

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
46th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM



**SYMPOSIUM
OAS2019**

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

NOVEMBER 1 – 3, 2019
TORONTO, ONTARIO

CHELSEA HOTEL TORONTO

WELCOME

Welcome to Toronto and the Ontario Archaeological Society's 46th Annual Symposium. Toronto is a wonderful venue for our annual symposium with its rich archaeological and cultural heritage.

We would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional territory of the Wendat, the Anishnaabeg, Haudenosaunee, Métis, and the Mississaugas of the Credit, Scugog, Hiawatha, and Alderville First Nations.

The Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society and their Organizing Committee have worked diligently to develop an array of workshops and paper sessions. We are sure that you will find much to enjoy, for this will be a dynamic conference full of activities and receptions.

Enjoy the 2019 Symposium in Toronto!



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THE 2019 OAS SYMPOSIUM AT A GLANCE

Registration/Information Desk

Registration desks will open at **8am** on Friday November 1st at the University of Toronto Archaeology Centre (19 Russell Street) and on Saturday November 2nd and Sunday November 3rd at the Chelsea Hotel (Third floor, use Red elevators).

Note on Member Safety

The OAS is committed to member safety and security. As such, we have requested members to wear their name badges at all times while enjoying the conference, with the exception of Friday's reception at Fort York. Volunteers will be checking for badges during the duration of the symposium. Thank you for your cooperation.

Meetings

OAS Board Meeting

Anthropology Building (19 Russell Street) Room 140
Friday November 1st 1:30-4:30 pm

OAS Presidents' Meeting

Anthropology Building (19 Russell Street) Room 140
Friday November 1st 4:30-6:00 pm; dinner at 6:00 pm

Annual Business Meeting

Chelsea Hotel
Rossetti A
Saturday November 2nd 5:00-6:30 pm

Receptions

Evening Reception and Celebration of Charles Garrad's Contributions to Ontario Archaeology. This year's opening reception will be held at Fort York National Historic Site (250 Fort York Blvd) on Friday November 1st beginning at 7:00 pm. Please join us for light refreshments in the Blue Barracks as we celebrate Charles Garrad's life and scholarly contributions to Wendat history and the archaeology of this province.

Parking is available onsite and nearby. If taking TTC take the 511 Bathurst bus south bound toward Exhibition. Exit at the intersection of Fleet and Bastion streets. You can also take the 509 Harbourfront streetcar toward Exhibition. Exit at intersection of Fleet Street and Fort York Blvd.

Saturday Reception is at the Chelsea Hotel at BB3 Bistro, lobby level of the Chelsea Hotel, beginning at 6:30 pm. Cash bar.

Silent Auction and Book Room

The silent auction will be held in Rosetti C from 8am to 5pm on Saturday. Final bids at: 4:00 pm.

The book room will be in the Scott Room and this year includes a selection of books from Charles Garrad's personal library. *No tote bags this year – please bring your own!*

The 2019 OAS Symposium at a Glance

Friday, November 1st 2019

Start times	University of Toronto			Fort York
	Anthropology Building (AP) 130	Anthropology Building (AP) 140	First Nations House	
9am		<i>Workshop</i> Dig Your Career Chair: Meagan Brooks 9-11am		<i>Workshop</i> Ground Penetrating Radar for Archaeology 9am-12pm Tour of Fort York 12-1pm
1:30pm	<i>Workshop</i> Artifacts and Asphalt: MTCS Urban Archaeology Workshop Chair: Meagan Brooks 1:30-4:30pm	OAS Board Meeting 1:30-4:30pm	First Story Walking Tour of U of T campus 1:30-3:30pm Meet outside First Nations House	
		OAS Presidents Meeting 4:30-6:30pm		Opening Reception Blue Barracks 7:00-9:00pm

* 19 Russell Street, University of Toronto, St. George Campus

** Borden Building North, 563 Spadina Avenue, University of Toronto, St. George Campus

Saturday, November 2nd 2019

Chelsea Hotel

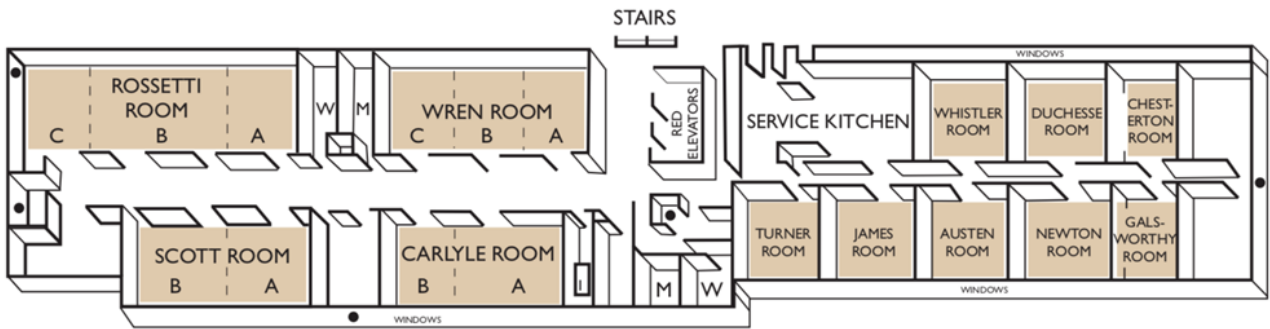
Start times	Carlyle	Rossetti A	Rossetti B	Rossetti C	Scott
9am	1. Archaeology in the City or of the City? An Examination of Urban Archaeology in Ontario Chair: Eva MacDonald	2. Pavement? What Pavement Chair: Brad Hyslop	4. The 17th C Iroquois du Nord: History, Archaeology, and the Search for the Villages. Chairs: Rob von Bitter and Ron Williamson	Silent Auction 8:00am to 5:00pm	Vendor Fair and Poster Session 8:00am to 5:00pm
1:20pm	Archaeology in the City or of the City? continued	3. NextGen Archaeology: Shaking up Old Approaches Chair: Jolyane Saule	The 17th C Iroquois du Nord continued		
4pm		Reconciliation: what can we learn? with the Honourable Harry S. LaForme			
5pm		OAS Annual Business Meeting			
6:30pm-9:30pm	Reception at Chelsea Hotel (BB3 Brasseries)				

Sunday, November 3rd 2019

Chelsea Hotel

Start times	Carlyle	Rossetti A	Rossetti B	Rossetti C
9am	<i>Workshop</i> Building Relationships between Indigenous Monitors (IAMs) and Future Archaeologists: Present Concerns and Future Considerations Chair: Megan DeVries Registration and networking 9:30 Workshop starts 10am	5. Underwater Archaeology in Ontario and Beyond Chair: Lisa Sonnenburg	6. General Session I	7. General Session II

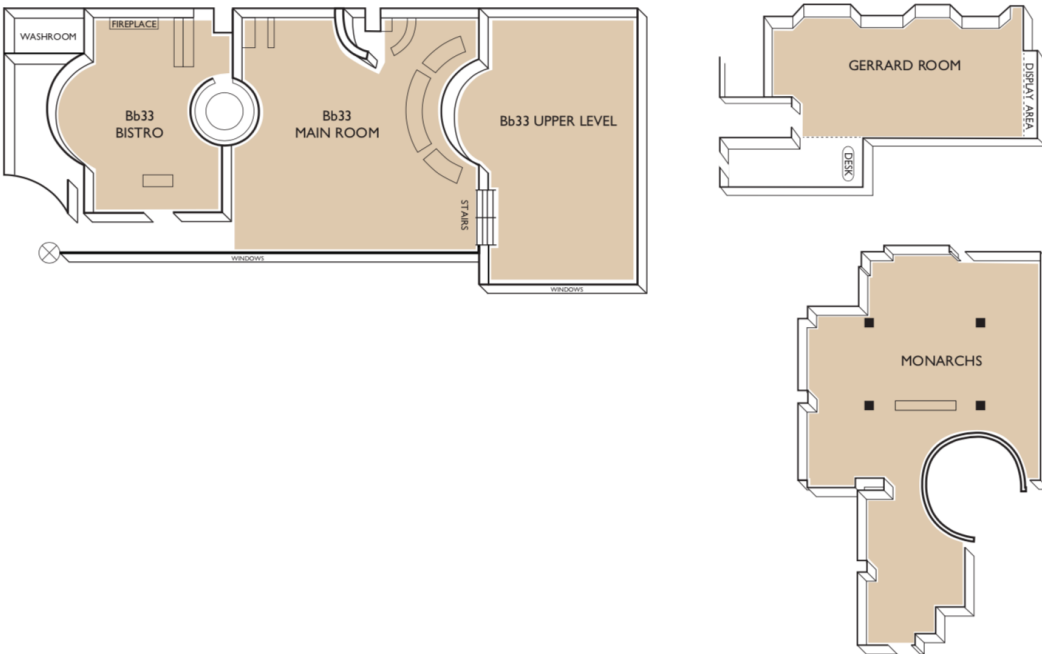
Location : Third Floor



Please use the Red Elevators to access the Session rooms on the Third floor.

The Saturday Reception is located on the Lobby level - Look for the BB33 Bistro sign.

Location : Lobby Level



SPONSORS

We would like to thank the following for their generous support of the
Ontario Archaeological Society's 46th Annual Symposium:

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And our thanks to the many Friends of the OAS who provided additional donations.

Reconciliation: What Can We Learn?

Invited Lecture by the Honourable Harry S. LaForme

Saturday, November 2nd 2019

Rossetti A

4:00-5:00 pm

In 2017 the OAS made significant changes to our core documents (Constitution, Statement of Ethical Principles) to recognize the rights of Indigenous peoples to manage their own cultural heritage. These changes grew out of the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and mark a significant change in our organizational history. But what does this mean, beyond words on paper? How do we transform our practice to respect those rights? As archaeologists we have long seen ourselves as authorities on Indigenous history, but is it time for us to relinquish some of that authority and listen more closely and thoughtfully to Indigenous voices?

As a part of the reconciliation project that the OAS is undertaking, we invite the Honourable Harry S. LaForme, retired judge from the Ontario Court of Appeal and an authority on Indigenous law and justice, to speak on the reconciliation process. We hope that all OAS members in attendance will take the opportunity to participate in this important session.

The Honourable Harry S. LaForme is Anishinabe of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Ontario. He was born and mostly raised on his reserve where some of his family continues to reside and remain active in First Nation's government.

