

# shibaonaning

the place of the clear passage . l'endroit du bon passage . bemi-nji-zhiibaashkaang

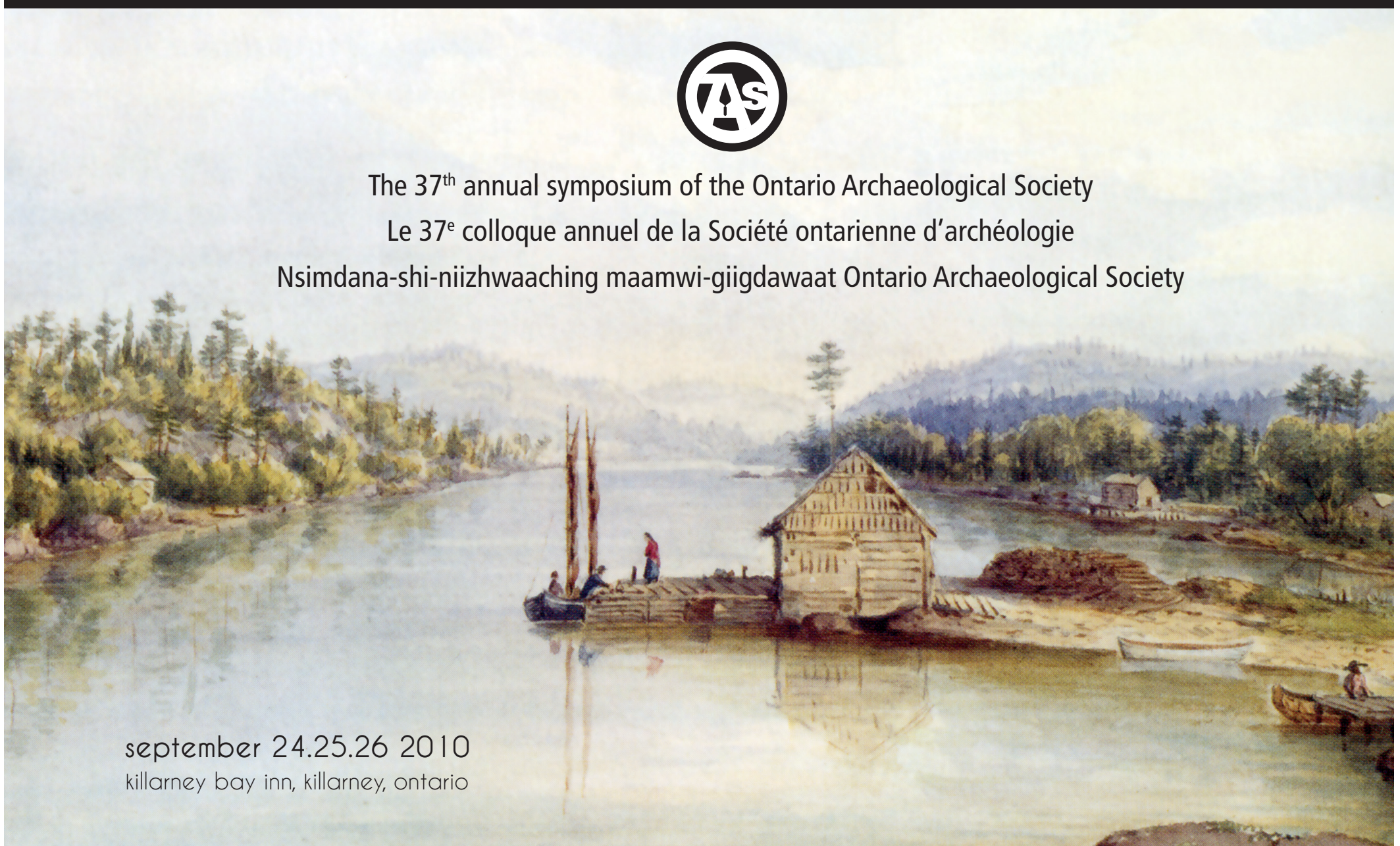


The 37<sup>th</sup> annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society

Le 37<sup>e</sup> colloque annuel de la Société ontarienne d'archéologie

Nsimdana-shi-niizhwaaching maamwi-giigdawaat Ontario Archaeological Society

september 24.25.26 2010  
killarney bay inn, killarney, ontario





# introduction



The organizing committee of the 37th annual symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society would like to welcome you to Killarney, known as Shibaonaning in Anishinaabemowin. This beautiful setting has a long history of human occupation. The white quartzite of the LaCloche mountains, the waters of Georgian Bay, and the rivers that drain into it have attracted human attention for a millennia. The archaeology of the region has drawn the interest of researchers for over a century.

Shibaonaning means “the place of clear passage” and we hope this is an appropriate theme for this year’s conference. The themed sessions highlight the archaeology of the Canadian Shield, particularly in northeastern Ontario; the relationship between archaeologists and Aboriginal people; and insights that may be gained from use of archaeometric and geoarchaeological tools. All of these subjects are inspired by the work of one our senior colleagues, Dr. Patrick Julig, whose career we wish to honour. In choosing Shibaonaning as a conference theme, we focus on the both the physical realities of all those who have lived on and with the Shield landscape over time, and on the social realities of the present. How do we, Aboriginal people and archaeologists, respectfully negotiate the care and interpretation of Aboriginal heritage? We hope that through dialogue we may begin to see the way forward.

Le comité d’organisation du 37e colloque annuel de la Société ontarienne d’archéologie se fait un plaisir de vous accueillir à Killarney, l’endroit appelé Shibaonaning en la langue Anishinaabemowin. Ce paysage merveilleux possède une longue histoire d’occupation humaine. Le quartzite blanc des Monts La Cloche, les eaux de la baie Georgienne ainsi que les rivières qui se déversent dans cette dernière ont attiré l’attention des humains depuis des millénaires. Pour sa part, l’archéologie de la région a alimenté les chercheurs pendant plus d’un siècle.

Shibaonaning veut dire “l’endroit du bon passage” et nous espérons que ces mots serviront de thème adéquat pour notre colloque cette année. Les sessions thématiques mettent en vedette l’archéologie du Bouclier canadien, tout particulièrement le nord-est de l’Ontario, les relations entre les archéologues et les peuples autochtones, ainsi que les nouvelles connaissances que l’archéométrie et la géo-archéologie nous offrent. Tous ces sujets sont inspirés par les travaux d’un de nos collègues séniors, le docteur Patrick Julig et ce faisant, nous voulons lui rendre hommage. En choisissant Shibaonaning comme thème pour cette conférence, nous examinons à la fois les réalités physiques de tous ceux qui ont vécu sur et avec ce paysage bouclérien au travers le temps ainsi que sur les réalités sociales du présent. De quelle façon est-ce que nous, archéologues et autochtones, arrivons-nous à protéger et interpréter le patrimoine autochtone? Nous espérons qu’avec le dialogue, la voix vers l’avenir se dessinera.

Daa-gchinendmook Ontario Archaeological Society bi-dgobyek nsimdana-shi-niizhwaaching maamwi-giigdawaat; Killarney -- Zhiibaanaaning zhin’kaade maanda Nishnaabemang -- wii-dzhi-giigdam. Gchi-zhaazhi bi-ko-yaawaat bemaadzijik zhanda enji-gwetaani-gnwaajwang. Niibna mdaaching nso-bboon bi-ko-maamna-naabndaanaawaa wyaabshkaabkising aazhbikon, nbi Georgian Bay, niwin gewe ziihiin zhiwi ezhjiwngin. Ngodwaak nso-bboon ooshme bi-ko-ndagkendjgawaat gonda sa endagkendgik gaa-nakaazang gii-bmaadzing gchi-zhaazhi maanda dnawa gegoo maanpii nikeyiing.

Na’ii edming Zhiibaanaaning, “bemi-nji-zhiibaashkaang”; da-miikse naa gnamaa mkwendming maanda nongo maanda maamwi-giigdam. Na’ii nongo memdage waa-dzhindming: gaa-nakaazwaat gaa-bi-daajik gchi-zhaazhi Mzawe-Aazhbik-kiing, memdage go giiwednong-waabnong nikeyiing Ontario; ezhi-gnoondiwaat endagkendgik gaa-nakaazang gii-bmaadzing gchi-zhaazhi miinwaa Nishnaabek; miinwaa gewe ge-zhi-naadmaagemgakba archaeometric miinwaa geoarchaeological nakaazwinan ooshme weweni wii-nsastaming. Ni’aa maanda enji-mkwendming, maaba bezhik gbeyiing zhaazhi bemi-wiijnakiimgowaang, Dr. Patrick Julig; nwii-mnaaj’aanaa maaba wi nji ebi-zhi-nakiit gbeyiing. Maanda Zhiibaanaaning gii-kidyaang wii-mkwendming, na’ii memdage nmakwendaanaa maanda kina gegeti gaa-bi-zhiwebak bmaadzing zhanda Mzawe-Aazhbik-kiing, nongo gewe gegeti ezhwebak wii-dnakiindwaat zhanda bemaadzijik. Aaniish, giinwi Nishnaabek miinwaa endagkendgik gaa-nakaazang gii-bmaadzing gchi-zhaazhi, ge-zhichgengoba wii-maamwi-dbaaknigeying weweni wii-naagdawendmang weweni gewe wii-aan’kinootmang maanda Nishnaabek gaa-n’gadmaageyaat? Gginoondiying gnamaa naa gdaa-waabndaanaa waa-ni-zhichgeying niigaan.

ON THE COVER:  
Watercolour: Killarney or Shebahonaning,  
North Shore of Lake Huron, 1853  
by J.H. Caddy  
Source: Library and Archives Canada/  
Peter Winkworth Collection of Canadiana/  
e000996159

# calendrier des événements

## Vendredi, 24 septembre

19 h – Ouverture et vin d’honneur

Commentaires d’ouverture par Patrick Madahbee, Grand-Chef du Conseil de la nation Anishinabek.

Les breuvages nous sont offerts gracieusement par Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

La nourriture nous est offerte gracieusement par Strata Consulting.

SALLE DE CONFÉRENCE PRINCIPALE	SALLE TOWN	SALLE LIGHTHOUSE
Ouverture de la conférence <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Commentaire par Patrick Madahbee, Grand-Chef du Conseil de la nation Anishinabek</li><li>- Quelques souvenirs de trente années de recherches archéologiques dans le Nord ontarien par Patrick Julig</li></ul>	Réunion des présidents (17 h – 19 h)	Vente de livres et vente aux enchères silencieuse (17 h – 21 h)
Vin d’honneur et session de posters (voir les titres ci-dessous)		
The Buffalo State College (SUNY) and McClurg Museum Community Partnership: Fostering a Collaborative Relationship between Two Public Institutions in Western New York - Lisa Marie Anselmi		
Revisiting Hudson Bay Post No. 1 at Whitefish Lake Reserve - Amanda Black		
Grandfather Quarry - Kevin Brownlee and Myra Sitchon		
A Reconsideration of the Location of Cahiaque - John Raynor and Jamie Hunter		
The Legacy of Sheguiandah, 1952-1956 - Glenna Roberts		
Conserving Ontario’s Rock Art - Christine Saly		

# schedule of events

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## Friday, Sept. 24

7:00 pm – Opening and reception

Conference opening remarks by Patrick Madahbee, Grand Council Chief of the Anishinabek Nation.

Reception beverages sponsored by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Reception food sponsored in part by Strata Consulting.

MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM	TOWN ROOM	LIGHTHOUSE ROOM
Conference opening (7:00 pm) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remarks by Patrick Madahbee, Grand Council Chief of the Anishinabek Nation</li> <li>- A few reminiscences on thirty years doing archaeology in northern Ontario by Patrick Julig</li> </ul>	Presidents' Meeting (5:00 – 7:00 pm)	Book Sale and Silent Auction (5:00 – 9:00 pm)
Reception and poster session (see titles below)		
The Buffalo State College (SUNY) and McClurg Museum Community Partnership: Fostering a Collaborative Relationship between Two Public Institutions in Western New York - Lisa Marie Anselmi		
Revisiting Hudson Bay Post No.1 at Whitefish Lake Reserve - Amanda Black		
Grandfather Quarry - Kevin Brownlee and Myra Sitchon		
A Reconsideration of the Location of Cahiaque - John Raynor and Jamie Hunter		
The Legacy of Sheguiandah, 1952-1956 - Glenna Roberts		
Conserving Ontario's Rock Art - Christine Saly		

# calendrier des événements

## Samedi, 25 Septembre

Vente de livres et Vente aux enchères silencieuse toute la journée dans la Salle Lighthouse. La vente aux enchères silencieuse se termine à 16 h 25 (étiquettes vertes) et 18 h 30 (étiquettes roses). La visite écologique du Parc Killarney aura lieu entre 9h30 et 11 h 30. Les participants devraient se rencontrer dans la salle à manger du Killarney Bay Inn à 9 h.

SALLE DE CONFÉRENCE PRINCIPALE		SALLE TOWN
	L'archéologie du Bouclier Canadien – I : puits, piles, carrières et pétroglyphes Président de session : William A. Fox	Archéométrie et géoarchéologie Président de session : Darrel Long
9 h	Temagami: A Lake through Time - Diana Gordon	Investigating the Source(s) of Native Copper Found on Late Archaic Sites in the Ottawa Valley and Michigan Using Lead Isotopes - Florence Cattin, Adrian L. Burke, Gilles Gauthier, André Poirier, and Susan Martin
9 h 20	Beyond the Sacred: Temagami Area Rock Art within its Landscape Context - Dagmara Zawadzka	Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of European Glass Trade Beads from the Wood Collection Lori D'Ortenzio, Brandi Lee MacDonald, R.G.V. Hancock, and Aubrey Cannon
9 h 40	Starting Over and Managing the Past: The Archaeology of the Hudson's Bay Staff House, Moose Factory Island; Dena Doroszenko	A Regional Tradition of Ground Stone Tool Technology in the Ottawa Valley during the Late and Terminal Archaic - Manuel Lapensée-Paquette
10 h 00	Paul Kane's French River Rapids - Kenneth R. Lister and Martin S. Cooper	The Davidson Site (AhHk-54) Middlesex County Ontario: Remote Sensing of a Late Archaic Site - James R. Keron, Christopher J. Ellis, and Edward Eastaugh

10h20 – 10h40 Pause café commanditée par Archaeological Services Inc.– Salle de conférence principale

SALLE DE CONFÉRENCE PRINCIPALE		SALLE TOWN
	L'archéologie du Bouclier Canadien – II : puits, piles, carrières et pétroglyphes Président de session : William A. Fox	Atelier d'identification de matières premières lithiques – entrée libre Participants: Darrel Long, Patrick Julig
10 h 40	A Reappraisal of the Sheguiandah Site Projectile Points - Robert E. Lee	
11 h 00	Two Biface Caches from North of Lake Superior - William Ross	
11 h 20	The Archaic Lithic Assemblage from the West Burleigh Bay Site: Analysis of Non-chert Toolstone Use - Janice Teichroeb	Projection de video : Written in Stone
11 h 40	The Intermediate Middle Woodland: A New Period of the Middle Woodland Identified from the Ottawa Valley - Andre Miller	

12 h 00 – 13 h 15 Période du diner

# schedule of events

## Saturday, Sept. 25

Book room and Silent Auction open all day in the Lighthouse Room. The Silent Auction closing times will be 4:25 (green tags) and 6:45 (pink tags). The Nature Tour of Killarney Park will be held between 9:30 and 11:30. Participants should meet in the dining room of the Killarney Bay Inn at 9:00.

MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM		TOWN ROOM
	Pits, piles, quarries and petroglyphs: Archaeology of the Canadian Shield I Session Chair: William A. Fox	Archaeometry and Geoarchaeology Session Chair: Darrel Long
9:00	Temagami: A Lake through Time - Diana Gordon	Investigating the Source(s) of Native Copper Found on Late Archaic Sites in the Ottawa Valley and Michigan Using Lead Isotopes - Florence Cattin, Adrian L. Burke, Gilles Gauthier, André Poirier, and Susan Martin
9:20	Beyond the Sacred: Temagami Area Rock Art within its Landscape Context - Dagmara Zawadzka	Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of European Glass Trade Beads from the Wood Collection Lori D'Ortenzio, Brandi Lee MacDonald, R.G.V. Hancock, and Aubrey Cannon
9:40	Starting Over and Managing the Past: The Archaeology of the Hudson's Bay Staff House, Moose Factory Island; Dena Doroszenko	A Regional Tradition of Ground Stone Tool Technology in the Ottawa Valley during the Late and Terminal Archaic - Manuel Lapensée-Paquette
10:00	Paul Kane's French River Rapids - Kenneth R. Lister and Martin S. Cooper	The Davidson Site (AhHk-54) Middlesex County Ontario: Remote Sensing of a Late Archaic Site - James R. Keron, Christopher J. Ellis, and Edward Eastaugh

10:20 – 10:40 Coffee break sponsored by Archaeological Services Inc. – Main conference room

MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM		TOWN ROOM
	Pits, piles, quarries and petroglyphs: Archaeology of the Canadian Shield II Session Chair: William A. Fox	Lithic Identification Workshop – Drop-in Participants: Darrel Long, Patrick Julig
10:40	A Reappraisal of the Sheguiandah Site Projectile Points - Robert E. Lee	
11:00	Two Biface Caches from North of Lake Superior - William Ross	
11:20	The Archaic Lithic Assemblage from the West Burleigh Bay Site: Analysis of Non-chert Toolstone Use - Janice Teichroeb	Video Presentation: Written in Stone
11:40	The Intermediate Middle Woodland: A New Period of the Middle Woodland Identified from the Ottawa Valley - Andre Miller	

12:00 – 1:15 Lunch Break

# calendrier des événements

SALLE DE CONFÉRENCE PRINCIPALE		SALLE TOWN
	Ami ou ennemi? Un dialogue entourant les relations entre Autochtones et Archéologues - I Président de session : Darrel Manitowabi	Contributed Papers
13 h 15	First Nations and Archaeologists: Collaborations in the Manitoulin/Killarney Region - Patrick Julig and Henry Pitawanakwat	Exotic Giants - William Fox
13 h 35	A Human Dimension to the Cultural History of the Eastern Cree - François Guindon	Council Rock: Petroglyphs of the Penetanguishene Purchase - Jamie Hunter
13 h 55	First Nations Communities and Archaeologists: Suggestions on How to Build a Meaningful Relationship - Brandy George	
14 h 15	Do we know what to expect of archaeology? – Ron Bernard	

14 h 35 – 14 h 55 Pause café commanditée par le Musée canadien des civilisations et par Jim Keron et Chris Dalton – Salle de conférence principale

SALLE DE CONFÉRENCE PRINCIPALE		SALLE TOWN
	Ami ou ennemi? Un dialogue entourant les relations entre Autochtones et Archéologues - II Président de session : Darrel Manitowabi La participation des aînés a été rendue possible grâce à Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. et Woodland Heritage Services Limited	La culture matérielle des camps de bûcherons – entrée libre Participants: John Haegeman, Roderick (Rory) MacKay, Dean Zimmerman
14 h 55 – 16 h 15	Examining the Relationship between First Nations and Archaeology in Ontario: A Roundtable Discussion Participants: - Ron Bernard (Elder, Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation) - Georgina Thompson (Sheguiandah First Nation) - Andrew Hinshelwood (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture) - Albert Peltier (Elder, Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve)	

16 h 30 – 18h30 Réunion annuelle générale – Salle de conférence principale

19 h 00 Banquet, Cérémonie de la remise des Prix de reconnaissance et d'excellence

## Dimanche, 26 Septembre

8 h 30 Départ pour la visite du site Sheguiandah à partir du quai de la Pitfield General Store, selon la météo.

9 h Départ pour la visite des sites archéologiques de Killarney à partir de l'entrée du Killarney Bay Inn.

# schedule of events

MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM		TOWN ROOM
	Friend or Foe? A Dialogue on Aboriginal-Archaeological Relationship I Session Chair: Darrel Manitowabi	Contributed Papers
1:15	First Nations and Archaeologists: Collaborations in the Manitoulin/Killarney Region - Patrick Julig and Henry Pitawanakwat	Exotic Giants - William Fox
1:35	A Human Dimension to the Cultural History of the Eastern Cree - François Guindon	Council Rock: Petroglyphs of the Penetanguishene Purchase - Jamie Hunter
1:55	First Nations Communities and Archaeologists: Suggestions on How to Build a Meaningful Relationship - Brandy George	
2:15	Do we know what to expect of archaeology? – Ron Bernard	

2:35 – 2:55 Coffee break sponsored in part by the Canadian Museum of Civilization and by Jim Keron and Chris Dalton – Main conference room

MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM		TOWN ROOM
	Friend or Foe? A Dialogue on Aboriginal-Archaeological Relationship II Session Chair: Darrel Manitowabi Participation of elders made possible by sponsorships from Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. and Woodland Heritage Services Limited.	Material Culture of Lumber Camps – Drop-in Participants: John Haegeman, Roderick (Rory) MacKay, and Dean Zimmerman
2:55 – 4:15	Examining the Relationship between First Nations and Archaeology in Ontario: A Roundtable Discussion Participants: - Ron Bernard (Elder, Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation) - Georgina Thompson (Sheguiandah First Nation) - Andrew Hinshelwood (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture) - Albert Peltier (Elder, Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve)	

4:30 – 6:30 Annual General Meeting – Main conference room

7:00 – 10:00 Banquet, Awards Ceremony

## Sunday, Sept. 26

8:30 am Departure for the boat tour to Sheguiandah from the Pitfield General Store dock, weather permitting.

9:00 am Departure for the tour of the archaeological sites in Killarney from the entrance at the Killarney Bay Inn.





## **LE PRIX KILLARNEY POUR SERVICE EXCEPTIONNEL SOULIGNANT LE 60<sup>E</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA SOA**

La Société ontarienne d'archéologie est un organisme bénévole qui dépend en très grande partie de la participation soutenue et active de ses membres.

Très souvent, ils sont le visage de la SOA, effectuant le gros du travail de promotion des valeurs et des principes de l'organisation. Les contributions de ces membres se manifestent surtout lors d'activités et évènements des chapitres de la SOA, de la publication de la revue scientifique et des bulletins de nouvelles, et de l'organisation du colloque annuel. Ces individus offrent un éventail étendu d'habiletés et d'intérêts à la société et c'est en effet grâce à eux que nous pouvons marquer 60 ans d'existence de la SOA.

Afin de signaler cet anniversaire important, la SOA lance un nouveau prix : le Prix Killarney pour Service Exceptionnel.



## THE OAS 60TH ANNIVERSARY KILLARNEY AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

The OAS is a volunteer organization that depends in large part on the continuing long-term support and active participation of its members.

Quite often they are the public face of the OAS, doing yeoman's service in support of our commonly held goals and principles. The contributions of these members are seen especially in their service to the OAS through its chapters, events and activities, the publication of the society's newsletter and journal, and organization of the annual symposium. These individuals bring a wide range of skills and interests to the organization, and it is because of them that we now celebrate the 60th anniversary of the society.

To mark this milestone, the OAS is launching a new award – The Killarney Award for Outstanding Service.



## CHARLES ET ELLA GARRAD

Charles et Ella Garrad sont très bien connus par les membres de la SOA. Charles Garrad a assumé plusieurs fonctions au sein de la SOA et il a été un membre et participant actif du Chapitre de Toronto depuis sa création. Dès les années 1970, Charles et Ella ont travaillé comme une équipe et c'est grâce à l'appui constant, l'encouragement et la participation d'Ella que Charles a mené ses fouilles et entrepris la publication de ses découvertes sur les Pétuns-Wendat. Une fonction particulièrement importante qu'ils ont assumée était d'accueillir bon nombre de participants au programme « Passport to the Past » sur des chantiers de fouille dans la région de Collingwood. Ainsi, des habitants de la région et d'ailleurs ont eu la chance de fouiller et, de cette façon, ils ont aidé à avancer l'étude de l'histoire des Pétuns-Wendat.

