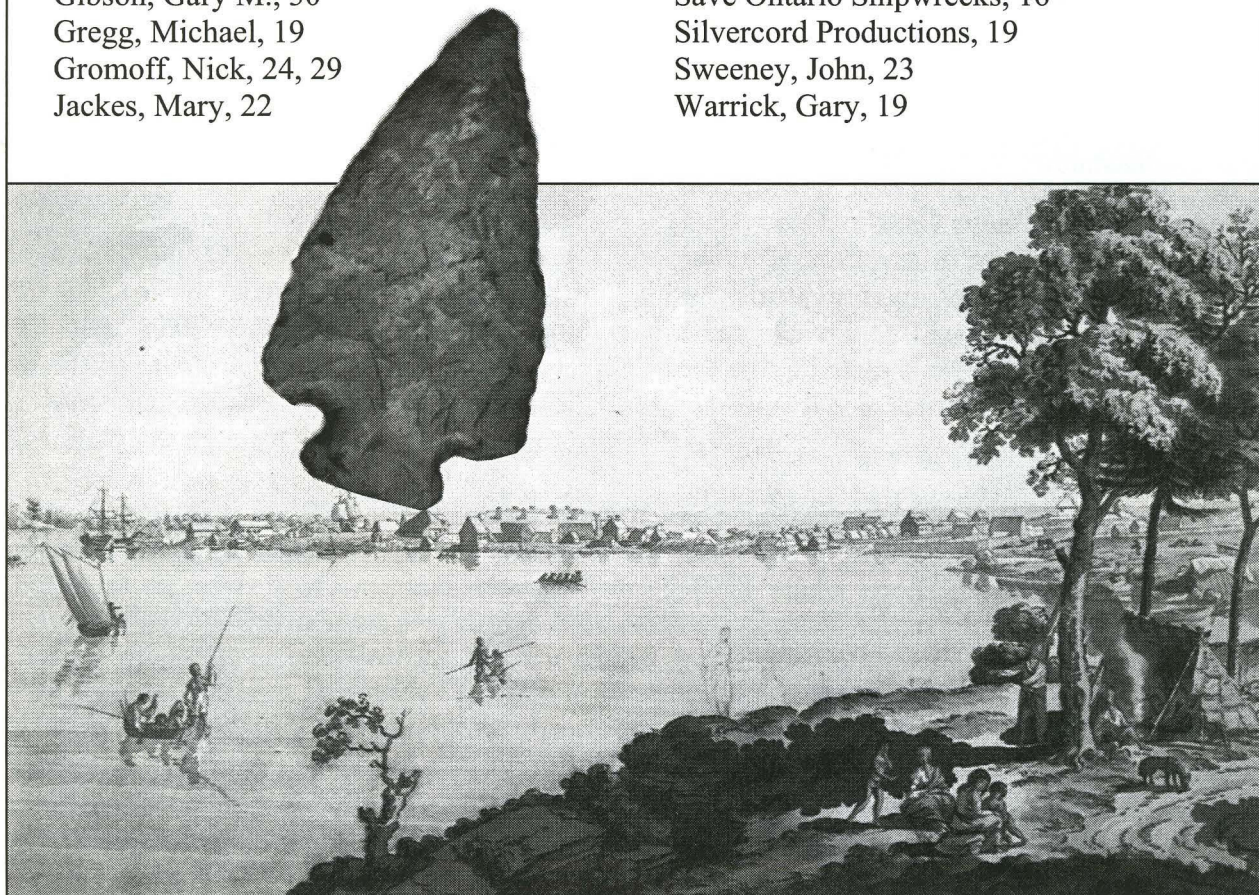


J. McKendry

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Detail from James Peachey's view of Cataragui (Kingston) from Capt. Joseph Brant's house, 16 July 1784;
· Mohawks are shown camping on the shore and fishing on the Great Cataragui River (LAC)

Lake Ontario Maritime Cultural Landscape Project, 2007 Season

Ben Ford

Nautical Archeology Program/Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University

