

Borders and Boundaries

The 43rd Annual Symposium of the
Ontario Archaeological Society
Waterloo, Ontario
November 4th - 6th, 2016

The 2016 OAS Symposium logo, designed by Emily Damstra (www.emilydamstra.com), features a stylized depiction of an Early Late Woodland (Princess Point) vessel recovered from the Moyer Flats site in Kitchener. The 'cracks' in the vessel double as faithful representations of the major river systems of the region (i.e., the Grand, Speed, Nith, and Conestogo) while the 'mend' hole or 'punctate' is the location of Kitchener-Waterloo.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Christopher Watts, Chris Dalton, Bonnie Glencross, Robert MacDonald, and Gary Warrick

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Robert MacDonald and Gary Warrick

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Bonnie Glencross

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Francis Carson

T-SHIRTS

Chris Dalton and Christopher Watts

We extend our sincere gratitude to all of the volunteers who generously donated their time to make the Symposium a success.

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WELCOME!

Thank you for joining us at the 2016 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium in Waterloo! This year's Symposium features the theme of 'Borders and Boundaries' and is intended to spark discussion around foundational divisions, whether understood as categories of thought (e.g., nature|culture, mind|body, human|animal) or more practically with reference to the partitions we emplace in our space-time systematics (e.g., Paleoindian|Archaic, Precontact|Contact). We want to consider the implications such divisions have for the ways we make sense of the past. How do borders and boundaries serve to reify perceptions of difference? Why, and in what ways, do they shift, strengthen, or soften through time? Perhaps more importantly, how do we think with and through data that seem to defy such neat categorical orders? Numerous sessions have been planned which engage with this theme, including a 25+ year retrospective on the Society's landmark publication *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, as well as sessions on Borderlands in Late Woodland Southwestern Ontario, Transitions in Ontario Archaeology, Historical Period Archaeology in Ontario, and Contributed Papers.

In addition to a stimulating suite of sessions on Saturday and Sunday, other events have also been organized including a workshop hosted by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on the afternoon of Friday November 4th at the Waterloo Region Museum, followed by a walking tour of the 900+ acre rare Charitable Research Reserve in Cambridge hosted by John MacDonald. Afterwards, back at the Waterloo Region Museum, the Symposium officially begins with a welcome reception and plenary featuring Dr. Doug Hunter entitled "White Tribism: Writing Europeans into Ancient North America". On Saturday at the Delta, be sure to check out the Posters on display outside 'Silver Lake A' and perhaps bid on one or more items in the OAS Silent Auction in the Laurel Creek room! The Delta is also the place to be on Saturday evening for the annual OAS Banquet. As well, following the sessions on Sunday morning, join OAS President Paul Racher as he leads members and guests on a walking tour of the Huron Natural Area in Kitchener. Finally, with its numerous tourist attractions, vibrant atmosphere, and excellent dining facilities, Waterloo Region is an unforgettable place to explore during your time here.

We hope you enjoy the Symposium!

Yours sincerely,

Chris Watts, Chris Dalton, Bonnie Glencross, Robert MacDonald, and Gary Warrick
OAS 2016 Symposium Organizing Committee

BIENVENUE!

Nous vous remercions de vous joindre à nous au Symposium de l'Association ontarienne d'archéologie 2016 à Waterloo. Cette année le Symposium met en vedette le thème < Frontières et Bornes > dont l'intention est d'initier des discussions au sujet des délimitations fondamentales des phénomènes telles que la nature/culture, l'esprit/corps, humain/animal ou, de façon plus pratique, les divisions temporelles telles que le Paléoindien/Archaïque, le Précontact/Contacte que nous imposons. Nous voulons considérer les implications de ces divisions sur notre compréhension du passé. Comment et de quelle façon les frontières et les bornes servent-elles à réifier les perceptions de différence? Pourquoi et comment se transforment-elles, se renforcent-elles, s'adoucissent-elles? Encore plus important, comment pouvons-nous traiter des données qui défient de telles catégories fixes et rigides? De nombreuses sessions aborderont cette thème y compris une rétrospective de plus de 25 ans sur la publication importante de l'Association, *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, la zone frontalière dans la période Sylvicole supérieure dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario, les transitions dans l'archéologie de l'Ontario, la période Historique de l'Ontario et des papiers contribués.

En outre des sessions stimulantes il y a d'autres événements donc un atelier organisé par le Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport dans l'après-midi du vendredi le 4 novembre au Waterloo Regional Museum suivi d'une randonnée à pied dans les plus de 900 hectares de la Charitable Reseach Reserve à Cambridge guidée par John MacDonald. De retour au musée le Symposium débute lors de la réception d'accueil et une présentation en session plénière par le Dr. Doug Hunter intitulée < White Tribism: Writing Europeans into Ancient North America >. Le samedi à l'hotel Delta n'oubliez pas de jeter un coup d'oeil aux affiches exposées à l'extérieur de la salle Silver Lake A et peut-être de faire une offre sur des objets aux enchères silencieuses de la SOA dans la salle Laurel Creek. Le Delta est aussi l'endroit où il faut être le samedi soir pour le banquet annuel de la SOA. En outre, suivant les sessions du dimanche matin venez vous joindre au Président de la SOA, Paul Racher, lors qu'il amène les membres et les invités sur une randonnée à pied du Huron Natural Area à Kitchener. Enfin, la Région de Waterloo, avec ses nombreuses attractions touristiques, son atmosphère vibrante, et ses excellents restaurants vous offre un endroit inoubliable à explorer pendant votre séjour ici.

Nous souhaitons que vous apprécierez le Symposium!

