

2020 SYMPOSIUM

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 2–8, 2020



CONTENTS

Land Acknowledgement	3
Welcome	4
OAS 2020 Symposium Organizing Committee.....	6
Program at a Glance.....	7
Detailed Program	8
Workshops	16
Panels and Moderated Workshops	18
Paper and Pre-Circulated Poster Abstracts	22
Sponsors of the 2020 Symposium	39

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge that our symposium is taking place on traditional Indigenous territory. There are many Indigenous Nations in what is now known as Ontario and they have shaped the history of this land for thousands of years. On these lands, Indigenous Peoples have developed distinct languages, customs, economies, laws, and ways of life. We want to show respect for this by acknowledging that we are on the land of the Algonquin, Cree, Oji-Cree, Delaware, Mississauga, Odawa, Ojibway, Pottawatomi, Haudenosaunee (Mohawk, Onondaga, Onoyota'a:ka, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Seneca), Huron-Wendat, Métis, and Inuit.

WELCOME

On behalf of the 2020 Symposium Organizing Committee, I would like to welcome you to the first ever virtual OAS symposium. This was not the symposium the OAS originally envisioned for 2020, but we are excited by the possibilities that the flexible, online format holds. We are appreciative of the opportunity that this online symposium has to bring together people from across Ontario and beyond, regardless of ability to travel.

You will notice a few innovations in this year's offerings.

First, we are holding more workshops than we normally do. These are being held every weekday evening in the week leading up to the symposium. In response to some of the feedback we have heard from the young professional sector of our membership, we have geared these workshops to skills building. That being said, I am sure that many of us older archaeologists will welcome the opportunity to brush up on or learn new techniques. The workshops are open to all, and there is no limit on the number of participants.

Second, our presentations are coming in a variety of formats. Some are similar to the traditional OAS symposium paper of a 20 minute presentation, others are shorter, but with longer periods set aside for discussion, and yet others include pre-circulated papers. Finally, we have a number of posters being contributed. We decided not to have a symposium theme this year (other than Ontario archaeology), and the result is that we have a diverse set of sessions. These touch on topics such as the potential of legacy collections, collaborations between archaeologists and others in the heritage sector, boreal forest archaeology, and technological approaches to understanding the past. We are especially excited to see that we have a number of student presentations both in a student session and in several other sessions. We hope that students find the OAS symposium a welcoming place to present their research.

Third, we have three panels this year, a format that is also unusual for the OAS. In each of these, a group of experts will have a moderated discussion on a topic. We encourage questions from the audience during these panels (using the Zoom chat function).

Finally, we are excited to host the Ontario region moderated workshop held by individuals aiming for a Marine Archaeology Partnership.

Our awards session will be held on Friday, November 6, in the evening. We will be honouring six individuals who have made long-lasting and important contributions to Ontario archaeology,

and we encourage you all to join this celebration. Make sure you have a glass of your preferred libation on hand so you can toast our award winners!

We chose a pay-what-you-can model for registration this year, in recognition of the varied financial circumstances in which we find ourselves. We are, therefore, very grateful to our sponsors. Recognition of our generous donors can be found in this program, starting on page 39. Many thanks to all of you!

We also wish to extend a thank-you to all of the workshop facilitators, panel moderators, session organizers, and individual presenters who have taken up the challenge this year. Finally, we thank the volunteers who will help troubleshoot and problem-solve any technical issues that might arise during the event.

We hope that all of you enjoy the symposium. We encourage you to participate through the chat function in Zoom. We welcome your feedback, particularly if there are innovations you would like to see carried forward in future years. Email us at oas-symposium@ontarioarchaeology.org.

Once you have registered, you will have access to a version of this program with links to the Zoom meetings for all of the sessions, panels, and other activities, except the Annual Business Meeting. A link to the ABM will be sent separately to all OAS members, via email. You are free to join sessions as you wish. We are also hosting a “lobby” Zoom room, where we will have information on what sessions are currently underway, and where members can ask to be put into breakout rooms for smaller discussions.

If you are finding you are having difficulty connecting to Zoom sessions that you wish to attend, please contact symposiumsupport@ontarioarchaeology.org and describe the nature of the issue. We will be monitoring this email closely throughout the symposium.

Alicia Hawkins

OAS 2020 SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Committee chair:

Alicia Hawkins, OAS Past President

Committee members:

Claire Bennett, Halton Region Heritage Services

Sarah Hazell, OAS Lead, Reconciliation, Restitution, Reclamation committee (outreach to Indigenous communities)

Kaitlyn Malleau, OAS Director of Education (program committee)

Stefan Moffat, OAS (program committee)

Dylan Morningstar, OAS

Suzanne Needs-Howarth, Perca Zooarchaeological Research (program committee)

Craig Ramsomair, WSP (technical assistance)

Jim Sherratt, OAS President

Jill Taylor-Hollings, OAS Director of Membership Services (program committee)

Chiara Williamson, OAS Executive Director

Penny Young, Archaeological Research Associates

Student assistant:

Dawson Butler

PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

Weekday evening events—starting Monday, November 2. All events start at 7:30 pm.

Workshops and Awards

Mon., Nov. 2	Tue., Nov. 3	Wed., Nov. 4	Thur., Nov. 5 (1)	Thur., Nov. 5 (2)	Fri., Nov. 6
Features with Dana Poulton and Christine Dodd	GIS with John Moody	Field Photography with MHSTCI staff	Artifact Photography with Clarence Surette and Chris McEvoy	Historic Ceramics with Katie Hull and Caitlin Coleman	AWARDS

Weekend daytime events—starting Saturday, November 7. Please see the [detailed program](#) for exact start times of different sessions and panels. **The Annual Business Meeting will start at 5 pm.**

Sessions, Panels, and Meetings

	Sat., Nov. 7 (1)	Sat., Nov. 7 (2)	Sun., Nov. 8 (1)	Sun., Nov. 8 (2)
Morning 1	Session 1: Legacy collections	Session 2a: Boreal forest	Session 5: Technology and its relations	
Morning 2	Session 1: Legacy collections	Panel 2b: Great storytelling	Session 5: Technology and its relations	Session 6: Resourceful archaeologist
Lunch				
Afternoon 1	Session 3a: GLAM collaborations	Panel 4a: Radiocarbon	Moderated workshop 7: Partnership for Maritime Archaeology	
Afternoon 2	Session 3b: Posters	Panel 4b: Abilities and disabilities	Moderated workshop 7: Partnership for Maritime Archaeology	
5:00 pm	Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Business Meeting			

DETAILED PROGRAM

Saturday Morning—Session 1

New Insights from Old Collections: The Research Potential of Legacy Collections in Ontario Archaeology

Session organizer: Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

Archaeology in Ontario, as in many other parts of world, is faced with an ongoing curation crisis. What do we do with the vast quantities of archaeological materials that have been amassed through past research excavations, field school activities, and cultural resource management (CRM) projects? While issues of storage and curation often dominate such discussions, the vast research potential of these legacy collections is often under-appreciated. With the growth of the CRM industry in Ontario over recent decades, the accumulation of such collections has increased substantially. And, while collection standards in past excavation activities can be highly variable, analysis of legacy collections offers an excellent source of high-quality archaeological data in a context in which excavation is increasingly expensive, and in which the avoidance of site impact and site destruction through excavation is often preferred. Furthermore, research with legacy collections provides an avenue to directly engage with and involve Indigenous communities in research about the territories from which the collections originate. There is also considerable potential for obtaining fascinating new data and new insights into old collections by applying new analytical techniques; in fact, this has long been one of the key arguments for the long-term curation and preservation of archaeological assemblages. The papers in this session explore the potential of research on Ontario legacy collections through a series of case studies of recent and ongoing work on various aspects of legacy collections throughout the province.

Note: The presentation format is live video paper, with several papers having pre-circulated content.

