

SUBSOIL

The Newsletter of the Cataraqui
Archaeological Research Foundation

Volume 29 Number 1 Spring 2012

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Check out the
first edition of

ARCHAEOLOGY:

For Kids!

A magazine pullout
full of fun activities!





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On the cover:

Excavations at Springer Market Square in
2005. Photo by Rory McKay.

Design and layout by Nadine Kopp.

I was in grade four of Paris Central School when the teacher asked us to go to the window that looked out over the Grand River, and to try to imagine the explorers Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet in their canoes paddling down our river in 1673. For a moment I could actually see them! She had engaged me in history, and from that moment on I enjoyed learning history and made it not only my career but my passion.

It was as a secondary school history teacher that I became fascinated with archaeology. I was teaching the prescribed grade eleven Ancient and Mediaeval History course and had just completed my one lesson on the significance of archaeology as a source of information for prehistory when a student told me about some pottery sherds and a skeleton that he had unearthed at a site north of Prescott. I asked if he could show me the site. That began my education in archaeology. I got in contact with Dr. Jim Wright, the chief archaeologist of Canada. He came to visit us and talked to my students. I took a field archaeology course at Trent in the late 1960s and have been eager to learn more ever since.

So why am I telling you all this? Because we all have different and often interesting reasons for joining boards such as the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Perhaps you enjoy history, are fascinated with archaeology, or think that you would like to contribute to a non-profit community organization that is dedicated to building the future on a knowledge of the past.

The Cataraqui Archaeology Research Foundation has entered an exciting new era and we invite you to be a part of that future. Our "look to the future" began in October with a successful brainstorming session involving Board, staff and guests last October. We followed this with a facilitated strategic planning workshop in November that defined the scope of the Foundation, and outlined a business plan and strategic themes.

It is with a sense of anticipation and excitement that we begin our work in 2012! We have added to our team a qualified, experienced, senior archaeologist, Jeff Seibert, who comes to us from Parks Canada. Our new Business Plan will be completed in February. We are implementing a fundraising drive to pay off our mortgage. And we are planning an expanded set of educational programs and services starting this year.

We hope that you will join the Board and staff in launching a new era for the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in 2012!

- John Fielding

From the Executive Director

All archaeologists are obsessed with time, in one form or another. In many ways it is the basis for archaeology – sites are researched, dug and uncovered, strata exposed, artifacts found and classified, reports written and information shared, and through the understanding of the passage of time, and human relationships with those time frames, we arrive at some sort of picture of the past. And while archaeology deals with sometimes huge time spans, in the thousands of years, our work comes down to hours and minutes as we labour in real-time, with deadlines, budgets, and time constraints in the real world of today.

An over-arching timeframe for the next three years for the Foundation in Kingston will be the bicentennial of the War of 1812. As the most important shipbuilding site for the British on the Great Lakes at the time, Kingston played an important role in the war, and its outcome. From 2012 to 2014, Kingstontians and visitors can expect to be bombarded with all sorts of information about Kingston and its historic role providing ships, supplies, and reinforcements in this war.

The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation will play its part in this unfolding of history. This year, our 2012 summer archaeological experience public dig (“*Can You Dig It?*”© 2012) will be returning to the Royal Military College (RMC) at Point Frederick, to dig in the yard adjacent to the Commandant’s house to locate archaeological remains of the Naval Hospital that played a role in the war. We have begun a project to professionally photograph artifacts uncovered from over a decade of excavations on DND land at RMC and Fort Frontenac. We are also working on a shared exhibit at the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston on the Naval War of 1812 that will feature some of the archaeology of Kingston at that time. As well, we hope to have an Introduction to Archaeology exhibit at the Pumphouse Steam Museum on Ontario Street in October.

The Foundation completed its strategic plan last November and its new business plan in February 2012. We are looking at a membership drive and new fundraising initiatives in 2012. And we have added Senior Archaeologist Jeff Seibert to our team of core professionals to help the Foundation meet archaeological opportunities in the coming year and beyond.

The future beckons. There is so much to do! But as my father used to say “You’ve got all the time in the world – there isn’t any more.” We hope you will join us and continue with your support as we make the most of time in 2012.

- *Kip Parker*

From the Senior Archaeologist

It is with enthusiasm and excitement that I write my first entry for the *Subsoil* newsletter, being the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation’s newest employee. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff and board members who decided to “Take a Chance on me” (to quote a fine poet) as the Foundation continues to both pursue ongoing goals and reformulate objectives and directions moving forward. My background in Cultural Resource Management and heritage in the Federal Government (Parks Canada), private, and academic worlds has hopefully prepared me for some of the challenges and opportunities that will arise working here, although I am anticipating a whole series of entirely novel experiences through my upcoming work with the Foundation, as well.