Charles a commencé ses activités d'archéologue non-professionnel en 1961. Il a détenu un permis archéologique plus longtemps que quiconque en Ontario. Sa liste de publications et de présentations est longue et impressionnante. Ainsi, il est reconnu comme une autorité tant auprès de la communauté archéologique que du grand public. Pendant plusieurs années, Charles occupa le poste de directeur-exécutif de la SOA. Il est donc parfois difficile de séparer son travail rémunéré de son bénévolat. Cependant, il est bien évident que le temps et la passion qu'il a dévoués à l'étude de l'archéologie de l'Ontario ont dépassé par beaucoup les attentes que l'organisation pouvait avoir de son employé. Il a partagé son expertise sur les Pétuns-Wendat avec plusieurs ministères du gouvernement ontarien, le Musée royal de l'Ontario, avec la Commission de l'Escarpement Niagara, avec le « Grey County Planning », avec Parcs Canada, ainsi qu'avec plusieurs propriétaires privés sur des questions archéologiques et historiques.

De son côté, Ella a joué un rôle actif lors de plusieurs colloques annuels de la SOA, tout particulièrement dans la salle des livres, avec la vente aux enchères silencieuse et avec la vente d'épinglettes de la SOA. Elle a activement promu les visites organisées de la SOA, autant en Ontario qu'à l'étranger. Elle a aidé avec la production du bulletin de nouvelles ArchNotes et a dirigé des activités de levée de fonds pour la SOA. Ella a recruté et encadré plusieurs fouilleurs bénévoles pour les fouilles difficiles de sites Pétuns dirigées par Charles, tels les villages Haney-Cook où la chaleur de l'été et les lourds sols ont exigé beaucoup de la part de ces individus. Ella n'a jamais hésité de porter main forte à la SOA lors des colloques annuels et elle était toujours prête à participer au travail dur du terrain. Ses contributions à la SOA « en arrière scène » ont été très importantes.



## CHARLES AND ELLA GARRAD

Charles and Ella Garrad hardly need introduction to members of the O.A.S. Charles Garrad has held many roles within the OAS and he has been a contributing and active member of the Toronto chapter from its inception to the present. Since the 1970's Charles and Ella have worked together as a team, and it is with Ella's constant support, encouragement, and participation that Charles led excavations and undertook publication of his findings on the Petun-Wyandot. A particularly important role that Charlie and Ella undertook was as leaders of excavations at a number of Passport to the Past digs in the Collingwood area. These provided local people and others with the opportunity to excavate and this work moved the study of the history of the Petun-Wyandot people forward.

Charles has been an active avocational archaeologist since 1961, and indeed he is the longest serving licensed archaeologist in Ontario. He has an impressive list of publications and countless presentations to his name, and these have made him known, not only to members of the archaeological community, but to a wide, appreciative public as well. Charles served as executive director of the OAS for many years, so at times it is difficult to separate his paid work from his volunteer work. However, it is evident that the time he invested and the passion that he brought to the study of Ontario archaeology far exceeded what the organization expected of a paid employee. His speciality in the Petun-Wyandot enabled him to advise and consult with various ministries of the Ontario government, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Niagara Escarpment Commission, Grey County Planning, Parks Canada and numerous private property owners on archaeological and historic matters.

Ella has played an active role at many OAS symposia, particularly in the book room, the silent auction and in sales of OAS pins. She is an active promoter of the very successful OAS tours, both within Ontario and abroad. Ella assisted with the production of ArchNotes and was a leader in OAS fundraising initiatives. Ella also recruited and worked with numerous volunteer excavators in the arduous fieldwork on Petun sites directed by Charles; such as, the Haney-Cook villages, where summer heat and heavy soils took their toll on the crews. While she was always there to support the OAS in countless logistical tasks during annual symposia, she was not deterred by the heavy work in the field. Ella's "behind the scene" contributions to the OAS have been substantial.



## GLENNA ROBERTS

Glenna Roberts est devenue membre de la SOA après avoir suivi un cours avec Norman Emerson. Ce même été, ainsi que pendant les deux étés suivants, elle participa aux fouilles du site Sheguiandah sous la direction de Thomas Lee.

Au cours des années qui suivirent, elle participa à des projets de fouilles de sites bien connus d'un bout à l'autre de la province tels Ault Park, Quackenbush et Serpent Mound. Elle était parmi les membres fondateurs du chapitre d'Ottawa en 1970. Entre 1976 et 1979 elle assumait le rôle de vice-présidente du chapitre. Entre 2004 et 2008 elle œuvra comme secrétaire du chapitre et depuis 2009 elle est la présidente du chapitre d'Ottawa. Glenna joua un rôle clé au sein de l'organisation du colloque annuel tenu à Petawawa en 2006. Elle a constamment témoigné d'un engagement soutenu pour l'archéologie publique et la publication. Elle a eu une part active dans les fouilles au Parc Murphy's Point et sur plusieurs sites dans le bassin de la rivière Bonnechere. Elle participa à l'édition de la publication *Préhistoire de l'Outaouais* et entre 2002 et 2010 elle était la rédactrice du bulletin de nouvelles de la Société d'Ottawa de la Archaeological Institute of America.

Les contributions de Glenna Roberts à la Société ontarienne d'archéologie et à l'archéologie de l'Ontario s'échelonnent sur une longue période et sont très variées. Tous ceux qui la connaissent sont bien conscients de sa chaleur personnelle, son optimisme et sa curiosité. Un grand merci Glenna!





## GLENNA ROBERTS

Glenna joined the O.A.S. in 1952 after taking a course from Norman Emerson. The same summer and for the two following summers, she participated in excavations at Sheguiandah under the direction of Tom Lee.

In the years that followed she participated in excavations across the province at a number of well known sites, including Ault Park, Quackenbush and Serpent Mound. She was among the founding members of the Ottawa chapter in 1970. Between 1976 and 1979 she served as vice-president, between 2004 and 2008 she served as secretary, and since 2009 she has been the chapter president. She played an essential role in the hosting of the annual symposium in Petawawa in 2006. Her record shows strong commitment to both public archaeology and to publication. She played an active role in the excavations at Murphy's Point Park and in excavations on the Bonnechere River watershed. She helped to edit Ottawa Valley Prehistory and between 2002 and 2010 she was the editor of the newsletter of the Ottawa Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Glenna's contribution to the O.A.S. and to Ontario archaeology has been long-term and varied. All those who know her are aware of her warmth, her positive outlook and her inquisitive mind. Thank you Glenna!

## RÉCIPIENDAIRE DE LA MÉDAILLE D'ARGENT J. NORMAN EMERSON POUR 2010

### WILLIAM A. FOX

La Médaille d'argent J. Norman Emerson est décernée afin de reconnaître un archéologue non-professionnel exceptionnel dont le travail a toujours été d'une qualité supérieure, qui a fait une contribution exceptionnelle au développement de l'archéologie en Ontario et qui a été reconnu pour son excellence et ses réalisations. La Médaille est le plus important honneur décerné par la SOA.

Le récipiendaire de la Médaille d'argent J. Norman Emerson pour 2010 est William (Bill) A. Fox. Bill est devenu membre de la SOA en 1969, deux ans après avoir publié son premier article dans la revue Ontario Archaeology ("A Hillside Midden, King's Forest Park Site" Ontario Archaeology 10:18-20.) à l'âge de 15 ans. Ses contributions à l'archéologie de l'Ontario depuis ce temps n'ont été rien autre que spectaculaires. Parmi ses réalisations on peut noter la vice-présidence et la présidence de la SOA (1978-1979), il a été un des membres fondateurs du chapitre de London de la SOA, le rédacteur fondateur du bulletin de nouvelles du chapitre de London, KEWA, ainsi que de la série de cahiers de ce chapitre.

La liste des publications de Bill est vraiment impressionnante et compte plus de 80 contributions à la revue Ontario Archaeology, Arch Notes, des bulletins de nouvelles de différents chapitres de la SOA ainsi que des articles dans des monographies de la SOA. De plus, ses écrits ont paru dans des publications gouvernementales, des revues scientifiques et des livres tant aux États-Unis qu'au Canada. Dans ses recherches il s'est penché sur toute l'étendue chronologique du document archéologique de l'Ontario et sur toute la géographie de la province allant du point le plus méridionale de l'Ontario jusqu'au nord de l'Ontario. Il a joué un rôle clé dans la mise sur pied et la régie d'un programme de gestion des ressources archéologiques qui a fait de l'Ontario un chef de file dans ce domaine en Amérique du Nord. Il a créé un programme couronné de succès qui offrait une formation et un encadrement à des archéologues amateurs. Depuis lors, ce programme a été imité ailleurs en Amérique du Nord. Il a prêté main forte et continu de soutenir la recherche de plusieurs archéologues professionnels, étudiants et non-professionnels en Ontario. Il est donc responsable pour la formation et l'orientation de plusieurs carrières d'archéologues ontariens d'aujourd'hui.

Il est tout à fait remarquable de noter que pendant les dernières 20 années de sa carrière, Bill n'a pas travaillé en tant qu'archéologue professionnel mais plutôt comme gestionnaire de programmes gouvernementaux, commençant en 1986 avec le Ministère de la Culture de l'Ontario. En 1990, il se joint à l'équipe de Parcs Canada, d'abord à Winnipeg, ensuite à Inuvik puis Ucluelet (Colombie-Britannique) et cette année à Peterborough. Ainsi, pendant sa période la plus productive (si on s'en tient à ses publications), il œuvrait en tant qu'archéologue non-professionnel (ou, comme Bill aime le dire, comme archéologue amateur), subventionnant ses propres recherches. Somme toute, Bill représente, au plus haut degré, les attentes qu'on peut se faire d'un récipiendaire de la Médaille d'argent J. Norman Emerson. Il place la barre pour la contribution et le dévouement à l'archéologie de l'Ontario et à la Société Ontarienne d'Archéologie à un niveau tel que peu d'archéologues non-professionnels ou même professionnels ne pourront jamais espérer l'atteindre. Joignez-vous donc au conseil d'administration de la SOA pour reconnaître les contributions de Bill Fox à l'archéologie de l'Ontario.

## 2010 J. NORMAN EMERSON SILVER MEDAL RECIPIENT

### WILLIAM A. FOX

The J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal is intended to be awarded on occasion to an outstanding Ontario non-professional archaeologist whose work has been consistently of the highest standard, who has made an exceptional contribution to the development of Ontario archaeology and who has earned acclaim for excellence and achievement. It is the highest honour the Society can bestow.

The 2010 recipient of the J. Norman Emerson Silver medal is William (Bill) A. Fox. Bill has been an OAS member since 1969, two years after he published his first article in Ontario Archaeology ("A Hillside Midden, King's Forest Park Site" Ontario Archaeology 10:18-20.), at the age of 15. Bill's contributions to Ontario archaeology since then have been nothing short of spectacular. This has included stints as Vice-President and President of the OAS (1978-1979), founding member of the London Chapter of the OAS, founding editor of the London Chapter newsletter, KEWA, and its Occasional Publication Series. Bill's publication record is truly prolific, including well over 80 contributions to OA, Arch Notes, Chapter newsletters and monographs, along with a substantial list of publications ranging from government publications to scholarly journals and books published in Canada and the United States. His research has ranged across the full temporal span of the Ontario archaeological record and from the most southerly points of Ontario to northern Ontario. He was instrumental in establishing and managing a provincial program in archaeological management that made Ontario a leader in CRM in North America. He created a very successful avocational archaeologist support, training and mentoring program, since copied elsewhere in North America. And he has supported and continues to support and aid the research of several cohorts of professional, student and non-professional Ontario archaeologists, shaping and launching the careers of many of those practicing archaeology in Ontario today.

Remarkably, for over the last 20 years of his career, Bill has not worked in a professional archaeologist capacity, but rather as a manager of government programs, beginning in 1986 with the Ontario Ministry of Culture, then in the 1990s with Parks Canada, first in Winnipeg, then Inuvik, then Ucluelet, and then, this year, Peterborough. So during the time of some of Bill's most important research contributions to Ontario archaeology he was doing this as a non-professional (or as Bill likes to say, as an avocational archaeologist), funding his own research out of pocket. In short, Bill has been the walking personification of the achievements expected of a J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal recipient, setting the bar for contributions and commitment to Ontario archaeology and the Ontario Archaeological Society few non-professional OR professional archaeologists can ever hope to equal. Please join with the OAS Board in acknowledging Bill's contributions to Ontario archaeology.