9:00	Orchard, Trevor	Introduction
9:10	Hatch, Heather	Legacy Collections at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology: Solutions for Access and Care
9:20	Fox, William	Understanding Legacy Collections: The Heye Foundation Collection from Lake Medad

9:30	Carruthers, Peter Gates St-Pierre, Christian Needs-Howarth, Suzanne Wojtowicz, Robert	<u>The Research Potential and Challenges of Unpublished Legacy Collections: The Quackenbush Site</u>
9:40	Ionico, Daniel	<u>The Products of Turbulent Times: Continuities and Change of Seventeenth-Century Neutral Iroquoian Ceramic Technology</u>
9:50	Wojtowicz, Robert Coleman, Caitlin	<u>What's in the Box? Ceramic Analysis of Charlie Garrad's Legacy Collections</u>
10:00	Break	
10:10	Dunlop, Alexis	<u>Oldies but Goodies: The Use of CRM Legacy Collections for Academic Research</u>
10:20	Vella, Yasmine Smith, David G.	<u>Using Legacy Collections at University of Toronto Mississauga for Undergraduate Research</u>
10:30	Warrick, Gary Glencross, Bonnie	<u>The Importance of Legacy Collections to Huron-Wendat Archaeological Research</u>
10:40	Orchard, Trevor J. Guiry, Eric Hawkins, Alicia Needs-Howarth, Suzanne Royle, Thomas	<u>Collaborative Research with Legacy Collections: Ongoing Zooarchaeological Research at the University of Toronto Mississauga</u>
10:50	Dorland, Steven Orchard, Trevor J. Needs-Howarth, Suzanne Jackson, Victoria Hawkins, Alicia Labelle, Kathryn Lesage, Louis	<u>Looking for Children in the Zooarchaeological Record: A Holistic Investigation of Childhood Subsistence in Northern Iroquoian communities</u>
11:00	Malleau, Kaitlyn	<u>Whose Collection, Whose Legacy? Why Community-Based Research Just Makes Good Science</u>

11:10	Break	
11:20 to 12:30	Orchard, Trevor J. (facilitator)	Discussion

Saturday Morning—Session 2a

Archaeology of the Boreal Forest in Ontario: Challenges, Solutions, and New Information

Session organizers: Taylor-Hollings, Jill (Lakehead University), and Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University)

The boreal forest is an expansive ecozone extending across portions of Canadian provinces, including most of Ontario. Yet, this vast northern area generates far fewer archaeological research and cultural resource management projects than southern Ontario. The boreal forest is a logistically challenging place to work because of dense vegetative cover, minimal cartographic information, limited road accessibility, as well as complex depositional and archaeological preservation issues. However, minimally studied areas like this yield new information from every archaeological investigation, making it an exciting place to work. This session offers an opportunity for discussions relating to issues in boreal forest archaeology in Ontario and adjacent areas. We hope that this will provide opportunities to enhance or describe collaborations with Indigenous communities or individuals. Also, we welcome new findings from particular sites or regions, whether it be from field work or from analyses of existing collections.

Note: The presentation format is live video paper unless otherwise indicated.

9:00	Hamilton, Scott	<u>Emerging “Directions” in Northern Ontario Archaeological Assessment</u>
9:20	Hyslop, Bradley G.	<u>Shenanigans at Perch Ripple: Fortuitous Finds from Far-Away Fieldwork</u>
9:40	Cousineau, Jake	<u>Woodland period Foodways in the Boreal Forest: Zooarchaeological and Macrobotanical Analysis of the Macgillivray Site (DbJm-3)</u>
10:00	Graham, Michelle	<u>Vinette I, Vinette II, and Laurel: Interregional Comparisons of Indigenous Pottery Wares from Ontario</u>

10:20	Boyd, Matthew Birch, Kira	Historic and Ancient Indigenous Gardens on Lake of the Woods, Ontario: Integrating Lake Coring, Food Residue Analysis, and Nineteenth-Century Land Survey Records [poster]
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Saturday Morning—Panel 2b

Panel Discussion

11:00 to 12:00	Panellists: Lorinc, John Martelle, Holly Racher, Paul Williamson, Ron Moderator: Hawkins, Alicia	Telling Great Stories
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Lunch 12:00/12:30–1:30

Saturday Afternoon—Session 3a

Collaborations in History: Archaeology and GLAMs

Session organizer: Bennett, Claire (Halton Region Heritage Services)

Throughout Ontario, collaborative partnerships between the galleries, libraries, archives, and museums (GLAM) sector and archaeologists have been increasing. Indigenous communities, cultural heritage organizations, and archaeologists have been working together to develop innovative projects, exhibitions, and programs to increase the public’s access to and understanding of archaeology. This session will share the results from a variety of successful initiatives and partnerships. Presentations detailing projects that have meaningfully involved or been led by Indigenous and descendant communities are welcomed. In addition to showcasing engaging projects and exhibitions, presentations may also highlight collaborations that have increased the public’s access to excavated artifacts.

Note: The presentation format is live video paper unless otherwise indicated.

1:30	Recollet, Naomi	The Revitalization of Anishinaabek Ceramics through Archaeology, Land, and Art Making
1:50	Gallant-Jenkins, Carley	Archaeology at a Former Residential School

2:10	Wilson, Andrea	REEL History Connects
2:30	Rauchenstein, Krista	The Exhibit <i>Archaeology Alive! The Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site in Whitchurch-Stouffville</i>
2:50	Thistle, Paul C.	Excavation Simulation Activity: Realistic Archaeological Practice
3:10	Bernat, Clark Johnson, Tim MacDonald, Rob	Empathic Traditions: A New Look at an Old Collection
3:30	Hatch, Heather	Archaeology on Display: CRM Collections at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology

Saturday Afternoon—Session 3b

Posters

4:00	Ranlett, Sarah Brand, Michael Orchard, Trevor J.	The Schreiber Wood Project: Facilitating Student Research on Field School Collections [pre-circulated poster]
4:10	Zdjelar, Natasa Johnson, Cinda Ranlett, Sarah Brand, Michael Orchard, Trevor J.	The Schreiber Wood Project: Ceramic Assemblage and Decorative Typology [pre-circulated poster]
4:20	Baguio, Mahalia Johnna Johnson, Cinda Ranlett, Sarah Brand, Michael Orchard, Trevor J.	The Schreiber Wood Project: Life at a Glance as Seen through Ceramics [pre-circulated poster]
4:30	Dasilva Furtado, Andrew Ranlett, Sarah Brand, Michael Orchard, Trevor J.	The Schreiber Wood Project: Playing through History [pre-circulated poster]

Saturday Afternoon—Panel 4a

Panel Discussion

1:30 to 3:00	Panellists: Connolly, James Crann, Carley Hart, John P. Moderator: Birch, Jennifer	Current and Future Directions for Radiocarbon Chronology Building in Northeastern Archaeology
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Saturday Afternoon—Panel 4b

Panel Discussion

3:30 to 4:30	Panellists: Fraser, Meredith Reaume, Geoffrey White, Jonathan Moderators: Zhang, Fan Zubrow, Ezra	Abilities and Disabilities in Archaeological Practice
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5:00 Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Business Meeting

Sunday Morning—Session 5

Technology and Its Relations

Session organizer: Braun, Gregory (University of Toronto)

Recent conceptions of ancient materiality suggest that techno-social practices can best be understood by considering relationships between humans, objects, and places. Here “technology” is defined rather broadly, in a way that encompasses activities such as craft and artistic production/use/disposal, but also those with less tangible technical elements, such as dancing or music. Papers in this session will present case studies that investigate these relations through the examination of material evidence related to these ancient technologies. Papers should be grounded in, but not exclusively based on, empirical data; theoretical approaches to the interpretation of these data are welcome and expected.

Note: The presentation format is live video paper unless otherwise indicated.

9:00	Walder, Heather Hawkins, Alicia	Layers of Meaning: Polychrome Glass Bead Production and Exchange
9:20	Conger, Megan	Trade as Relationship Building in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Iroquoia
9:40	Micon, Jonathan	Social Cohesion, Smoking, and the St. Lawrence Valley: Exploring Early Contact Period Interactions in the Lower Great Lakes Region
10:00	Zawadzka, Dagmara	Rock Art, Materiality of Place, and Landscape in the Temagami Area
10:20	Gallo, Tiziana	Relations of Stone: Expanding Huron-Wendat Ground Stone Celts' Biographies
10:40	Break	
11:00	Girard, Jean-Paul	Technological Attributes: What Can They Teach Us about the Evolution of Ceramic Technology?
11:20	Beaulieu, Guyane	Ceramic Technology to Help Characterize the Cultural Transition between Eastern Laurel and Eastern Blackduck
11:40	St. John, Amy	Learning to Make Pots at the Arkona Cluster: Ceramic Technology Visualized through Micro-CT Scanning
12:00	TBA	Discussant

Sunday Morning—Session 6

The Resourceful Archaeologist: Student Research during the Time of Covid-19

Session organizers: Cousineau, Jake (Lakehead University), and Micon, Jonathan (University of Georgia)

Students often have strict timelines to complete their archaeological degree. With facilities and borders closing due to the spread of Covid-19, these timelines can be difficult to meet without resorting to major changes. Fieldwork and data gathering are delayed or shortened, while writing objectives are re-focused or altered completely. This session provides a platform to emergent scholars wishing to present their ongoing or finished research. It highlights how

students have adapted or plan to adapt to our present academic environment. Those students who are preparing interrupted research projects will have the chance to share how they managed and responded to unforeseen obstacles due to Covid-19. Among those welcomed to present in this session are students conducting traditional archaeological investigations, as well as relevant ethnographic and historical research.