Cordialement,

Chris Watts, Chris Dalton, Bonnie Glencross, Robert MacDonald, Gary Warrick
Comité organisateur du Symposium SOA 2016

Schedule at a Glance

Friday, November 4th, 2016 – Waterloo Region Museum

- 9:00 **APA AGM**
Christie Theatre, 9:00am-12:00pm
- 1:30 **Archaeology MTCS Session**
Classroom A, 1:30-4:00pm; Includes a coffee break with snacks provided
- 3:30 **rare Charitable Research Reserve Walking Tour** - rare ECO Centre
768 Blair Road, Cambridge; departs from the Slit Barn adjacent to the Centre
- 5:30 **Opening Reception and Plenary**
Reception, Grand Foyer @ 5:30pm; Plenary, Christie Theatre @ 7:00pm

Saturday, November 5th, 2016 – Delta Waterloo

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| | Paper Session (Silver Lake A):
Historical Archaeology in Ontario | Paper Session (Silver Lake B):
A 25+ Year Retrospective on <i>The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650</i> |
| 8:40 | | Neal Ferris and Chris Ellis
Opening Remarks |
| 9:00 | Dena Doroszenko
Managing the Past: Historical Archaeology at the Ontario Heritage Trust | Paul Karrow and Robert MacDonald
“The Geological and Biological Environment for Human Occupation in Southern Ontario”: Laying the Groundwork for Human Paleoecology |
| 9:20 | Bonnie Glencross, Conrad Gates, Tamara Graham, Jordan MacArthur, Taylor Parliament and Gary Warrick
The (Ground) Truth About Metal Detecting: A Test of the Application of Metal Detecting on a Historic Period Huron-Wendat Village Site | Chris Ellis
Paleoindian Research, 25+ Years Later |

Schedule at a Glance

9:40	Paul Racher Canst thou draw out leviathan with an hook?	Chris Ellis Archaic Research, The Black Hole of Southern Ontario Archaeology
10:00	Coffee Break	
10:20	Charlton Carscallen The Corduroy Road Excavations in Uptown Waterloo	James Conolly and Rob Pihl A Review and Update of Early and Middle Woodland Cultural Complexes in Ontario
10:40	Robert von Bitter, Brianna Logan, and Chris Menary The French Mission of Kenté: New Research Directions and Discoveries	David G. Smith The Middle to Late Woodland Transition Updated: Princess Point and the Origins of Late Woodland Societies in Southcentral Ontario
11:00	Nick Gromoff Wow: Findings from under the asphalt at the Lower Drury Parking Lot (BbGc-144), Kingston	Neal Ferris Confounding and Confusing Cultural Historical Conventions: The “Western Basin” Late Woodland
11:20	Peter Timmins The Wheaton Site: A “Lost” Mid-19th Century Tavern on the Governor’s Road	Ronald F. Williamson The Transition to a Distinctive Iroquoian Cultural Pattern: The Last Three Hundred Years of a Millennium-Long Process
11:40	Nicole Brandon Preliminary Finds from the Cassady Site, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Jennifer Birch and Dana Poulton Revisiting the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage: Twenty-six years later, what have we learned?
12:00	Lunch	
1:00	Poster Presentation Session Outside Silver Lake A (1:00-1:40)	
1:20	Paper Session (Silver Lake A): Late Woodland Borderlands in Southwestern Ontario	Paper Session (Silver Lake B): A 25+ Year Retrospective on <i>The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650</i> (Continued) Peter Ramsden Revisiting “The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History”

Schedule at a Glance

1:40	<p>Amy St. John Accessing Potters on Late Woodland Borderlands: Preliminary Results Using Micro Computed Tomography</p>	<p>Bruce Jamieson St. Lawrence Iroquoian Research – What We Know</p>
2:00	<p>Amanda Suko Practice Molds Place: Communities of Pottery Production and Situated Identities at Location 3 (AgHk-54)</p>	<p>William Fox The Neutral Iroquoians Revisited</p>
2:20	<p>Shane McCartney The Use of Pipes as a Transformative Vehicle in the Borderlands: A Multiscalar Analysis</p>	<p>William R. Fitzgerald The Standing Hairs: Southern Ontario’s Algonquian Tradition</p>
2:40	Coffee Break	
3:00	<p>Kelly Gostick If Pits Could Talk: An Analysis of Younger Phase Western Basin Features</p>	<p>Gary Warrick The Archaeology of Indigenous People in Ontario</p>
3:20	<p>Katelyn Mather Adopting a ‘Communities of Practice’ Approach to Late Woodland Ceramics from Two Southwestern Ontario Sites</p>	<p>Dean Jacobs Indigenous Perspectives</p>
3:40	<p>Marit Munson and Susan Jamieson Foundations and Narratives: Complementary Concepts of Ontario’s Past</p>	
4:00	<p>Gary Warrick Closing Remarks</p>	
4:30	<p>OAS AGM (4:30-6:00)</p>	
6:00	<p>Cash Bar – Second Floor Lobby</p>	
7:00	<p>Banquet – Silver Lake Room</p>	

Schedule at a Glance

Sunday, November 6th, 2016 – Delta Waterloo

8:00

Presidents' Breakfast (Grand River A)

Paper Session (Silver Lake A): Contributed Papers

9:00

Alicia L. Hawkins and Suzanne Needs-Howarth

The case of the missing salmonids: Problematic boundary definitions in zooarchaeology

9:20

Jeffrey Dillane

The Perils of Dating in the Trent Valley: Radio-Carbon Dates and the Interpretation of Archaeological Data

9:40

Megan Anne Conger

Geophysical Prospection and Soil Chemistry at Hamilton-Lougheed (BbHa-10), A Seventeenth-Century Tionontate (Petun) Village

Paper Session (Silver Lake B): Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Robert MacDonald and Andrew MacDonald

Crossing the Boundaries of Natural and Cultural Heritage: Opportunities for Developing Archaeology as Citizen Science in Parks and Protected Areas

Matthew Beaudoin and Holly Martelle

What's in a name?: Thoughts on the impacts of archaeological practice on descendant communities

Julie Kapyrka

The Space Between: Visioning a Decolonized Archaeological Practice

10:00

Coffee Break

10:20

Brad Hyslop

Developing a Sortable Pottery Rim Sherd Database

Michael Carter

The Digital and the Physical: Knowledge Embodiment of Iroquoian Longhouse Construction and Use within Virtual Reality