## **LE PRIX PEGGI ARMSTRONG D'ARCHÉOLOGIE PUBLIQUE (PAAP) POUR 2010**

### **LE PRIX EST CONJOINTEMENT DÉCERNÉ À MME BRENDA KENNETT ET M. JEFF EARL ET AUX AMIS DU PARC MURPHYS POINT.**

Depuis dix années, les Amis du parc Murphys Point ont été impliqués dans la planification et le développement de ce qui est maintenant connu sous le nom du projet Hogg Bay. Mme Kennett et M. Earl, pour leur part, sont des archéologues professionnels qui donnent de leur temps et leur expertise en tant que membres du comité de projet, dans le développement et la prestation de ses programmes, dont le projet d'interprétation de l'histoire locale sur les rives du Grand Lac Rideau.

Depuis 2004, les Amis du parc ont parrainé un programme très populaire pour les élèves locaux de 5e année appelé : Apprentis Archéo, qui intègre plusieurs éléments du programme scolaire de l'Ontario. Chaque année, plus de 150 élèves de cinq différentes écoles viennent goûter l'enthousiasme de la discipline de l'archéologie.

Après les avoir préalablement préparés en classe avec un classeur spécialement conçu pour afficher des mini-artefacts, les étudiants, avec leurs enseignants, parents accompagnateurs et d'autres bénévoles, participe à une journée de travaux pratiques sur le terrain avec des activités archéologiques dans le parc. Les activités se déroulent sous la supervision de Brenda Kennett et Jeff Earl, qui assurent que les exigences pour la licence en archéologie de l'Ontario soient remplies, le traitement et les soins des artefacts, et les rapports sont complétés. Les résultats des fouilles des étudiants sont finalement intégrés dans l'élaboration de documents d'interprétation et d'éducation pour le parc et ses visiteurs.

Les Amis du parc ont démontré un soutien admirable pour le projet Hogg Bay. La liste des promoteurs grandit d'année en année et reflète les entreprises locales et le soutien communautaire. Chaque année, le projet génère de la publicité, y compris celles des radios locales, TV, presse écrite et le web.

L'édition 2010 Peggi Armstrong d'archéologie publique est conjointement décernée à Brenda Kennett et Jeff Earl, ainsi que les Amis parc Murphys Point pour leur engagement à long terme à l'archéologie.

## **THE PEGGI ARMSTRONG PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AWARD FOR 2010**

### **AWARDED JOINTLY TO THE FRIENDS OF MURPHYS POINT PARK AND TO MS. BRENDA KENNETT AND MR. JEFF EARL.**

For ten years, the Friends of Murphys Point Park have been involved in the planning and development of what is now known as the Hogg Bay Project. Ms. Kennett and Mr. Earl are professional archaeologists who volunteer their time and expertise as members of the project committee and in the development and delivery of its programs. The project interprets the local history of the area on the shores of the Big Rideau Lake.

Since 2004, the Friends have sponsored a highly popular program for local Grade 5 students called Archaeo Apprentice, which incorporates several elements of the Ontario school curriculum. Each year over 150 students from five different schools get a taste of both the excitement and the discipline of archaeology.

After careful in-class preparation with a specially designed workbook and mini-artifact display, the students, together with their teachers, parent chaperones and other volunteers, participate in a day of hands-on archaeological activities at the Park. The activities take place under the supervision of Ms. Kennett and Mr. Earl, who ensure that Ontario's requirements for licence, processing and care of artifacts, and reporting are fulfilled. The results of the students' excavations are ultimately integrated into the development of interpretive and educational materials for the Park and its visitors.

The Friends have enlisted admirable support for the Hogg Bay Project. The list of sponsors grows yearly and reflects local business and community support. Every year the project generates publicity including local radio, TV, print and web media.

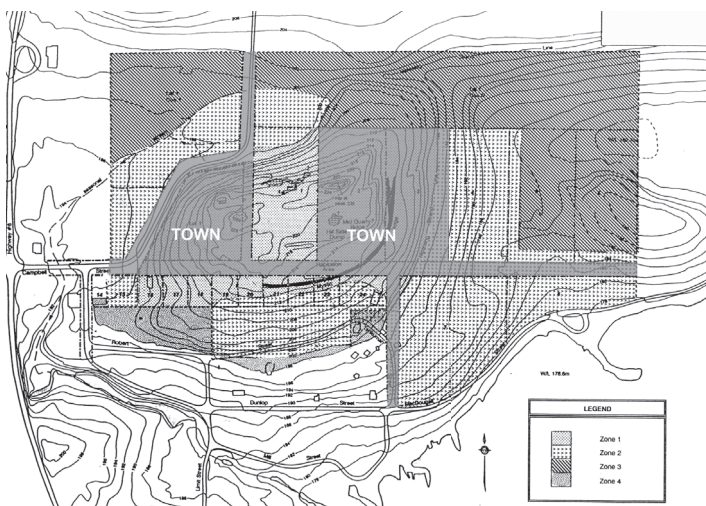
The 2010 Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award recognizes Brenda and Jeff and the Friends for their long-term commitment to excellent public archaeology.



# sheguiandah



Le site de Sheguiandah, situé sur l'île Manitoulin, est bien connu par la plupart des archéologues ontariens puisqu'il s'agit d'un des premiers sites protégés de la province, et ce, grâce au lobbying de Tom Lee. Ce site, associé par Lee (1957) à la période Pre-Clovis, fut cependant daté au radiocarbone en 1990, et remonterait plutôt à 9 500 A.A. (Julig 2002). Étant l'une des plus anciennes carrières lithiques en Ontario et au Canada, Sheguiandah est aujourd'hui un lieu historique national des Premières Nations, régi par Parcs Canada. Il est composé de multiples sites d'occupation associés au Sylvicole moyen, à l'Archaïque et au Paléoindien tardif, couvrant un territoire d'environ 114 acres de terrain privé. La ville de NEMI (Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands) possède près de 15 acres des régions les plus importantes du site (Zone 1) et contrôle également les droits de passage routier (Image 1). La visite du site se fera à travers la ville, en suivant les routes permises. Les visiteurs sont priés de suivre le guide, de demeurer à l'intérieur de la zone rose illustrée sur le plan suivant et de ne pas ramasser d'artéfacts.



Le site de Sheguiandah. Le plan illustre les quatre zones et les terrains dont la ville de NEMI a la propriété, ainsi que les droits de passage routier. La visite se déroulera dans la zone rose (Ville), à une exception près. Notez, dans le bas du plan, à droite, la péninsule gouvernementale où le bateau se mettra à quai lors de la visite.

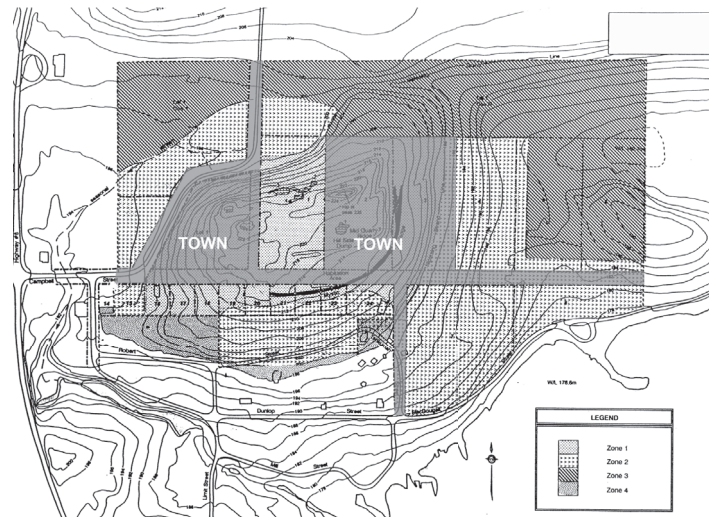
Donnant vue sur les spectaculaires montagnes de quartzite, le canal nord de la baie Georgienne, avec son eau cristalline, est un des emplacements les plus magnifiques pour la promenade en bateau. La visite partira du canal ouest de Killarney, pour cheminer dans le canal Lansdowneen longeant le nord de l'île Badgely. Les visiteurs pourront y voir le fameux « Hole in the Wall » (la trouée dans le mur) et finalement, traverser l'île Heywood. Si le temps le permet, la visite pourra se prolonger dans les canaux intérieurs de l'île Heywood, pour ensuite se poursuivre vers l'ouest, en passant par l'île Beaver et la pointe sud de l'île Strawberry. L'excursion se terminera dans la baie Sheguiandah, et le débarquement se fera au quai gouvernemental. Les visiteurs cheminant par eux-mêmes vers l'île Manitoulin et désirant faire la visite doivent rejoindre le groupe vers 9h00-9h30 au quai. L'excursion aura lieu si les conditions météorologiques le permettent.

La visite du site commencera près du quai et se poursuivra sur le passage routier traversant le site. L'exploration de Sheguiandah ouest (Sylvicole moyen) (Lee 1963) précèdera l'ascension de la plage Nipissing, où des artéfacts datant de la période archaïque seront observés. Une marche empruntant le « Mystic ridge » et une visite des anciens chantiers de fouilles de Tom Lee sont également prévues. C'est lors de ces dernières fouilles que Lee documenta la présence d'artéfacts dans des couches de sédiments glaciaires. Cependant, tel que déterminé par l'analyse de ces sédiments (Image 2), ces deux couches sont des horizons, et non réellement associées aux récentes couches glaciaires découvertes au Wisconsin (Barnett 2002; Julig 2002). L'excursion continuera son cours jusqu'au sommet du Quartzite Ridge, tout en demeurant sur les terrains appartenant à la ville, à une exception près. En effet, les marécages 1-4, qui firent l'objet d'échantillonnages (tranchées et carottages) à des fins d'études palynologiques (1990), pourront être examinés. Le retour reprendra le chemin initial, et longera la vieille route Campbell.

# sheguiandah



The Sheguiandah site on Manitoulin Island is well known by most Ontario archaeologists, being one of the first sites protected in Ontario in 1954, due to the lobbying of Tom Lee. Thought by Lee (1957) to be Pre-Clovis in age, has been re-dated in 1990 to about 9,500 radio-carbon years (Julig 2002). As one of the oldest quarry sites in Ontario and Canada, it is a Parks Canada First Nations National Historic site. A multi-component site with Middle-Woodland, Archaic and Late-Paleoindian occupations, it spreads across approximately 114 acres of privately owned land. The town of NEMI (Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands) owns about 15 acres of the most significant parts of the site (Zone 1), as well as control of the road allowances (Figure 1). The tour will follow the road allowance to the town lots, and participants are asked to follow the guide, stay with the tour in the pink zone, and not to collect artifacts.



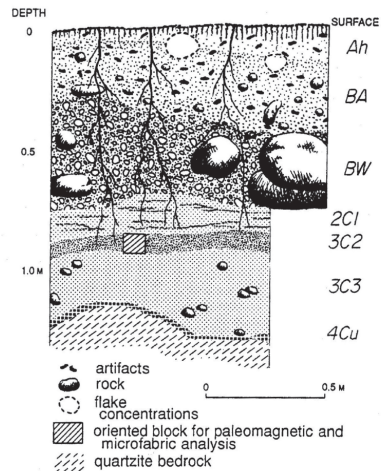
Sheguiandah site, showing four zones, and lots owned by Town of NEMI and road allowances. The tour will be in the pink (Town) area, with one small exception. Note government dock peninsula on lower right part of figure, where tour boat will dock. (Map modified from ASI 1990)

The North Channel of Georgian Bay with its crystal-clear water and view of the spectacular La Cloche quartzite mountains offers some of the finest boating in the world. The boat will go out western channel of Killarney, into the Lansdowne channel, along the north side of Badgely Island, by "Hole in the Wall" and across to Heywood Island. If we have time we may go through the Heywood interior channels, then proceed west passing by Beaver Island and the south tip of Strawberry Island and into Sheguiandah Bay. We will land at the Government dock. Participants who wish to join the tour by driving to Manitoulin Island should meet the group at 9:00-9:30 am at this location, depending on weather conditions.