Having just recently moved to Kingston from Ottawa, it is a change of scenery and a change of pace; Kingston being a much smaller city. But one of the first things that struck me on returning to Kingston (having worked in town for short periods in past) is the degree to which history and a sense of connectedness with the past literally permeates the fabric of the city, whether it be the presence of Fort Henry, the Royal Military College, and the Kingston Fortifications along the waterfront, the presence of Fort Frontenac in the downtown, or the Cataraqui Cemetery. In addition to the archaeological remains of Euro-Canadian colonization of the area, this area is known to be rich with Pre-contact archaeological materials, with the length of human occupation in the area stretching back literally for millennia. Working for a Foundation dedicated to the archaeology, history, and heritage of this area, based out of this historic locale is a privilege and an exciting prospect.

- *Jeff Seibert*

Around the Centre

As the construction projects that have consumed us for the last year and a half came to a conclusion this fall, the staff at the Foundation started to look at the “*Kingston Archaeological Centre*” from a different perspective. The front of our building had a new, attractive, and inviting look, our basement and main floor had recently been renovated and updated. What was next? Happy with our building we began to change our thinking to some of the other ways the Centre is represented in the community of Kingston. As we began to change our focus some interesting and exciting opportunities came our way that helped launch us into the new projects that lay ahead.

The first big change we were able to make . . . our website! With the assistance of a grant from the **Museums and Technology Fund** (supported through the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) we had the opportunity to update our website. Originally launched in 1997, the website was ready for a transformation. With the expertise of Noah St. Amand of Tookish Digital Communication, who designed and maintained our original website, and the staff at Purely Interactive, our new website was successfully launched on October 31st, 2011.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Cataraqi Archaeological Research Foundation. The header features the organization's logo and name, a search bar, and a navigation menu with links to Home, Blog, News & Events, Kingston Past, Archaeological Centre, Education, Consulting Services, and About. The main content area is divided into several sections: a large red banner with the organization's name and a 'Learn more' button; a 'Consulting Services' section with a photo of an excavation and a 'Learn more' button; a 'What's New' section with an RSS feed icon and three news items: 'New Volunteer Opportunities', 'CKWS Live@5', and 'Dr. Jeffrey Seibert, Senior Archaeologist', each with a 'More News & Events' button; an 'Archaeological Centre' section with a photo of an exhibit and a 'Learn more' button; and an 'Educational Programs' section with a photo of a field dig and a 'Learn more' button. The footer contains links for 'Links', 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms & Conditions', and 'Site Map', along with social media icons for Twitter and Facebook, and the Purely Interactive logo.

Screen shot of the Foundation's new homepage.

The Website Project had four goals - to increase functionality and transfer the maintenance of the website in-house via a Content Management System; to design a more modern, attractive, and user-friendly site; to include an online payment system through the use of a Pay-pal account for the Foundation's membership, education programs, and gift shop; and to introduce 'Archaeological Hotspots' an interactive mapping tool that presents the archaeology of Kingston to users in a new way.

Since its launch, total visits to the new site have increased on average by 153 visits each month and 73 of those visits were by new users. The majority of visitors to our website are from Kingston; however, the site is also viewed by people across Canada, as well as internationally from the U.S., U.K., India, Brazil, Germany, Russia, Australia, France, and Italy.

With the aim of furthering our visibility and involvement in the community the Foundation has partnered with local museums to produce two out-of-house exhibits. The first, set to open in May of 2012, commemorates of the upcoming bi-centennial of the War of 1812. In partnership with the **Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston** the Foundation will open "*A Naval History: Celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the War of 1812 and Kingston's role.*" The exhibit will explore the naval engagements that took place on the Lake Ontario during the course of the brief but important war that shaped Canada's identity. The Foundation's contribution to the exhibit will demonstrate how archaeological excavations have added to our knowledge of the War of 1812 and Kingston as a city during the time of the war.

Later in the summer the Foundation will open "*Kingston at the time of Vinland's Discovery: How Archaeology Reveals Our Unwritten History*" at the **Pump House Steam Museum**. The exhibit will coincide with a traveling exhibit hosted by the City entitled *The Vikings: Master Mariners, Traders, Colonists and Artisans*. The theme of both exhibits will be to demonstrate how archaeology can add to our knowledge of past cultures and dispel many common myths. It will explore the history of archaeology in the city of Kingston and the lengthy heritage it has uncovered.

With the successful website launch behind us and two exhibits opening this spring the Foundation's staff members are excited about the projects that will keep us busy in the upcoming months.

- Ashley Mendes

Exhibit Opening Dates

"A Naval History: Celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the War of 1812 and Kingston's Role."

Where: Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston

When: May, 2012

"An Introduction to the Archaeology of Kingston."