10:40

Jeff Seibert

Collaborative approaches to archaeological site avoidance strategies: examples from MTO archaeological practices

Gregory Braun

Memories and Boundaries in the Iroquoian World

11:00

Jacqueline Fisher

BdHi-2: The River Mouth Speaks. Down to the Waterline

Adria Grant

Death and Social Transition in the Late Woodland

Schedule at a Glance

11:20	Lara Wood The Stavebank Road Site: The Early Woodland Occupation on the Credit River	Kathryn Brown, Cassandra Hamilton, Loren Scott and Janice Teichroeb Legacy Sites: Moving Forward
11:40	Chris Dalton From Cruickston to rare: A Charitable Reserve within Waterloo Region	Scott W. J. Martin Material possibilities: The initial appearance and use of maize in southern Ontario
1:30	Walking Tour: Huron Natural Area 501 Trillium Drive, Kitchener (Meet in lobby of hotel at 1:00)	

REGISTRATION / INFORMATION DESK

On Friday, November 4th, the registration / information desk will be located in the Grand Foyer of the Waterloo Region Museum, 10 Huron Road in Kitchener. It will be staffed from 9:00am until 7:00pm. On Saturday, November 5th, and Sunday, November 6th, the registration / information desk will be located in the second floor foyer of the Delta Waterloo, 110 Erb Street West in Waterloo. Hours will be 7:00am to 4:00pm on Saturday and 8:00am to 1:00pm on Sunday.

AGMs

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Friday, November 4th, 9:00am-12:00pm, Christie Theatre, Waterloo Region Museum

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Saturday, November 5th, 4:30-6:00pm, Silver Lake A, Delta Waterloo

WORKSHOP

ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

November 4th, 1:30-4:00pm, Waterloo Region Museum, Classroom A

This year's session, provided by the Archaeology Unit of MTCS, will cover a variety of topics for both the avocational and professional archaeologist. Speakers from MTCS, municipalities, and other provincial ministries will provide insight on:

- MTCS Archaeology Programs Unit yearly review: trends, projections, and new opportunities;

- Ontario's new Culture Strategy: how does archaeology fit in the picture?
- Making the most of Ontario's Past Portal system: moving toward an enhanced digital framework;
- Making sense of the Municipal Planning Process: navigating the Planning Act and the Environment Assessment Act; and
- Cemeteries and burials in the archaeological assessment process: exploring regulatory changes and intersecting legislation.

Light refreshments will be provided.

WALKING TOURS

rare CHARITABLE RESEARCH RESERVE

Registrants who wish to take part in the walking tour of the rare Charitable Research Reserve on Friday afternoon should assemble at the Slit Barn (adjacent to the rare ECO Centre), 768 Blair Road in Cambridge. The tour will depart under the leadership of John MacDonald at 3:30pm and return around 5:00pm.

HURON NATURAL AREA

If you are interested in joining the walking tour of the Huron Natural Area (801 Trillium Drive in Kitchener) on Sunday afternoon, please assemble in the lobby of the Delta at 1:00pm. Host Paul Racher will organize carpooling at this time, or interested parties may make their way directly to the site for 1:30pm. The tour will conclude around 3:00pm.

OPENING NIGHT RECEPTION & PLENARY

Be sure to join us on Friday, November 4th, at 5:30pm for the Opening Reception and Plenary at the Waterloo Region Museum, 10 Huron Road in Kitchener. Enjoy some light refreshments in the Museum's stunning Grand Foyer while catching up with friends and colleagues! A cash bar will also be available. The Plenary, which gets underway at 7:00pm in the Christie Theatre, features acclaimed author and UW postdoctoral research Dr. Doug Hunter (details below).

White Tribism: Writing Europeans into Ancient North America

Ever since the time of Columbus, travelers, antiquaries, and scholars have traded in accounts that form a phenomenon I have called White Tribism. These tales of strangely familiar people in a strange land and related theories of human migration have contended that Europeans (or peoples of classical or Biblical antiquity from whom Europeans claimed a biological and cultural inheritance) colonized the Americas long before Columbus stumbled upon the Bahamas in October 1492. In time, these accounts became symptomatic of a colonialist perspective that sought to define Indigenous peoples as inferior in every sense, except where an infusion of European genes and know-how in the deep past could serve as the only explanation of their purported exceptionalities. Native Americans otherwise routinely were labeled as lazy, ignorant, and ugly, and incapable of improvement. White Tribism also has enjoyed a unique

utility in racial claim-staking, contending Whites (as opposed to a specific nationality, like the English) have long been in the New World and thus enjoy as much of a claim to it as living Native Americans—possibly an even greater claim.

About the presenter



Douglas Hunter holds a PhD in History (York 2015) and is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Waterloo. His dissertation, “Stone of Power: Dighton Rock, Colonization, and the Erasure of an Indigenous Past,” was awarded a Dissertation Prize by York University and received the 2016 CAGS/ProQuest Distinguished Dissertation Award, as the outstanding Canadian dissertation in the Humanities, Social Sciences and Fine Arts. A version of his dissertation, incorporating new research, will be published by University of North Carolina Press, fall 2017. He is also writing a book on the Beardmore Viking relic hoax at the Royal Ontario Museum for McGill-Queen’s University Press.

PAPER SESSIONS

Papers will be presented in Silver Lake A and B at the Delta Waterloo on Saturday, November 5th, and on the morning of Sunday, November 6th. See the ‘Schedule at a Glance’ and Titles and Abstracts for more information.

POSTER SESSION

Posters will be displayed on Saturday, November 5th, and Sunday, November 6th, from 8:00am-5:00pm outside Silver Lake A. Authors will be on hand for discussions about their work on Saturday, November 5th, from 1:00-1:40pm.

BANQUET

The OAS Symposium Banquet will take place on Saturday, November 5th, at 7:00pm in the Silver Lake Room. A cash bar will be available in the second floor foyer of the Delta beginning at 6:00pm.