Mr. LaForme graduated Osgoode Hall Law School in 1977 and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1979. He articulated with Osler, Hoskin and Harcourt, joined the law firm as an associate, and shortly thereafter commenced private practice in Indigenous law focused on Constitutional and Charter issues. He has appeared before each level of Canadian Court, travelled extensively throughout Canada, and represented Canadian Indigenous interests in Geneva Switzerland, New Zealand, and the British Parliament.

Mr. LaForme served as: Co-chair, Independent National Chiefs Task Force on Native Land Claims; Chief Commissioner, Indian Commission of Ontario; Chair, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Land Claims; and taught "Rights of Indigenous Peoples", Osgoode Hall Law School. In January 1994 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Justice, Ontario – then, one of three Indigenous judges ever appointed to this level of trial court in Canada. In November 2004, he was appointed a judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal. He is the first Indigenous appointment to any appellate court in Canada's history. He retired from the judiciary in October 2018. In December 2018 he commenced a position as Senior Counsel to Olthuis Kler Townshend, LL.P.

Mr. LaForme has been honoured with the gift of numerous Eagle Feathers including at his swearing in at the Ontario Court of Appeal, and by the National Indian Residential School Survivors Society. He was honoured with: the National Aboriginal Achievement Award in Law & Justice; a Talking stick carved by Git'san artist Chuck (Ya'Ya) Heit; a bursary in his name for Indigenous first year law students by the University of Windsor Faculty of Law; and honorary Doctor of Law degrees from York University; University of Windsor, the Law Society of Upper Canada, and an honorary Doctorate of Education from Nipissing University.

Mr. LaForme has published numerous articles on issues related to Indigenous law and justice. He speaks frequently on Indigenous issues, Indigenous law, criminal law, constitutional law, and civil and human rights.

WORKSHOPS AND TOURS

Friday, November 1st 2019

Dig your Career! Career Development and Guidance for Archaeological Students, Shovelbums and Young Licensees.

Chair: Meagan Brooks (MTCS)

9:00-11:00 am

Anthropology Building, Room 140, 19 Russell Street, University of Toronto

You got your archaeology degree or are nearly there, you might be working as a crew, you may even have got your first license. But what now? How do you build a career that will give you both satisfaction and allow you to move out of your parents' house?

Whether you are still unsure if archaeology is for you, or you know it is but aren't sure how to make a real living at it, this session is for you. Part workshop, part panel, the session will provide career advice and resources from archaeologists and other professionals from both the private and public sectors.

First Story Walking Tour of U of T Campus.

Leader: Jon Johnson (Woodsworth College, University of Toronto)

1:30-3:30 pm

Meet outside First Nations House, Borden Building North, 563 Spadina Avenue, University of Toronto

Join First Story Toronto guides for a tour of the millennia of Indigenous history and ongoing presence around U of T St. George campus. Stories of place names, trails, colonialism, and more will be shared along the way.

Artifacts and Asphalt: MTCS Urban Archaeology Workshop.

Chair: Meagan Brooks (MTCS)

1:30-4:30 pm

Anthropology Building, Room 130, 19 Russell Street, University of Toronto

The number of archaeological assessments in Ontario's cities continues to grow. Due to their complexity, a poorly executed urban assessment can result in needless project delays as well as budgeting nightmares that strain relationships with the client/proponent. The 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)* discuss "deeply buried" archaeological potential but they do not go into specifics concerning how to carry out urban specific assessments that will satisfy approval authorities (municipality/ MTCS) and proponents alike. In this workshop, we want to provide consultant archaeologists with tools that will help them navigate Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments. Topics that will be addressed in the workshop include:

Primary document research and the use of historic maps to determine the archaeological potential and cultural heritage value or interest for urban properties;

How to use the S&Gs for urban assessments;

Planning effective test-trench placement for Stage 2 assessments;

Excavation strategies for deeply buried urban projects;

Documenting stratification from Stage 2 to 4;

Material culture sampling and field identification;

Common stumbling blocks;
Budgeting and the proponent relationship; and
How the MTCS can help.

These topics will be presented using case studies from successful urban excavations as well as input from experienced urban archaeologists and specialists. We are hoping for an open discussion to address archaeological consultant concerns and help provide solutions to enhance and clarify the urban assessment process.

Ground Penetrating Radar for Archaeology: Theory and Hands-on Workshop.

Instructor: Troy De Souza (Sensors & Software)

9:00 am-12:00 pm

Blue Barracks building

Tour of Fort York Archaeology

12:00-1:00 pm

Workshop includes tour; both take place at Fort York National Historic Site, 250 Fort York Blvd.

GPR is a geophysical method that allows for non-intrusive investigation of archaeological sites. Learn how GPR can be used to locate features such as foundations, voids, unmarked graves and larger artifacts. The goals of this workshop are to:

- Learn basic GPR theory
- Understand methodology for doing an archaeological survey
- Acquire hands-on experience by performing a survey
- Learn to interpret GPR data

Attendees will receive a certificate of workshop completion.

Sunday, November 3rd 2019

Building Relationships between Indigenous Monitors (IAMs) and Future Archaeologists: Present Concerns and Future.

Chair: Megan DeVries (MCFN)

9:30: registration and networking

Workshop: 10:00 am-12:00 pm

In the context of Cultural Resource Management (CRM), archaeologists and IAMs are brought together with differing objectives. The purpose of professional archaeologists working in Ontario is to assess the archaeological significance of areas targeted for potential development on behalf of proponents (i.e. development stakeholders). In contrast, IAMs are hired and appointed by First Nations to represent Indigenous interests on lands of their traditional territories. To facilitate a better understanding of both perspectives, the session organizers of this workshop will guide discussions about a range of topics to inform and foster relationships between IAMs and field archaeologists. Highlighted issues will include potential training or advanced training opportunities for IAMs, differing IAM field participation responsibilities, career opportunities, health and safety, and respect of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK).

SESSION ABSTRACTS AND **PRESENTATION/POSTER SCHEDULE**

Saturday November 2nd 2019

1. ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY OR OF THE CITY? AN EXAMINATION OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO

Chair: Eva MacDonald

Carlyle

9:00 am to 4:30 pm

Session Abstract

Urban archaeology can be defined two different ways. The first definition recognizes the methodological challenges posed by working in an urban environment, such as deeply buried deposits, complex stratigraphy, or sites composed of multiple city blocks. The second places emphasis on the theoretical distinction of urban archaeology in its ability to examine the experience of past city dwellers through many different lenses, including race, class, gender, and ethnicity. Today's session will introduce case studies from across the province to highlight this diverse and challenging subdiscipline of historical archaeology.

Presentation Schedule

9:00-9:20 am Archaeology *in* the City or *of* the City? An Examination of Urban Archaeology in Ontario

Eva MacDonald (Archaeological Services Inc.)

9:20-9:40 am Frontier Town: Eighteenth Century Deposits from under a Parking Lot in Kingston

Nick Gromoff (Ground Truth Archaeology Limited)

9:40-10:00 am The Former Methodist Cemetery, Aurora: Trials and Tribulations of Urban Archaeology

Emily Anson and Jacquie Fisher (Fisher Archaeological Consulting)

10:00- 10:20 am Coffee Break

10:20-10:40 am Using Archaeoentomology in Urban Archaeology

Allison Bain and Solène Mallet-Gauthier (Université Laval)

10:40-11:00 am Bits of Bugs in Your Toilet: Understanding Hygiene and Foodways in Downtown Kingston During the Nineteenth Century

Juliette Houde-Therrien (Université Laval)

11:00-11:20 am Life in the Privies: Reflections from the Amoury Street Block, Toronto

Holly Martelle (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

11:20-11:40 am Variety is the Spice of Life! Diet Among the Merchant Class in Mid-to-Late Nineteenth-

Century Toronto: Archaeobotanical and Faunal Analysis of Historical Privy Deposits

Ruth Dickau (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), Thanos Webb (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport), Caitlin Simmons (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), Arthur Figura (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), and Jeffrey Muir (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)

11:40 am-12:00 pm Survey to Streetscape: The Development of Upper Bytown, Wellington Street, Ottawa in the Nineteenth Century

Hugh Daechsel (Golder Associates)

12:00-1:20 pm Lunch

1:20-1:40 pm The Tale of Three Sites Reflecting Urban Development in the Greater Toronto Area

Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust)

1:40-2:00 pm Waste Disposal Practices in Nineteenth-Century Toronto

Peter Popkin (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)

2:00-2:20 pm Nineteenth-Century Working-Class Residential Transience and Stability: Three Properties in Toronto's St. Andrew's Ward

David Robertson and Katherine Hull (Archaeological Services Inc.)

2:20-2:40 pm Coffee Break

2:40-3:00 pm Nineteenth-Century Working-Class Residential Transience and Stability in Toronto's St. Andrew's Ward: Examining Differential Effects on Artifact Assemblages

Katherine Hull and David Robertson (Archaeological Services Inc.)

3:00-3:20 pm Decolonizing Historical Archaeology: Case Studies from a Career Spanning Four Decades

Karolyn Smardz Frost

3:20-3:40 pm Discussant *Charles E. Orser Jr. (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)*

2. PAVEMENT? WHAT PAVEMENT?

Chair: Brad Hyslop

Rossetti A

9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Session Abstract

This session focuses on archaeological investigations in Northwestern Ontario and related zones of Manitoba. Very little of this enormous region is road-accessible, let alone paved. Archaeological research in such rural and remote regions invariably includes basic exploration and inventory construction, logistically challenging environments, and integration of methods and technologies suitable for the Subarctic.

Presentation Schedule

9:00-9:20 am Archaeological Landscapes: Perspectives on using UAVs, Photogrammetry and LiDAR

Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University)

9:20-9:40 am Archaeological Research Partnerships in the Service of Indigenous Cultural Reclamation

Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University) and Kevin Brownlee (Manitoba Museum)

9:40-10:00 am Archaeology of the Archaeology

Bradley Hyslop (Lakehead University)

10:00-10:20 am Coffee Break

10:40-11:00 am What Lies Beneath: A Mysterious Feature Inundated by an Artificial Lake in Thunder Bay

Jason Stephenson

11:00-11:20 am The Contributions and Life Story of K.C.A Dawson: An Early Archaeologist in Northern Ontario

Jill Taylor-Hollings and Matt Boyd (Lakehead University)

3. NEXTGEN ARCHAEOLOGY: SHAKING UP OLD APPROACHES

Chair: Jolyane Saule

Rossetti A

1:00 pm to 4:00 pm

Session Abstract

Archaeology's landscape has changed in the past decades; new legislation and analytical methods have emerged and are changing the way we work. Moreover, CRM companies are beginning to consolidate their expertise. Young archaeologists and eager students must now navigating through methodological, analytical, and ethical challenges unfamiliar to previous generations. In this context, the new generation has to come up with creative and innovative ways to tackle current issues. This session aims to give to those who are emergent scholars a platform to share their on-going or recently completed research. Presentation of partial results and envisioned projects are welcome. We are also welcoming all subjects pertaining to Canadian archaeology and related disciplines from time immemorial to the contemporary past. The session will showcase a broad and dynamic overview of the most current research as it is now up to the NextGen to explore the past... the final frontier.