Where: Pump House Steam Museum

When: August 23rd Official Opening

Staff Development

Ontario Archaeology Symposium

In October 2011, the 38th annual Ontario Archaeology Society symposium entitled “Waterways Through Time: Recognition and Celebration,” was held in Ottawa. This year the Foundation was represented by Nadine Kopp. Sessions included “New insights into the Prehistory of the Ottawa Valley” with papers from both Ontario and Quebec archaeologists, “From Sites to Cities: Archaeology within Urban Landscapes”, and “There Once was a Sea Here – Accounting for Dynamic Landscapes.” The symposium finished on the Sunday afternoon with a very informative walking tour of the Rideau Canal Locks led by Jonathan Moore from the Parks Canada Underwater Archaeology Service, which followed the locks to the Ottawa River where the tour ended with Dr. Jean-Luc Pilon from the Museum of Civilization speaking about the prehistoric landscape along the Ottawa River.

- *Nadine Kopp*

Society for Historical Archaeology Conference

The year 2012 marks the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, and to celebrate this important event, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) annual conference was held in Baltimore, Maryland. The Battle of Baltimore was a combined land and sea battle in which the Americans repulsed the British advances, and marks a significant turning point during the War of 1812. It was during the bombardment of Baltimore’s Fort McHenry that Francis Scott Key composed the poem “The Star-Spangled Banner”, which became the official national anthem of the United States of America in 1931, after it was set to the tune of a popular English drinking song.

This year the Foundation was represented by Nadine Kopp. Sessions were presented on various topics ranging from technology such as the session titled “Technology and the Modern Archaeologist”, to material culture in the session “Buttons, Beads, and Bling: Small Object Material Culture”, to public archaeology with “Lessons from the Field: Public Outreach and Education.” A full day session was dedicated to terrestrial War of 1812 sites, in the session entitled “Two Centuries On: Historical Archaeology and the War of 1812.” Likewise, a half-day session was reserved for the shipwrecks from the War of 1812, which featured papers about the *Scorpion* cofferdam excavations in the Patuxent River, Jeffersonian gunboats, and HMS Schooner *Nancy* from Georgian Bay.

Overall Nadine was kept very busy attending papers, talking with colleagues, and making new contacts.

- *Nadine Kopp*



Fort McHenry in Baltimore is best known for successfully defending Baltimore Harbor from an attack by the British navy in Chesapeake Bay during the War of 1812 (photo from <http://www.academicamerican.com/jeffersonjackson/topics/warof1812.html>).

Grant Announcements

“A Naval History: Celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the War of 1812 and Kingston’s Role”



Supported by the **Cultural Strategic Investment Fund** through the **Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport** the **Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation** will open a collaborative exhibit with the **Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston**. Hosted by the Marine Museum the exhibit will celebrate the Naval History of the War of 1812 and Kingston’s involvement through the Royal

Navy Dockyard. Celebrating the Bi-Centennial the exhibit will run during the spring and summer of 2012.

- *Ashley Mendes*

“Upgrade Database Accessibililty and Functionality”

Supported by the **Museum Assistance Program** this project will allow the **Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation** to update, secure, and protect data in a new database system. The project will increase storage capacity, accessibility of data, and develop web access for outside users wishing to electronically investigate material held in trust by the Foundation. By preserving and protecting data on collected materials we will also increase opportunities for scholarship and research based not only on access to data, but through this portal to the material itself - the collection of artifacts stored in the Foundation’s repository.

- *Ashley Mendes*

Artifact Feature: Tobacco Tag



On Valentine’s Day we posted on our Twitter and Newsfeed the challenge of identifying this heart-shaped artifact. The tin heart is a tobacco tag that was affixed to packets of plug (chewing) tobacco. Tobacco tags varied in shape from circles to stars, hearts, and rectangles that were originally enamelled in bright colours with product information. The use of tobacco tags began in the United States in the 1870s. The tags were used to identify the grade of the chewing tobacco being sold. The first tags were wooden, used by P. Lorillard Co. of New York and Pioneer Tobacco Co. of Brooklyn. P. Lorillard was the first to use tin for their tags, placing one tag marked “Lorillard” on the inside of each plug’s outer wrapper. Placing the tag on the inside proved to be a mistake as many customers injured themselves biting into the plug. A Louisville, Kentucky company was the first to place the tag on the exterior of the packaging. Tobacco

tags did not always represent the manufacturer as the tags were inexpensive so companies often made only a few types of tobacco, but sold them under various brand names, each with its own tag.

This heart shaped tobacco tag was the trade marked seal of W. C. Macdonald Inc. of Montreal from 1870 to 1922 when cigarette production began. These tags were used for both chewing and smoking tobacco, and were distinguished by a small heart-shaped tin label which sometimes had a voided heart on the interior. Macdonald tobacco heart tags are common throughout Canada as they became a favourite among fishermen, sailors, trappers, miners, lumbermen, and railway hands.

- *Nadine Kopp*

Tales of the Battle of Stoney Creek

A fictional short story

Stoney Creek, Upper Canada, June 6, 1813

Silently we creep across the meadow towards the American encampment. A fine mist rises as our boots sink deep into the damp spongy earth. The dark moonless night sky casts an eerie sense of foreboding.