COFFEE BREAKS

Coffee, tea, and assorted cookies will be available in the second floor foyer on Saturday, November 5th, and Sunday, November 6th, from 10:00-10:20am and on Saturday, November 5th, from 2:40-3:00pm.

BOOK ROOM

The book room is located in the Laurel Creek Room. It will be open on Saturday, November 5th, from 8:00am to 4:30pm, and on Sunday, November 6th, from 8:00am to noon.

SILENT AUCTION

Silent auction items will be on display in the Laurel Creek Room on Saturday, November 5th, beginning at 10:00am. Bidding closes at 4:00pm.

T-SHIRTS

While they last, conference t-shirts can be purchased at the registration / information desk for \$15.00.

HOTEL PARKING

Please note that there is parking fee of \$5/day at the hotel. Guests can have this fee added to their room bills. For those not staying at the hotel, you will need to enter the following code into the meter - **5D4117** - to get the \$5/day rate.

REMINDER RE: END OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Don't forget that Daylight Saving Time (DST) ends on Sunday, November 6th, at 2:00am!

SPECIAL THANKS

We gratefully acknowledge the following organizations for sponsoring the OAS 2016 Symposium:

Platinum Sponsors

Archaeological Research Associates



ASI Archaeological and Heritage Services



University of Waterloo Faculty of Arts



Gold Sponsor

TMHC Archaeological and GIS Services



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IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS

Both Silver Lake A and B contain 'Smart Podiums' and will feature laptop computers running Microsoft PowerPoint. Speakers should consult with their Session Chairs to ensure that all presentations are loaded onto the appropriate laptop WELL BEFORE their session is scheduled to begin. This will ensure smooth transitions between papers and will allow Chairs to keep their sessions on schedule.

Titles and Abstracts (Arranged Alphabetically by Last Name of First Author)

Beaudoin, Matthew, and Holly Martelle (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

What's in a name?: Thoughts on the impacts of archaeological practice on descendant communities

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 9:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Recently there have been many discussions concerning the relationship between archaeology and First Nations communities in Ontario. Most recently these tensions have been highlighted by an article published in Arch Notes; however, this is emblematic of a larger discussion that is occurring throughout North America concerning the roles Indigenous communities have within the discipline and the obligations of archaeologists towards descendant communities. Two of the prominent questions are the core of these discussions are who is in control of the archaeological record and what are the outcomes/consequences of archaeological practices. This presentation addresses several of the critical points using examples derived from the CRM industry in Ontario to highlight how many of the current practices within the discipline can have significant unintended consequences for local descendant communities and how shifts in archaeological practice can help mitigate these impacts.

Birch, Jennifer (University of Georgia), and Dana Poulton (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.)

Revisiting the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage: Twenty-six years later, what have we learned?

Session: Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 11:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

In this presentation, we revisit Dodd, Poulton, Lennox, Smith, and Warrick's review of the Middle Ontario Iroquoian (MOI) period in the context of the accumulation of archaeological data and development of new conceptual frameworks in the discipline. We consider multiple issues raised in the 1990 paper which remain salient points for discussion, including a consideration of "Uren" and "Middleport" as taxonomic entities, issues of chronology, demography, population movement, inter- and intra-site settlement patterns, burial patterns, material culture, and social organization. We also consider the apparent paradox of the MOI: that the 14th century witnessed the emergence of a cohesive cultural pattern in southern Ontario while at the same time encompassing significant regional diversity. We argue that both were possible thanks to the high degree of population circulation and key cultural developments which permitted the expansion of intra-community and interregional interaction networks while maintaining cohesion within local sub-groups.

Brandon, Nicole (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Preliminary Finds from the Cassady Site, Niagara-on-the-Lake

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 11:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Niagara-on-the-Lake was settled in the late 18th century. The Cassady Site, AhGs-381, is named after the first landowner, Samuel Cassady. Samuel arrived from Ireland in about 1785 at the request of his Loyalist father who had fled the United States, joined Butler's Rangers and now called Niagara home. Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. conducted a Stage 3 investigation of the site, located in the heart of historic downtown Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, in the summer of 2015. The archaeology uncovered the rich history of the town, including artifacts from key events such as the American occupation during the War of 1812 and the increased military presence in response to the Upper Canada Rebellion in 1837. This paper highlights these artifacts and others dating to the initial settlement of the town.

Braun, Gregory (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Memories and Boundaries in the Iroquoian World

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 10:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Archaeologists tend to organize artifacts into categories bounded by their material type, such as ceramic, stone, or bone. In some circumstances, this approach may limit our interpretations of past social practices. The patterned creation and deposition of certain objects, often in association with symbolically-charged materials or locations, are acts of memorialization seen in many Neolithic and broadly shamanic societies, both past and present, throughout the world. This paper uses petrographic and contextual data to explore how certain less prominent qualities of objects may have served as symbolic referents linked to Ontario Iroquoian social practices; through these associations, Iroquoian encounters with "bundled" material qualities precipitated remembrance. In addition, the participatory experience of creating (and by extension, re-encountering) structured deposits containing such objects resulted in the creation, modification, or destruction of other social relationships. The boundaries between artifact types, imposed on collections of objects by archaeologists, were certainly recognized by Iroquoians but were likely considered to be of lesser importance, in certain contexts, than were their less visible qualities.

Brown, Kathryn, Cassandra Hamilton, Loren Scott, and Janice Teichroeb (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority)

Legacy Sites: Moving Forward

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 11:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Archaeologists have a professional and ethical responsibility to ensure that the collections from completed excavations are accessible. Legacy Sites, such as Seed-Barker (AkGv-1), an Iroquoian village located on the East Humber River, pose a unique challenge in achieving this. Seed-Barker was excavated

from 1975-2005 under multiple field directors from several institutions. The collection is held in a number of locations in varying degrees of curation and has not been comprehensively digitized. While finding funding for undertaking the organization of such a collection is a major challenge the benefits of such a project are undeniable. By making the entire collection accessible to students and other archaeologists, interest in research and analysis will increase. The organization of the collection will create an opportunity to perform non-invasive archaeology and use modern techniques to provide a more robust analysis of the collection. The organization and re-analysis of other Legacy Sites have recently been undertaken. Such projects will serve as guidance when deciding on how to approach the Seed-Barker collection. It is anticipated that the organization and digitization of the Seed-Barker collection will serve as a model and as inspiration to other archaeologists for the preservation and accessibility of Legacy Site collections.