The site starts near the dock, and we will take the unopened road allowance up across the site. We will visit the Middle-Woodland Sheguiandah East site (Lee 1963), climb the Nipissing beach where Archaic artifacts are found, walk over the "Mystic ridge", and visit the old Lee excavations. This is where Lee reported "artifacts in till". However as was determined in analysis of these sediments (Figure 2) these two "tills" are soil horizons, and not characteristic of local late Wisconsinan glacial tills (Barnett 2002; Julig 2002). We will continue to the top of the quartzite ridge, staying on town property with one possible exception; we may visit swamps 1-4 which were trenched and cored for pollen studies in the 1990's. We will return by the same route along the old Campbell road allowance.

# sheguiandah

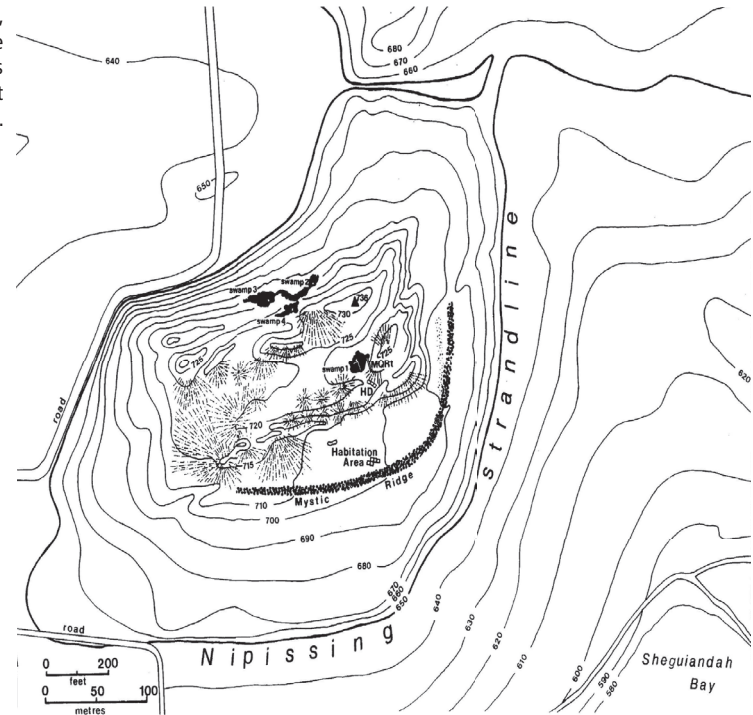
Légende: profil stratigraphique de la Station 8-B, zone d'habitation, site de Sheguiandah (BIHI-2, de Julig et al. 2002)



## HORIZON DESIGNATIONS

- Ah* sandy organic loam; abundant artifacts
- BA* sandy loam with pebbles and cobbles; abundant artifacts
- BW* sandy gravelly loam with rounded cobbles and boulders
- 2C1* stratified silty sand
- 3C2* sand and silt (possible flow till/debris flow?)
- 3C3* silty sand with pebbles and mottled stratified clayey layers
- 4Cu* smear of grey clay directly on top of bedrock

Carte du site Sheguiandah, illustrant la ligne de marée haute de Nipissing et autres caractéristiques du site ayant été mentionnées par Tom Lee.



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Lee, T.E. 1957. The antiquity of the Sheguiandah Site Canadian Field Naturalist 71 (3): 117-137

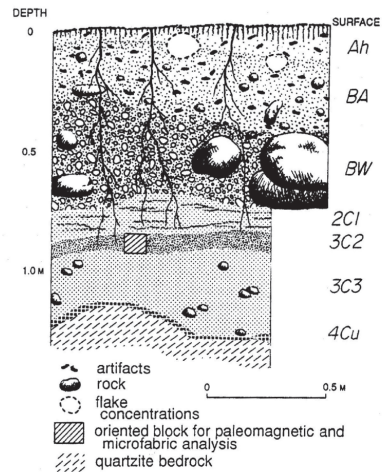
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Lee, R.E. Geology of the Sheguiandah early man site: key concepts and issues. Géographie physique et Quaternaire 40: 325-330.



# sheguiandah

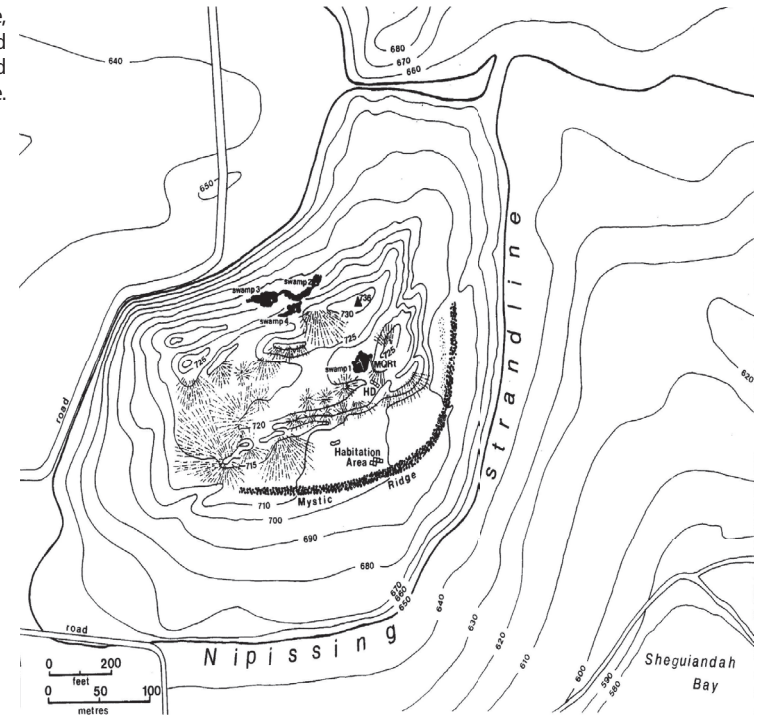
Stratigraphic profile of Station 8-B, habitation Area, Sheguiandah site (BIHI-2, from Julig et.al. 2002)



#### HORIZON DESIGNATIONS

- Ah* sandy organic loam; abundant artifacts
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- 4Cu* smear of grey clay directly on top of bedrock

Map of the Sheguiandah site, showing Nipissing strandline, and other features of the site reported by Tom Lee.



#### REFERENCES:

- Barnett, P. J. 2002 Quaternary geology, Stratigraphy and Sedimentology of the Sheguiandah Site. In *The Sheguiandah Site: Archaeological, geological and palaeobotanical studies at a Paleoindian site on Manitoulin Island, Ontario*, edited by P. Julig, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper 161.
- Julig, P. J. 2002 *The Sheguiandah Site: Archaeological, geological and palaeobotanical studies at a Paleoindian site on Manitoulin Island, Ontario*. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper 161.
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# visite des sites archéologiques de killarney



La fosse Pukaskwa de Killarney

Plusieurs sites archéologiques ont été observés dans le Killarney. Le choix des sites à visiter iront selon l'intérêt du groupe, le temps alloué et la température. Certains sites, qui demeurent inaccessibles aux visiteurs, pourront toutefois être localisés, de loin, au sein du paysage.

## La fosse Pukaskwa de Killarney

Cette structure de pierres est située à la limite ouest du parc provincial de Killarney. D'après la classification de Dawson, ce site est décrit comme une fosse Pukaskwa de « Type A ». Elle a été découverte par un habitant de Killarney, qui rapporta la nouvelle à Julig et aux archéologues H. Pitawanakwat et C. Peltier de Wikwemikong.

Des structures de pierres comme celle de Killarney sont principalement documentées au nord de l'Ontario, de l'Ontario Valley au lac Supérieur. Plusieurs hypothèses et interprétations ont été avancées par des archéologues concernant l'utilité de ces fosses, allant d'associations à diverses pratiques de chasse, à des sites spirituels. Julig (2007: 9) affirma que la fosse de Killarney aurait plutôt servi de lieu de communion avec le monde des esprits ou de l'au-delà. Cependant, après avoir vu et étudié d'autres fosses possédant des caractéristiques semblables dans les régions de Killarney et de la baie Georgienne de Manitoulin, Julig croit maintenant en une autre utilité. En effet, il affirme que la structure de pierres servait de fosse d'entreposage, plus particulièrement pour la viande. Des structures présentant de telles caractéristiques ont fréquemment été observées dans d'autres régions septentrionales.

Dans le cas de la fosse de Killarney, de précieuses informations peuvent être lues à partir du lichen adhérent aux galets. En effet, le champ de galets, sur lequel la structure de pierres a été construite, fut recouvert, il y a 5 500 ans, par le lac Nipissing. Étant donné que l'on retrouve très peu de lichen sur les galets constituant le fond de la structure (et davantage sur ceux à l'extérieur de la structure), Julig estime que celle-ci date d'environ 500 ans.

## La Baie Killarney 1/Le site Spiegel

Le tumulus du site Spiegel, datant du Sylvicole moyen, est souvent utilisé comme référentiel archéologique, malgré qu'il soit encore mal compris. Le site Spiegel comprend un tumulus principal, un moins deux tumulus plus petits ainsi qu'une zone d'habitation. Bien que le tumulus principal ait été complètement fouillé, de grandes parties de la zone d'habitation demeurent aujourd'hui intactes. De plus, les chercheurs estiment qu'il serait fort probable de retrouver des sépultures non fouillées, sur la berge.

Le tumulus fut découvert par la famille de la Monrandière, premiers colons européens qui vinrent s'établir dans la région. Au début du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle, la construction d'un caveau à légumes dans la partie la plus surélevée de leur terrain, mit au jour des artefacts de cuivre et des ossements humains. En 1870, ce site suscita l'intérêt du célèbre géologue canadien Robert Bell, alors qu'il survolait la région. Il fouilla donc une partie du tumulus ainsi que deux autres, plus petits, se trouvant à proximité. Quelques uns des artefacts découverts lors de cette fouille expéditive résident aujourd'hui au Musée Canadien des civilisations. Entre 1939 et 1953, Emerson Greenman de l'Université du Michigan à Ann Arbor mit sur pied une école de fouilles dans la région de Killarney (Greenman and Stanley 1941; Greenman 1966). C'est dans ce cadre scolaire que le tumulus de la baie de Killarney 1 fut fouillé dans son entièreté. Greenman pensait que les habitants du Sylvicole moyen avaient bâti ce tumulus à des fins funéraires. J.V. Wright, qui visita le site au début des années 1960, avait une opinion



# killarney archaeological sites tour

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Killarney Pukaskwa Pit

There are a number of archaeological sites in the Killarney area. Which ones we visit will be determined by the desires of the group, the time available and the weather. Some we will not be able to visit, but we may be able to see their general location from a distance.

## **Killarney Pukaskwa Pit**

This rock structure site is found within Killarney Provincial Park, on its western edge. The site is described as a 'Type A' Pukaskwa pit, using Dawson's classification. A Killarney resident brought the site to the attention of Julig and avocational archaeologists H. Pitawanakwat and C. Peltier from Wikwemikong.

Rock structures such as this are known from across northern Ontario, stretching from the Ottawa Valley to Lake Superior. Archaeologists have put forward a range of interpretations for their functions, including hunting pits and spiritual sites. Julig (2007: 9) suggested that this pit is more likely to have functioned as a vision questing pit, rather than a hunting pit. However, having viewed other similar pit features in the Killarney and Manitoulin Georgian Bay region, Julig now believes an alternative explanation is that these were cache pits, possibly for meat storage. Such features are common elsewhere in northern regions.