We reach the edge of the woods, and move into position. Being members of the light companies we prepare to take the advance pickets. No one dares utter a sound. If surprise is to be achieved then all must be silent. Everything hinges on that fact, and for that reason, we had been ordered to remove the flints from our muskets.

Surrounded by darkness I can only hope that all is going as planned—the American sentinels were to be quietly taken out so that our infantry could advance further into the encampment without notice.

An ear-piercing scream reverberates out into the night. The hairs on the back of my neck stick up like the quills of a porcupine. My heart pounds hard against my chest, I can hardly breathe. The scream is suddenly silenced.

Like a death knell the first musket shot rings out. A shiver scuttles up my spine and I close my eyes and pray, but my prayer is interrupted by the sudden cry of “Huzza,” followed by more cries of “Huzza”, intermixed with mock Indian war whoops.”

My heart sinks. I cannot believe our own men would be so foolish as to disobey Colonel Harvey’s orders and destroy our element of surprise.

“Do not take up the shout!” Lieutenant FitzGibbon instantly commands. I’m surprised all in our company are able to hear the order over the din and still remain invisible to the Americans.

I turn to see two flashes of light brighten the sky as artillery fire rips through our infantry lines.

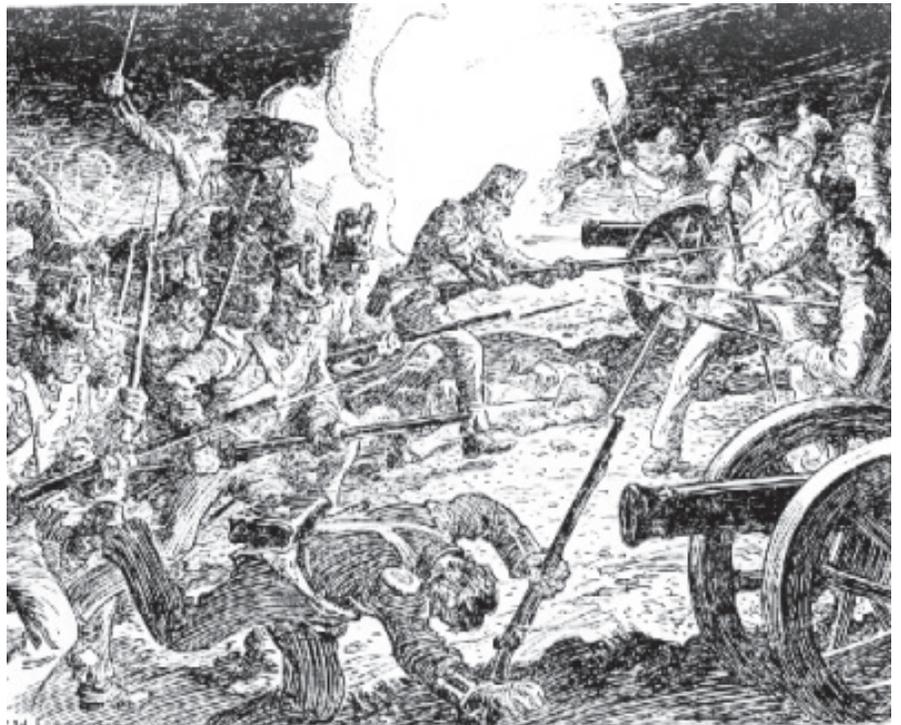
“Take the guns!” Major Plenderleath shouts.

I and thirty others of the light Companies rally and prepare to charge the artillery, which holds the high ground. It seems suicidal but if we can take the American’s guns it would give us a tremendous advantage.

With bayonets fixed we charge full tilt towards the guns. Two blasts are discharged over our heads. I follow along with the rest behind Sergeant-Major Alexander Fraser, who volunteered to lead. Afraid that at any moment the guns will discharge again and all will be for naught, I push forward.

By the time I reach the top of the ridge I can hear the cries of the gunners as they are quickly bayoneted by our men. I run into the fray and my weapon sinks deep into the gut of an enemy soldier. I slash at another and pray to god that it is foe I am killing and not friend. For it is black as pitch and difficult to tell who is who.

I step to the side as a bayonet jabs towards me. I thrust up with mine and it sinks deep into the flesh of the enemy. Blood soaks my uniform; my hands now wet and slick find it difficult to keep my musket in my grasp.



Battle of Stoney Creek by C.W. Jeffreys.

Part I: Shadows in the Mist

by Catherine Raby

Mixed with the fog, gun smoke lays heavy in the air. The acrid smell of it burns and fills my lungs. Some of my comrades have now taken over the artillery, but we are now past and the American infantry are before us. Blood pumping through my veins I rush into the melee. Caught up in the bloodshed I become disoriented. My gut twists into a tight ball of dread the instant I realize I have been separated from my comrades.

The American infantry who we had just thrown ourselves into seem to have dispersed. I turn to find my bearings and slam hard into another soldier. The man is thrown off his feet and stumbles to the ground. I slam my boot down onto his back and pin him down. Not able to tell if he is friend or foe I kick him hard to flip him over. In that instant a bright light flashes in the sky. The soldier's identity is revealed—glaring defiantly up at me is a boy no more than thirteen or fourteen.