Carscallen, Charlton (AECOM Inc.)

The Corduroy Road Excavations in Uptown Waterloo

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 10:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

This presentation will provide details regarding the 2016 excavation of two large sections of the Corduroy Road in Uptown Waterloo. It will focus on the technical aspects of the work, as well as public input and participation, and highlights the role of successful communications in managing high profile projects.

Carter, Michael (Ryerson University)

The Digital and the Physical: Knowledge Embodiment of Iroquoian Longhouse Construction and Use within Virtual Reality

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 10:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

With the creation and deployment of a recent virtual (re)imagination of a 16th century Iroquoian longhouse for the Museum of Ontario Archaeology and Sustainable Archaeology, this paper will explore the notions of constructed archaeological knowledge that lies on the borders of physical and virtual space. Using advances in the use of 3D modeling and the virtual (re)imagination of archaeological, historical and oral data, research indicates that archaeological knowledge creation is an active by-product in digital making and visualization of physical archaeological data within virtual reality. Further, when this reconstructed knowledge is applied to an immersive digital environment, stakeholders, professionals and the public acknowledge and engage with the virtual archaeological environment more profoundly through a phenomenological sense of presence and embodiment within the borders of physical and virtual space. Lastly this paper will question the use of virtual archaeology as a means for true knowledge construction beyond just the assumed task of public archaeology engagement and entertainment and its deployment as a means of creation new knowledge within the Southwestern Ontario complex and beyond.

Conger, Megan Anne (University of Georgia)

Geophysical Prospection and Soil Chemistry at Hamilton-Lougheed (BbHa-10), A Seventeenth-Century Tionontate (Petun) Village

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 9:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

This paper presents the results of geophysical prospection and soil chemistry analyses from Hamilton-Lougheed (BbHa-10), an early seventeenth-century Tionontate (Petun) village located near Creemore, Ontario. Four decades of surface collection have produced archaeological materials which have been used to locate the site temporally and characterize the activities of its' former inhabitants. However, because no excavation has ever been undertaken, we know very little about the settlement history and built environment of the site. Anomalies identified during magnetic gradiometer survey reveal the locations of potential hearths, pits, and a palisade. Magnetic susceptibility data suggest differential exposure to thermal activity across the site. Soil phosphate data indicate the location of middens and other areas of high organic deposition. Taken together, these three lines of evidence provide the fullest picture we have to date of the site's final internal configuration. As the principal early seventeenth-century Tionontate Wolf Nation village, a Jesuit mission, and a site of endemic warfare, Hamilton-Lougheed was a major player in regional sociopolitical dynamics. To understand these dynamics, I suggest future work at the site including geophysical testing and close-interval soil chemistry, which will be used to direct surgical excavations in middens and other areas of interest.

Conolly, James (Trent University), and Rob Pihl (Archaeological Services Inc.)

A Review and Update of Early and Middle Woodland Cultural Complexes in Ontario

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 10:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

This paper reviews the development of our understanding in Early and Middle Woodland archaeology in Ontario since the publication of the landmark "Cultural complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland periods" twenty-five years ago. There are now over 1500 registered E and M Woodland sites in Ontario, and this paper examines in thematic fashion how both new data and approaches have strengthened or challenged earlier interpretations. We consider advances in chronology, the understanding of variability in local and regional settlement patterns, diet, subsistence and management of resources, mobility and raw material exchange systems, and ritual and mortuary ceremonialism. Our goal is not a descriptive review of all new sources of data, but rather we present a thematic overview of some recent important contributions that collectively enhance our understanding of this critical period of Ontario's past.

Dalton, Chris

From Cruickston to rare: A Charitable Reserve within Waterloo Region

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 11:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Located in Blair, Ontario, at the confluence of the Speed and Grand Rivers, the rare property is a natural gem within an urban landscape that has been protected from development for over 200 years. Contained within its 900+ acres are old growth forests, limestone cliffs, and alvars, along with numerous fresh water streams and marsh areas. The diversity of this property makes for a wide variety of faunal

and animal habitats. The property also contains archaeological materials from the Palaeoindian to Historic periods, and was home to some of the earliest European settlers of Waterloo Region. This presentation will also explain how a small group of volunteers over many years has mapped and will continue to map the archaeological sites on this property.

Dillane, Jeffrey (McMaster University)

The Perils of Dating in the Trent Valley: Radio-Carbon Dates and the Interpretation of Archaeological Data

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 9:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Since the early 1950s Radio-Carbon dates have been used to link archaeological remains to specific ranges of time. The resulting “absolute” dates allow archaeologists to tie relative sequences of artifacts and features with points in time, and to test the validity of their interpretations. However, radio-carbon dates are far from infallible, as are the way archaeologists use them. Problems with sample materials, such as old wood and reservoir effects, can skew the dates taken from archaeological contexts. At the same time, our interpretation of the past is affected by human bias regarding the number of dates taken from a given site or context and which of these dates are accepted or rejected. Using examples from mortuary contexts, settlements, and from individual artifacts in the Trent Drainage, this paper explores how archaeologists have applied radio-carbon dates and addresses issues surrounding the interpretation of these dates.

Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Trust)

Managing the Past: Historical Archaeology at the Ontario Heritage Trust

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 9:00 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Since 1967, the Ontario Heritage Trust has been dedicated to identifying, preserving, protecting and promoting Ontario’s rich and varied heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. As the province’s heritage agency, we are entrusted with keeping Ontario’s heritage alive and meaningful. The Trust gives Ontario’s heritage relevance particularly now coming into 2017 with the celebration of Canada’s 150th anniversary as a country, and the 50th anniversary of the Trust itself. This paper will review the development of historical archaeology over the past fifty years within the Trust noting the range of sites across the province, the site types, the role of the Trust in preservation and protection efforts as well as the stories the resulting collections have provided.