Presentation Schedule

1:20-1:40 pm Alternative Assessment Methodologies for 19th Century Site Interpretation

Albani Corbin (Western Ontario University)

1:40-2:00 pm AVROD Virtual Archaeology: Reshaping Archaeological Data Accessibility through Disruptive Virtual Reality Technologies

Jeremy Brooks (Trent University)

2:00-2:20 pm Debitage: Variation and Standardization Issues and Experimental Solution

Jolyane Saule and Diana Lynne Hansen

2:20-2:40 pm Coffee Break

2:40-3:00 pm Ground Stone Celts of Ancestral and Historic Wendake

Tiziana Gallo (University of Toronto)

3:00-3:20 pm A Trading Post on the Chateauguay River: a Zooarchaeological Analysis of Fur Trade Practices

Louis-Vincent Laperrière-Désorcys (University of Toronto)

3:20-3:40 pm Emerging Contemporary Heritage at the Site of Honest Ed's Redevelopment

Paulina Scheck (University of Toronto)

4. THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IROQUOIS DU NORD: HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE SEARCH FOR THE VILLAGES

Chair: Rob von Bitter and Ron Williamson

Rossetti B

9:00 am to 4:30 pm

Session Abstract

In the mid-to late 1660s and early 1670s, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland at short distances from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these Iroquois villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee or Hay Bay, on the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, on Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teiaiaagon, near the mouth of the Humbler River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River. Ganatsekwyagon, Teiaiaagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte, and Quintio were likely Cayuga; and Ganneious was Oneida. Judging from documentary accounts from Teiaiaagon, however, all the villages might have contained people from several Haudenosaunee constituencies.

These self-sufficient villages acted as bases for their own inhabitants but also served as shelter for south shore Haudenosaunee on their way to and from the beaver hunt beyond the lower Great Lakes. They also may have acted as “toll gates” for Anishinaabe fur brigades by which the Haudenosaunee could control the flow of furs to Albany. It has also been suggested that the continual harassment by the Andastes/Susquehannock on the south side of Lake Ontario was another reason some Cayuga, and probably some Seneca and Oneida as well, moved north.

One of these villages was also the site of a Sulpician mission, better known as the Kenté or Quinte mission for where it was based. Beginning with the Abbés Claude Trouvé and François de Salignac de la Motte-Fénelon at Kenté in 1668, various Sulpicians visited the north shore villages over the next decade. In 1676, Abbé Mariet set up a subsidiary mission at Teiaiaagon. It appears that most of the north shore villages were abandoned by 1688; their depopulation accelerated by hostilities with Anishinnabe and Denonville’s campaign against the homelands in 1687.

This session seeks to bring together traditional knowledge as well as documentary and archaeological evidence of this period and will focus on describing the historical context, efforts to relocate the villages and examinations of the unique material culture found at them and at similar settlements in the homeland.

Presentation Schedule

9:00-9:20 am Introduction

Rob von Bitter (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) and Ron Williamson (Archaeological Services Inc.); Victor Konrad

9:20-9:40 am Departing and Returning: Haudenosaunee Homeland Contexts for the Iroquois du Nord Villages

Kurt Jordan (Cornell University)

9:40-10:00 am The Lake Ontario Iroquois Missions in Laurentian Context

Jean-Francois Lozier (University of Ottawa)

10:00-10:20 am Coffee Break

10:20-10:40 am The Search for Kenté: A Review

Rob von Bitter (MTCS), Chris Menary (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority), and Nick Gromoff (Ground Truth Archaeology)

10:40-11:00 am The Search for Ganaraske, Quintsio and Ganeyout

Chris Menary (TRCA) and Robert von Bitter (MTCS)

11:00-11:20 am The Changing Continuity of Home: Landscape as Heritage at Tinawatawa/Quinaaouatoua

Neal Ferris (Western Ontario University)

11:20-11:40 am Teiaiaagon on the Humber River: Controlling the Western Branch of the Toronto Carrying Place

Dave Robertson (Archaeological Services Inc.)

11:40 am-12:00 pm The Bead Hill Site: A Late Seventeenth Century Seneca Village and Cemetery on the Lower Rouge River, City of Toronto

Dana Poulton (D.R. Poulton & Associates)

12:00-1:20 pm Lunch

1:20-1:40 pm Drawing a Bead on the Iroquois du Nord Narrative

William Fox (Trent University) and David Harris (OAS)

1:40-2:00 pm Come from the Shadows: Metals on the Iroquois Frontier

Martin Cooper (Archaeological Services Inc.)

2:00-2:20 pm Iroquois du Nord Decorated Antler Combs: Reflections of Ideology

Ron Williamson (Archaeological Services Inc.) and Robert von Bitter (MTCS)

2:20-2:40 pm Coffee Break

2:40-3:00 pm The North Shore After the Iroquois: Mississauga occupancy and use of villages sites in 18th century

Alison Norman (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs)

3:00-3:20 pm Discussant

Rick Hill (Tuscarora Nation, Six Nations of the Grand River Territory)

3:20-4:00 pm Discussion – all

POSTER SESSION

Scott Room

8:00 am to 5:00 pm

8:00 am-1:00 pm Authors present

11:00 am-12:00 pm Visualizing the Role of Modified Deer Phalanges as Markers of Iroquoian Social Relations using GIS and Social Network Analysis

Suzanne Needs-Howarth (Perca Zooarchaeological Research, U of T Archaeology Centre, and TUARC) Alicia Hawkins (Laurentian University), Susan Dermakar (U of T), Christian Gates St-Pierre (Université de Montréal), Marie-Ève Boisvert (Université de Montréal), Trevor Orchard (University of Toronto Mississauga), Frances Stewart (Stewart Faunal Analyses)

8:00 am-1:00 pm Authors present

11:00 am-12:00 pm An In-Depth Computerized Approach to the Application of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Conductivity Meter in a Historic Cemetery

Maria Cioppa, Loren Heymann, Madison Plante, Hiba Alginahi (University of Windsor)

1:00 pm-5:00 pm Authors present

3:00-4:00 pm Digging in our backyard: working ahead of the bulldozers at the Huron-Washington Parkette

Paul R. Duffy, Sally T. Stewart, Edward B. Banning (University of Toronto)

1:00 pm-5:00 pm Author present

3:00-4:00 pm Tracing the Seams of Glass: History of the Huron-Washington Parkette through Historic Glass Bottles

Stephanie Wai (McMaster University)

1:00 pm-5:00 pm Author present

3:00-4:00 pm Urban Backyard Fauna from Historic Toronto

Stephen Rhodes (University of Toronto)

Sunday, November 3rd 2019

5. UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO AND BEYOND

Chair: Lisa Sonnenburg

Rossetti A

9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Session Abstract

First started in 2017, the underwater archaeological community in Ontario has gathered at the OAS to highlight and discuss both academic and consulting projects around Ontario and beyond. This third installment will continue to provide an avenue for underwater archaeology practitioners and supporters to talk about their most recent projects and discuss important issues in the underwater archaeology community.

Presentation Schedule

9:00-9:20 am Visualizing Submerged Landscapes using Paleoenvironmental Data and Open-Source 3-D Computer Graphics Software

Lisa Sonnenburg (Stantec Inc.) and Ken Jinks (Independent artist and software designer)

9:20-9:40 am Virtual Reality and Thunder Bay's Maritime Heritage

Chris McEvoy (Lakehead)

9:40-10:00 am Recognizing that Shipwrecks can be Cemeteries Too!

Scarlett Janusas (Scarlett Janusas Archaeology, Inc.)

10:00-10:20 pm Coffee Break

10:20-10:40 am A History of Vessel Construction within Toronto's Western Waterfront and the Potential of Archaeological Investigations within an Urban Maritime Landscape.

Aaron Mior (Golder Associates)

10:40-11:00 am Water Water Everywhere: Musings about Remote Sensing, Mapping, and Characterization of Underwater Natural and Cultural Features

Scott Hamilton and Chris McEvoy (Lakehead University)

11:00-11:20 am Lion's Head Shipwreck

Simon Bélanger

11:20 am-12:00 pm Discussion – all

6. GENERAL SESSION I

Chair: Jeffrey Dillane

Rossetti B

9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Presentation Schedule

9:00-9:20 am Three Seasons of Archaeology at the Mohawk Institute

Sarah Clarke

9:20-9:40 am Evolving Urban Spaces in Post Industrial Toronto: The 501 Queen Street Line

Adrian Blake (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc)

9:40-10:00 am Campus Underground: Teaching Field Skills while Preserving Heritage Ahead of the Bulldozers.

E.B. Banning, Sally Stewart, and Paul Duffy (University of Toronto)

10:00-10:20 am Coffee Break

10:20-10:40 am Archaeology in Rouge National Urban Park, GTA

Jeffrey Dillane, Darci Clayton and Jenneth Curtis (Parks Canada)

10:40-11:00 am Reengaging Niagara's Historic Landscape: Excavations at the Shickluna Shipyard

Kimberly Monk (Brock University)

11:00-11:20 am Road to Ruin(s): A Brief History of Archaeology at MTO

Jeff Seibert and Denise McGuire (MTO)

11:20-11:40 am Disturbed or Not Disturbed? An Urban Brownfield and Neighbourhood Archaeology Case Study in Brantford, Ontario

Pete Demarte, Chelsea Robert, and Scarlett Janusas (Scarlett Janusas Archaeology)

7. GENERAL SESSION II

Chair: Susan Dermarkar

Rossetti B

9:00 am to 12:00 pm

Presentation Schedule

9:00-9:20 am Don't Know What You Have Lost Until its Gone: Archaeological Monitoring of Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay

Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University)

9:20-9:40 am Applying an Interdisciplinary Approach: Community Archaeology & History at the Lower Burial Ground of Kingston

Susan M. Bazely and Paulina Marczak (Queen's University)

9:40-10:00 am Examples of New Knowledge about the Ancestors, learned from the study of Human Remains

Susan Pfeiffer (University of Toronto), Ron Williamson (Archaeological Services Inc.), and Louis Lesage

10:00-10:20 am Coffee Break

10:20-10:40 am The Stone Street Recovery and Reburial Project – a Late Woodland burial site in downtown Flint, MI.