The goal of the Lake Ontario Maritime Cultural Landscape Project is to record the archaeological evidence of human occupation on and around Lake Ontario since circa 5,000 BP, to assess the affect of the environment (cultural, physical, and psychological) on the placement and nature of sites along the lake's margins, and to asses the impacts of human occupation on the shore environment. Two months of marine survey were conducted along the New York (Jefferson County) shore during 2007. The results of this survey and preliminary conclusions indicate the utility of shoreline archaeology and its potential to inform both historical and maritime archaeology. General methodologies and specific sites are discussed in this poster. Subsequent work will extend the survey along the Ontario shore and include terrestrial surveys and informant interviews to broaden the dataset. The survey data will ultimately be synthesized with historic information in a geographic information system (GIS). Comments and critiques are welcome.

Save Ontario Shipwrecks – Preserving Ontario's Marine Heritage

For over 25 years, Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) has promoted and protected marine heritage throughout Ontario. SOS is a Provincial Heritage Organization dedicated to education, promotion and preservation of our province's marine heritage. Through the work of local Chapters supported by a Provincial Board of Directors, many important projects take place every year.

Education - Studies completed by various Chapters include historical and archival research, side scan sonar surveys and underwater archaeological investigations. To ensure that work is carried out properly, SOS offers internationally recognized diver training through the Nautical Archaeology Society.

Promotion - Promoting an appreciation of Ontario's rich marine heritage is integral to preserving that heritage. Brochures, posters, and displays designed and produced by SOS are taken to conferences and trade shows where our members volunteer their time to answer questions and field comments from the public. SOS also lobbies all levels of government with a view to developing resource management initiatives which balances the competing interests of study, preservation and use.

Preservation - To facilitate this balance, SOS has also established a mooring program in which buoys are deployed by Chapters at popular local dive sites. The mooring program seeks to minimize damage from anchors on site regularly visited by sports divers. Among other activities, site monitoring and documentation undertaken by the local Chapters helps to record and preserve marine heritage sites. SOS believes in the *in situ* preservation of artifacts and produces plaques which are then installed at underwater sites to remind divers that removing items from heritage sites is illegal.

Session I-A (8:30 – 10:10 a.m., Salon A)
**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ONTARIO:
EVERYONE HAS A ROLE**
Chair: Neal Ferris

**Befuddled Bureaucrats & Contemptible Consultants:
Lies My Career Taught Me**

Neal Ferris

University of Western Ontario/Museum of Ontario Archaeology (ex-Ministry of Culture)

Immediately on the heels of celebrating my 20th year of employment with the provincial government, I left. Such are life's passages that the change in my professional orientation, from archaeological bureaucrat to academic, triggered in me a reflexive moment – one that was accentuated in the weeks subsequently as I began to adapt to a world more informal and self-directed, as well as less reactionary and bizarre, than what I had previously accepted as entirely the “normal” mode of life archaeologists followed in government and commercial archaeology. This reflection underscored the fact that the massive changes to applied archaeology over the last two decades have bred a form of archaeological practice entirely shaped by reactive, in-the-moment episodes of trying to figure out a range of mundane to truly surreal circumstances and personalities. This paper offers an entirely personal reflection on the breed of archaeologist – government and consultant – to emerge from the reactive, quirky history of CRM in Ontario, at least as lived from the uniquely warped perspective I garnered before fleeing this very distinct form of archaeological practice that more and more practitioners draw livelihood, relevancy, self-definition and, one hopes, humour from.

**The Role of the Ontario Heritage Trust in the
Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Ontario**

Dena Doroszenko

Archaeologist, Ontario Heritage Trust Heritage Programs & Operations Branch

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), formerly the Ontario Heritage Foundation, is a not-for-profit agency of the Government of Ontario. The mission of the Trust is to identify, preserve, protect and promote Ontario's cultural and natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. In the course of acting as a provincial trust, we have acquired a vast quantity of acreage deemed provincially significant because of its cultural and/or natural heritage. To date, the Trust holds 177 properties. These include 24 built heritage properties, eleven of which are National Historic Sites, 45 natural heritage properties and 108 Bruce Trail properties across the province.