To Be Continued...



Note from the author:

The Battle at Stoney Creek was a brazen, hastily planned raid by the British. Though their numbers were inferior to the Americans, the British with a bit of luck and the skill of the soldiers, volunteers, militia and Mohawk allies that fought that day were able to make it a success. It was a gamble that paid off, but the cost was heavy with 23 killed, 136 wounded and fifty-five missing. The British victory at Stoney Creek and their success at Beaver Dams several days later, virtually halted the American Invasion into Canada and pushed them back toward the border.

In order for the attack to be successful Colonel Harvey, who had been given command of the attack by General Vincent, had given the order for complete silence and that all muskets be unloaded and without flints. The plan was for the sentries to be neutralized so as to not be able to sound the alarm. The Light Companies on reaching the edge of the woods were to take out the remainder of the advance pickets.

However the plan was ruined when some of General Vincent's staff officer's heedless of Colonel Harvey's order for profound silence began to cheer. For the rest of British soldiers this was a great stress releaser and company by company they joined in. Lieutenant FitzGibbon of the 49th regiment managed to keep his company silent. His company included members of the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles.

"Light Infantry" were known as the "Advance Guard" and usually took the position of the left flank. During a retreat they formed at the rear guard. They were highly trained and very skilled. They worked as independent small groups in loose formation. They were in charge of protecting the main line of infantry and often performed this duty by "skirmishing". They were also in charge of reconnaissance.

In 1989-1999 an archaeological excavation was conducted by an archaeological firm on Smith's Knoll at Stoney Creek. Intact burials were not expected due to years of desecration and plundering. The remains that had been unearthed had indeed been disturbed and disarticulated human bones were removed from a trench on the east side of the knoll.

A study of the bone fragments found that some of the bones displayed wounds that could have been obtained by participation in close-quarter fighting. Though a lot of the battle was fought in the traditional way—standard military formations, a lot of the fighting was fought in confusion, and it was disorganized. The daring raid on the American Artillery by Major Plenderleath and his company was fought at close quarters.

*To read the next installment of **Tales of the Battle of Stoney Creek** look for our next edition of **SUBSOIL** due out in May 2012.*

Natural Phenomenon Reveals Our Violent Past

This past semester, I had the opportunity to be a co-op student at the Kingston Archaeological Centre. Every day I was there, something in the Centre sparked my interest, and there wasn't a day that I didn't learn something new about Kingston - from what a day in a 19th Century soldiers' life was like, to realizing my friend's great-great-great aunt (Molly Brant) has her own exhibit in the Centre's museum. It's amazing how much someone can find out about the past by discovering little everyday items, but I find the most interesting fact about someone's life is how they died. That alone can tell you part of their story, but also leave you itching for more. I find some of the most fascinating stories are those of the bog bodies.



Yde Girl, around sixteen years old, died between 170 BCE and 230 CE (photo from <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2007/09/bog-bodies/bog-bodies-text>).



Elling Woman was found in 1938 in the Bjeldskovdal bog, west of Silkeborg, Denmark (photo from <http://votumsolvit.com/2011/01/23/the-mystery-of-bog-bodies/>).

Bog bodies are naturally preserved bodies found in the bogs of Northwestern Europe, especially Ireland, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Northern Germany, and Denmark. These bodies are preserved by the naturally high acid levels in the bogs, which are similar to the acid levels in vinegar. The acid, along with low temperatures and the lack of oxygen, conserves the bodies in the same way fruit is preserved by pickling. Because of the bogs, the bodies are very tan, with the internal organs still intact, but the bones are rarely preserved with the rest of the body.

The bodies that have been found are as old as 8000 BCE, and date up to around the early medieval ages, but there is no evidence as to why these bodies are found in the bogs. Due to the very violent deaths of the people, most theories suggest that the people found in the bogs were criminals, put to death for their crimes, or were human sacrifices to the gods.

The first documented bog body found was in 1747, and since then hundreds of bodies have been found. One of the most famous is the Huldremose Woman, who was very well preserved. She died sometime between 160 BCE and 340 CE. Her death was very violent, with signs of repeated hacking on her arms and legs and her right arm was completely detached from her body before she was put in the bog.

Another notable death is that of the Yde Girl, around sixteen years old, who died between 170 BCE and 230 CE (upper left). There was a woolen band still around her neck from strangulation and a knife wound on her left clavicle. She was found with a very large woolen cloak still around her. More bodies include the Elling Woman, who died between 350 and 100 BCE (lower left). She was found wearing a woven belt around her waist with a sheep-skin cape wrapped around her body, and another around her legs, and the leather thong she was strangled with, that had a sliding knot made for execution purposes, and which left a still visible V-shaped mark in her neck.