Beverley A. Smith (University of Michigan-Flint), Nicole Raslich, Frank Raslich (Michigan State University)

10:40-11:00 am Social Network Analysis of Ceramics and Tradition at the 15th Century Keffer Iroquoian Village, Vaughan Ontario

Susan Dermarker

11:00-11:20 am Early European Structures at Burlington Bay and the Lower Humber River: a Summary of Recent Findings

Grant Karcich



This year's symposium logo was selected from a competition which included a number of excellent designs. The winner of the contest chosen by the symposium committee is Stephen Smith.

Stephen works for a design company based in Leicester, England. His company has worked for a wide range of clients from Redbull to charitable companies developing underprivileged areas – including Uganda. He was delighted to have been chosen because he has always had a keen interest in archaeology.



TITLES AND ABSTRACTS

Albani, Corbin (Western Ontario University)
Alternative Assessment Methodologies for 19th Century Site Interpretation

Session: NextGen Archaeology
November 2nd 1:20-1:40 pm

19th century domestic sites are something of a ubiquitous feature on the landscape of cultural resource management, offering archaeologists a significant wealth of information related to the sites' occupation, as well as significant costs for excavation. Though topsoil stripping offers a quick method of identifying subsoil features within this context, it does so at the expense of all information preserved in the topsoil, which represents a majority of artifactual data preserved onsite. However, alternative assessment methodologies, such as magnetic susceptibility readings and core sampling, may offer an opportunity to identify features and other aspects of 19th century domestic sites through less destructive, minimally invasive approaches, which is the focus of my current thesis project.

For my presentation, I will discuss the application of these alternate methodologies as valuable and practical additions to the toolkit of a CRM archaeologist in Ontario, particularly when approaching historic period Euro-Canadian domestic sites.

Anson, Emily and Jacquie Fisher (Fisher Archaeological Consulting)

The Former Methodist Cemetery, Aurora: Trials and Tribulations of Urban Archaeology

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?
November 2nd 9:40-10:00 am

Urban archaeology, especially those projects involving human burials, are difficult under the best of circumstances, and this presentation is a cautionary tale. Fisher Archaeological Consulting was contracted in 2017 to conduct a Stage 1 background study on a property in downtown Aurora. The study found that three church buildings had been on the property, that all records were missing (fire), and there was a former cemetery where "everyone had been removed." Further archaeological work was recommended to determine if any of the burials re-

mained. There were indeed many burials, also a former building and weeping tile trench, an active Bell conduit, deep fills, and impacts by various services including a water fountain, hydro poles, parking lot grading, and trees (chain saws were involved). Challenges abound, so be prepared for anything...

Bain, Allison and Solène Mallet-Gauthier (Université Laval)

Using Archaeoentomology in Urban Archaeology
Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?
November 2nd 10:20-10:40 am

Archaeoentomology, the study of preserved insect remains from archaeological sites, is an approach of environmental archaeology that is only occasionally applied in North American archaeology. The identification of different insects in sediment samples may inform about foodways and hygienic practices while also reconstructing the environmental setting immediately adjacent to the site and the sampling context.

This discussion will present examples from archaeoentomological research in Northeastern North America.

Bazely, Susan and Paulina Marczak (Queen's University)

Applying an Interdisciplinary Approach: Community Archaeology & History at the Lower Burial Ground of Kingston

Session: General Session II
November 3rd 9:20-9:40 am

A cultural resource recording project of the remnants of the northwest corner of the Lower Burial Ground, established in 1783, was undertaken by the Lower Burial Ground Restoration Society of Kingston. Under somewhat extreme conditions, limited funding and with community and student volunteers making up the research team, the project engaged a variety of resources from Queen's University Geography & Planning, Engineering & Geological Sciences, Art History, Art Conservation and the local community in an interdisciplinary approach to make this space and its history accessible to area residents, researchers and curious public.

Traditional (and old-fashioned) archaeological

recording methods including by tape and plumb bob, standard photography and our own simplified version of reflectance transformation imaging (RTI) were employed along with more high-tech applications of LiDAR, ground penetrating radar (GPR) and 360 photography.

Bélanger, Simon

Lion's Head Shipwreck

Session: Underwater Archaeology in Ontario and Beyond

November 3rd 11:00-11:20 am

This presentation will look at the background research associated with the survey of a shipwreck conducted in Lion's Head Harbour in 2018.

Banning, Edward, Sally Stewart, and Paul Duffy (University of Toronto)

Campus Underground: Teaching Field Skills while Preserving Heritage Ahead of the Bulldozers

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 9:40-10:00 am

Many undergraduate programs have archaeological field schools, but most of these pose logistical challenges for instructors and substantial expense for students. We have explored an alternative on the University of Toronto campus that not only eliminates the need for grant writing, long-distance travel, and field accommodations, but also has the added benefit of documenting heritage resources where construction of new university buildings will eliminate any surviving archaeological resources.

Drawing on our experiences in teaching archaeological methods over the past nine years, this paper discusses the benefits and challenges of teaching archaeological field skills in an urban university setting.

Blake, Adrian (TMHC)

Evolving Urban Spaces in Post Industrial Toronto: The 501 Queen Street Line

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 9:20-9:40 am

The Toronto Streetcar system is one of the oldest and most extensive in the Western Hemisphere and with 95 million riders annually it acts as a cord that

ties the city together. It is a landscape feature that is important both historically and culturally to Toronto and its residents. This paper will frame the history and development of this transit system, presenting the changing uses of space within the landscape of Toronto. This paper is primarily concerned with the 501 Queen Street Line and in showing past and contemporary uses of the line, such as its uses for increasing the mobility of the homeless, the presence of Indigenous art, and other changes to the city following the decline of industrial age businesses.

Brooks, Jeremy (Trent University)

AVROD Virtual Archaeology: Reshaping Archaeological Data Accessibility through Disruptive Virtual Reality Technologies

Session: NextGen Archaeology

November 2nd 1:40-2:00 pm

The AVROD stands for the 'Archaeological Virtual Reality Online Database'. Our project is dedicated to accurately recording archaeological sites using photogrammetry software and digital cameras beginning here in Canada. We are establishing an international virtual archaeological database that will be used to digitally preserve archaeological data and cultural heritage sites from around the globe. Our collaborative VR platform allows users to interact with each other and study archaeological sites in an online virtual space.

We are establishing academic partners in Peterborough, ON and are beginning to make contacts with universities throughout Ontario. Our services allow archaeologists to revisit archaeological sites as they changed through time using disruptive hands-free VR tech and 3D photogrammetry software. We equip users with a number of analytical virtual tools that require no hand-held controllers to optimize academic workflow in a virtual collaborative space post-excavation. Our services can be used at any archaeological site and collect data during every step of the excavation to tackle issues of data-dissemination, data ethics, and recording procedures using innovative VR technologies.

Cioppa, Maria, Loren Heymann, Madison

Plante, Hiba Alginahi (University of Windsor)

An In-Depth Computerized Approach to the Application of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

and Conductivity Meter in a Historic Cemetery
Poster Session

November 2nd 8:00 am-1:00 pm. Authors will be on hand to answer questions from 11:00 am - 12:00 pm.

The use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Conductivity techniques are widespread within environmental, archaeological, and forensic investigations as a non-invasive means of detection. When applied in an archaeological context, GPR and conductivity techniques can be useful in maintaining accurate records in both modern and historic cemeteries. The geophysical methods previously mentioned were applied to a particular historic cemetery that was under investigation, being St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery in Windsor, Ontario in order to assess site conditions within a predetermined area of interest. The focus of this study was to identify the presence, and if so the location of, unmarked graves as well as a suspected mass grave within this cemetery.

The methods utilized in this study involved the creation of a grid section, allowing data to be collected horizontally and vertically to create a holistic image of the subsurface of the cemetery. The data was then analyzed using EKKO Project software and was cross-referenced with a cemetery map to provide the exact location of each headstone in the area of interest. Using this process, anomalies associated with known, marked graves were compared to unmarked anomalies possessing similar characteristics. Sites of interest were narrowed down within the defined area, with those of significance being detected at varying depths and locations. Based on the nature of the unknown structures, an informed prediction was made regarding their likely identity. The results of this study yielded a respectable number of unmarked graves and the location of the suspected mass grave in St. John's cemetery, potentially providing for new avenues for researchers to consider in future studies.

Clarke, Sarah

Three Seasons of Archaeology at the Mohawk Institute

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 9:00-9:20 am

In the spring of 2017, an interesting and timely ar-

chaeological project began to unfold on the grounds of the former Mohawk Institute former residential school at 184 Mohawk Street, Six Nations (Brantford). The volunteer archaeological project, spearheaded by Archaeological Research Associates, Ltd. and the Ontario Archaeological Society, has been undertaken as a Reconciliation project by the OAS. Now in its third season, Sarah will provide a review of the archaeological work conducted at the Mohawk Institute to date along with some preliminary results.

Cooper, Martin (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Come from the Shadows: Metals on the Iroquois Frontier

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd 1:40-2:00 pm

The metal assemblages of Iroquois du Nord villages in and around the north shore of Lake Ontario are examined to provide insight into the chronological, technological and cultural aspects of these short lived, late 17th century settlements. These are compared and contrasted with the metal assemblages of contemporary Haudenosaunee sites to the south of Lake Ontario.

Daechsel, Hugh (Golder Associates)

Survey to Streetscape: The Development of Upper Bytown, Wellington Street, Ottawa in the Nineteenth Century

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 11:40 am-12:00 pm

Ottawa's Upper Bytown – centred on the present-day intersection of Lyon and Wellington Streets – began in the late 1820s as a small collection of houses along Wellington Street. By 1900, these had been replaced by substantial commercial buildings, reflecting the City of Ottawa's exponential growth through the second half of the 19th century. To extend the Parliamentary grounds, the federal government expropriated Upper Bytown in 1912. For a variety of reasons, the existing buildings in the 'West Parliamentary Precinct' were repurposed as government offices, prior to being completely removed by 1938. A temporary building was constructed during war time that was removed by 1972 and since then, the study area has remained green space.