Note: The presentation format is live video paper unless otherwise indicated.

11:00	Russell, Jessica	Investigations into a Late Archaic Site during Covid-19
11:20	Ross, Jade Gosse, Laura Friesen, Sarah Steinberg, Jamie Mozarowski, Steven Eber, Anneliese	The Resourceful Lakehead Graduate Students: Silver Linings [pre-recorded presentation]
11:40	Cristina McCoy	The Politics of Destruction: Capitalist Archaeology and the Commoditization of Heritage in Southern Ontario

Sunday Afternoon—Moderated Workshop 7

Toward a Partnership for Maritime Archaeology in Canada (Ontario Region Workshop)

1:00 to 1:50	Moderators: Monk, Kimberly Sonnenberg, Lisa	Invited meeting: Partnership for Marine Archaeology in Canada
1:50 to 2:00	Break	
2:00 to 4:15	Moderators: Monk, Kimberly Sonnenberg, Lisa	Discussion of regional issues (A. Diving; B. Indigenous; C. Consulting; D. Research)
4:15 to 4:30	Moderators: Monk, Kimberly Sonnenberg, Lisa	Invited meeting: Discussion of next steps

WORKSHOPS

Features on Archaeological Sites: What Are They and What Do You Do with Them?

Presented by Dana Poulton and Christine Dodd (D.R. Poulton and Assoc.)

Monday, November 2, 7:30 pm

Unlike artifacts, features on archaeological sites are the non-portable evidence of human culture. They are present on most sites, and most of them occur below the topsoil or ploughzone and were formed when people dug into the underlying natural subsoil. Features are especially common on Iroquoian villages, where the different types include hearths; sweat lodges; and storage, refuse, and ash pits. In addition, every village site will contain hundreds or thousands of post moulds; they are soil discolourations that mark the individual wooden posts that were used to construct longhouses, palisades, and other structures. This question-and-answer session will describe the different types of features and post moulds, how to recognize and excavate them, and how to distinguish them from natural stains in the subsoil.

Digging into GIS: A DIY Workshop for Archaeologists

Presented by John F. Moody (TMHC Inc.)

Tuesday, November 3, 7:30 pm

Mapping and spatial analysis are core components of archaeological practice. The right map can communicate important messages and provide surprising new insights. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used to analyze archaeological data and make these maps, but GIS can be overwhelming for the uninitiated. The goal of this workshop is to familiarize you with key concepts and resources so that you can make use of GIS in your own work. In addition to providing an introduction to GIS processes, data, and software, this workshop will focus on topics relevant to Ontario archaeologists, such as where spatial data can be obtained and how it can be applied to our understanding of the past.

The Do's, Dont's, and Definitely Do-not's of Archaeological Photography: A Ministry Perspective

Presented by Ministry Staff (MHSTCI)

Wednesday, November 4, 7:30 pm

Photographs are one of the most crucial elements in the reporting of archaeological fieldwork. They provide the reader a snapshot of the property, fieldwork conditions, archaeological features, and artifacts. When reviewing archaeological assessment reports against the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, referring to photo documentation is an effective way for the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries to evaluate and confirm that fieldwork conditions and strategies comply with the *Standards and Guidelines*. This workshop will provide an overview of the common problems the Ministry finds in report photos and offer guidance on how to avoid them.

Artifact Photography: More Than Point and Shoot

Presented by Clarence Surette and Christopher McEvoy (Lakehead University)

Thursday, November 5, 7:30 pm

The purpose of this workshop is to go through some basic procedures of artifact photography achieved at an affordable cost. Part 1 will focus on the materials required for the photography of various types of artifacts. Part 2 will discuss which techniques and software can be used for image acquisition, focusing on camera settings, lighting, mounting, and setting up a scale for various-sized artifacts. Part 3 will deal with processing of the photographs using various software. Participants will have an opportunity to edit their own shots by using free software provided as part of this workshop. By using a combination of these various pieces of equipment, techniques, and software, participants will be able to develop a product based on their own needs and budget.

Identification of Historical Ceramics for Non-Specialists

Presented by Katherine Hull and Caitlin Coleman (ASI Heritage)

Thursday, November 4, 7:30 pm

In this workshop, structured to provide education and support to the non-specialist (of any heritage discipline), we will share our tips on how to identify, date, and contextualize those shiny white ceramic sherds or donated vessels that we all have in our collections. From locally made kitchen bowls to imported Staffordshire teacups, we hope to provide each of you with enough information and resources to more fully bore your friends at parties and haggle with antique shop owners (as well as be more effective and knowledgeable in your role as heritage professionals). If you are already well versed in creamware and transfer prints, this workshop is not for you!

PANELS AND MODERATED WORKSHOPS

Telling Great Stories

Saturday, November 7, 11:00 am

Panellists:

Lorinc, John (Spacing Magazine)

Martelle, Holly (TMHC Inc.)

Racher, Paul (ARA Ltd.)

Williamson, Ron (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Moderator:

Hawkins, Alicia (Laurentian University)

Archaeology can be synonymous with dry and boring or with adventure and discovery. Which it is depends very much on how we talk about archaeology. When we think about it in terms of artifact lists and trait tables and whether a site has further CHVI...well...yawn. But, when we think about how privileged archaeologists are to have a window onto the lives of people in the past, well we can tell fascinating and compelling stories.

Some of our members and associates excel at engaging people with archaeological tales. You know who these people are because at conferences people crowd into the rooms where they are presenting. Audiences roar with laughter or, alternatively, are completely silent as they follow every word spoken. Their stories are written about in the national press. Members anticipate and read their columns in internal newsletters. All your friends and relations are asking you if you saw that documentary. They publish popular books intended for a general audience, and people buy these! Imagine that!

In this panel, four great archaeological storytellers discuss their practice, including who their audiences are, what makes a story compelling, how they think about and map out the stories they tell, how they grapple with voice and issues of possible appropriation, and why archaeological storytelling is important.

Current and Future Directions for Radiocarbon Chronology Building in Northeastern Archaeology

Saturday, November 7, 1:30 pm

Panellists:

Connolly, James (Trent University)
Crann, Carley (University of Ottawa)
Hart, John P. (New York State Museum)

Moderator:

Jennifer Birch (University of Georgia)

Advances in radiocarbon dating associated with what has been called the “third radiocarbon revolution” have enhanced our ability to date past events and phenomena with ever-greater precision and accuracy. This panel discussion will bring together scholars working in northeastern North America to discuss ongoing efforts at refining archaeological chronologies through radiocarbon dating and statistical modelling. Topics to be discussed will include descriptions of ongoing work in multiple sub-regions and periods, major findings and implications, challenges and opportunities, and future directions. Participants will introduce themselves and explain their current involvement in radiocarbon chronology building. The discussion will then be structured around a series of questions or topic directed at each participant in turn, with other panellists invited to follow from points raised by the first speaker. The panel will also include a question-and-answer period where members of the audience can ask questions of the panel, facilitated by the moderator.

Abilities and Disabilities in Archaeological Practice

Saturday, November 7, 3:30 pm

Panellists:

Fraser, Meredith
Reaume, Geoffrey (York University)
White, Jonathan (SUNY Albany)

Moderators:

Zhang, Fan (University of Toronto)
Zubrow, Ezra (SUNY Buffalo)

Collaborative archaeology is becoming an increasingly important concept in framing contemporary archaeological practice and theory. It is often associated with community archaeology and public archaeology. This panel, however, makes an inward turn, examining how archaeological practice facilitates—or fails to facilitate—archaeologists with different physical and mental abilities. Inspired by disability studies, it goes beyond it and explores evolving technology, techniques, and management practice tailoring to individual needs in both academic and professional archaeology. Possible topics include innovations in fieldwork and lab

work, as well as relevant design thinking, ergonomics, and digital technology—such as 3D printing, VR, AR, and UXD research.