The Tollund Man was killed sometime in the second or third century BCE, and was found only about 200 feet away from the Elling Woman (facing page). He was about 35 years old when he was strangled with a leather garrotte. He was found lying in the fetal position, with his head completely intact,

including the stubble on his face. His internal organs were very intact and the analyses of his intestines show his last meal was gruel with barley and seeds, only available in the winter and early spring. A lot of the bodies found had sticks over them, placed there when the bodies were put in the bogs.

Bodies are not the only things found in these bogs. Along with the clothing the people wore, including hats, scarves, skirts, capes, belts and shoes, mostly made of wool or leather, there have been many other things found, such as a fully intact ship from 22 to 450 CE, found in a Denmark bog. It weighs more than three tons, and was built for around 15 pairs of oars. In a central Irish bog, a leather-bound Book of Psalms, written in Latin, was found. But the biggest thing found in the bogs was on Ireland's North Mayo Coast, where there was a 5,500 year old complex of houses, tombs, and fields surrounded by stone walls, which indicted a Neolithic farming and grazing system. It is about four square miles and one of the most extensive known Stone Age sites in the world.

Nobody truly knows why these people met such violent ends, or why they were put in the bogs; all we know is that with each body found in a bog, we get one step closer to better understanding how life was before these bodies were placed to rest.

- Danielle Hartwick



The Tollund Man was killed sometime in the second or third century BCE, and was found only about 200 feet away from the Elling Woman (photo from <http://votumsolvit.com/2011/01/23/the-mystery-of-bog-bodies/>).

Danielle was placed with the Foundation as part of her Co-operative Education Program at Queen Elizabeth C.V.I. during this past fall semester. All of the staff at the Centre would like to thank Danielle for all of her hard work while she was with us. Danielle completed 80.5 hours with the Foundation while also maintaining a full course load at school.

Thank you Danielle!

Volunteer Projects

Over the past year, volunteers, with the help of staff at the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation have been working on the Centre's education artifact project. The project began with the task of inventorying the centre's entire education artifact collection, to identify all the resources available. As part of this process we recorded vital information about each artifact, such as the material, class, type, and time period. Each artifact was then assigned an identification number which correspond to an identification card detailing the important archaeological and historical information about each object. Hundreds of hours went into researching each object to provide detailed background information.

Composing the identification cards became a time consuming process, as each artifact was also photographed to provide a visual reference. The hundreds of artifacts were then grouped, organized, and bagged along with their new identification cards.

As this past month saw the completion of the Centre's education artifact project, there is a great sense of accomplishment knowing the Centre now has a searchable catalogue that will allow staff to easily locate necessary artifacts for future educational programs. While this project was time-consuming, it has also been extremely rewarding knowing that it will facilitate future education of Kingston's rich archaeological heritage.

The structure of the project was set up to allow for the future addition of artifacts to the collection, as new artifacts are continually being re-designated for educational use.

So far a total of 150 cards have been produced.