Archaeological investigations within a narrow corridor along Wellington Street by Heritage Quest in 1993 and 1997 provided a glimpse of the former Upper Bytown streetscape, with a clearer picture emerging in the summer of 2001 when Stage 4 archaeological excavations preceding the then planned construction for a new Federal Court House extended approximately 85 meters north from the Wellington Street/ Lyon Street intersection. This uncovered pre-1900 building foundations and over 12,000 artifacts dating from Upper Bytown's mid 19th to early 20th century occupations. From these findings, combined with historical research, came insights into how Upper Bytown developed and evolved through the nineteenth century as an urban landscape in the heart of the City of Ottawa.

Demarte, Pete, Chelsea Robert, and Scarlett Janusas (Scarlett Janusas Archaeology)

Disturbed or Not Disturbed? An Urban Brownfield and Neighbourhood Archaeology Case Study in Brantford, Ontario

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 11:20-11:40 am

During 2018, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. conducted an archaeological assessment (Stages 1–4) for a proposed condominium development project. The site is located on a small municipal block in the City of Brantford. Only the east side of the block underwent archaeological assessment as the west side was occupied by extant houses. The site, an urban brownfield, consisted of the backyards of five different houses, a former small brass foundry, a former church, and the old Brantford Opera House/Curling Rink. AgHb-676, an early Euro-Canadian site, was located beneath the gravel and asphalt parking areas and in the backyards of standing buildings, and beneath garden sheds, walkways, and a concrete pad.

The Stage 2 – 4 assessment strategies included a test pitting survey, block excavation, and mechanical trenching. In total, 12 posts and 17 features were located, as well as human remains. The study highlighted the challenges, importance and benefits of exploring urban brownfield sites; cast light on the organization and development of a small Ontario city; and, revealed the lifeways of some of Brantford's early Euro-Canadian settlers. This site pro-

vided a new look at neighbourhood archaeology, where each lot represents a time capsule for its occupants, and the collective examination of the block allowed for the determination of community socio-economic status.

Dermarker, Susan

Social Network Analysis of Ceramics and Tradition at the 15th Century Keffer Iroquoian Village, Vaughan Ontario

Session: General Session II

November 3rd 10:40-11:00 am

In this presentation I will illustrate how social network analysis of the ceramic types at the 15th century Keffer village enable the elucidation of household and intra-village communities of practice. Local tradition and nonlocal tradition ceramics portray distinct multiscalar social interaction spheres. In concert with settlement pattern analysis these practice communities trace the lifecycle of the Keffer village and its external relations.

Dickau, Ruth (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), Thanos Webb (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport), Caitlin Simmons (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), Arthur Figura (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), and Jeffrey Muir (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)

Variety is the Spice of Life! Diet Among the Merchant Class in Mid-to-Late 19th-Century Toronto: Archaeobotanical and Faunal Analysis of Historical Privy Deposits

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 11:20-11:40 am

Archaeological excavations under a paved parking lot near the corner of Queen Street West and Soho Street in downtown Toronto in 2016 uncovered numerous features associated with residences and businesses dating to the mid – to late 19th century, including five well-preserved privies. Detailed archaeobotanical and faunal analysis of the privy deposits revealed a diverse assemblage of species, indicating a varied diet and access to a wide variety of foodstuffs, including imported items such as figs, black pepper, and persimmon fruits. Faunal analysis indicates that residents were able to afford more expensive cuts of meat. The associated domestic artifacts contribute further information concerning their foodways. This research, particularly when placed

in context of other similar studies of dietary patterns in 19th century Toronto, provides insights into how social class is reflected in access to certain foods and overall dietary patterns.

Dillane, Jeffrey, Darci Clayton and Jenneth Curtis (Parks Canada)

Archaeology in Rouge National Urban Park, GTA

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 10:20-10:40 am

Rouge National Urban Park, Canada's first national urban park was established in 2015 in the east end of Toronto and York Region and the west end of Durham region extending all the way from the Oak Ridges Moraine to the shore of Lake Ontario. The conservation and interpretation of archaeological resources is an important component of the park's vision and mandate. Archaeology in a national urban park presents a number of challenges and opportunities not present in other national parks and the rich archaeological heritage in the Rouge has the potential to provide a deeper understanding of Ontario's history.

This paper presents an overview and discussion of the archaeological assessment program currently underway and presents several highlights of our archaeological work in the park.

Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Trust)

The Tale of Three Sites Reflecting Urban Development in the Greater Toronto Area

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 1:20-1:40 pm

The increased complexity and density of human activity in urban centres has resulted in archaeological data which is qualitatively and quantitatively different from their rural counterparts in the province. Industrial development, population growth, social characteristics and the changing system of internal transportation were three of the most prominent agents of change in the late 19th century urban landscape of Toronto. Each created opportunities, influenced the character of the city and provided the broad context within which the city grew.

This paper will examine the changes through time related to three sites, two in Toronto and one in Mississauga: Spadina House, Ashbridge Estate and

Benares House. Each of these are somewhat similar in their pioneer beginnings and subsequent changes that have led to their appearance today. These sites began as either large farms or as a country estate and as cities grew, they dramatically transformed under the influence of growing hinterland populations transforming the area from rural to urban and the resulting commercial real estate opportunities.

Duffy, Paul, Sally Stewart, and Edward Banning (University of Toronto)

Digging in our Backyard: Working ahead of the Bulldozers at the Huron-Washington Parkette

Poster Session

November 2nd 1:00- 5:00 pm. Authors will be on hand to answer questions from 3:00-4:00 pm.

Every year, the University of Toronto's urban archaeology field school excavates on a university property under development. In 2018, the field school took place at the Huron-Washington Parkette in the Spadina-Bloor area, in a university-owned but city-managed space that was once built up with residences from the 1880s and 1890s. The excavation yielded particularly dense deposits of architecture, bottles and other Toronto household refuse from the early 1900s, and provided a setting for undergraduates learning to record archaeological features and finds. This poster illustrates the range of archaeological field techniques and late historic finds discoverable during an intensive 10-day season on the St. George campus.

Ferris, Neal (Western Ontario University)

The Changing Continuity of Home: Landscape as Heritage at Tinawatawa/Quinaaouatoua.

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord.

November 2nd 11:00-11:20 am

Researchers have tended to imagine the westernmost Iroquois du Nord community – variably referred to as the Tinawatawa/Quinaaouatoua and situated north and west of Burlington Bay – through the sensibilities of La Salle and a handful of other Europeans who found themselves wandering through this place and region between the 1660s and 1680s. Researchers have also focussed on searching for a dot on a map that might align with various cartographic depictions of this locale. These Euro-centric imaginings inevitably frame this place

as ‘making sense’ (or not) for those Europeans travelling to and through the interlakes region of Niagara. But from the perspective of the people who were of that place, referred to by Galinée as a “village of the Five Nations Iroquois,” this setting would have fit within a broader cultural landscape that “made sense” as their heritage, connecting those people of the later 17th century with the earlier 17th and 16th centuries of this region.

So this paper provides less a search for the historically noted Tinawatawa/Quinaaouatoua, and more a consideration of the implications of what this place represents: a deeper continuity of Indigenous heritage across this landscape, despite the continual changes noted for the interlakes region over the preceding decades.

Fox, William (Trent University) and David Harris (OAS)

Drawing a Bead on the Iroquois du Nord Narrative

**Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord
November 2nd 1:20-1:40 pm**

The glass, stone and shell bead assemblages from the ‘Seneca’ Teiaiaigon and Gandatsetiaigon villages, and ‘Cayuga’ sites to the east are described and compared to contemporary assemblages recovered from sites in the Seneca homeland of upstate New York. Similarities and differences are considered in a critique of the Iroquois du Nord narrative.

Gallo, Tiziana (University of Toronto)

Ground Stone Celts of Ancestral and Historic Wendake.

**Session: NextGen Archaeology
November 2nd 2:40-3:00 pm**

Ground stone tools, and celts in particular, have long been prized by antiquarians. Those that found their way in archaeological reserves can provide a broad overview of geo-spatial variability. However, these artefacts’ general lack of context limits what can be understood of their various social roles and meanings. Professionally excavated Ontario Iroquoian sites provide a unique opportunity to study ground stone celts in well-defined contexts and timeframes. From stone selection to manufacture, use, re-use and deposition, Iroquoian ground stone

celts are lively and relational objects that would have been integrated within interregional networks and would have participated actively in the maintenance and transformation of Iroquoian people’s practices and relations.

In this paper, I present the current state of my ongoing PhD research on ground stone celts found in ancestral and historic Wendake and discuss early results and potential implications.

Gromoff, Nick (Ground Truth Archaeology Limited)

Frontier Town: Eighteenth-Century Deposits from Under a Parking Lot in Kingston

**Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?
November 2nd 9:20-9:40 am**

The BbGc-148 site lies just outside of Fort Frontenac within the earliest town lots laid out for the Town of Kingston in 1783. The basal deposits yielded numerous artifacts dating from the 18th century as well as a number of features from that period. Of particular interest was a refuse pit containing artifacts indicating that a metallurgist was operating at the site assaying potential ores for precious metals.

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University)

Archaeological Landscapes: Perspectives on Using UAVs, Photogrammetry and LiDAR

**Session: Pavement? What Pavement?
November 2nd 9:00-9:20 am**

Archaeological evaluation of sites in northwestern Ontario and southern Manitoba using UAV-enabled air photography and photogrammetry (coupled with LiDAR imagery) offers revolutionary new approaches to site characterization, landscape archaeology and remote sensing prospection. Several case studies are reviewed to address challenges and opportunities, particularly in terms of work-flow integration of electronic data.

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University)

Don’t Know What You Have Lost Until It’s Gone: Archaeological Monitoring of Prince Arthur’s Landing, Thunder Bay

**Session: General Session II
November 3rd 9:00-9:20 am**

Archaeological monitoring was commissioned by the City of Thunder Bay to address sewer and water infrastructure construction during redevelopment of the historic Prince Arthur's Landing waterfront. Review of historic documents enabled some interpretation of the deposits as part of seaport infrastructure, and the early industrial and commercial operations of this primary transportation hub in 19th and early 20th Century Canada.

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University) and Kevin Brownlee (Manitoba Museum)

Archaeological Research Partnerships in the Service of Indigenous Cultural Reclamation

Session: Pavement? What Pavement?