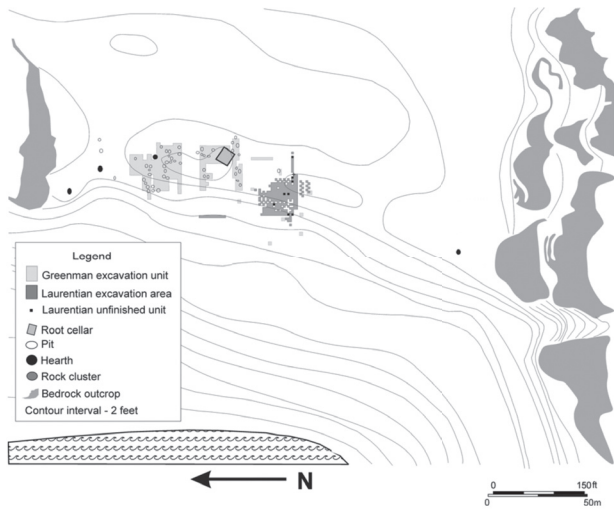
Of note, in this case, is the lichen on the boulders. The boulder field on which the structure was built was last covered by Lake Nipissing at about 5,500 BP. The rocks that form part of the structure have considerably less lichen than those which are not part of the structure. Julig estimates the age of the pit at about 500 years, based on the small amount of lichen present on rocks at the base of the pit.

## **The Killarney Bay 1/Speigel Site**

The Middle Woodland burial mound at this site is frequently referenced but poorly understood. This site complex includes a main mound, at least two smaller mounds and a habitation area. While the main mound is completely excavated, large parts of the 'habitation area' have not been excavated and it is likely that there are unexcavated burials on the beach ridge.

The mound was noted by the first European settlers of the land, the de la Morandiere family, who in the early nineteenth century dug a root cellar into the highest standing land on their property. In the course of doing so, they encountered copper artefacts and skeletal material. When the well-known Canadian geologist, Robert Bell surveyed the area in the 1870's the site was brought to his attention. He excavated part of the mound and two other small mounds nearby. Some of the collections from this rapid excavation now reside at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Between 1939 and 1953 Emerson Greenman of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor directed a field school in the Killarney area (Greenman and Stanley 1941; Greenman 1966). In the course of this work, the Killarney Bay 1 mound was entirely excavated. Greenman believed that Middle Woodland people built the mound within which they buried their dead. J.V. Wright, who visited the site in the early 1960's held the opposite view: he thought that the mound was natural, and that Middle Woodland people took advantage of a pre-existing beach ridge when selecting a burial location. However, the main Killarney mound had been removed by the time Wright viewed the site, so he could not have observed it. Greenman's field notes

# visite des sites archéologiques de killarney



L'emplacement des fouilles (EXCAVATIONS)  
au site de la baie de Killarney 1/Speigel

contraire. En effet, celui-ci croyait que les habitants de la région avaient simplement utilisé, de façon opportuniste, une crête naturelle située en bordure de la plage, afin d'y enterrer leurs morts. Il est à noter que lorsque Wright visita le site, il ne put observer le tumulus principal, puisque ce dernier, ayant déjà été complètement excavé par son prédécesseur, n'existait plus. Les notes de chantier et coupes stratigraphiques prises par Greenman sur le terrain illustrent plusieurs horizons de type « A » portant à croire que la berge, à cet endroit, fut volontairement surélevée.

Il y eut très peu d'activité sur le site avant le début des années 1980, c'est-à-dire lorsqu'Hélène Devereux et Ken Buchanan commencèrent leurs fouilles. Entre 1982 et 2001, Devereux, Buchanan et Julig dirigèrent de petites écoles de fouilles composées d'étudiants de l'Université Laurentienne ayant comme objectif de documenter la zone d'habitation du site, baptisée «le site Spiegel».

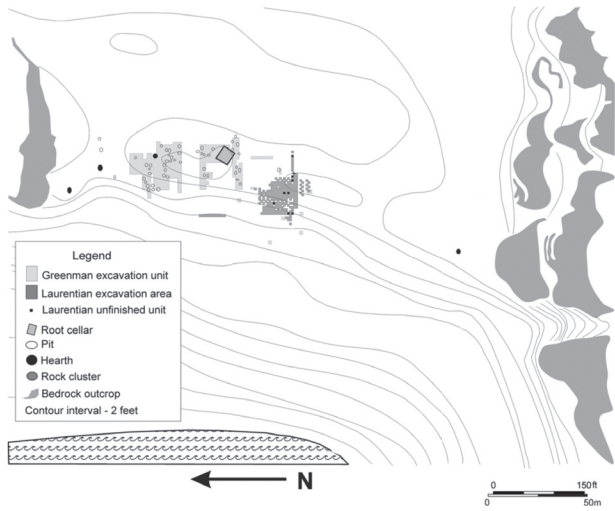
La nature anthropique ou naturelle du tumulus pourra-t-elle un jour être élucidée? La chronologie du site est également sujette à débat, puisque certaines composantes de celui-ci ont été associées au Sylvicole moyen ancien, au Sylvicole moyen tardif, et au Sylvicole tardif.

De récentes recherches, menées par Patrick Julig et David Brose sur les collections d'artéfacts ont aujourd'hui pour but de faire la promotion finale du site. Le matériel culturel contenu dans ces collections a été localisé, jusqu'à ce jour. En plus de la célèbre composante funéraire, une quantité importante de déchets domestiques ont été examinés, par exemple de la poterie datant du Sylvicole moyen et une quantité impressionnante de déchets de taille. Le matériel lithique regroupe quelques spécimens de provenance exotique, principalement retrouvés en association avec des sépultures. La majorité du reste, composée de siltstone, proviendrait de sources lithiques situées à proximité. Il est donc raisonnable de croire que cet emplacement ait servi d'atelier de production d'outils en pierre, faisant partie d'un plus vaste réseau commercial du Sylvicole moyen.

Le niveau de préservation de certaines matières organiques qui furent retrouvées in situ est remarquable, un phénomène dû à la présence de cuivre sur le terrain. Par exemple, de la fourrure de castor, des cordages et l'attache de cuir illustrée ci-dessous, ont été mis au jour.

Reconstituer l'histoire du site de Killarney 1/Speigel représente un défi de taille. En effet, tel que nous l'indique clairement les archives, avant l'arrivée d'archéologues professionnels sur le site, ce dernier avait déjà fait l'objet de travaux d'excavations et une certaine quantité de matériel culturel en avait été prélevée. Les méthodes de fouilles de Greenman, quant à elles, étaient élaborées principalement dans l'optique de repérer, dans la région de Killarney, des signes de «l'homme d'origine» (early man). Elle consistait à creuser d'emblée une tranchée verticale, et les archives relatant ce type de stratigraphie sont difficiles à interpréter. Les liaisons que Greenman établit entre les artéfacts et les sépultures sont claires, mais il demeure certain que nombre d'artéfacts furent retirés de leur contexte d'origine. Par exemple, une pipe à l'image d'un vison et une effigie de castor en cuivre décrits dans les archives ne furent jamais retrouvés.

# killarney archaeological sites tour



The location of excavations at the KB1/Speigel site

and stratigraphic sections document multiple “A” horizons which suggest that there was some addition to the beach ridge in this location.

The site saw little activity until the early 1980’s when Helen Devereux and Ken Buchanan initiated excavations. Between 1982 and 2001, Devereux, Buchanan and Julig directed short fieldschools out of Laurentian University. They aimed to investigate the habitation portion of the site, termed in reports as the ‘Speigel site’.

It is difficult to know whether there will ever be a resolution to the question of whether the mound is natural or cultural. The site chronology is also a matter of some debate, as there appears to be a small Early Middle Woodland component, a Later Middle Woodland component and an ephemeral Late Woodland component.

Recent work on the collections spearheaded by Patrick Julig and David Brose aims at a final publication of the site. Researchers have examined material in three institutions where collections are known to reside. In addition to the well-known burial component, there is a significant quantity of domestic refuse, including Middle Woodland pottery and large amounts of flaking debris. The lithic materials include some exotics, mainly found in association with the burials, and a large amount of chipping detritus that derives from reasonably close sources. A large portion of this is siltstone/argillite, lending credence to the idea that this location may have served as a place where people produced ground stone objects for trade into a wider Middle Woodland network.

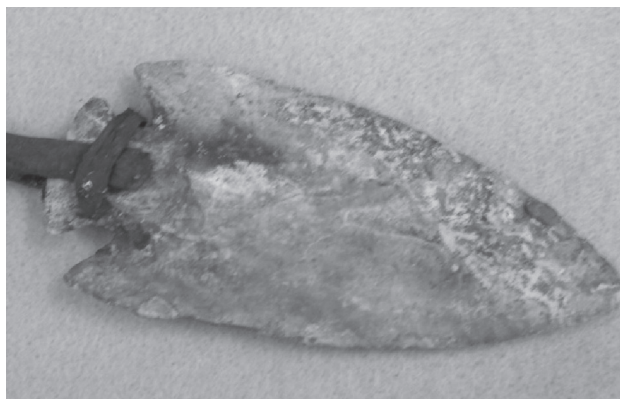
Preservation of some of the organic material from this site is remarkable, owing to the presence of copper. In addition to the haft shown below, there are also examples of beaver fur and cordage.

The task of reconstructing what was present at the KB1/Speigel site is challenging because archival records make it clear that a certain amount of material was excavated prior to the work of archaeologists at the site. Further, the excavation methods used by Greenman were conceived to help examine the possibility of ‘early man’ at this and other sites in Killarney: excavation proceeded by digging back a vertical wall. Records of the stratification are difficult to interpret. The associations between artefacts and burials documented by Greenman are clear, but it is certain that earlier digging on the site removed some burial objects from their context. For example, there are reports of a mink effigy pipe and a copper beaver effigy which have never been relocated.

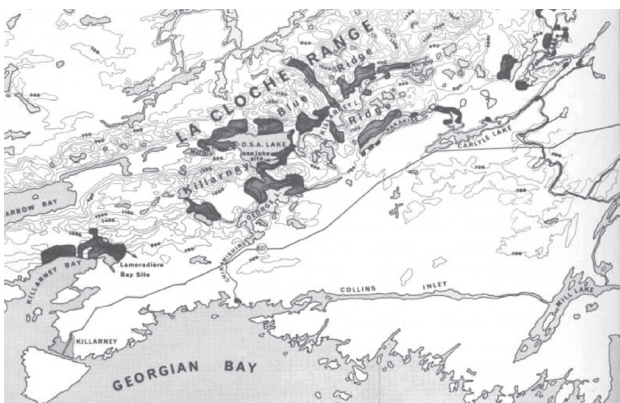
## George Lake 1

Although named the George Lake 1 site, this site actually is closer to the smaller Lumsden Lake. Emerson Greenman located and worked at this site (Greenman 1943), which lies on a raised beach ridge. The area falls within the La Cloche range, and materials recovered are, not surprisingly, quartzite. The material is indicative of a quarry, although Greenman also asserted that the site was a village. When Greenman initially worked at the site radiocarbon dating was not available to him. The geologist that worked with Greenman, Stanley, asserted that the occupation date of the site was ‘when the edge of the retreating Wisconsin ice was within 100 miles to the north.’ Typological analysis of the materials suggested some unlikely connections (Levallois cores, similarities to Mesolithic materials). Recent examination by archaeologists suggests that this location was likely a quarry/workshop site. Materials recovered include early stage biface preforms and lanceolate points and preforms, similar to those recovered at Sheguiandah.

# visite des sites archéologiques de killarney



L'une d'au moins trois pointes de projectile, dont le manche de bois a été préservé, retrouvées en association avec une seule et même sépulture.



Emplacements des zones de la partie sud du parc provincial de Killarney inventoriées par Storck et son assistant en 1970.

## George Lake 1

Bien qu'il soit nommé «George Lake 1», ce site est en fait situé plus près du lac Lumsden, plus petit en superficie, et repose sur la berge surélevée du lac. Emmerson Greenman en fut le découvreur et il y travailla aussi (Greenman 1943). La zone couverte par le site s'étend jusqu'à La Cloche et la culture matérielle que l'on y retrouve est principalement composée de quartzite, ce qui tend à démontrer qu'il s'agissait d'un site de taille. Toutefois, Greenman affirma que George Lake 1 fut aussi un village. Il est à noter que lorsqu'il y débuta son travail, la méthode de datation au carbone 14 n'était pas encore disponible. Stanley, le géologue ayant travaillé avec Greenman, affirma que le site avait été occupé « lorsque la limite du glacier du Wisconsin se fut retirée à 100 miles au nord ». L'analyse typologique qui fut effectuée alors suggérait des liens peu probables, par exemple la présence de cortex Levallois, ainsi que des similitudes entre le matériel retrouvé et du matériel datant du Mésolithique. De récentes études menées par des archéologues suggèrent que George Lake 1 consistait en un site de taille (carrière d'approvisionnement et atelier de taille). Parmi les artefacts retrouvés, l'on compte des préformes de bifaces ainsi que des pointes lancéolées et leurs préformes, ressemblant à ceux découverts à Sheguiandah.