We directly protect under ownership, 63 registered archaeological sites. Under our easement program, of which you will hear more about today, we protect 197 properties including 57 registered archaeological sites. This paper will discuss the role of the Trust for over 40 years in the conservation of archaeological sites in Ontario.

**They could have used an architectural historian....
An Early Example of Heritage Preservation in Ontario**

Jennifer McKendry
Architectural Historian, Kingston

An early example of heritage preservation because of historic significance occurred in Kingston, Ontario, in the opening decade of the 20th century. A small frame building was identified as of local, provincial or even national importance because it was thought to be the setting for the first meeting of the Executive Council of Upper Canada in 1792 under the leadership of Lt Gov. John Graves Simcoe. Assumed to be part of the Government House, built in 1783 with enlargements in the early 19th century, the story convincingly stated that – when Government House was removed in three parts from its site in 1821 -- this was one of the sections moved to a new location on Queen Street. Numerous postcards, photographs and artwork from 1907 on labelled the building “Simcoe House” or “Government House.” So strongly entrenched was this identification that, when the building was slated for demolition in 1935, it was rescued by the Kingston Historical Society and moved to a city park. In the late 1950s, after it had been taken apart and stored, it was resurrected at Upper Canada Village, where it was interpreted as Simcoe House. In 1984 Stephen Mecredy, in a paper presented to the Kingston Historical Society, argued that this could not be part of Government House on the basis of historical facts and taking into account Peter Stokes’ analysis of the structural components. Recently, I was commissioned by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation to establish the date and history of the building as part of their archaeological dig at the Queen Street site.

This early attempt to identify and protect a simple frame building was based on incorrect historical and architectural information, reinforced by admiration for Lt Gov. Simcoe, a member of the upper class. In so doing, ironically, the appearance and fabric of a labourer’s dwelling from the 1840s were recorded and saved, as well as its footprint documented by archaeology. It is a good example of architectural history and archaeology as complementary tools

Cultural Resource Mismanagement in Toronto: concealing the past and masking the conflict between private and public interest

Michael W. Gregg
Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

This paper examines the roles of the archaeological consultant and the heritage community in the city of Toronto's recent decision to purchase 7-hectares of parkland on the banks of the Rouge River for 17 million dollars. The proposal to bring the property known as the Archie Little II site under public ownership was supported by a wide range of heritage organizations and citizens groups, but many questions remain concerning the site's archaeological significance, as well as its interpretation and commemoration. Despite spending more than \$500,000 in the past four years to pinpoint areas of the city with the greatest archaeological potential, the city of Toronto's archaeological master plan contains no information on the state of preservation of this site that was tentatively identified as a Middle Ontario Iroquoian Village in 1988. The archaeological consultant who developed the master plan for the city also conducted the most recent assessment of the Archie Little II site for a development proponent in 2000, and has declined to make the contents of this report available to members of the heritage community.

Session I-B (10:30 – 11:40 a.m., Salon A)

"Written in the Earth"

Silvercord Productions, co-produced by Carol Bruce & Gary Warrick

Consistent with the theme of the OAS Symposium for this year the DVD features the archaeology and history of Davisville, an early 19th century Mohawk-Mississauga settlement, located on the banks of the Grand River, in northwestern Brantford. "Written in the Earth" summarizes the results of the Davisville Archaeological Project carried out from 2000-2004. (50 minutes, copies available for sale)

Session II (8:30 a.m. – 12:10 p.m., Salon B)
CULTURES IN CONTACT
Chair: Bill Allen

American eels of the upper St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, a long-valued and reliable resource in serious decline

Chris Junker-Andersen, Archaeologist/Heritage Planner Ontario Ministry of Culture
& John M. Casselman, Queen's University Kingston

For hundreds, perhaps even thousands of years before the arrival of European explorers and colonists, the Aboriginal peoples of eastern North America relied to a remarkable extent on the American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) for its value as a highly reliable and greatly esteemed food resource. In fact, it was of such importance to the Iroquoian and Algonkian peoples who originally inhabited the upper St Lawrence River and Lake Ontario watershed that it influenced many aspects of their economic, social and spiritual lives.