- Marie-Josée Lord and Lesley Golding

E01

Borden: N/A

Ware type: Ceramic - Vitrified White Earthenware/Ironstone

Decoration: Glaze - Lead, Clear

Portion: Chamber pot

Fragment: Rim/Foot/Body

Function: Personal/societal

Time Period: Historic

Date: 1845-1900+



E01

Ironstone/Vitrified White Earthenware

- Peak: Post-1850 (plain variety)
- Place of origin: England, North America

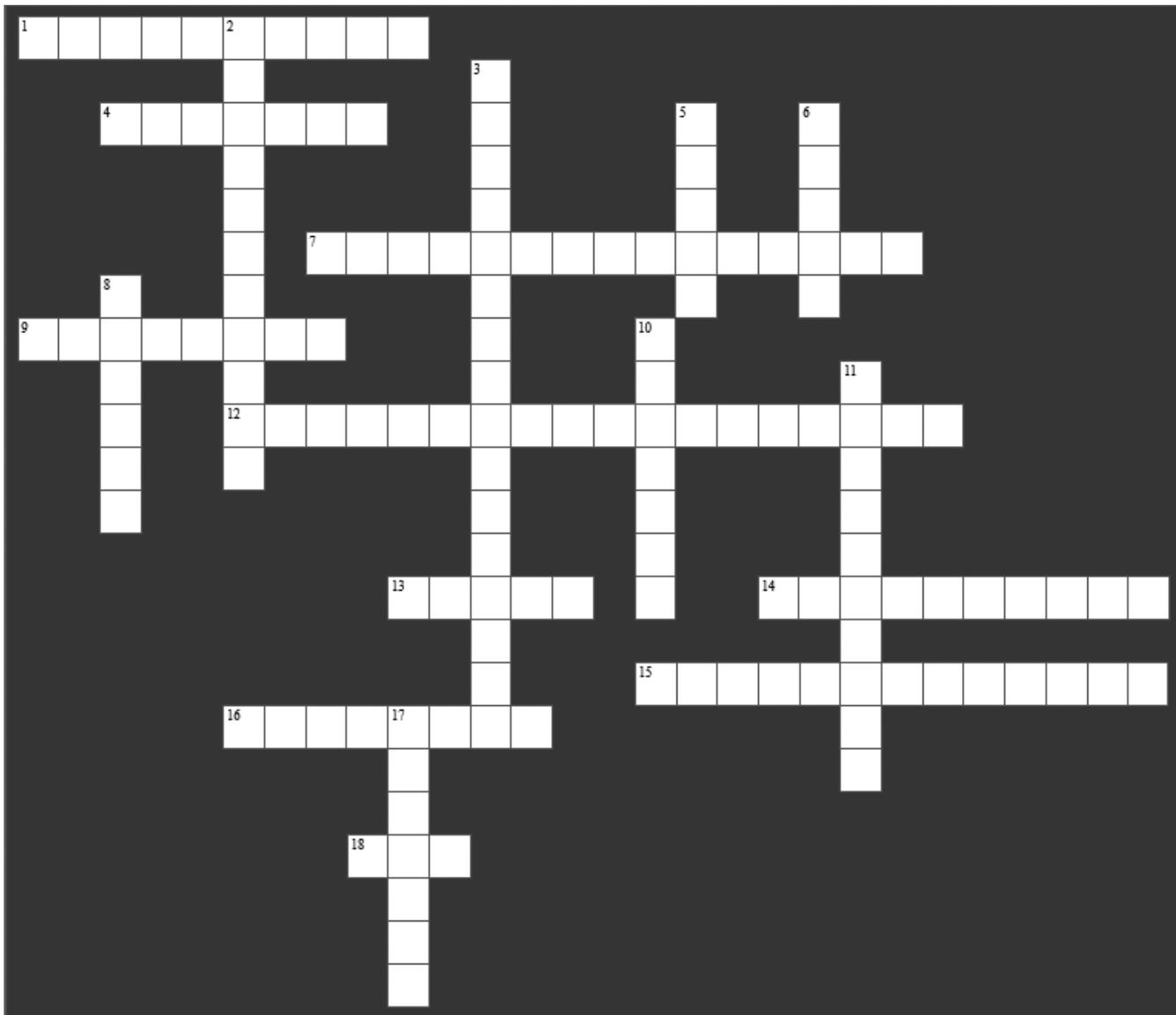
In texture, ironstone is intermediate between earthenware and porcelain, although it is technically an earthenware. Decorative methods include moulded relief, transfer print, painted, gilded and slip-banded. The colours vary from flowing colours to bright enamels and gilding added over a printed outline. Ironstone was generally used for tablewares, kitchenwares and toiletwares.

Ironstone began as an earthenware influenced by the oriental porcelains in the early 19th century. Later ironstone served as an alternative to the cheap china from Europe. It was not produced in quantity until the 2nd half of the 19th century.



The **Education Artifact Project** began in November 2010 with the initial sorting of the education artifacts. Since then six volunteers have worked on this project completing a total of 178 volunteer hours (the equivalent to one person working 8 hour days for 4.5 weeks). We would like to thank Morgan Copeman, Lesley Golding, Danielle Hartwick, Catherine Kern, Marie-Josée Lord, and Caroline Thurgood for all of their hard work.

War of 1812 Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Battle that took place in this city after the war had officially ended.
4. Schooner built in 1811 and pressed into service during the War, now resting in 300 ft of water in Lake Ontario.
7. First victory of the war, British captured this fort.
9. American naval commander on Lake Ontario.
12. Buried under RMC.
13. "Don't Give Up the Ship."
14. Bloodiest battle of the war occurred on 25 July 1814.
15. American shipyard on Lake Ontario.
16. Shawnee Chief who died in the battle of Moraviantown.
18. Royal Navy Commander who took control of the British Great Lakes Squadron in 1813.

Down

2. Heroine of the War of 1812.
3. The British naval force that operated on the Lakes in 1812.
5. British General who was killed in the Battle of Queenston Heights.
6. Treaty that concluded the War of 1812.
8. Name of British fort on Detroit River.
10. American President during the war.
11. Enraged by the burning of York, the British attacked this American city.
17. American fort bombarded by British that inspired "The Star Spangled Banner."

Upcoming Events

March 28th - Annual General Meeting

Where: Kingston Brew Pub, Dragon's Lair

Time: 7 p.m.

Details on back cover.

May to November - "A Naval History: Celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the War of 1812 and Kingston's Role."

Where: Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston

When: Opening day to be announced

June 11th to 15th - Archaeology Week

Check our website (www.carf.info) in the following weeks for the detailed week-long schedule, you won't want to miss out on this year's exciting events!

June 15th - First Capital Day

Where: Confederation Basin

Time: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Look for our booth in Confederation Basin to learn about the archaeology and history of Kingston in the 19th Century.