November 2nd 9:20-9:40 am

An interdisciplinary team led by U of Winnipeg is developing illustrated children's literature describing 17th century Rocky Cree life in northern Manitoba. Inspired by the accidental discovery of skeletal remains from the eroded shores of South Indian Lake, story-teller William Dumas is writing stories set in each of the six seasons of the Rocky Cree annual cycle. While strongly reflecting the Oral Tradition, the books include sidebar information deriving from the Western Intellectual Tradition, with paper-based and electronic resources (plus 3D prints) to support the primary school curriculum. This presentation reviews the archaeological contributions to this community-engaged project.

Hamilton, Scott and Chris McEvoy (Lakehead University)

Water, Water Everywhere: Musings about Remote Sensing, Mapping and Characterization of Underwater Natural and Cultural Features

Session: Underwater Archaeology in Ontario and Beyond

November 3rd 10:40-11:00 am

Throughout much of the Canadian Shield there are numerous waterbodies, most of which either have no bathymetry, or only rudimentary mapping. To aid eventual underwater documentation of cultural, natural and paleo-ecological features, we have begun assessing consumer-grade technology (side scan sonar, underwater ROV units), coupled with remotely sensed data such as green-band

LiDAR. While we are at a very early stage of development of cost-effective methodologies, several considerations will impact upon the efficacy of this approach.

Houde-Therrien, Juliette (Université Laval)

Bits of Bugs in your Toilet: Understanding Hygiene and Foodways in Downtown Kingston During the 19th Century

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City? November 2nd, 10:40-11:00 am

During the fall/summer of 2015, excavations at the BbGc-144 archaeological site, in downtown Kingston, were conducted on what was once a block of houses and warehouses. Favourable preservation conditions in the 19th-century privy associated with this block led archaeologists to sample sediments for further study. Archaeoentomological analyses were then undertaken as a graduate thesis project at Université Laval. In this paper, the preliminary results of this research propose a new understanding of hygienic practices and foodways in this urban 19th-century context, a period of rapid development.

Hull, Katherine and David Robertson (Archaeological Services Inc.)

19th-Century Working-Class Residential Transience and Stability in Toronto's St. Andrew's Ward: Examining Differential Effects on Artifact Assemblages

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City? November 2nd 2:40-3:00 pm

When excavating historical archaeological sites, we often view them through the lens of assumed permanence, or at least an extended and significant occupation. Our interpretations about the intersections of social realities with material culture are then built upon a framework of stability and longevity. These assumptions create a one-to-one relationship between occupants and assemblage; Family X created Assemblage X during a defined time period. While the efficacy of this assumption should be critically examined in general, its weakness is most clear within economically poorer urban contexts in which the transience of occupants can be documented within a limited geographical area. In these cases, the archaeological assemblages

may be less reflective of the individuals and families who inhabited the space for a short time but, rather, may be statements about the perceived needs and values of the short-term renters by others.

These perceptions may have taken physical form through purchases made by landlords or agents to furnish rental properties with basic domestic tools. Alternatively, they may be collections of items assembled by the occupants through a combination of new or second-hand purchases, supplemented by material left behind by previous tenants, for any number of reasons, and items furnished by the landlord. The assemblages from three working-class urban properties—one characterized by a high turnover of tenants, one of mid-length rentals, and one of relative stability on the part of the actual property owner—will be evaluated to determine if a qualitative or quantitative correlation between length of tenancy and material culture can be determined.

Hyslop, Bradley (Lakehead University)

Archaeology of the Archaeology

Session: Pavement? What Pavement?

November 2nd 9:40-10:00 am

In 2017, permission was given by the Canadian Museum of History (CMH) to borrow the collection of pottery material recovered from the Pelican Falls site (EaKa-1) by J.V. Wright in 1962. Over a period of 18 months, this collection of approximately 1,000 sherds was examined and compared to other pottery material recovered from the same site. This paper provides a brief overview of the research conducted at this site. It also outlines how a sortable database, developed by the author, is used to estimate an overall vessel count for the site. Objectives and preliminary results of the CMH Pelican Falls pottery collection examination are given.

Janusas, Scarlett (Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Ltd.)

Recognizing that Shipwrecks can be Cemeteries Too!

Session: Underwater Archaeology in Ontario and Beyond

November 3rd 9:40-10:00 am

As archaeologists, some of us dabbling in both land and marine, there are times that we find human

remains and the protocols for reporting, burial investigation, reburial, etc. are pretty straightforward. But with shipwrecks – although these same protocols exist – there remains a big gap in identifying human remains aboard shipwrecks. There are countless reports of ships that have gone down or foundered with loss of life, and some clearly, where bodies have not been recovered. These are well documented accounts, and yet, without proof of a human bone – the shipwreck or other underwater site cannot be called a burial, irregular or regular, or a cemetery, and there are consequently no protections in place.

This paper will discuss some of the problems with the existing system and cite examples of shipwrecks where human remains are more than likely still aboard. External pressure to change the system may be the only hope of securing these sites from recreational divers and possible desecration.

Jordan, Kurt A. (Cornell University)

Departing and Returning: Haudenosaunee

Homeland Contexts for the Iroquois du Nord Villages

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd 9:20-9:40 am

This paper provides historical and archaeological context for the Iroquois du Nord settlements, concentrating on the Haudenosaunee (Five Nations Iroquois) homeland in what is now New York State. This was presumably the area from which most du Nord residents originated in the 1660s and 1670s, and to which they returned in the 1680s.

The paper situates the Haudenosaunee expansion north of Lake Ontario within broader dynamics of territorial expansion and contraction, incorporation of outside individuals and groups, population fission and consolidation, and pressure from European settlers. Du Nord settlement took place in a time of Haudenosaunee local, regional, and extra-regional expansion as the Five Nations enjoyed unprecedented political-economic power. The return of du Nord populations to the homeland likely was a consequence of military setbacks during the ‘Twenty Years War’ (1680-1701), including both threatened and actual invasion of the homeland by French armies.

Karcich, Grant (OAS)

Early European Structures at Burlington Bay and the Lower Humber River: a Summary of Recent Findings

Session: General Session II

November 3rd 11:00-11:20 am

The archaeology of the first permanent European habitational structures, that replaced the Indigenous camps of the 1780s and early 1790s before large scale settlement began in the province, merits attention since it connects the recent prehistoric past with our current and modern era. Two European habitations are reviewed, one constructed by Richard Beasley, an Englishman from the American colonies who settled at Burlington Bay, and the other Jean Baptiste Rousseau, a French Canadian who settle on the lower Humber River. Both men had trading links with the Mississauga and both settled on sites frequented by the Mississauga and Haudenosaunee.

The archaeology of these first European habitations and the Indigenous sites they replaced are discussed.

Laperrière-Désorcy, Louis-Vincent (University of Toronto)

A Trading Post on the Chateaugay River: a Zooarchaeological Analysis of Fur Trade Practices

Session: NextGen Archaeology

November 2nd 3:00-3:20

On the south shore of the Saint-Lawrence, in the greater Montréal region, stands a trading post on Saint-Bernard Island – or at least it did during the 17th century. Recent excavations by Université de Montréal field school on Saint-Bernard Island archaeological site (BiFk-5) uncovered many artefacts linked to this historical context. Native and French occupants of the site engaged in many fur trade activities and left behind an impressive number of well-preserved faunal remains.

This presentation will exclusively focus on the zooarchaeological analysis of the 3,914 mammal remains that were recovered. The cut mark patterns identified during analysis attest to ancient food ways, but more interestingly indicate the regular extraction and preparation of fur on the archaeological site for trading purposes.

Lozier, Jean-Francois (University of Ottawa)

The Lake Ontario Iroquois Missions in Laurentian Context

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd 9:40-10:00 am

This paper seeks to shed light on the Iroquois and Sulpician presence on the north shore of Lake Ontario during the 17th century by considering them from the vantage point of the St. Lawrence valley, situating them within the broader scope of mission settlement history. For indeed, in establishing a foothold among the Cayuga at Kenté in 1668, Claude Trouvé and François de Salignac de la Motte-Fénélon were building on half a century's worth of French missionary experience and Indigenous engagement.

Beginning in 1639, an Algonquian community coalesced with Jesuit support a short distance from Quebec, at the place called Kamiskouaouangachit; in 1650, a core of Wendat refugees established a community of their own nearby; in 1667, following a long-awaited Franco-Iroquois peace, the Jesuits opened a mission among Oneida families encamped at Kente, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence just opposite Montreal, where they would soon be joined by waves of Mohawks; in turn, Wabanaki migrants would begin arriving in the region in 1675 and similarly receive missionary attention. Sulpician efforts on the north shore of Lake Ontario at once sought to complement and compete those of the Jesuits in the St. Lawrence valley. They would also give the tone to the Sulpicians' rather more successful venture at Kanehsatake, on the Island of Montreal.

Ultimately, these establishments were not mere 'missions', as they have too often been remembered by scholars and by the public. They were Indigenous communities, formed out of the dynamic entanglement of armed conflict, diplomacy, migration, subsistence patterns, religion, kinship, and individual leadership.

MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Archaeology in the City or of the City? An Examination of Urban Archaeology in Ontario

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 9:00-9:20 am

Urban archaeology can be defined two different ways. The first definition recognizes the method-

ological challenges posed by working in an urban environment, such as deeply buried deposits, complex stratigraphy, or sites composed of multiple city blocks. The second places emphasis on the theoretical distinction of urban archaeology in its ability to examine the experience of past city dwellers through many different lenses, including race, class, gender, and ethnicity.

Today's session will introduce case studies from across the province to highlight this diverse and challenging subdiscipline of historical archaeology.

McEvoy, Chris (Lakehead University)

Virtual Reality and Thunder Bay's Maritime Heritage

Session: Underwater Archaeology in Ontario and Beyond

November 3rd 9:20-9:40 am

Utilizing sonar, photogrammetry and 360-degree imaging, Thunder Bay (Ontario) researchers hope to develop a digital catalogue of shipwrecks associated with Northwestern Ontario's maritime heritage. This multi-year project aims to develop methods of site inventory and characterization using consumer-grade technology and provide local educators with the ability to inform the public about submerged cultural heritage via augmented and virtual reality technology.

This paper provides a project overview, with a focus on the challenges of the application of new technologies in a submerged context.

Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Life in the Privies: Reflections from the Amoury Street Block, Toronto

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 11:00-11:20 am

This paper will provide an overview of the over 40 privies excavated on the New Toronto Courthouse site, historically within St. John's Ward. Privies were of major concern to municipal and medical officials who documented poor sanitation and living conditions in 'The Ward', one of Toronto's most ethnically eclectic and notorious late-19th and early-20th century neighbourhoods. Because of this, there are good photographic records and written descriptions of privies that can be compared to archaeologi-

cal findings. Further, archaeological privy deposits provide a wealth of information about their use and the daily life of the working-class residents on the block and in The Ward in general.

Menary, Chris (TRCA) and Robert von Bitter (MTCS)

The Search for Ganaraske, Quintsio and Ganeyout

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd, 10:40-11:00 am

Between Bead Hill and Kenté were three Iroquois du Nord (IDN) villages. 17th century maps show Ganaraske was located near Port Hope, Quintsio/Kentsio on Rice Lake while Ganeyout/Ganneious was near Hay Bay or Napanee, Ontario, however, to-date none of these villages have been relocated. IDN villages were thought to be settled at strategic locations to control the flow of furs into Lake Ontario; this holds true for Quintsio at the head of the portage from Rice Lake to the Ganaraska River, but is unclear for Ganeyout, as a position in Hay Bay or on the Napanee River would have offered an advantageous position.

This paper will show methods used to relocate these villages, from examining antiquarian maps to the use of leading-edge technology such as LiDAR. As well, we will share models that show what resources might have been factors in the positioning of Ganeyout. Re-locating these villages is important as they represent three of only seven villages but also because of the impact to the history of New France and this country.

Mior, Aaron (Golder Associates)

A History of Vessel Construction within Toronto's Western Waterfront and the Potential of Archaeological Investigations within an Urban Maritime Landscape

Session: Underwater Archaeology in Ontario and Beyond

November 3rd 10:20-10:40 am

This paper will provide an overview of historic activities related to vessel construction along Toronto's Western Waterfront within the communities of Long Branch, New Toronto, Mimico and Humber Bay. Waterways provided primary transportation routes for both Indigenous communities

and early Euro-Canadian colonists which necessitated the construction of reliable vessels to transport both people and goods. Vessel construction within Toronto's Western Waterfront originated with the arrival of Indigenous community members, with documented historical examples beginning in the 18th century and continuing with the construction of recreational vessels through the 20th century.

In reviewing the historical vessel construction activities, this paper will also assess the potential to archaeologically investigate representative sites within Toronto's urbanized and developed maritime landscape.

Monk, Kimberly (Brock University)

Reengaging Niagara's Historic Landscape: Excavations at the Shickluna Shipyard

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 10:40-11:00 am

Research excavations at the Shickluna Shipyard (AgGt-268), in downtown St. Catharines, have revealed the later industrial history of this once thriving port town. The shipyard was the largest on the Canadian Great Lakes, constructing sail and steam vessels from 1827 through 1891; the site and buildings later repurposed to manufacture boxes and baskets for the carriage of local produce.

In 2019, a team of academics, field school students and volunteers uncovered over 2,000 industrial and domestic objects, largely dating to the late-Victorian and Edwardian occupation of the site. Results from this first field season highlight the advantages of multidisciplinary frameworks for interpreting urban sites – toward a cohesive understanding of the historic landscape. The site location increased opportunities for public archaeology, raising much needed awareness of this forgotten space; but also presented challenges, largely as a result of municipal stakeholders.

This presentation will detail preliminary project results, community approaches, and outline research plans for 2020.

Needs-Howarth, Suzanne (Perca Zooarchaeological Research, U of T Archaeology Centre, and TUARC), Alicia Hawkins (Laurentian University), Susan Dermakar (U of T), Christian Gates St-Pierre (Université de Montréal), Marie-Ève

Boisvert (Université de Montréal), Trevor Orchard (University of Toronto Mississauga), Frances Stewart (Stewart Faunal Analyses)

Visualizing the Role of Modified Deer Phalanges as Markers of Iroquoian Social Relations using GIS and Social Network Analysis

Poster Session

November 2nd 8:00 am-1:00 pm. Authors will be on hand to answer questions from 11:00 am-12:00 pm.

This research uses geographic information system and social network analysis to visualize how the modified deer phalanges found on Iroquoian sites in the Great Lakes region and the St. Lawrence River valley of North America are distributed in time and space, in order to understand their role as socio-cultural markers of group identity and chronology. This near-ubiquitous and sometimes abundant item of worked bone has been the subject of considerable prior research. In this project, we employ new methods and a wealth of recent data from field school and compliance archaeology projects to test the picture that emerged from this earlier work

Norman, Alison (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs)

The North Shore After the Iroquois: Mississauga Occupancy and use of Village Sites in 18th century

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd 2:40-3:00 pm

This paper seeks to shed light on what happened to Haudenosaunee village sites after the departure of the Seneca, and the arrival of the Mississaugas (sometimes called the 'western Mississauga' and later known as the Mississaugas of the Credit.) These Mississauga made homes at Ganatsekwyagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River and at Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River, both previously Seneca villages. (The 'eastern Mississauga', today the Williams Treaties Mississauga communities of Alderville, Hiawatha, Curve Lake and Scugog, used other IDN village sites in eastern Ontario, including Ganneious, on Napanee or Hay Bay, on the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; and Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River.)

This presentation will focus on how the sites at the Rouge River and the Humber River were critical lo-

cations for the western Mississauga in the 18th century, after their arrival in the southern part of the province, from the north shore of Lake Huron, and became important villages situated on critical transportation routes to the north. While the Mississauga did not leave the same archeological trace on the land that the Haudenosaunee did (as Gary Warrick has written about), evidence from a variety of sources, including archival records, maps and oral history, shows how the Mississauga made these two village sites, among others, their home.

Pfeiffer, Susan (University of Toronto), Ron Williamson (Archaeological Services Inc), and Louis Lesage

Examples of New Knowledge about the Ancestors, learned from the study of Human Remains

Session: General Session II

November 3rd 9:40-10:00 am

Following the reburial of Huron-Wendat ancestors' skeletons in 2013, we have used the retained tooth samples to pursue questions about those ancestors' lives. Carbon, nitrogen and strontium isotope studies now provide detailed information about people's diet and mobility from the 13th through 17th centuries, during which the ancestors exploited a broad swath of southcentral Ontario.

As we have had the privilege to do the research, we now must interpret complex, extensive datasets in ways that convey meaningful information to the descendants and to the broader public. The body of work includes examples of corrections of some past misperceptions and corroboration for some scenarios deduced from archaeological evidence. There are illustrations of ecological and social complexity, gender-based dietary patterns, and confirmation that the disruptions caused by disease and warfare led to food insecurity for some. This research program provides an example of the value of the retention and curation of tissue samples, and of post-repatriation collaboration between researchers and descendants.

Popkin, Peter (Stantec Inc.)

Waste Disposal Practices in Nineteenth-Century Toronto

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 1:40-2:00 pm

When the Town of York incorporated as the City of Toronto in 1834, it had a population of slightly more than 9,000 people. It was a thriving North American colony settlement which had successfully re-built following significant destruction during the war of 1812. By 1900, the population of the city had increased twenty-fold to 210,000. One of the primary requirements of a livable city is waste management. This paper examines the official position on waste management in the City of Toronto from 1834 to the turn of the twentieth century as indicated by the City by-laws and other primary and secondary documentation with the aim of better understanding site formation processes and waste disposal patterns seen at urban archaeological sites.

Poulton, Dana (D.R. Poulton & Associates)

The Bead Hill Site: A Late 17th Century Seneca Village and Cemetery on the Lower Rouge River, City of Toronto

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd 11:40 am-12:00 pm

The Bead Hill site occupies a strategic location on the Lower Rouge River, in the east end of the City of Toronto, Ontario. It is a Seneca village and burial ground and dates from ca. A.D. 1669 to 1687. Based on the positive and negative evidence, Bead Hill is the best candidate for the historically documented village of Ganatsekwyagon.

The village component has a surface area of two hectares and occupies a point of land that is bounded by slopes on three sides. It commanded the lower Rouge Trail, the east branch of the Toronto Carrying Place, what the French termed *Le Passage du Toronto*, the trail network that connected the north shore of Lake Ontario with Lake Simcoe and the Upper Great Lakes. This presentation places the occupation of the site in an historical context. It also details the archaeological discoveries and investigations at the site between the mid-nineteenth and late twentieth centuries.

Rhodes, Stephen (University of Toronto)

Urban Backyard Fauna from Historic Toronto Poster Session

November 2nd 1:00-5:00 pm. Author will be on hand to answer questions from 3:00-4:00 pm.

The University of Toronto 2018 archaeology field

school excavations at Huron Washington Parkette recovered a significant quantity of faunal material in varying states of preservation. This assemblage of bones provides a window into the backyards and alleyways of Toronto in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The animal remains found here include potential pets and pests as well as the typical bone rubbish from kitchens, highlighting the complex and manifold relationships amongst humans and other animals in an urban environment.

The food waste shows clear signs of industrial processing into small units, probably at the local butcher or abattoir, as well as subsequent home butchery related to household meal preparation and consumption. These bones also inspire the story of the short life of a hard-knock alleycat who died here at less than two years of age.

Robertson, David (Archaeological Services Inc.)

Teiaiagon on the Humber River: Controlling the Western Branch of the Toronto Carrying Place.

Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord

November 2nd 11:20-11:40 am

The settlement of Teiaiagon, located on the Humber River near the limit of upstream travel by canoe, existed for less than a generation between the early 1670s and late 1680s. During this brief period, however, it may have become the most important of the Haudenosaunee villages established on the north shore of Lake Ontario, as the western branch of the Toronto Carrying Place overtook the eastern arm along the Rouge River as the more heavily used route to the interior.

The site now lies within the Toronto neighbourhood known as Baby Point, an early 20th-century residential enclave designed following the principles of the English garden suburb. While undoubtedly highly destructive, the development of Baby Point has not entirely eradicated the archaeological remains of the 17th-century settlement. This paper reviews the history and archaeology of Teiaiagon, but in keeping with the overall theme of this symposium, also discusses the planning and management measures intended to address the potential survival of remnants of the site beneath the pavements and lawns of Baby Point.

Robertson, David and Katherine Hull (Archaeo-

logical Services Inc.)

19th-Century Working-Class Residential Transience and Stability: Three Properties in Toronto's St. Andrew's Ward

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 2:00-2:20 pm

Transience, or residential mobility, is the reality for many working-class and impoverished urban people. This was as much the case in the 19th century as it is today. Based on examinations of 19th- and 20th-century demographic patterns and individual or household movements in a variety of Toronto neighbourhoods, it is possible that such movement was even greater in the past. Likewise, household composition could be far from stable, depending on changing fortunes and circumstances, and they were not always defined by family ties.