Born out of the development of the contemporary welfare state, liberal activism, identity politics as well as college restructuring needs, disability studies as an academic discipline first emerged at Syracuse University, in 1994. It matured into both certification programs training human resource managers and other professionals and into an area of critical studies. The intersection of disability studies and archaeology, however, first appeared in Great Britain, when, in 1995, TAG UK organized a session on the topic. Many British archaeologists have since engaged in empirical and theoretical study on methods of engaging people with disabilities in archaeological practice, particularly in fieldwork. Canadian-born archaeologist Meredith Fraser, in her 2008 dissertation *Dis/abling exclusion, en/abling access: Identifying and removing barriers in archaeological practice for persons with (dis/)abilities*, first brought design thinking into disability studies in archaeology.

This panel welcomes questions not only on disabilities, but also on broadly defined abilities, as well as on technology and practices that enable.

Toward a Partnership for Maritime Archaeology in Canada (Ontario Region Workshop)

Sunday, November 8, 1 pm

Kimberly Monk (Trent University)

Lisa Sonnenberg (Stantec)

Description

This workshop is one of a series of connection events being held across the country to address the need for a cohesive structure for maritime archaeology. The practice of maritime archaeology—inclusive of submerged, coastal, and terrestrial marine-related sites—is fragmented in Canada, affected by limitations in funding, training opportunities, commercial development, and government regulation. By providing a forum for professionals and other stakeholders to discuss key issues, and through the process of formalizing local networks, we are addressing both national initiatives and regional priorities. Furthermore, with opening the discussion to the public, we wish to encourage their cooperation, share our collective knowledge, and remain transparent in our aims and objectives.

To achieve the partnership objectives—improving research practice; promoting inclusiveness and engagement; and enabling education, innovation, and cooperation—we first need to address core local issues. By evaluating the current challenges across academia, government, industry, and community organizations, we can determine prospects for leveraging facilities, sharing resources, and building on current areas of strength. This workshop will focus on four regional topics (Ministry of Labour diving regulations, Indigenous consultation, archaeological consulting, and research) that are critical to supporting the practice of maritime archaeology within Ontario. The results from the discussion will set forth an initial agenda identifying local

requirements and opportunities, while contributing to a framework for building a national partnership.

Format

Afternoon session (1:00–4:30 pm)

Duration 3.5 hrs.

Invited meeting (participants/stakeholders)

- Invitees will be asked to submit a one-page “archaeology” CV, in advance, to share with other members, listing education, as well as marine archaeology training and experience.
- In addition, invitees will be asked to complete a questionnaire related to the current state of maritime archaeology in Ontario.

Discussion open to general audience (symposium attendees) during Part V: Discussion of regional issues

Virtual Roundtable Agenda

1:00 Introduction & scope (KM & LS)

1:15 The Partnership project (KM)

1:30 Q&A for Panel Members (KM & LS)

1:50 Break

2:00 General Audience - Introduction (KM)

2:10 Panel Discussion of regional issues A. Diving (Moderator KM)

2:35 Panel Discussion of regional issues B. Indigenous (Moderator LS)

3:10 Panel Discussion of regional issues C. Consulting (Moderator LS)

3:40 Panel Discussion of regional issues D. Research (Moderator KM)

4:10 Closing Remarks to General Audience (LS)

4:15 Panel: Next steps (KM/LS)

4:30 End of Roundtable

Baguio, Mahalia Johnna (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Johnson, Cinda (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Ranlett, Sarah (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Brand, Michael (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

The Schreiber Wood Project: Life at a Glance as Seen through Ceramics [pre-circulated poster]

The Schreiber Wood Project revolves around the Schreiber family, who occupied a portion of the land where the University of Toronto Mississauga campus currently operates. From 2013 onwards, excavations have been operating through an undergraduate field school at two sites: AjGw-534 and AjGw-535. This pre-circulated poster highlights select ceramic pieces from the large artifact assemblages that have resulted from the project to date. Specifically, we examine ceramics that have been manufactured by Haviland & Co., Jaeger, Thomas & Co., Doulton Lambeth, and the Brantford Pottery Works, among others. The chosen pieces provide insights into the lifestyle of the Schreiber family during the late 1800s.

Beaulieu, Guyane (Université de Montréal)

Ceramic Technology to Help Characterize the Cultural Transition between Eastern Laurel and Eastern Blackduck

The transition between the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods, toward 1000 C.E., corresponds to a moment of technological upheavals in the American Northeast. In Abitibi-Temiscamingue, in western Quebec, it takes the form of a transition between the Eastern Laurel and Eastern Blackduck cultures. In this region, Blackduck pottery seems to have been quickly adopted by Laurel groups, with no apparent transitional phase. Based on analyses by tomodesitometry, however, the technological transition happened more slowly than the morphostylistic transition. The potters would have gradually developed a new artisanship, by contact and by experimentation, producing vessels better suited to cooking food.

Bernat, Clark (Niagara Falls Museums)
Johnson, Tim (Landscape of Nations 360°)
MacDonald, Rob (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Empathic Traditions: A New Look at an Old Collection

Niagara Falls Museums teamed up with Landscape of Nations 360° (LON) in 2019 to gain a fresh perspective and accurate account of their collection. The direction of the project was to apply Indigenous knowledge and perspectives focused on parts of the collection that had sat dormant for many years. Much of the Indigenous collection at the Niagara Falls Museums had been accumulated, like at most museums, by late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century collectors.

It had been crudely identified and either displayed with a Euro-centric perspective or shelved. LON and the Museums agreed that this collection could shed better light on the long Indigenous presence in Niagara and provide a new lens on what could be learned from it. The result was *Empathic Traditions: Niagara's Indigenous Legacy* (<https://empathictraditions.ca/>), a virtual exhibition that explores the objects through revealing fresh insights into the presence of Indigenous peoples, their art, and their history in the Niagara region, extending back hundreds of generations.

Boyd, Matthew (Lakehead University)

Birch, Kira (Lakehead University)

Historic and Ancient Indigenous Gardens on Lake of the Woods, Ontario: Integrating Lake Coring, Food Residue Analysis, and Nineteenth-Century Land Survey Records [poster]

Our research employs several lines of evidence in order to reconstruct the history of Indigenous gardening in Lake of the Woods, northwestern Ontario. These sources include nineteenth-century surveyor maps and diaries, residue analysis of pottery encrustations from archaeological sites, and lake sediment core (palaeoenvironmental) analyses. Indigenous gardens (*gitigaanan*), which were distributed across the southern portion of the lake by the late 1800s, were primarily used to grow maize, squash, and other crops by Anishinaabe people. Residue analysis demonstrates that cultivated plants (especially maize) were regularly consumed by Middle and Late Woodland peoples living in the same area. Furthermore, preliminary pollen analysis of lake sediments from the northeastern region of the lake indicates that maize was locally cultivated by at least 2100 cal B.P. In combination, these results demonstrate that the nineteenth-century gardens on Lake of the Woods were part of a much longer sequence of horticultural activity in the region, spanning at least as far back as the beginning of the Woodland tradition.

Carruthers, Peter (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Gates St-Pierre, Christian (Université de Montréal)

Needs-Howarth, Suzanne (Perca Zooarchaeological Research)

Wojtowicz, Robert (Archaeological Services Inc.)

The Research Potential and Challenges of Unpublished Legacy Collections: The Quackenbush Site

Research on never-published legacy collections can contribute in meaningful ways to the narrative of the past. But it can also present unique problems. Our contribution focuses on the research potential and challenges presented by the collections and records from the Quackenbush site, a pre-contact Iroquoian settlement in the Kawartha Lakes region that was excavated by various institutions between 1955 and 1975. We will present our first-person accounts of the challenges we encountered and the solutions and work-arounds we devised while working on these materials as part of a planned monograph on the site—specifically, the ceramics and the faunal bone. We will also reflect on the opportunities provided by these

materials in terms of answering research questions of today. Following this, we will invite the other session participants to share observations on legacy research best practices that can eventually form the basis for a published resource.