That the eel continued to be a resource of significance to the newly-arrived Euro-Canadians is shown by modern fisheries data, which support the premise that the American eel maintained and even increased its economic importance throughout the modern era, peaking in the 1970s. Since then, however, owing to a variety of influences, including the extreme reduction in upstream recruitment and downstream escapement due to the numerous dams constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries, habitat degradation, and commercial overfishing, the American eel has, quietly and without much in the way of notice, all but completely vanished from its former inland range.

In this presentation the authors review the available zooarchaeological and ethnohistoric data relating to the American eel and discuss its role in Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian society. Then, by reviewing modern fisheries data for the species, eel populations are shown to have been in precipitous decline for the last few decades, to the extent that the American eel must now be officially considered a "species at risk".

Historical Abundance and Distribution of American Eel

Rob MacGregor
Ministry of Natural Resources

We have reviewed the historical literature and relationships among American eel, Indigenous Peoples and early European settlers to set a benchmark impression of historical abundance and distribution. It is clear that American eel have declined substantially since European contact, and declines have been most severe over recent decades. We provide additional evaluation of current status of American eel using commercial harvest and price, provide examples of major habitat loss, discuss current bio-political complexities associated with sustainable management of American eel and make strong recommendations for immediate actions to conserve American eel and set the scene for recovery.

The Importance of Archaeology in Understanding Species at Risk: The American Eel as a Case in Point

W. A. "Bill" Allen
Heritage One

In April, 2007 the Ontario Government passed the Endangered Species Act. One of the species to be listed on Schedule 3 is the American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*). Species are listed as endangered when historic levels of abundance decline precipitously. To understand modern abundance levels in relation to previous long term abundance levels data is required from early records. In the case of American eel, extensive quantifiable records are lacking from the distant past even though the eel was one of the most important species to Aboriginal people of pre contact and early post contact times. Because of faunal analyses and documentation by several archaeologists in recent decades, data from pre contact sites are helpful indicators which support Aboriginal traditional knowledge about eels and eel weirs, provide background for the decline in the number of eel clans soon after contact and provide proof of locations where eels were harvested in various periods of history. The American eel on either side of contact is a species that tells a story of risk and endangerment. This presentation will show that the contribution of archaeology to this story is highly important and will demonstrate the necessity for more documentation about archaeological sites where eel remains are present.

Molecular Evidence for Middle and Late Woodland Algonquian Populations in Ontario

Grant Karcich

Recent molecular DNA evidence for the Great Lakes indicates that Algonquian groups lived in the region for at least two thousand years and were widespread throughout the northeast. The Donaldson site in Ontario and the Juntunen site in Michigan provide this new evidence. Both Donaldson and Juntunen are Great Lakes prehistoric burial sites in the traditional homeland of historically based Algonquian tribes. The haplogroup X frequencies for the Late Woodland site at Juntunen and the Middle Woodland site at Donaldson are much higher than expected for an average North American native population. The molecular data from Donaldson and Juntunen matches modern Algonquian populations on Manitou Island and northern Ontario.

The Mid 17th Century Collapse of Iroquoian Ontario: examining the last burial place of the Neutral Nation

Mary Jackes

Department of Anthropology, University of Waterloo

The salvage excavation of a cemetery of the Neutral Nation at Grimsby in 1976-1977 led to the partial analysis of the 373 skeletons, before reburial within three months close to the original site. The interpretation of the cemetery has been controversial: Noble considered that it was the result of an epidemic, Fox suggested that the site must have formed some type of special ceremonial centre because of its size, time-depth and lack of a neighbouring village. I struggled with my doubts that it was a normal biological population. Thirty years later, I feel that I have finally developed and tested palaeodemographic techniques which will allow us to place the cemetery within its historical setting at an intersection point of contact among competing pressures and to come to some interpretation of its unique nature.