What are the effects of these factors on our understandings of nineteenth-century urban domestic sites? Are prevailing assumptions of the primacy of the stable household as the fundamental analytical and interpretive unit legitimate in poorer working-class urban settings? Review of the occupational histories and archaeological records of three residential sites in the St. Andrew's Ward of Toronto provides a point of departure to begin to explore these types of questions, which are ultimately all related to the fact that cities, and their inhabitants, are in constant states of change.

Saule, Jolyane and Diana Lynne Hansen (Trent University)

Debitage: Variation and Standardization Issues and Experimental Solution.

Session: NextGen Archaeology

November 2nd 2:00-2:20 pm

A lack of standardization indebitage studies makes comparative analysis challenging. Furthermore, the Ontario Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists supports the use of a diversity of techniques, and often important attributes needed to understand technological organization are optional because the methods of studyingdebitage have not been sufficiently tested. Moreover,debitage shape and size varies due to a series of factors such as manufacture technique and stage, or type of hammer used. We argue that raw material is also a vector of variation. Our project uses experimental archaeol-

ogy to evaluate common debitage attributes recorded on four different raw materials found in the region to determine which methods are the most effective to understand lithic manufacturing industries.

This paper outlines the results of our project, and we present the best methods to understand reduction stages and tool manufacturing techniques. This will demonstrate the significance in testing archaeological methodologies used for analyzing material culture. We conclude by recommending changes to the Standards and Guidelines to account for our results in order to improve lithic analysis conducted in Ontario.

Scheck, Paulina (University of Toronto)

Emerging Contemporary Heritage at the Site of Honest Ed's Redevelopment

Session: NextGen Archaeology

November 2nd 3:20-3:40 pm

Honest Ed's was a famous bargain store in downtown Toronto, between 1948 and 2016. The store and additional properties that made up Mirvish Village were sold in 2013 and are currently undergoing redevelopment. Although the store's physical premises were demolished, its status as a Toronto landmark led to the incorporation of a significant heritage component into the project. The redevelopment also boosted the popularity of the site, which continues to receive city-wide attention.

This talk concerns aspects of my doctoral dissertation on the making of contemporary heritage through the redevelopment of 20th century buildings, and is based on ongoing photographic surveys, participant observation and media research on Honest Ed's. The following issues will be addressed: redevelopment as material interpretation of a building; the effect of the time frames, and the visual and material aspects of redevelopment on the public interpretation of contemporary heritage; distinct relationships between people and things, and things and things that define contemporary contexts, and; the impact of contemporaneity as a historical period on the perception of the recent past and its material remains.

Seibert, Jeff and Denise McGuire (MTO)

Road to Ruin(s): A Brief History of Archaeology at MTO

Session: General Session I

November 3rd 11:00-11:20 am

From the ministry's inception as the Department of Public Highways and involvement in the restoration of historic Forts Erie and George in Niagara in the 1930s to the work conducted from the 1970s to the present day by MTO's Regional Archaeologists and retained consultants, archaeology and cultural heritage at MTO has long been an important ministry mandate. Since the late 1970s, the ministry has undertaken archaeology and cultural heritage assessment as a part of the environmental assessment process required under Ontario's Environmental Assessment act and mandated through the Ontario Heritage Act.

This paper will stress the innovative practices of MTO archaeologists in ensuring that EA and Heritage Act obligations are met through archaeological fieldwork and cultural resource management planning and conservation and how these practices helped contribute to the shaping of industry-wide practices for large archaeological projects driven by the EA process. This paper will also emphasize how, in recent years, the success of this program of work has evolved to rely on close working collaborations between MTO Regional Archaeologists, who are tasked with project planning and oversight, and consultant archaeologists who are retained to undertake the archaeological fieldwork on the ministry's behalf.

Smardz Frost, Karolyn

Decolonizing Historical Archaeology: Case Studies from a Career Spanning Four Decades

Session: Archaeology in the City or of the City?

November 2nd 3:00-3:20 pm

Archaeology has for some time now recognized the need to decolonize approaches and interpretative models in regard to Indigenous cultures. However, the fact that in 2019, governmental registration systems still require archaeologists to designate sites as either 'Indigenous' or 'European' shows how far we have yet to go as a profession to throw off the trappings of colonialism and embrace our nation's fascinating, complex multiculturalism. This paper will present arguments and experience drawn from more than 40 years of research focused on the rich multi-ethnic, multi-cultural heritage of Canada's largest city.

**Smith, Beverley (University of Michigan-Flint),
Nicole Raslich and Frank Raslich (Michigan
State University)**

*The Stone Street Recovery and Reburial Project
– a Late Woodland burial site in downtown Flint,
MI*

Session: General Session II

November 3rd 10:20-10:40 am

An urban renewal project to construct new housing in a 19th/20th century blighted neighborhood in downtown Flint, MI resulted in the disinterment of more than 100 fragmented individuals and AFO's from a large, previously unreported Late Woodland burial site. A collaboration between archaeologists and the Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan was formed to recover, analyze, and rebury the remains at the locality. This paper reports on the archaeological results of this three-year recovery effort, and addresses the rewards and challenges of community-based and indigenous archaeology and our ongoing collaboration to protect cultural resources in the city of Flint, MI.

**Sonnenburg, Lisa (Stantec Consulting Ltd.) and
Ken Jinks (independent artist and software de-
signer)**

*Visualizing Submerged Landscapes using Paleoenvironmental Data and Open-Source 3-D
Computer Graphics Software*

**Session: Underwater Archaeology in Ontario
and Beyond**

November 3rd 9:00-9:20 am

One challenge of investigating submerged landscapes is to translate collected paleoenvironmental data into a 3-D landscape that can illustrate a correct visualization of how a submerged landscape looked during its terrestrial phase. 3D visualization software can often be expensive and usually needs the services of experienced graphic designers and artists. In this presentation, we will be using Blender, an open-source software package with a large online community to create a submerged landscape based on microfossil and topographic data from the Alpena-Amberley Ridge in Lake Huron.

Stephenson, Jason

What lies beneath: a mysterious feature inundated by an artificial lake in Thunder Bay

Session: Pavement? What Pavement?

November 2nd 10:40-11:00 am

In 2015, the City of Thunder Bay drained an artificial lake within an urban park revealing a 30 m diameter stone feature of unknown origins and function. Local archaeologists sought to record the large feature, not knowing when the lake would refill, rendering it inaccessible once again. By employing semi-autonomous UAV site-survey methods, the feature and its context were recorded so it could be analyzed. This paper summarizes the research efforts so far, including exploring land-use history and its potential origins, and considers UAV use in an urban setting.

Taylor-Hollings, Jill, and Matt Boyd

The Contributions and Life Story of K.C.A Dawson: An Early Archaeologist in Northern Ontario

Session: Pavement? What Pavement?

November 2nd 11:00-11:20 am

The late K.C.A. Dawson (1923-2009) was one of the first archaeologists to complete research in Northern Ontario and was a founding member of the Department of Anthropology at Lakehead University as well as the Canadian Archaeological Association. While compiling an *Ontario Archaeology* volume in honour of Professor Dawson, we learned a great deal more about his contributions to central Canadian boreal forest archaeology and his life story. Just before his passing in 2009, Ken had donated his library to the department allowing us to explore more information about his professional life. In this irreplaceable collection, we discovered many unpublished reports and personal documents demonstrating the breadth of his research efforts and intriguing experiences including his service during World War II. We will share some of these newly discovered findings given the more recent and appropriate trends in the discipline to honour our archaeological predecessors.

**von Bitter, Rob (MTCS), Chris Menary (TRCA)
and Nick Gromoff (Ground Truth Archaeology)**

The Search for Kenté: A Review

**Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord
November 2nd 10:20-10:40 am**

In 1668 a few Sulpician priests travelled by canoe up the Bay of Quinte to the Cayuga village of Kenté where they established a mission in what is now Prince Edward County. This was the first French settlement in Ontario after the destruction of Saint Marie but unlike that earlier mission, the one at Kenté has never been positively identified.

Numerous maps from the French and British period position Kenté in the northwest corner of Prince Edward County. In the 1950s an avocational archaeologist and artist, the Reverend Bowen Squires claimed to have found the mission site on his property on the north shore of Lake Consecun in Prince Edward County. Squire's article on his site appeared in a 1958 volume of Ontario Archaeology and in a 1959 volume of New Pages of Prehistory. Squires lobbied hard for his interpretation of the map and archaeological evidence and ultimately an Ontario Heritage Trust plaque was erected to commemorate the Kenté Mission near the village of Consecun.

This presentation will examine Squire's claim and show how we examined old information in new ways to determine that Kenté is situated on Weller's Bay rather than Lake Consecun. We will also outline current research we are undertaking that further reinforces our 2016 findings and show there can be no doubt that Weller's Bay is where this significant site is located. This paper alongside others focused on material culture within this session, will hopefully set the record straight in terms of references to Consecun.

Wai, Stephanie (McMaster University)

Tracing the Seams of Glass: History of the Huron-Washington Parkette through Historic Glass Bottles

Poster Session

November 2nd 1:00-5:00 pm. Author will be on hand to answer questions from 3:00-4:00 pm.

The Huron-Washington Parkette, located within the Huron-Sussex neighbourhood of Toronto, was excavated in 2018 by students of the University of Toronto, revealing a story of urban life and ten-

sions in this ever-growing city. The poster will focus on reconstructing the lives and events in and around this parkette, from Toronto's burgeoning housing developments in the 1880s to the displacement of its residents by the University's expansions and re-development as a green space in the bustling metropolis.

My analysis examines some 775 glass bottles recovered from the site along with the socio-economic life of its inhabitants told through city records and oral history.

Williamson, Ronald (Archaeological Services Inc) and Robert von Bitter (MTCS)

Iroquois du Nord Decorated Antler Combs: Reflections of Ideology

**Session: 17th Century Iroquois du Nord
November 2nd 2:00-2:20 pm**

The Haudenosaunee produced more decorated antler combs than any other Iroquoian-speaking group, an increase in their production coincident with the introduction of iron tools and the growth of their political and military strength in the post-1650 period. This paper will describe the combs that have been recovered from Kenté, Bead Hill and Teiaiaagon and show how their intricately carved and etched designs, similar to those found on combs from the Iroquois homeland, convey aspects of Haudenosaunee ideology.

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