Conger, Megan (University of Georgia)

Trade as Relationship Building in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Iroquoia

Items of European manufacture on Indigenous sites are used by archaeologists as markers of interaction between Indigenous peoples and European colonizers. Although the social mechanisms by which these objects were incorporated into Indigenous material worlds were complex and varied, these interactions are often simplified under the umbrella of “trade and exchange.” In this paper, I reconsider this early “trade” as a techno-social process, through which people, objects, and social institutions were drawn together and mediated in the context of nascent colonization. Using ethnohistoric evidence, I argue that these very early stages of interaction were ultimately projects in relationship building, which served to interconnect disparate systems of economic understanding. The distribution of European-manufactured items on Indigenous sites throughout southern Ontario is used to illustrate the differential timing and nature of these relationships and connections ca. A.D. 1550–1650.

Cousineau, Jake (Lakehead University)

Woodland Period Foodways in the Boreal Forest: Zooarchaeological and Macrobotanical Analysis of the Macgillivray Site (DbJm-3)

Intensive zooarchaeological and macrobotanical analysis of sites in the boreal forest of Ontario are rare. This paper will discuss the implications that the excavation method has on the recovery and interpretation of faunal and floral material in the boreal forest. It will use the data obtained to situate the seasonality and potential use of one site in northwestern Ontario.

Located in the Whitefish Lake region, the Macgillivray site is a multi-component habitation area associated with a burial mound. The dominant component is Middle Woodland, consisting of Laurel and Brainerd wares, although there are also Late Woodland components and a minimal post-contact veneer on the surface. Soil samples from 30 different contexts were recovered from the habitation area. The soil samples were floated using a 500 µm sieve, and the heavy material was water-screened through a nested sieve set (4 mm, 2 mm, and 1 mm). This resulted in the recovery of charred wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) grains and a high frequency of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. Although the faunal assemblage was heavily fragmented, the results aid in the interpretation of the site and its season of occupation. The organic material evidence suggests two interpretations for the occupation of the Macgillivray site. Minimally, the data suggest either (1) the site is a spring/fall camp or (2) the site was occupied during the summer and vacated in the late fall, after the wild rice harvest. The data suggest that sampling with a 2 mm sieve should be used to recover faunal material from sites in the boreal forest.

Dasilva Furtado, Andrew (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Ranlett, Sarah (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Brand, Michael (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

The Schreiber Wood Project: Playing through History [pre-circulated poster]

The Schreiber Wood Project is examining late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupations located on the University of Toronto Mississauga campus. The project explores the cultural landscape and materials of the three households of the Schreiber family, who once lived on the property. The subject area includes two interrelated archaeological sites, AjGw-535 (Iverholme) and AjGw-534 (possibly Mount Woodham), the homes of two of the related families. Among the artifact collections are a variety of children's toys, including dolls, metal toy soldiers, and a toy pistol. Two of the most interesting aspects of the childhood artifacts are the distribution of these artifacts between the two sites and the differences in the manufacturing dates of such artifacts within these contexts. By analyzing these differences, we can create a better understanding regarding the Schreiber occupation of the two sites and the lives of children and the material they interacted with at the turn of the twentieth century.

Dorland, Steven (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Needs-Howarth, Suzanne (Perca Zooarchaeological Research)
Jackson, Victoria (York University)
Hawkins, Alicia (Laurentian University)
Labelle, Kathryn (University of Saskatchewan)
Lesage, Louis (Nation Huronne-Wendat)

Looking for Children in the Zooarchaeological Record: A Holistic Investigation of Childhood Subsistence in Northern Iroquoian communities

Despite an abundance of cross-cultural literature on the anthropology of childhood and land-based learning in action in horticultural and agricultural societies, studies of Great Lakes archaeological faunal assemblages have overlooked childhood experiences. In this paper, we explore avenues archaeologists can pursue to investigate childhood subsistence practices and environmental and animal interactions. We propose a holistic approach that employs analysis of European historical accounts and Indigenous oral traditions and teachings to construct culturally situated learning scenarios. Drawing on these analyses, we then evaluate methodological challenges related mainly to taphonomy and recovery methods. Our aim is to construct a framework to investigate child subsistence in the Great Lakes region that reduces the use of implicit assumptions related to hunting practices and social learning—assumptions that ultimately inhibit our ability to study childhood effectively. We present a case study using legacy collections to evaluate the identification of patterning in faunal datasets that can potentially be linked to childhood practices. Ultimately, this paper constitutes a preliminary thought experiment to raise awareness and begin untangling the ways in which the palimpsest

that is the zooarchaeological record might hold clues to childhood experiences in pre-contact Great Lakes Indigenous communities.

Dunlop, Alexis (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Oldies but Goodies: The Use of CRM Legacy Collections for Academic Research

ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.) has been a cultural resource management firm working in Ontario since 1980. Over the past 40 years we have excavated, catalogued, and curated a wealth of legacy collections, many of which have been used for research by the academic community. This presentation will highlight the academic work of various scholars who have used ASI's collections, either whole sites or specific components, for their research and contrast it with the initial grey literature interpretations. It will also highlight the challenges of connecting researchers with collections, and present ideas on how to make them more accessible and how to best future-proof sites for research.

Gallant-Jenkins, Carley (Woodland Cultural Centre)

Archaeology at a Former Residential School

After the release of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action, in 2015, the Woodland Cultural Centre (WCC) was approached by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) with the intention of undertaking a joint endeavour. ARA volunteered its expertise and labour to undertake a substantial and thorough archaeological investigation focused on the grounds surrounding the site of the former Mohawk Institute Residential School, which is now part of WCC. The ARA volunteers who came to WCC in the summer months to conduct their archaeological excavations had the great privilege of being joined by residential school survivors at weekends. This was a great sharing experience. Building upon this, the volunteers always welcomed the WCC staff to visit them at the test pits to ask questions, examine and comment upon the artifacts found that day, and share knowledge. In the fourth season of this archaeological excavation, ARA was joined by a youth initiative from the Mennonite Central Committee of Ontario and Mennonite Disaster Services. This collaborative project generated opportunities for co-learning with an emphasis on education.

After many years working on the site of the former residential school, ARA has found thousands of artifacts from hundreds of test pits. These items will eventually be added to the WCC collection. The artifacts will also be used as educational tools in the WCC museum and as part of the new International Centre that the Save the Evidence campaign is currently fundraising for. The Save the Evidence campaign, which launched after severe roof leaks at the Mohawk Institute Residential School building in 2013, has been raising awareness and funds to fully restore the former residential school building and turn it into an interpretation centre that will educate generations to come on the residential school system and the lasting effects it continues to have on our Indigenous communities. When this educational space opens to the public, the artifacts found during this archaeological project will be used to interpret the space.

Fox, William (Trent University)

Understanding Legacy Collections: The Heye Foundation Collection from Lake Medad

Collection holdings from an Ontario archaeological site at the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian curatorial facility are described and discussed. The value of nineteenth-century legacy collections in providing unique information, as moderated by provenience issues, is considered.

Gallo, Tiziana (University of Toronto)

Relations of Stone: Expanding Huron-Wendat Ground Stone Celts' Biographies

Ground stone celts found on fourteenth- to seventeenth-century ancestral and historic Huron-Wendat village sites are involved in a range of technologically motivated relations, either as direct actants or as intermediaries. These artifacts are discussed here from a perspective combining the *chaîne opératoire* with new materialisms and Indigenous knowledges. The *chaîne opératoire* is an important analytical framework for lithic technologies but is mainly concerned with understanding human behaviour through traces of human choices and gestures. Materials are thus seen as playing a minimal role in the outcome of mostly one-sided technological relations. By combining the *chaîne opératoire* with more vibrant and locally situated understandings of materials, steps such as extraction, transformation, use, and disposal of ground stone celts can be approached while simultaneously considering materials as active, powerful, and persistent participants in relations with humans and non-humans. This also allows to expand on the concept of "object biography" from a less anthropocentric angle by making room for the relational implications of ground stone celts' petrological histories and for the persistence of these artifacts' relations beyond assumed "death" and across technologies.

Girard, Jean-Paul (Université de Montréal)

Technological Attributes: What Can They Teach Us about the Evolution of Ceramic Technology?