Ellis, Chris (University of Western Ontario)

Paleoindian Research, 25+ Years Later

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 9:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Developments since 1990 in the understanding of the earliest known human occupations of southern Ontario are summarized. We still lack substantial faunal or floral associations and absolute dates for these sites and overall, there has been a decline in interest amongst the research community,

particularly in terms of new fieldwork. However, this decline has been compensated for somewhat by the full publication of the results of extensive fieldwork carried out in the 1970s-1980s. CRM, which now dominates Ontario archaeology, has resulted in some significant site discoveries. However, this work has not always been made available in a more permanent published record, and some significant sites remain unanalyzed in detail. Also, recent work has substantiated a number of long suspected biases resulting from previous research strategies. Nonetheless, there have been significant gains in our knowledge of the range of technological, typological, inter-assemblage and settlement locational variation in this early time frame. We now have a clearer knowledge of the age/sequence of assemblages and can document important shifts in lithic source use, tool kits and land-use patterns over time related to the settling-in process and changing environmental situations.

Ellis, Chris (University of Western Ontario)

Archaic Research, The Black Hole of Southern Ontario Archaeology

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 9:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

The Archaic represents the largest time slice of pre-contact history, ca. 9600-800 BC, but for various reasons remains poorly known and in some periods, notably from about 7000-4000 BC, essentially totally unknown. Potential reasons for this knowledge vacuum are discussed ranging from the difficulty in evaluating the significance of lithic scatters, to biases in theoretical orientations, to changing lake levels, to poorly developed impressionistic typologies, to continuing site reoccupations which complicate interpretations, to even impoverished environmental conditions that may have constrained populations in some time periods. Not all the news is bleak, however. There have been some important developments, especially relating to the period after ca. 4000 BC. Notable here are improvements in chronological control, the documentation of new kinds of sites, and the substantiation of elaborating burial practices, housing and refuse disposal practices, which in turn suggest important settlement shifts in that time frame.

Ferris, Neal (University of Western Ontario)

Confounding and Confusing Cultural Historical Conventions: The "Western Basin" Late Woodland

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 11:00 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

It has been a quarter century since Carl Murphy and I wrote a chapter describing what we and others knew about Late Woodland archaeology from the western end of southwestern Ontario. That summary, like the larger volume it was a part of, was a product of its day: focused on distinctive material traits, settlement patterns, chronological ordering, history of practice and a smattering of cultural historical narrative and issues of that narrative. As the record for this period and place has expanded since then, primarily through CRM activities and the notable scholarly output of Christopher Watts and several past or present graduate students at Western and elsewhere, our thinking about that record has also had to change. Consistently the record of the communities and lifeways from this time confound materiality as we understand it when we talk about our assumptions of agriculturalist and procurer lifeways, their material identities, and the inevitability of the past to become what we know it to be in historic records. I offer some reflection on updating what we "know" about the Western Basin – not as a refined set of artifact and site trait lists, but as an archaeological record inviting us to think past the conventional ways

we tend to imagine Ontario Late Woodland archaeology.

Fisher, Jacqueline (Fisher Archaeological Consulting)

BdHi-2: The River Mouth Speaks. Down to the Waterline

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 11:00 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Fisher Archaeological Consulting was contracted in 2010 by the Town of Saugeen Shores to conduct the Stage 3 and Limited Stage 4 excavation of The River Mouth Speaks, a multi-component, multi-stratified site in Southampton, Ontario. The site is on the shore of Lake Huron at the mouth of the Saugeen River, just below the Algoma strandline. This site is incredibly rich in history and artifacts, and the variety of material recovered was substantial. Even though only a two metre wide trench was excavated to accommodate a new sewer pipeline for the town, Middle Woodland to late 19th century artifacts were found, including early 1700s trade items. Features included fish pits, and dog and bird burials. Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) and their archaeologist were at the forefront of locating this site, were on site helping excavate, and conducted the processing of artifacts. Without the diligence of SON, the site would not have spoken.

Fitzgerald, William R. (Saugeen Ojibway Nation)

The Standing Hairs: Southern Ontario's Algonquian Tradition

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 2:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Southern Ontario Iroquoian-speaking groups dominate early- to mid-17th century European accounts and cartography. From the late-19th century onward, the entrenchment of Irocentric cultural and archaeological stereotypes fashioned from these sources have hindered a full appreciation of southern Ontario's Late Woodland period. The collection of Algonquian-speaking bands intermittently encountered and documented by Europeans during the first half of the 17th century across the greater Bruce Peninsula/southern Georgian Bay region – initially dubbed by Champlain as the cheveux relevés who were later and variously named the Ondatauuat, Outouak and Odawa, have generally not been afforded the historical or archaeological acknowledgement or significance provided their Iroquoian-speaking neighbours. Fox's efforts to archaeologically define an Odawa presence in southern Ontario have been important first steps in revealing a largely passed-over chapter of the province's past. Since 1990, an intensification of archaeological investigation, a reconsideration of archaeological applications of inappropriate ethnic stereotypes, the recognition of culture-specific ritual activities, and documentation of a Lake Huron basin interaction sphere is permitting not only a better understanding of the geographical distribution and cultural diversity of the Algonquian-speaking Odawa during the period of initial European contact but, more critically, throughout the Late Woodland period.