A Cemetery Relocation in the Town of Uncle Tom's Cabin: Untold Tales in the History of Dresden

Holly Martelle, John Sweeney & Eileen Marion-Bellemare
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

The Town of Dresden in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario is well known as the home of Josiah Henson, the real life title character of Harriet Beecher Stowe's 1852 novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. In 2004, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants began a relocation project in the Dresden Cemetery that witnessed upon its completion in 2006, the relocation of 967 individuals from the oldest part of the cemetery that was threatened by riverbank erosion. While not a research-based undertaking, the project did provide a venue for both bioarchaeologists and locals to tell the stories of others, both black and white, who were not as well-known as Henson, but who nevertheless played important roles in Dresden's early history. This paper provides an overview of the project, its myriad of limitations, and the remarkable insights into Dresden society provided by the interments.

Child Burials from the Dresden Cemetery

Eileen Marion-Bellemare
Bioarchaeologist, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

In the spring of 2004 Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants began a cemetery relocation project in Dresden Ontario. Over the duration of the project, which was completed in the summer of 2006, 967 individuals were moved, 256 of which were children. This paper focuses on the evidence for child's burials and, more particularly, the differences in burial rites afforded to children, which were often distinct from those undertaken for adults. The conceptualization of an individual, or culturally constructed group of individuals within a society, is often reflected in the mortuary or funerary practices received. The physical burials, hardware, personal effects, symbolic funerary objects, name plates, cemetery records, and monuments of children will be examined in an effort to illustrate how children were perceived in this community.

On the Frontier of Assimilation: Archaeology at an Early Reserve Community in the Wilderness of Ontario, Canada

Benjamin Mortimer
Parks Canada

In the 19th century, the daily life of historic First Nations, relegated onto reserves, was largely ignored. Subsequently, early reserve communities have not received due attention in the history of Canada. The reserve system originated circa 1830 as a government framework for the management of the First Nations and ultimately their assimilation via acculturation. One such attempt took place between 1836 and 1856 on Beausoleil Island in southern Georgian Bay. Archaeological mitigation at a component of this reserve community, occupied from 1846 to 1856, has provided a wealth of information relating to the retention and absorption of culture, the social setting, the historic landscape, and so on; all leading to a better understanding of the life of Native peoples under the shadow of assimilation.

Session III (1:55 – 4:20 p.m., Salon A)
APPROACHES TO MATERIAL CULTURE RESEARCH
Chairs: Ben Mortimer & Mike Teal

Rank-Related Differences in Military Diet at the British Naval Dockyards in Kingston, Upper Canada, in the Early 19th century

Suzanne Needs-Howarth, Perca Zooarchaeological Research,
& Nick Gromoff, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

A recent analysis of animal bones from the New Dorm 2 site at the Royal Naval Dockyards (BbGc-43) in Kingston revealed differences in diet between officers and enlisted men. In this paper, we will show how detailed zooarchaeological analysis of large samples of historic animal bones can allow archaeologists to distinguish between the diets of different military ranks. We will also evaluate a quantitative method for differentiating fresh from barrelled meat. Finally, we will discuss how the results from the New Dorm 2 site could help archaeologists understand variability in military provisioning.

Middle Woodland Material Culture: Conformity and Variation within an Assemblage from the Kingston Waterfront

Jenneth E. Curtis
Parks Canada

The recovery of an assemblage of Middle Woodland ceramics and lithics from amongst the historic period remains at the New Dorm 2 site, Royal Military College provides the opportunity to consider aspects of Middle Woodland material culture in the Kingston area. The ceramics indicate that the site was occupied primarily during the early part of the Middle Woodland, with occasional visits during the rest of the period. The characteristic Middle Woodland attributes of the assemblage are described and placed within the context of the Point Peninsula tradition in Ontario. In addition, the numerous decorated body sherds are found to provide clues to the nature of ceramic manufacture and variability during this early period.