## Le site du lac O.S.A. et le site de la baie Lamorandière

Peter Storck, travaillant anciennement au Musée Royal Ontario, entreprit de faire, en 1970, un survol d'une section du parc national de Killarney. Son but était de localiser des sites en lien avec les sites de Sheguiandah et de George Lake 1, afin de mieux situer chronologiquement la phase initiale d'occupation remontant à la dernière glaciation, à l'intérieur de la partie septentrionale de la baie Georgienne. La région étudiée peut être vue sur l'image 4. Storck et son assistant ont principalement inventorié les berges (ou terrasses) au pourtour des lacs, qui étaient associées au niveaux d'eau les plus élevés. L'équipe n'a découvert aucune preuve d'occupations datant du Paléoindien récent ou de l'Archaïque du bouclier ancien. Par contre, deux sites, que Storck associa à l'Archaïque du bouclier (absence de pointe lancéolée) furent identifiés et échantillonnés: le site du lac O.S.A. et le site de la baie Lamorandière.

Le site du lac O.S.A. 1 regroupe trois dépôts d'artefacts de quartzite et deux concentrations de pierres rubéfiées et fendues sous l'action du feu. La majorité des artefacts retrouvés consistaient en des produits de débitage, mais l'équipe de fouille récupéra aussi quelques outils. Storck associe la concentration d'artefacts située près des pierres rubéfiées et craquelées à un foyer, auprès duquel les anciens occupants du site auraient taillé leurs outils.

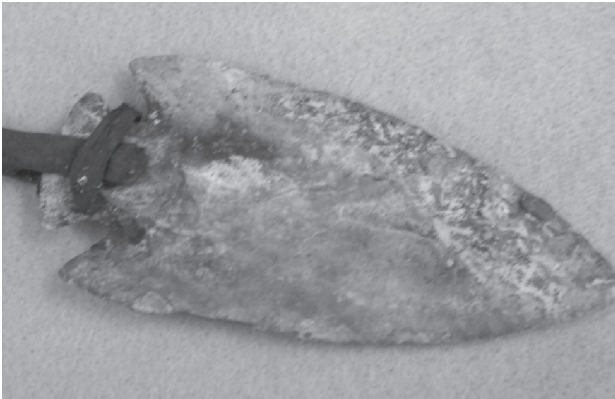
Le site de la baie Lamorandière est également situé sur une berge surélevée, ou terrasse. Storck y a documenté un dépôt épars d'artefacts en quartzite. De même que pour le site du lac O.S.A., la majorité du matériel retrouvé consiste aussi en des produits de débitage. Les seuls outils identifiés furent des éclats retouchés et deux bifaces grossiers.

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# killarney archaeological sites tour



One of at least three projectile points with wooden shaft ends preserved, all found in association with a single burial.



Locations surveyed by Storck and assistant in a 1970 survey of the southern portion of Killarney Provincial Park.

## The O.S.A. Lake site and the Lamorandiere Bay site

Peter Storck, formerly of the Royal Ontario Museum, undertook a survey of the southern part of Killarney Provincial Park in 1970. His goal was to locate sites related to the Sheguiandah site and the George Lake 1 site in order to better date the initial late glacial occupation of the northern part of Georgian Bay. The location of the survey is shown in Figure 4. Storck and his assistant focussed on testing raised beaches associated with higher lake levels. The team did not discover any evidence of late Palaeoindian or early Shield Archaic use of these areas, however they did discover and test two Shield Archaic sites: the O.S.A. Lake site and the Lamorandiere Bay site. Storck argues that these are later Shield Archaic sites because he found no evidence of lanceolate points.

The O.S.A. Lake Site 1 consists of a three scatters of quartzite artefacts and two concentrations of fire-cracked rocks. The majority of artefacts recovered were debitage, however excavators also discovered a few tools. Storck interprets the cluster of material near fire cracked rock as a location of a former hearth near where former occupants knapped quartzite.

The Lamorandiere Bay site is also located on a beach ridge. Storck documented a thin scatter of quartzite artefacts over the ridge, with one area of concentration. In this case as well, the majority of material recovered consisted of debitage, with the only tools being utilized flakes and a two crude bifaces.

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## written in stone

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This documentary presents the story of an Aboriginal archaeologist, Kevin Brownlee, from the Manitoba Museum, whose current focus is determining where and how the early inhabitants of Northern Manitoba lived. To aid him in his explorations, he has enlisted the support of the region's descendants both as expedition workers and as guides to their past, as expressed by their oral history tradition. The key result of the expedition was the discovery of ancient quartz mines in the region. The documentary shows the particular archaeological method in practice and offers thoughts on what the implications are for the region's people.

This 20 minute documentary was produced in 2006 by Eagle Vision and first broadcast by APTN in 2007 on Season 15 of The Sharing Circle. It received a Public Communication Award from the Canadian Archaeological Association in 2008.



**The Buffalo State College (SUNY) and McClurg Museum Community Partnership: Fostering a Collaborative Relationship between Two Public Institutions in Western New York**

Lisa Marie Anselmi  
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This poster delineates a developing community partnership between the Anthropology Department at Buffalo State College (SUNY) and the McClurg Museum, home of the Chautauqua County Historical Society. A faculty-led student team from BSC is sorting by provenience, cataloguing and analyzing the Orry B. Heath collection of Indigenous artifacts, including lithic projectile points, ground stone tools and pottery, which has been part of the museum's collections since the 1950s. The goal of the work is to contextualize the artifacts within the broader framework of archaeology in Western New York while affording students a unique hands-on learning opportunity. Outcomes of the project include an exhibit installation at the McClurg Museum as well as an online searchable database of the artifacts.

**"Do we know what to expect of archaeology?"**

Ron Bernard  
Omàmiwininì Pimàd̄jwōwin  
The Algonquin Way Cultural Centre  
Ron.bernard@thealgonquinway.ca

Perceptions among the First Nations in Ontario of the importance to the cultural heritage concerns of these communities vary widely. These perceptions are directly influenced by the quality of the relationships established through time between archaeologists and individual communities and, in cases where no such relationships exist, the role of archaeology and its potential benefits to the community may be poorly understood.

In this presentation, I will outline my involvement and interests in archaeology, and will offer my personal thoughts on why First Nations should be involved in archaeological studies.

**Revisiting Hudson Bay Post No.1 at Whitefish Lake Reserve**

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In the fall of 1973 Professor Helen Devereux of Laurentian University led archaeological investigations at the Whitefish Lake Reserve Number 6. She documented several archaeological sites, but concentrated the team's effort on investigation of Hudson Bay Post No. 1 (CCHh-1). This was a minor fur trading post, for which documentary evidence is meager. In the fall of 2010 I revisited the site with the goal of recording recent changes to the site. This poster describes the HBC post site as Devereux found it and the modifications to it in recent years.

**Research at the Grandfather Quarry: Granville Lake**

Kevin Brownlee  
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Myra Sitchon  
University of Manitoba

The Grandfather Quarry is large precontact quartz mine located on Granville Lake, Manitoba. The site was originally recorded in 2006 when Headman, Leslie Baker of Okawamithikani Cree Nation (Pickerel Narrows) took the authors to the location. In 2007 funding was approved under an SSHRC grant that has enabled three years of research on the quarry and the Granville Lake region. A major excavation was conducted in 2009 exposing the size and stratigraphy of the quarry and enabling the collection of samples for dating purposes. This poster summarizes the initial results from the project.

The Grandfather Quarry is large precontact quartz mine located on Granville Lake, Manitoba. The site was first recorded in 2006 when Headman, Leslie Baker of Okawamithikani Cree Nation (Pickerel Narrows) took the authors to the location. Since 2007 an SSHRC grant has supported three years of research on the quarry and the Granville Lake region. In 2009 a

major excavation exposed the size and stratigraphy of the site. We also collected charcoal samples to date the deposits and quartz debris for lithic analysis. This poster summarizes the initial results of our research.

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## **Investigating the Source(s) of Native Copper Found on Late Archaic Sites in the Ottawa Valley and Michigan Using Lead Isotopes**

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André Poirier  
GÉOTOP Université du Québec à Montréal

Susan Martin  
Michigan Technological University

Hundreds of copper artefacts, copper trimmings or waste from manufacture, as well as some raw material in the form of copper nuggets were recovered at the Laurentian Archaic sites of Allumettes and Morrison Islands by Clyde Kennedy in the 1960s. Where did this copper come from? While some attempts have been made to source this copper using neutron activation analysis, they have not been entirely successful. We present the results of a new interdisciplinary research programme that uses lead isotope ratios as a way of characterizing different geological source areas in the Lake Superior region in order to address the issue of where the copper found at Allumettes and Morrison islands came from and what this implies for aboriginal social and political organization during the Late Archaic. We compare the results of analyses done on geological samples from various prehistoric mining districts in the Lake Superior region with the initial results obtained on artefacts from Lac Labelle, Michigan. The methodological challenges associated with this approach are explained, primarily the low lead concentrations in the native copper from North America.

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## **Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of European Glass Trade Beads from the Wood Collection**

Lori D'Ortenzio, Brandi Lee MacDonald, R.G.V. Hancock, Aubrey Cannon  
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Glass trade beads that are imported from Europe are commonly found on historic archaeological sites in North America. Trade beads can be utilized as chronological markers to determine when European trade goods appeared in historic Ontario villages. The Wood collection consists of unprovenienced glass beads and elemental analysis of these specimens may determine if they belong together temporally. Using instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) this project distinguishes variability based on chemical composition to allow the characterization of different chemical groups. The current method of typological classification does not allow one to develop a chronology of similarly coloured beads; however comparison of new INAA data with an established database provides an innovative way to date the beads. The results from this method of analysis establish a temporal chronology for the unprovenienced beads, and therefore indicate that trade beads recovered from undated archaeological sites may be used to potentially date the sites.

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## **Starting Over and Managing the Past: The Archaeology of the Hudson's Bay Staff House, Moose Factory Island**

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Archaeological investigations took place at the Moose Factory Island Hudson's Bay Staff House in 1979 and 1980 under the auspices of the Ontario Heritage Trust. This paper will summarize the archaeological investigations of these two projects as well as the additional archaeological reconnaissance projects undertaken at that time and recently. In 2010, Ontario Heritage Trust completed curation histories of all its archaeological collection holdings and will have completed the re-housing of its archaeological collections by the end of this year into archivally stable materials. The responsibilities associated with archaeological curation will be

discussed as well as the challenges facing the management of archaeological collections using the Moose Factory collections as a case study.

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### Exotic Giants

William Fox  
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Two millennia ago, the transport of exotic chert reached its apogee in the Northeast. The distribution of specific sourced materials on Ontario sites is presented, in an attempt to delineate the diverse participating networks. The function of particular sites subsumed under the term Middlesex Phase/Complex is considered.

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### First Nations Communities and Archaeologists: Suggestions on How to Build a Meaningful Relationship

Brandy George  
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Ontario archaeology is changing once again and is attempting to bring more members to the table. First Nations communities are being contacted more frequently with the changes to the Standards and Guidelines, but this can be problematic. Not many communities have the capacity to have something in place to handle the number of requests for consultation that are no doubt coming in. As well, there is a lack of archaeologically trained people available to and trusted by First Nations communities. Through this paper I will look at some of the problem areas that I, as a First Nations archaeologist, have come across in the First Nations – Archaeology partnership that is continuing to build in Ontario. I will also share some of the ways that I have attempted to create a meaningful and fair partnership with the First Nations communities that I have worked with, especially in the past year. There is always room for improvement and I hope that this session will help discuss problems and suggest meaningful ways to address them.