June 23rd - Doors Open Kingston

Where: Kingston Archaeological Centre, 611 Princess Street

Time: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Once again we will be participating in Doors Open Ontario. Visit the Kingston Archaeological Centre for tours and to check out our new exhibit in the Interpretive Centre.

July 25th - Public Day at the "Can You Dig It?" © Summer Program

Where: Royal Military College of Canada

Time: 2 p.m.

This year the Foundation will be running its 17th annual "Can You Dig It?"© summer camp in partnership with the Royal Military College of Canada. The program offers a week of hands-on experience excavating an authentic archaeological site for participants aged 9 to adult this July and August. Come visit on Public Day to see an excavation underway. Meet both professional archaeologists and camp participants and join them for fun archaeology-themed games, tours and refreshments.

August 23rd to November - "Kingston at the time of Vinland's Discovery: How Archaeology Reveals Our Unwritten History."

Where: Pump House Steam Museum

When: Official exhibit opening August 23rd

Board Announcements

Interested in serving your community? Want to give back? Looking for a place to make a difference?

The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation is seeking qualified, committed, energetic individuals to serve on its **Board of Directors**. No previous board experience necessary, though this is an asset. Knowledge of archaeology is not a prerequisite. Term of office is for three years.

This is an active, working, volunteer Board who bring a variety of skills to their Board work, including interests in archaeology, history, cultural heritage, and education. If you have specific skills or expertise in general business, finance, fundraising, marketing, or the legal field we are especially interested in speaking with you.

Established by provincial incorporation in 1983 as a registered Canadian non-profit organization, the Foundation operates the Kingston Archaeological Centre, and is governed by its Board of Directors, which is a publicly accountable body. The Foundation's Policies & Standards are in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards for Community Museums in Ontario (August 2000).

For more information about the Foundation, its mandate, operations, and programs and services, please visit our website at www.carf.info.

If you are interested in finding out more about serving as a member of the Board of Directors, please contact:

Kip Parker, Executive Director
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
611 Princess Street, Kingston, ON K7L 1E1
Tel: 613.542.3483, ext. 12
kip@carf.info

“Can You Dig It?”[©] **Summer Archaeology Experience**

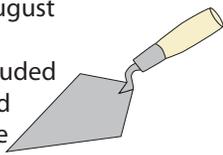


In celebration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, come take part in the excavations at the site of the **Naval Hospital**, which was built at the Royal Naval Dockyard between June 1813 and 1814, now the location of the **Royal Military College of Canada**.

Hosted by the Kingston Archaeological Centre.



Week long sessions July - August
Youth and Adult
T-Shirt and Friday lunch included
Pre-registration required
Limited spaces available
1:5 Ratio of Instructor: Participant



For more information and registration visit
www.carf.info or call **613-542-3482**

SUBSOIL is published bi-annually by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. The Foundation is committed to the recognition, investigation, and preservation of archaeological resources throughout Ontario. The goals of the Foundation are met through its role as an active centre that sponsors archaeological research, programs of public education and the publication of technical and popular reports on the research conducted by the Foundation.

Levels of annual membership: bronze \$20; silver \$25; gold \$50; platinum \$100. Send cheque payable in Canadian funds to the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation at:

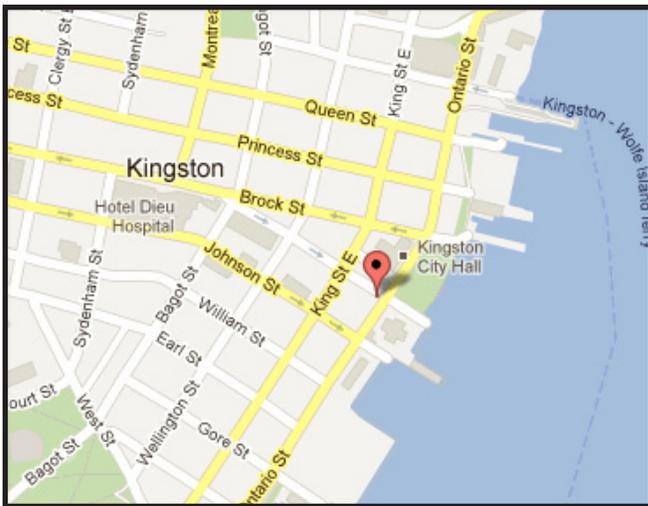
**Cataraqui Archaeological
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611 Princess Street,
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K7L 1E1

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Help us save trees by going paperless. Let us know if you would like to receive full colour copies of **SUBSOIL** via e-mail in the future.

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Join us for our 2012 Annual General Meeting!



Members of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation and members of the community are invited to attend the Foundation's Annual General Meeting (AGM). The meeting agenda will be available and includes the election and re-election of members of the Board. All are welcome. You must be a member of the organization to vote. Light refreshments will be served. Non-members please RSVP to carf@carf.info

Location: The Kingston Brewing Company
34 Clarence Street

Date: Wednesday, March 28th at Ontario's
oldest brew pub

Time: 7 p.m.