Kabeshinàn - Bifw-6 A New Glance at the Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley

André Miller
Université Laval Faculté des Études Supérieures
Département d'histoire Programme de Maîtrise en Archéologie

At the end of the 19th century, T.W. Edwin Sowter, an avocational archaeologist from Aylmer, surveyed throughout the Ottawa-Gatineau area and published the results of his research. Since then the artifact collections from these sites have disappeared. However, his articles offer researchers a window on the prehistory of this area. Several archaeological sites are known inside what is now the town of Gatineau. William J. Wintemberg, Clyde Kennedy, Barry Mitchell, Don Robertson, Gordon Watson, Roger Marois, Pierre Nadon, Esther Laforte, André Burroughs, Jean Yves Pinal and more recently archaeologists Céline Larouche, Jean-Luc Pilon and Marcel Laliberté have all done work in the National Capital Region (NCR). An archaeological site of particular interest for furthering our knowledge of the region's past is Kabeshinàn – BiFw-6, located within Lake Leamy Park, in Gatineau (Hull).

This paper will present aspects of the stylistic variability of the Middle Woodland of the Ottawa-Gatineau region, starting with the ceramics and lithics from the collection of the BiFw-6 site. Also, I will present part of the results of archaeological work completed at the BiFw-6 site, between 1996 and 2003.

In 1613, Champlain travelled up the Ottawa River, met Algonquin bands and recorded their names in his writings: Quenongebin, Oüescariny, Kinouchepirini, Kichesipirini, Otaguottouemin, Matou-oüescariny and Charioquet. Today, archaeologists are, still unsure how to link the artifacts recovered from Late Woodland sites to the people Champlain described and even less

so for the artifacts of the Middle Woodland.

The Middle Woodland period, which extends between 400 B.C and 900 A.D (2400 and 1100 B.P) in the St. Lawrence valley brought a group of new ideas and changes to the descendants of the preceding culture, the Meadowood tradition. As the number of excavated and analyzed archaeological sites of the Middle Woodland is limited, the cultural features and geographical boundaries, which characterize regional entities are not clearly established. Based on certain attributes of material culture like ceramics, which reflect the characteristics of a group, we can argue that prehistoric populations living in the region which includes south-western Quebec, the Ottawa-Gatineau area, south-central Ontario and possibly northern New York State formed one regional entity that emerged during the Middle Woodland.

Buried in the Folds of Myth: A new role, a new place for images in the area of material culture research

Alicia Colson

For at least two hundred years, the images of the pictograph sites of the Canadian Shield have fascinated academics, archaeologists, and explorers alike. The pictographs were commented by Mackenzie (1793), Schoolcraft (1851-1857), Bell (1879-80), and Lawson (1885). These images have fascinated people because of their relative isolation, they occur in a context that can seemingly be readily defined, and it seems they can be easily interpreted. This relative ease is treacherous because it is inherently problematic. The history and the original culture in which the images and the sites themselves were created are no longer important since the mythology regarding the interpretation of these images has taken centre stage. This is not only true for the viewer but for the analyst.

However, the manner in which these images must be analysed must be radically rethought because the images cannot be left "hanging in a void" separate from a context and treated in a cavalier fashion. It is also clear that the theoretical and analytical approaches in archaeology must be used in a definite logical sequence. Theory must be intertwined with method. Scientific observation should see the image as a source of information and understand that its physical outline, form, and structure must be carefully described prior to the discussion of its context or 'meaning'. My work has led me to conclude that these images, rare features of the Boreal landscape, are as important as the traditional (perhaps canonical) artifacts of lithics, potsherds, and bones. They must be given equal consideration and documented with the same precision as the other traditional archaeological artifacts. Still less can they be treated in a nonchalant fashion. "Rock art specialists" must be aware of the 'canonical' archaeological techniques, procedures, and approaches. Images, likewise, must be included as an integral component of any archaeological survey and excavation part of the "conventional" site. Furthermore, theory must be

grounded in carefully-structured, logically documented, empirical work.

I will discuss, using examples from my doctoral thesis, the sequence of the questions asked and the methods required to examine the images of the pictograph sites of the Lake of the Woods. Different theoretical approaches were used systematically in sequence, a definite logical order, so as to increase the potential quality and quality of information obtained.