Though it cannot be said anymore that the Late Middle Woodland (A.D. 500–1000) is an obscure period, many questions remain. One of them is regarding the evolution of ceramic technology. Dean Snow, in his 1995 landmark article discussing the origin of the Northern Iroquoians, asserted that the contrast between coil construction and paddle-and-anvil modelling indicates very different sets of motor habits, in support of his migration hypothesis. This hypothesis implies that the paddle-and-anvil technique came with the newcomers, replacing in a discontinuous fashion the coiling method. By comparing technological attributes from ceramic samples belonging to the Station-3 and Hector-Trudel sites at Pointe-du-Buisson (Quebec) and dating from the Late Middle Woodland (A.D. 500–1000) and the early Late Woodland (A.D. 1000–1200) periods, I endeavour to verify the validity of this argument. Using

CT-scan data, this research dissects three essential components within the fabric of ceramic vessels: clay matrix, inclusions, and voids, to address this question through a technological analysis.

Graham, Michelle (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Mexico)

Vinette I, Vinette II, and Laurel: Interregional Comparisons of Indigenous Pottery Wares from Ontario

This paper compares the technological, techno-stylistic, and morphological attributes of Early to Middle Woodland period pottery from across the province, demonstrating the interconnected nature of three ostensibly discrete wares: Vinette I, Vinette II, and Laurel. A variety of manufacturing techniques were employed throughout the Woodland period, including coil and smooth, net and bag moulding, and paddle and anvil, yet few archaeological studies explain why new methods were introduced and what cultural functions—associated beliefs and practices—were served by the resulting vessels. This preliminary study revealed that changes in technological attributes were often accompanied by continuity in techno-stylistic ones, suggesting temporal and spatial relationships between regional populations. I will compare the attributes of all three wares, identifying their similarities and differences, and proposing a new theoretical approach to developing a more holistic interpretation of pottery production in Ontario.

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University)

Emerging “Directions” in Northern Ontario Archaeological Assessment

Applied archaeological research in northern Ontario is transforming through interventions by First Nations and Métis communities in light of the Crown’s duty to consult and accommodate. This factor can create challenges for consulting archaeologists struggling to balance the interests and expectations of the provincial regulatory structure, the proponents of development, and diverse Indigenous communities. It is further complicated by an often general distrust by Indigenous people of environmental impact assessments, measured consensus-based decision making within many northern First Nations, and sometimes under-developed capacity to engage in the process. Some communities are addressing this by identifying technical advisors to work with them, which can facilitate engagement, but often through amplification of existing archaeological assessment procedures. This paper reviews several case studies to illustrate an increasingly complicated applied archaeological practice reflecting this new reality in the northern two-thirds of Ontario.

Hatch, Heather (Museum of Ontario Archaeology)

Archaeology on Display: CRM Collections at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology

Since taking over the Sustainable Collection Repository in December 2018, the Museum of Ontario Archaeology has made a concerted attempt to feature new collections transferred from CRM companies, as well as collections held for the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. In addition to promoting collection materials online through social media and a partnership with Google Cultural Institute, a new exhibit, *Who Cares About the Past?*, focused on the practice of archaeology in Ontario.

These initiatives serve the Museum's mission to "share, interpret, and care for the archaeological record to advance an understanding of Ontario's heritage." Most archaeology undertaken in the province is conducted as CRM projects in advance of ongoing development, and the majority of the sites are Indigenous sites. The MOA is committed to preserving contributions to the archaeological record generated through these projects. Beyond preservation, we believe that we have a responsibility to make this important work visible and accessible to First Nations, Métis and Indigenous peoples, members of other descendant communities, and the general public, who mostly have little understanding of the discipline.

This presentation explores how the diversity of collections at the MOA provides us an opportunity to illustrate the richness of Ontario's heritage. The Museum is a public-facing forum to showcase the scope of archaeological work conducted across the province and the companies that are engaging in that work. Moving forward, we hope to focus on bringing the story of the practice of archaeology in Ontario to the public more deliberately.

Hatch, Heather (Museum of Ontario Archaeology)

Legacy Collections at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology: Solutions for Access and Care

Legacy collections can be an incredible resource for research, but they present several challenges to care and use. For example, they may lack critical context documentation, or suffer from improper storage. At the Museum of Ontario Archaeology (MOA), our mission states that we share, interpret, and care for the archaeological record to advance an understanding of Ontario's heritage. We value the potential of legacy collections to make significant contributions to that understanding, and are committed to finding ways to meet their particular challenges. A recent evaluation of our collections management systems worked to identify how we can best organize and present information about these collections at the MOA so that we can balance researcher needs and interest with our ethical duty of care for the collections we hold in trust.

Hyslop, Bradley G. (Lakehead University)

Shenanigans at Perch Ripple: Fortuitous Finds from Far-Away Fieldwork

This presentation describes the geographical and environmental context of Lac Seul, in northwestern Ontario. Recent fieldwork conducted at and around the site designated as Perch Ripple (EeJw-2) provides some new and interesting data regarding the distribution of cultural materials. The site patterning revealed along the Perch Ripple corridor is compared to other locations on Lac Seul. A concept of gateway corridors is presented as a new component of the Bright Light Model, a theoretical construct that has been developed over several decades to explain the movement of pre-contact foraging groups within northwestern Ontario.

Ionico, Daniel (McMaster University)

The Products of Turbulent Times: Continuities and Change of Seventeenth-Century Neutral Iroquoian Ceramic Technology

McMaster University's Sustainable Archaeology houses many collections produced from excavations of Neutral (Attawandaron) sites during the mid-twentieth century. Using the Christianson (AiHa-2) and Hamilton (AiHa-5) ceramic assemblages from this repository, I investigated the continuities and discontinuities of pottery production practices during the seventeenth century, a period of profound socio-demographic turbulence for the Lower Great Lakes region. I suggest that my project and its findings demonstrate the benefits of coalescing new questions, social theory, fine-grained methodologies, and legacy collections of varying condition for producing new insights on the historically produced experiences of Ontario's past societies.

Malleau, Kaitlyn (University of Toronto)

Whose Collection, Whose Legacy? Why Community-Based Research Just Makes Good Science

Archaeology in North America, in its principle and practice, has a long history of being entwined with colonial structures and processes. As a result, much of archaeology's collections and databases have sorted Indigenous material culture into Western-based, colonially influenced categories. More recently, archaeologists are making the decision to practice a collaborative archaeology, prioritizing the meaningful involvement of descendant Indigenous communities, as not only a more ethical way to practice archaeology, but also a better way to conduct science. Less work has been done, though, on dismantling the Enlightenment foundation on which archaeology has been built, to make way for new ontological frameworks that better support this collaborative research methodology. In the coming year, I hope to initiate a community-based participatory research project in collaboration with the members of both the Ojibwe Cultural Foundation (OCF) and the Sagamok First Nation. It is our hope to work with the elders and interested community members of these First Nations to build a catalogue and develop a research project for the 240 boxes of artifacts currently held in the OCF facilities, with a particular focus on the Fort La Cloche collections. In this paper, I propose that by embracing a

relational ontology, and using a democratic-diffractive theoretical framework, our community-based interpretations of the data will be more well supported.

McCoy, Cristina

The Politics of Destruction: Capitalist Archaeology and the Commoditization of Heritage in Southern Ontario

My research ethnographically explores issues within Ontario CRM archaeology. Some of these key issues involve the current vague legislation regarding cultural heritage protection that systematically ignores Indigenous ontologies and the ambiguous position of archaeologists as cultural value determiners and socio-political mitigators. Without concise legislation that explicitly incorporates Indigenous ontologies, the Ontario government all but encourages a determination of land value that is solely rooted within Western capitalism. The Ontario government values land only as a means upon which to build—it expects archaeologists to maintain the provincial relationships with Indigenous populations as opposed to actively working with and for Indigenous communities. Business archaeology is rife with social injustice and outright scandal. A confluence of priorities between all stakeholders involved in the business of archaeology has resulted in a complex socio-political system that creates affective relationships that influence and determine the overall protection (or destruction) of archaeological sites. Due to Covid-19, I have taken a year off from completing my research in the hopes that 2021 will allow me to go forward with the interview process of archaeologists and members of the Indigenous community. I hope to highlight how the current system takes well-meaning archaeologists and forces them to choose between a career as an archaeologist or as an activist—but not as both—and that so long as contract archaeologists are explicitly expected to meet the needs of land developers, Ontario will continue its legacy of colonization and the suppression and destruction of Indigenous history.