Foran, Debra, Grant Ginson, Laila Hack, Lauren Mason, and Ashley Paling (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Cooking Pots of the Gods? Ritual Practices at the Ancient Town of Nebo (Jordan)

Session: Posters

Nov. 5th - 1:00 (Discussion) - Delta: Outside Silver Lake A Room

The site Khirbat al-Mukhayyat in central Jordan is associated with the ancient town of Nebo. The Town of Nebo Archaeological Project (TNAP) was established in order to investigate the site's sacred landscape. The two excavation seasons conducted to date have revealed a number of Late Hellenistic (first century B.C.E.) artifacts and features, including a large collection of intact cooking pots. All of the vessels were found sitting upright on a series of superimposed surfaces not associated with any other living activities. The cooking pots appear to have been intentionally buried. The stratigraphy indicates that this activity took place at regular intervals, possibly once a year, over a period of time. Analysis of the soil surrounding the cooking pots reveals that, although some of the vessels show signs of use, no cooking-related activities were taking place in this location. Given the complete lack of any associated architecture or evidence for domestic activity coupled with the singular nature of the ceramic collection, these cooking pots must be the result of a local religious or cultural tradition. The exact nature of this ritual activity remains unclear; however, it is a testament to the importance and continuity of Mukhayyat's sacred landscape.

Fox, William (Trent University)

The Neutral Iroquoians Revisited

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 2:00 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

CRM excavations and extant collection studies over the last quarter century have refined our understanding of the peoples known as "la nation neutre" to the early 17th century French who first encountered them. This presentation will focus on the dynamic late 16th and early 17th century period, examining themes related to international relations.

Glencross, Bonnie, Conrad Gates, Tamara Graham, Jordan MacArthur, Taylor Parliament, and Gary Warrick (Wilfrid Laurier University)

The (Ground) Truth About Metal Detecting: A Test of the Application of Metal Detecting on a Historic Period Huron-Wendat Village Site

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 9:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Metal detectors are valuable remote sensing tools. When used systematically, metal detector survey is an inexpensive and efficient method for investigating historical archaeological sites. The detected distribution of metal artifacts across a site can aid in determining artifacts missed by test pits, the location of site boundaries, midden deposits not visible on the surface, and settlement patterns. This paper presents the results of metal detector work conducted during the 2016 WLU field school at Ahatsistari, a Huron-Wendat village site located near Penetanguishene and dating to the early 17th century. A systematic metal detector and test pit survey was undertaken to determine the location and distribution of European-made metal artifacts for the purpose of defining the internal structure of the village. All detected subsurface objects were flagged, ground-truthed, and collected. The locations of all

objects were recorded using a total station and their distribution mapped. The majority of detected objects were confirmed metal and identified as 17th century European trade artifacts. Several artifact clusters were recognized but additional work is needed to determine if these clusters indicate longhouse floors.

Gostick, Kelly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

If Pits Could Talk: An Analysis of Younger Phase Western Basin Features

Session: Late Woodland Borderlands in Southwestern Ontario

Nov. 5th - 3:00 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

This paper will analyze and discuss features from the Figura site, a Late Woodland Younger Phase Western Basin site. Specifically, this paper will explore feature attributes including depth, volume, stratigraphy and artifact frequency to determine if patterns can be identified from features at the site, and specifically if residential and non-residential areas can be distinguished from each other.

Grant, Adria (AECOM Inc.)

Death and Social Transition in the Late Woodland

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 11:00 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Recent research has attempted to expand our theoretical vocabulary for interpreting burials, furthering our understanding of how deathways are constructed culturally. In this paper concepts related to death as a social transition are explored using the example of a Late Woodland burial site. The extensive mortuary processing, structure construction, and burial processes provide insight into the social relationships the people buried here had when alive and highlight the idea of disposal as a cultural act.

Gromoff, Nick (Ground Truth Archaeology)

Wow: Findings from under the asphalt at the Lower Drury Parking Lot (BbGc-144), Kingston

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 11:00 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

In 2015 Ground Truth Archaeology completed a large-scale Stage 4 excavation within a parking lot located in the oldest section of Kingston, Ontario. At least five buildings were constructed on the property between 1800 and 1822. All were rental properties that saw a series of varied tenants throughout the 19th century. Much of the site was undisturbed, deeply buried, and capped by a layer of coal ash and cinder that combined to produce excellent artifact preservation, particularly of organics. This paper provides a brief overview of the property's history, the findings from the Stage 4 excavations, as well as a more in depth presentation of the findings from one of the analyzed features, a large stratified privy dating from circa 1830 with exceptional organic preservation.

Hawkins, Alicia L. (Laurentian University), and Suzanne Needs-Howarth (Perca Zooarchaeological Research)

The case of the missing salmonids: Problematic boundary definitions in zooarchaeology

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 9:00 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

The borders and boundaries that archaeologists define for the purposes of analysis and interpretation exist at multiple scales. At the microscale are units projected onto archaeological deposits to facilitate the process of excavation. These arbitrarily defined entities may also be used for subsequent sampling for analysis. Is this justified? Using the example of zooarchaeological remains from the Allandale site, we compare the results of an initial analysis of a subsample of the recovered material with complete analysis of the entire recovered assemblage. Our results demonstrate that a sample size of approximately 500 below class identifications does not begin to capture the diversity of taxa present in the assemblage. Furthermore, the distribution of taxa is not uniform within the deposit, meaning that if zooarchaeologists choose to sample by excavation unit their results cannot necessarily be considered representative of the entire deposit. Ultimately, the results of our reanalysis show a very different distribution of taxa and interpretation of seasonal use of the site than the original analysis.

Hyslop, Brad

Developing a Sortable Pottery Rim Sherd Database

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 10:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

This presentation summarizes the recovery of pottery rim sherds from previous and current research conducted on Lac Seul in Northwestern Ontario at the site designated as EaKa-1. An experiment was conducted with the intention of creating a sortable database using pottery rim sherds in a manner which allowed an accurate vessel count for the site to be determined. The rationale for doing this is explained. The sorting function of Excel is briefly discussed. The trial and error methodology used throughout this experiment along with the inclusion or exclusion of various pottery attributes utilized to develop the database is outlined. The overall results of the experiment are provided and future directions for this ongoing project will be discussed.