Chemical, Morphological, and Mineral Characterization of Dundee Formation Chert

Lorenz Bruechert
Simon Fraser University

Geological and archaeological lithic material samples of Dundee Formation chert were examined to elucidate early human settlement in archaeological sites in Peacock Point, Ontario. Geologic samples were collected from three different levels of Dry Creek (designated as above dry creek, creek bed, and below creek bed) and lithic material samples from the Selkirk Cove site (AeGx-24, -25, -26). The mineral composition of Dundee Formation chert was determined using an X-ray Diffractometer (XRD) analysis on 146 geologic and archaeological samples. Mineralogical data from XRD analyses of geologic and archaeological samples were compared to identify differences of mineral elements within Dundee Formation cherts from these two locations. The fabric colour of Dundee Formation chert from the three different levels at Dry Creek demonstrated varying qualities of raw material found within this geologic formation. While quartz peak intensity fluctuated in samples tested, the presence of calcite and dolomite increased from above creek bed levels to below creek bed levels indicating a high and low quality chert existing in the Dundee Formation. The use of XRD to determine the presence of calcite and dolomite in lithic materials is proven useful in assessing the quality of chert materials exploited by aboriginal groups, and in the case of the Dundee Formation, the stratigraphic provenance of lithic materials used in the manufacture of stone tools.

Session IV (1:55 – 5:10 p.m., Salon B)
DEFENCE AND MODIFIED LANDSCAPES
Chair: Joseph Last

**Conflict in Non-State Societies and Implications for Terminal
Woodland Settlements in South-Central Ontario**

Jennifer Birch
McMaster University

This paper will outline current scholarship on warfare pre-state societies and draw comparisons between how conflict has been identified in the archaeological record of Iroquoian peoples and in that of other structurally similar societies. This information will be brought to bear on Late and Terminal Woodland occupations of the north shore of Lake Ontario. Particular consideration will be given to evaluating the role of conflict in the formation of the fifteenth and sixteenth century Draper and Mantle communities on West Duffins Creek.

**Structural Evolution of Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario:
Strategic Defensive Fortification or Frontier Trading Post**

Susan M. Bazely
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

Fort Frontenac, located at the confluence of eastern Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, experienced its share of attacks from both Native populations and organized military units from its founding in 1673 to the end of French period occupation during the Seven Years' War in 1758. Archaeological investigations have provided detailed information on the structural evolution of the fort and the variety of objects that were brought here from France. The historical record and archaeological evidence support the establishment and ongoing refurbishment of Fort Frontenac as a fur trade post and settlement, and a defensive military fortification situated on the frontier. Archaeological details are presented within the context of the historical record which include comments from military engineers and officers inspecting or stationed at Fort Frontenac, as well as those responsible for it. Despite conflicting reports on its condition and usefulness, Fort Frontenac served its garrison, Native, and French settlers in the empire of New France.

Uncovering Fort Haldimand: A British Soldiers' Barrack, 1778-84

Douglas Pippin
SUNY, Oswego

The archaeological study of Fort Haldimand on Carleton Island has led to a greater understanding of soldiers posted on the upper St. Lawrence River in the last quarter of the 18th century. This paper presents the results and conclusions from the excavation of a soldiers' barrack at the fort. Analysis of the physical structure did not, initially, correspond to the expected results from the historic documents, but subsequent archaeological and document analysis confirms the unique nature of this particular soldiers' residence in the fort. Among the many soldiers who occupied this structure were soldiers of the 84th Regiment of Foot, or Royal Highland Emigrants.