### Temagami: A Lake through Time

Diana Gordon  
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From 1985 to 1994, I conducted a wide range of archaeological research on Lake Temagami in northeastern Ontario. Given the physical constraints of the boreal /Shield landscape, this deep water lake provides a nexus of human cultural activity through time. (These same constraints also operate on the archaeologist.) Like its archaeological sites, the lake can be viewed as a time series of physical deposits, whose form and nature reflect the cumulative total of all natural and cultural activities and processes which have interacted to create the lake in its present form. Thus the lake itself becomes a logical unit of study.

Excavation of two multi-component sites (Three Pines CgHa-6 and Witch Point CgHa-7) provides a local stratigraphic sequence of continuous occupation from the Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, to the Historic and Modern periods. But however meticulous the excavation and thorough the analyses, these are only synchronic snapshots, a tiny subset of the complex dynamics of hunter-gatherer economic, social and spiritual behaviour. Cognizant of how restricted our viewfinder is, especially on the Shield, our research perspectives and methodologies benefit by the inclusion of all possible lines of inquiry. Finally a wider diachronic perspective is required for questions concerning the mechanisms of cultural transformations taking place between these diverse snapshots from Lake Temagami.

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### A Human Dimension to the Cultural History of the Eastern Cree

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This paper proposes that a shift in scale, from broad historical processes down to the level of human experience, can provide an alternative vision of the recent past of the Cree of Eastern James Bay, Canada. Anthropological

and archaeological approaches have mostly focused on broad scale processes and external factors when discussing the changing Cree society of the 20th century. This specific focus has had for consequence to evacuate the role of human agencies in local culture dynamics. Alternatively, I propose to explore local processes participating in the dynamics of the 20th century landscapes of the Cree through the experience of local elders, a large body of day-to-day material culture and close collaboration of the elders in the process of interpretation. This focus on human experience combined with an ethno-archaeological approach involving collaboration can help decolonizing the recent past of Northern indigenous populations of Canada, such as the Cree.

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#### **Council Rock: Petroglyphs of the Penetanguishene Purchase**

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While searching for lichens in Awenda Provincial Park in the fall of 2004, a local researcher came across a series of petroglyphs located on top of a massive glacial erratic, deep in the wooded uplands of northern Tiny Township in Simcoe County, Ontario. He reported this to the park superintendent, Mike Armstrong, who after some discussions with staff phoned me for advice. Naturally, I was interested in seeing where this was located because some 30 years earlier Peter Engelbert and I, under Roberta O'Brien and Don McLeod, had archeologically surveyed the western half of Awenda Provincial Park. We hadn't come across this feature! Upon examination it turned out to be a rock carving of the negotiations begun by Governor John Craves Swirl in 1793 to purchase lands at Penetanguishene for a dock yard and Naval Establishment on Lake Huron at the back door to Fort York and the town of Lake Ontario. This paper briefly outlines the site, its history, and part of this site's "story" which may have relevance to other similar treaty negotiations in Ontario and possibly throughout Canada.

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#### **First Nations and Archaeologists: Collaborations in the Manitoulin/Killarney Region**

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There has been collaboration between First Nations and archaeologists in the Manitoulin Island and Killarney region over the past century. Initially these were driven by academic archaeological research concerns, including the works of T. Lee (Sheguiandah) and E. Greenman (Killarney), and later by T. Conway and other provincial and academic archaeologists, with variable degrees of native participation. More recently the cultural heritage concerns of First Nations, including land claims, education/interpretation, land-use planning/CRM, and repatriation/reburial have prompted successful collaborations at several communities on various projects. A good trusting relationship is essential for success. Some recent examples of true collaboration from the planning stages will be presented.

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#### **The Davidson Site (AhHk-54) Middlesex County Ontario: Remote Sensing of a Late Archaic Site**

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The Davidson Site is a Late Archaic/Early Woodland site located in Middlesex County. The site was tested in 2006 demonstrating that there were rich undisturbed levels containing Broadpoint Archaic material. In 2008/9 excavations were undertaken by Chris Ellis with a crew from UWO. Before start of the 2008 season an area of 2400 square metres was mapped with a magnetometer which indicated a large number of anomalies adjacent to the 2008 test squares. The excavation plan was modified somewhat to test some of the anomalies. The result of the excavations in 2008/9 was that



every tested anomaly proved to be a cultural feature. Consequently the area surveyed by magnetometer was greatly expanded showing the remarkable extent of settlement area of the site. Excavations have shown that the site was a persistent place occupied consistently through the late Archaic and Early Woodland period with Broadpoint, Small Point and Meadowood occupations with a variety of house forms.

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### **A Regional Tradition of Ground Stone Tool Technology in the Ottawa Valley during the Late and Terminal Archaic**

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The Late and Terminal Archaic regional cultural sequence of the Ottawa Valley region is not well defined. Definition of cultural boundaries should be based on stylistic, technologic and functional variations, on a regional and local scale. The "chaîne opératoire" reconstruction of ground stone celts and gouges from the Muldoon and Lamoureux sites could lead to the recognition of a regional technological tradition conjointly linked to the Laurentian Archaic, the Post-Laurentian Archaic (Narrow Point) and some other cultural trends from the Great Lakes. The analysis of celts and gouges from Muldoon and Lamoureux showed a massive used of amphibolite. The distal half of these tools is mostly finely abraded and polished. The proximal half is frequently broken off, but sometimes abraded. These technological traits prove to have some resemblances and differences with Laurentian sites in the Ottawa Valley and some Post-laurentian sites in southern Quebec and Ontario. The ground stone material from these sites shows several links towards the west while participating into Post-Laurentian Archaic interaction sphere. The Ottawa valley seems therefore to take an independent place in the Late Archaic, as technologic continuities are seen between Laurentian and Post-Laurentian assemblages.

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### **A Reappraisal of the Sheguiandah Site Projectile Points**

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Paleoindian projectile points from the Sheguiandah site on Manitoulin Island, Ontario, played an important role in dating the site in the 1950s, and again in the 1990s reinvestigation. Originally, these specimens from a narrow temporal period were described as being restricted to a particular buried soil layer, dividing cultural material above from that buried below. Review of the evidence in the course of the 1990s cast doubt on that view, and contributed to the development of an alternative hypothesis in which the Paleoindian projectile points characterize almost the entire cultural assemblage. But the reinvestigation review was conducted without accessing the primary collection data. Reassessment shows that the original provenience information does place the projectile points in or close to that buried soil layer. It would be a challenge to reconcile their stratigraphic position with the other evidence marshalled by the reinvestigation.

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### **Paul Kane's French River Rapids**

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In the early morning of May 30th, 1846, Canadian artist, Paul Kane, took a sketch of the eastern end of the French Portage in northwestern Ontario. He drew voyageurs emptying cargo from freight canoes and men cooking breakfast and then in an interesting twist of lost memory, the identity of the portage landing was forgotten and Kane's sketch was misidentified. In 2006, on the basis of Kane's view, the sketch site was discovered and the accuracy of Kane's brush and the distinctive characteristics of the landing have brought both the

sketch and the landscape back into historical focus. The Royal Ontario Museum and Archaeological Services Inc. in collaboration with Quetico Provincial Park excavated the portage landing and the results of the excavation not only corroborated the information in Kane's scene but revealed evidence that the human use of the portage landing reaches deep into the region's cultural history.

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## **The Intermediate Middle Woodland: A New Period of the Middle Woodland Identified from the Ottawa Valley**

Andre Miller  
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The Middle Woodland period which extends between 400 BC and AD 900 (2400 and 1100 A.A) in the Ottawa valley brought a wealth of new ideas and changes from its ancestors, the Meadowood tradition.

Archaeological sites of the Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley, which were excavated and analyzed showed cultural features and geographical borders, which characterize these groups, beginning to be established. Certain traits of the ceramics, easily reflect these characteristics of these groups. We can agree that populations living the areas of the south-west of Quebec, Eastern Ontario (Ottawa-Gatineau) and possibly the north of the State of New York formed one of these regional entities in emergence during the Middle Woodland.

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## **A Reconsideration of the Location of Cahiague**

John Raynor and Jamie Hunter  
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After studying the primary sources (Champlain, Sagard, and the Jesuit Relations), the secondary sources (A.F. Hunter, Jones, Laidlaw, Hammond, Boyle, and others) with particular attention to the physical descriptions of site locations from the written record and relating these to actual visits to the concession and lot numbers specified, the Chapter is developing a hypothesis for the location of Cahiague. We believe that the site known as Hunter's # 11

in N Orillia Township (now Severn Township) as reported in the AARO of 1903 pg113 on the west half of lot 5 concession 8 North Orillia may be Cahiague. This site has never been excavated, bordenized or had any extensive archaeology effort.

The poster will include a map of all sites in Ahrendarrhonon territory, significant descriptive passages from primary and secondary sources that pertain to this, some photographs, and a proposal for what to do next.

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## **The Legacy of Sheguiandah, 1952-1956**

Glenna Roberts  
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This poster will discuss the 1952-1956 excavations at the Sheguiandah quarry site on Manitoulin Island and the legacy of these excavations in several areas. In particular, it will touch on the following important aspects of the work and its legacy:

- the involvement of both professional and avocational archaeologists in the project,
- the multi-disciplinary approach of the project leaders,
- its role in the protection of heritage resources through legislation,
- the development of public awareness of archaeology, and
- the influence of the work on the Ontario Archaeological Society

The dating and site formation processes have been discussed at length, but it is also important to examine the early work at Sheguiandah in terms of its effect on our discipline.

---

## **Two Biface Caches from North of Lake Superior**

William Ross  
Ross Archaeological Research Associates  
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This paper will compare and contrast two biface caches from north of Lake Superior. Similarities and differences in recovery, raw materials and manufacturing will be discussed. Cultural affiliations for both caches will be suggested.

### **Conserving Ontario's Rock Art**

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The conservation of Ontario's pictographs and petroglyphs has developed over the past few decades to address the need for better preservation of these heritage landmarks. The existence of these cultural landscapes is continually threatened by environmental and human influences. Natural forces such as wind and water increase the rate of weathering and erosion of sites. The increasing amount of tourism, urban development and vandalism are also contributing to the challenge of conserving petroglyphs and pictographs. This research explores the current state of conservation efforts for Ontario's pictographs and petroglyphs. An overview of active organizations and government legislations illustrate the need for greater attention to the preservation and conservation of rock art sites. The limits of conservation methods and techniques also indicate the need to further develop these practices in Ontario.

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### **The Archaic Lithic Assemblage from the West Burleigh Bay Site: Analysis of Non-chert Toolstone Use**

Janice Teichroeb  
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The recovery of thick, irregularly flaked, asymmetrical tools manufactured on non-chert toolstone at the West Burleigh Bay site is consistent with other Northeastern Archaic sites that have observed increased use of local toolstone and dramatic changes to the appearance of flaked tools. After 8000 BP projectile points throughout the Northeast exhibited a noticeable decline in refinement and morphological sophistication. It has been suggested that changes in appearance are the result of a decline in skill and effort expended to manufacture the tools. In contrast, research conducted on the West Burleigh Bay assemblage suggests the ability to manufacture a bifacial tool on poor quality material may actually represent enhanced

knapping skill. Additionally, while the quality of the local toolstone certainly contributed to the asymmetrical appearance of the completed tools, morphologically similar tools were manufactured on fine grained, isotropic cherts, suggesting an alternative reason for the form observed. This paper summarizes the results of the lithic and petrographic analysis of the local metasedimentary toolstone and considers the rationale for the use of this material during a discrete period of the Archaic.

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### **Beyond the Sacred: Temagami Area Rock Art within its Landscape Context**

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The rock art of the Lake Temagami area in north-eastern Ontario represents one of the largest concentrations of this form of visual expression in the Canadian Shield. Created by the Algonquian-speaking peoples, it is an inextricable part of their cultural landscape. This paper examines the significance of Temagami rock art by investigating its relation to natural resources, cultural resources (tangible and intangible), as well as to the paths travelled. Such a study sheds light not only on the place of rock art within the cultural landscape of Algonquian-speaking peoples, but also on the perception of the landscape itself.

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