Micon, Jonathan (University of Georgia)

Social Cohesion, Smoking, and the St. Lawrence Valley: Exploring Early Contact Period Interactions in the Lower Great Lakes Region

In this paper, I review theoretical considerations of smoking in Northern Iroquoian culture as a means of interpreting diachronic trends in the regional distribution of St. Lawrence-associated smoking pipes. Between C.E. 1450 and 1580, people living in the St. Lawrence River Valley created pipes from clay, bone, and stone. Similar pipes appear on Iroquoian sites outside the St. Lawrence Valley and have been used by archaeologists to argue for the incorporation of St. Lawrence refugees/captives into neighbouring populations. This reasoning assumes that pipes accompanied other evidence for St. Lawrence incorporation and overlooks cultural connections between smoking, diplomacy, and social cohesion. I argue here that shared participation in collective smoking practices helped individuals from the St. Lawrence Valley establish peaceful social ties with ancestral Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee societies prior to relocation. I

demonstrate this by combining regional ¹⁴C chronologies and St. Lawrence pipe distributions from over 40 archaeological sites in Ontario and New York. Overall, it is apparent that pipes tend to be some of the earliest elements from the St. Lawrence Valley on Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee villages. This research is part of a broader dissertation project undertaken with permission from representatives of Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee communities.

Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

Guiry, Eric (University of Leicester)

Hawkins, Alicia (Laurentian University)

Needs-Howarth, Suzanne (Perca Zooarchaeological Research)

Royle, Thomas (Simon Fraser University)

Collaborative Research with Legacy Collections: Ongoing Zooarchaeological Research at the University of Toronto Mississauga

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto Mississauga (UTM) houses substantial collections of archaeological materials resulting from past research excavations, field school activities, and cultural resource management projects throughout southern Ontario. Many of these collections include large samples of faunal material that have in the past been subject to only minimal analyses. This paper provides an overview of these collections and the zooarchaeological facilities at UTM, and it summarizes ongoing, long-term research aimed at completing much more detailed zooarchaeological analyses of many of these collections. Beyond providing interesting insights into past subsistence and economic activities at individual sites, these data and collections are increasingly contributing to larger, collaborative research projects. These projects are providing fascinating insights into regional patterns in subsistence economy and historical ecology, through the use of modern analytical techniques involving GIS, stable isotopes, and ancient DNA.

Ranlett, Sarah (University of Toronto Mississauga)

Brand, Michael (University of Toronto Mississauga)

Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

The Schreiber Wood Project: Facilitating Student Research on Field School Collections [pre-circulated poster]

The Schreiber Wood Project investigates a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century cultural landscape located on the University of Toronto Mississauga campus. Since 2013, survey and excavation have been undertaken in the context of an undergraduate archaeological field school. This has resulted in a collection of over 17,000 artifacts, with large assemblages of glass, ceramic, and metal objects. Limits on the time and resources of a semester-long course and the relative inexperience of student technicians, inherent to a field school context, has necessitated further curatorial intervention with the collection to make it “user friendly” for research. Since 2017, we have been engaged in verifying and reorganizing the collection in order to create an intuitive storage scheme which enables the easy retrieval of artifacts for future research as well

as the addition of artifacts from the ongoing field project. This work has also facilitated a series of short-term student research projects (presented in additional pre-circulated posters at this symposium), initiated in the context of a work-study program. This presentation will outline the curatorial process and results of this reorganization and contextualize it within the larger pedagogical and research goals of the project.

Rauchenstein, Krista (Whitchurch-Stouffville Museum & Community Centre)

The Exhibit *Archaeology Alive! The Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site in Whitchurch-Stouffville*

The Jean-Baptiste Lainé site was home to a remarkable sixteenth-century Huron-Wendat community located in what is now the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. The exhibit *Archaeology Alive! The Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site in Whitchurch-Stouffville* opened at the Whitchurch-Stouffville Museum & Community Centre in July 2019. Join representatives from the Huron-Wendat Nation, Archaeological Services Inc., Ryerson University, and the Whitchurch-Stouffville Museum as they discuss the collaborative process that led to the creation of this important exhibit, which includes artifacts from the site on loan from the Canadian Museum of History and the Huron-Wendat Museum, a 3D longhouse experience, and oral histories from Huron-Wendat Nation members. Learn about the impact this project has had on the community and beyond.

Recollet, Naomi (Ojibway Cultural Foundation)

The Revitalization of Anishinaabek Ceramics through Archaeology, Land, and Art Making

This presentation is about a project that I proposed and was awarded funding for from the Ontario Arts Council. It is in partnership with the Gardiner Museum. The small grant is to help the Ojibway Cultural Foundation start a multi-phase project about introducing the communities to Anishinaabek ceramic history and archaeology; looking at ways archaeology is relevant or can be relevant to today's art and stories; understanding more of our homelands and the rich history; and grasping knowledge/techniques of working with clay and ceramic making.

Ross, Jade (Lakehead University)

Gosse, Laura (Lakehead University)

Friesen, Sarah (Lakehead University)

Steinberg, Jamie (Lakehead University)

Mozarowski, Steven (Lakehead University)

Eber, Anneliese (Lakehead University)

The Resourceful Lakehead Graduate Students: Silver Linings [pre-recorded presentation]

The end of the 2019–2020 academic year took an unexpected turn for university students across the country. We, students in Lakehead University's Master of Archaeological Science and Master of Environmental Studies programs, were approaching the end of the first year of our

studies or had just applied to our program when the academic community was thrust into the unfamiliar world of virtual meetings and remote presentations. Many of us have experienced uncertainty in our thesis research due to the prolonged travel restrictions and social distancing measures in the era of Covid-19. Our areas of study range widely, including geophysics, archaeobotany, palaeoanthropology, bioarchaeology, and Indigenous studies. Each of us has had to adapt to unique challenges. Some of us opted to explore career paths related to our fields, such as Laura Gosse continuing work at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park and Steven Mozarowski working in CRM archaeology. Others have had to delay or alter their methods of research, such as Jamie Steinberg and his magnetic susceptibility experiments. Some students, including Jade Ross, Sarah Friesen, and Anneliese Eber, have continued or started their research from home. In this presentation, we will highlight the “silver linings” that have come from studying in this new academic setting. Though we may not all be on the path we originally planned, the new skills, job experiences, and connections we have made, perhaps unexpectedly, will no doubt make us more willing and able to embrace change in our future careers.

Russell, Jessica (University of Western Ontario)

Investigations into a Late Archaic Site during Covid-19

My master’s research is looking into the functions and settlement patterns of the Ridge Pine 3 site, a ca. 3,800 to 3,000-year-old Late Archaic site located near Lake Huron, in southern Ontario. The goal of this project is to situate Ridge Pine 3 within our broader understanding of the Late Archaic period (4500–2800 years ago) in the Lower Great Lakes region by conducting an analysis of its artifact assemblage (mostly lithics and chipping detritus) and its environmental setting. Ridge Pine 3 was situated near extensive wetlands while in use, and its changing ecological setting is critical to understanding its function. Analysis of the Ridge Pine 3 site will reveal the activities conducted at the site and how its environment created both opportunities and constraints for the people who lived there, and will open a window on a poorly understood chapter in ancient Indigenous history in the Great Lakes region. Covid-19 has added a new element to graduate research, and its impact on this research project will be discussed in this presentation.

St. John, Amy (University of Western Ontario)

Learning to Make Pots at the Arkona Cluster: Ceramic Technology Visualized through Micro-CT Scanning

Innovative micro-computed tomography (CT) scanning provides archaeologists with an entirely new way to explore ceramic technology and the choices made by craftspeople in the past. This paper will focus on an offshoot of a larger study of the ceramic technology at the Arkona Cluster sites (located near Arkona, Ontario)—contemporaneous and/or sequentially occupied sites dating to between ca. 1000 and 1270 C.E. A small sample of miniature or learner vessels was micro-CT scanned and underwent limited analysis separate from the main study of 67

vessels. The purpose of scanning these learner pots was to further explore the potential of micro-CT analyses on multiple types of ceramic materials and to explore how they might differ from the full-sized pots at Arkona. The sample of small vessels was not large enough to offer substantial conclusions concerning the manufacture of all learner pots at Arkona. However, micro-CT scans did illuminate individual artisan techniques and the process that went into making these clay objects. These preliminary results, then, offer much promise for future work.