Weak Points and Higher Ground: Interpreting a military occupation surface from the War of 1812 at the Royal Naval Dockyards, Kingston

Nick Gromoff
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

The site of Royal Military College of Canada on Point Frederick in Kingston has been used continuously by the British and Canadian military since 1791. During the 2003 Stage 2 assessment for a new dormitory a deeply buried surface with the edge of a fire pit was located in a single test pit that produced early 19th century artifacts. During the subsequent Stage 4 excavations at the site 200 m² of this buried occupation level were exposed. Features found on this surface included a shanty structure and more than 25 fire/ash pits. There is no information from the historic record to explain this archaeological deposit but the artifactual evidence points to this surface being used heavily by the British military during the War of 1812 and the years immediately following. The artifacts and stratigraphy also indicate that this surface was capped by a deep fill episode around 1828. This paper will present the findings from this excavation and interpret them within the landscape, the military practices of the period and the documentary evidence.

A Battleship in the Wilderness: The Story of the *Chippewa* and Lake Ontario's Forgotten War of 1812 Naval Shipyard

Timothy J. Abel, NY State Archaeological Association, Thousand Islands Chapter
& Gary M. Gibson, Sackets Harbor Battlefield Alliance

During the campaign of 1814, the navies of Britain and the United States were deadlocked in an epic struggle for control of Lake Ontario. That fall and winter, however, Britain upped the ante with the launch of the 102-gun first-rate *St. Lawrence* and the 56-gun frigate *Psyche*. To counter this new threat, the US Navy commissioned the construction of three new ships during the winter of 1814-15. Two of these would be 106-gun first rate ships-of-the-line and the last would be a 58-gun frigate. There was one problem: the existing shipyard at Sackets Harbor had room enough to build only one of the first-rates in time for the spring sailing season. To solve the problem, Commodore Isaac Chauncey decided to build the first-rate USS *New Orleans* and frigate USS *Plattsburgh* at Sackets Harbor. The other first-rate, USS *Chippewa*, was to be constructed nearby at a new shipyard called Storrs Harbor. Construction began on the two massive ships-of-the-line in January, 1815, but with the war ending just a few weeks later neither of these vessels were completed. The Storrs Harbor site was maintained by the navy for several decades after the war, but falling into ruin, the *Chippewa* and its shipyard were scrapped in 1833. Since then, both ship and shipyard have all but vanished from the historical record. Recent historical research has shed new light on this dramatic closing episode of the war, while archaeological research has now revealed the location of Lake Ontario's forgotten naval station.

Crib Notes: The Archaeology of the Development of Toronto's Waterfront

David A. Robertson
Archaeological Services Inc.

The waterfront in the urban core of the City of Toronto has been extensively modified over the past 150 years. As a result of the integration of shipping and railway transportation networks between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The new lands created along the shoreline, through both private and municipal lakefilling operations, also attracted extensive industrial development. The wharves, railway lines, warehouses and factories that grew to form a barrier between the city and the lake were, from the outset, a contested landscape. The construction of the Gardiner Expressway and the abandonment or under utilisation of the waterfront industrial and railway lands during the mid-twentieth century, as well as the intensive commercial and residential redevelopment projects of the past 20 years, have all led to similar conflicts.

These latter projects have, however, afforded opportunities to examine the technologies of earlier periods of waterfront development. Timber cribwork made expansion of the waterfront possible during the nineteenth century, but these structures were buried as they were made redundant by subsequent campaigns of lakefilling. Only as a result of new developments are they being re-exposed. This paper reviews the insights that documentation of these structures offers, along with some of the questions they raise in terms of Toronto's long-term debate with itself over its waterfront.

Protecting the Pink Bits: Martello Towers in Defence of the Empire

Joseph Last
Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre

The 2007 excavations of Cathcart Tower on Cedar Island, Kingston, Ontario, complete the latest archaeological investigation of the city's Victorian tower defences. Being the last of a long tradition, the towers are considered the most sophisticated examples of Martello construction to be found in Canada or elsewhere. As such, they present a means to appreciate the lineage of tower development that once graced the shores of the British Empire. Given their varied state of preservation; their differing historic landscape treatment; and range of occupational use; the Martellos of Kingston are once again working in concert to tell the story of their defensive function, their innovative design, their past occupants, and their present role in the Kingston community.



Those taking the "Guided Tour of Two of Kingston's Martello Towers" on Sunday morning are encouraged to attend this presentation.