Thistle, Paul C. (Thistle to the Point Museum Consulting)

Excavation Simulation Activity: Realistic Archaeological Practice

This excavation simulation activity museum school program focuses on participants practising actual skills used by professional archaeologists in the field and back in the lab. The program is intended for archaeologists interested in developing more effective school programming and GLAM staff looking to offer realistic and engaging programs that highlight actual archaeology excavation skills and careers. The symposium presentation includes: i) a brief flash slide series critically reviewing other excavation simulation activities offered by the Archaeological Institute of America, various museums, and other organizations; ii) an overview of philosophy and simulation theory; iii) a quick overview of a well-excavated boreal forest archaeological site in northern Manitoba that served as the simulation program exemplar and of the in-class introductory slide presentation; iv) the configuration of the activity's three stratigraphic level simulated site using actual archaeological materials, as well as accurately simulated features that the program structures by means of laying out perfectly "excavated" square stratigraphy separated by layers of paper—a simple but realistic effective strategy; v) a brief examination of ways making and employing the simple infrastructure required for the program and vi) a summary of further elaboration of the program by Shannon Fie), archaeology professor at Beloit College, WI.

Vella, Yasmine (University of Toronto Mississauga)

Smith, David G. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

Using Legacy Collections at University of Toronto Mississauga for Undergraduate Research

Legacy collections held in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto Mississauga (UTM) have been used with great success by master's and PhD students who have the time to plan and complete substantive projects leading to publishable results. Designing stand-alone research projects for undergraduates that can be completed within the constraints of a two-term independent research course (24 weeks, 10 hours/week) is more challenging. In this presentation, we report on research currently being performed by an undergraduate researcher (Vella), focusing on measuring the horizontal consistency of ceramic vessel wall thickness of legacy pottery assemblages recovered from three Middle Ontario Iroquoian sites, Antrex (AjGv-38), Holly (BcGw-58), and Baumann (BdGv-14). The course is designed to allow time for recovery of a statistically representative sample of data from each site, analysis of

these data, and production of a publishable draft manuscript by early December 2020. We will also briefly summarize the preliminary results from the project.

Walder, Heather (University of Wisconsin—La Crosse)
Hawkins, Alicia (Laurentian University)

Layers of Meaning: Polychrome Glass Bead Production and Exchange

In situations of colonialism and intercultural exchange, materials travel great distances both geographically and metaphorically. For instance, a single polychrome glass trade bead may have been made from multiple canes or rods of glass originally produced in different European workshops, finished in another glasshouse, exported to North America, and exchanged numerous times there before archaeological deposition. Each step represents complex relationships among people, place, and possession of this bead. Here, we present outcomes of analyzing the chemical compositions of individual glass layers of polychrome beads recovered from 11 Huron-Wendat sites in southern Ontario. Archaeologists have long relied on such beads as temporally diagnostic artifacts, assigning dates to archaeological sites based on types of beads recovered there. By investigating technological processes through which European glass workshops produced the beads, and by continuing to trace the *chaîne opératoire* of the beads as they changed hands in Ontario, we can develop new hypotheses about exchange and interaction in this dynamic colonial context. This paper demonstrates how diagnostic bead types like Chevron-star, Cornaline d’Aleppo, Nueva Cadiz, and others can reveal additional layers of meaning, as patterns of compositional difference are identified and mapped across Huron-Wendat occupation sites of early seventeenth-century Huronia.

Warrick, Gary (Wilfrid Laurier University)
Glencross, Bonnie (Wilfrid Laurier University)

The Importance of Legacy Collections to Huron-Wendat Archaeological Research

The history of Huron-Wendat archaeology is characterized by disturbance of ancestral burials and excavation of village sites. Over the last two decades, the Huron-Wendat have asserted their Indigenous rights to the control and care of their ancestral past. In recognition of Huron-Wendat rights to their heritage, both consulting and research archaeologists who work with the Huron-Wendat are making real efforts to minimize disturbance to archaeological sites in the ground. Research archaeologists in particular are relying more and more on legacy collections of Huron-Wendat archaeological material. This paper provides examples of how important archaeological research of the Huron-Wendat can be carried out while minimizing disturbance and excavation. In the first example, we explain how artifact collections in museums and private hands have helped to identify the early seventeenth-century villages of Carhagouha and Quieunonascaran, visited by French explorers, traders, and missionaries. In the second example, isotopic studies of dog bones from village sites excavated over 50 years ago in some cases have enabled us to reconstruct past diet of the Huron-Wendat, avoiding the destructive

analyses of Huron-Wendat human remains. The paper will also discuss the benefits and challenges of working with legacy collections in Huron-Wendat archaeology.

Wilson, Andrea (Craigleith Heritage Depot, The Blue Mountains Public Library)

REEL History Connects

The Craigleith Heritage Depot, a branch of the Blue Mountains Public Library, embarked on creating short introductory films that would start conversations about our local history. Included were two films on Indigenous history, as this was identified as an area where our community sought more information. We drew upon our resources and those of archaeologists, and we received assistance from the chief of the Wyandot of Kansas and an elder from the Ojibway of the Saugeen. This short presentation will outline the film project, how it grew, and what the impact was for our Indigenous partners and our community. If a film project is percolating in your future, or you want to know how we put this project together with partners, or if you are wondering about why such a project would be considered, then join Andrea Wilson, curator, as she covers these bases. This is a talk with snippets of the film interspersed, shown to demonstrate the quality and feel of the films and touch on specific areas of connection that the communities and partners responded to the most. It is followed by a Q and A.

Wojtowicz, Robert (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Coleman, Caitlin (Archaeological Services Inc.)

What's in the Box? Ceramic Analysis of Charlie Garrad's Legacy Collections

In 2014, ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.) collaborated with Charles Garrad to take responsibility for his archaeological collections, which represent his life's work as an avocational archaeologist. Within his collections there are 47 Tionontaté sites that date roughly from the early A.D. 1500s to A.D. 1650 and are located near present-day Collingwood, Ontario. In the fall of 2017, a volunteer project was undertaken by ASI staff to fully document the ceramic assemblages within the Garrad collection. To date, over 67,000 ceramic artifacts have been analyzed from 39 sites. While the analysis is still ongoing and will continue for many years, certain patterns are emerging in the ceramic record. In this paper, we will be focusing on the analysis of juvenile ceramics, which were not previously reported on by Garrad. These research findings are a testament to the breadth of Garrad's work, and the potential for new discoveries being made through rigorous analysis of legacy collections.

Zawadzka, Dagmara (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Rock Art, Materiality of Place, and Landscape in the Temagami Area

The rock art of northeastern Ontario is part of a larger tradition of Canadian Shield rock art known for its red ochre pictographs and location on cliffs abutting lakes and rivers. Rock art

images and places are sacred to Indigenous peoples. Though the dates of its production are mostly unknown and the chemical composition of the pigment rarely studied, the creation and consumption of rock art can be elucidated through an analysis of its location within the landscape. The materiality of place (cliff salience and characteristics) and the site's location in relation to water travel routes fostered relationships between humans, sites, and other-than-human persons. Through examples of pictograph sites from the Temagami area, this paper will examine how the place, the location within the broader landscape, and the images participated in a relational flux that brought together humans, art, and places.

Zdjelar, Natasa (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Johnson, Cinda (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Ranlett, Sarah (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Brand, Michael (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto Mississauga)

The Schreiber Wood Project: Ceramic Assemblage and Decorative Typology [pre-circulated poster]

The Schreiber Wood Project is an undergraduate archaeological field school situated on the University of Toronto Mississauga property. The project focuses on the Schreiber family and their occupation in Springfield on the Credit (now the Erindale neighbourhood of Mississauga) during the late nineteenth century. Two sites have been explored through the project to date: AjGw-535, the location of a house known as Iverholme, and AjGw-534, an occupation area that may relate to a second house, known as Mount Woodham. This pre-circulated poster aims to provide a broad overview of the ceramic assemblage and the identifiable decorative motifs in the collection. To date, a total of 2,086 ceramic artifacts have been recovered from AjGw-535 and 674 from AjGw-534. The ceramic assemblage for both sites is divided into five classes: architectural, furnishings, indeterminate, kitchen/food, and personal artifacts. The predominant classification found at AjGw-535 is kitchen/food, with a total of 1,586 artifacts. The furnishing classification is most common at AjGw-534, with a total of 371 artifacts, due to the large amounts of terracotta flowerpot vessels found. Ongoing analysis of the ceramic assemblage has identified at least 161 decorative motifs. The typology that we are developing is allowing us to closely identify diagnostic ceramics and forms the basis for comparison of these assemblages to other late nineteenth-century sites in the region.

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Steve Smith