Ionico, Daniel (McMaster University)

The Recipe of Choice: A Petrographic Analysis of Neutral Ceramics at the Christianson Site

Session: Posters

Nov. 5th - 1:00 (Discussion) - Delta: Outside Silver Lake A Room

Recently, Southern Ontario archaeologists have shifted from the use of types and attributes as markers of ethnic boundaries towards theoretically informed studies of micro-traditions and stylistic choices in the act of material production. Theories of situated learning, communities of practice, and social network analysis have demonstrated that cultural and historical contexts can influence technological practices. Scholars have demonstrated that macroscopic and petrographic analyses of ceramics can productively work in tandem with these approaches to explore questions of Ontario's past. In this poster, I examine the paste recipes of pottery from the Christianson Site, a Neutral Iroquoian village dating to approximately 1615 C.E. and located in modern-day Flamborough. I examined 720 sherds with

a multi-attribute system, and 20 thin-sectioned samples under a polarizing microscope. I argue that nine paste groupings and several subgroupings represent distinct choices and practices by potters in this village. I found that the majority of tempering materials were likely from glacially formed features on the landscape. Shell tempered sherds represent 9% of the assemblage, and suggest the introduction of an alternate form of paste production within the context of previous Neutral potting practices. This research demonstrates the importance of using geological and microscopic methodologies to address questions of technical practice and to trace paste preparation sequences of ceramic production in past societies.

Jacobs, Dean (Nin.Da.Waab.Jig, Bkejwanong First Nation)

Indigenous Perspectives

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 3:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Jamieson, Bruce

St. Lawrence Iroquoian Research – What We Know

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 1:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

The 'St. Lawrence Iroquoians', indigenous groups who occupied territories widely spread across areas of eastern Ontario, Quebec and New York State, have a rich and varied past. The last 25 years have seen significant advances in our knowledge of their origins, material culture, subsistence patterns, life ways and interactions with their neighbours. This paper will attempt to summarize this knowledge and suggest how it has influenced our current understanding of their history and their legacy.

Kapyrka, Julie (Trent University)

The Space Between: Visioning a Decolonized Archaeological Practice

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 9:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Archaeological discourse and practice generally follow a paradigm defined by Western knowledge systems. Through the limitation of an epistemology of one-way knowing archaeology essentially creates a boundary/border between itself and Indigenous knowledge systems. This border is characterized primarily by exclusionary practices and the art of dismissal on the part of Western science. Indigenous knowledge systems are excluded largely because archaeologists do not understand what they are or because these systems do not "fit" easily into archaeological dogma and the scientific method. However, the inherent disconnect (boundary) between Western and Indigenous ontologies that serves to reify perceptions of difference can ultimately be a source of enlightenment if understood through a lens that acknowledges the integrity and strength of diversity. It is within the difference of diversity at the precise place in which they intersect that something new emerges. The power of difference creates a space between that is a volatile yet dynamic place of creation. It is in this space between in which new contours are defined and new perspectives are born. This paper will highlight these ideas that envision a "newer" archaeological practice in which cultural differences are recognized, respected, and activated through direct application.

Karrow, Paul (University of Waterloo) and Robert MacDonald (Archaeological Services Inc.)

"The Geological and Biological Environment for Human Occupation in Southern Ontario": Laying the Groundwork for Human Paleoecology

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 9:00 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

By 1990, decades of research by scholars representing all of the environmental sciences had generated a significant body of data pertaining to the late Pleistocene and Holocene geo-physical and bio-physical history of southern Ontario. These data were comprehensively synthesized in the service of archaeology for the first time by Paul Karrow and Barry Warner in the lead paper of the edited volume, *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (1990). This article remains the standard reference for anyone seeking to understand the evolution of the natural environment in this region, and it laid the groundwork for many detailed investigations of paleo-environment and human paleoecology that would follow. In this paper, we recap the genesis and contributions of the original article and highlight some of the work that has built on it over the past quarter century.

MacDonald, Robert I. (Archaeological Services Inc.), and Andrew MacDonald (University of Waterloo)

Crossing the Boundaries of Natural and Cultural Heritage: Opportunities for Developing Archaeology as Citizen Science in Parks and Protected Areas

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 9:00 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

The stewardship of both natural and cultural heritage has been the mandate of parks, both national and provincial, and other protected areas in Canada for decades. This dual mandate is appropriate, since virtually all such areas contain archaeological resources, and it demonstrates the vision of the institutional leadership that developed these mission statements. Nevertheless, when it has come to the allocation of resources for heritage management and interpretation, the emphasis has often been skewed towards natural heritage. There are good reasons for this, but we argue that there are unexplored opportunities to expand and integrate archaeological programming, as demonstrated by several highly successful and popular public archaeology experiences offered at, and sometimes by, provincial parks and conservation areas. In this paper we highlight some of these programs as well as recent developments in citizen science to suggest that, with only modest levels of effort leveraged by creative networking with key government agencies and supportive NGOs, like the OAS, public engagement in cultural heritage can be raised significantly.

Martin, Scott W. J. (Sustainable Archaeology McMaster)

Material possibilities: The initial appearance and use of maize in southern Ontario

Session: Transitions in Ontario Archaeology

Nov. 6th - 11:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

In this contribution, I begin by reviewing some of the models that have been put forward to account for maize spread into and through the Lower Great Lakes region just before and across the first millennium AD. I suggest that enchainment, as a relational mechanism for (re)creating persons through materials, is a concept that can encourage us to rethink the dynamics of forager and farmer agency and forager-farmer exchange in this region. I also offer that the edges of past communities were not as clear-cut as

we may expect. In order to give these ideas some archaeological credence, I go on to review some southern Ontario sites from the AD 1-1000 period and show how evidence may be reconsidered to emphasise the active role local people played in the upkeep and alteration of their traditions. The transition from the Middle Woodland to the Early Late Woodland and how these concepts relate to maize spread will also be considered.

Mather, Katelyn (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Adopting a 'Communities of Practice' Approach to Late Woodland Ceramics from Two Southwestern Ontario Sites

Session: Late Woodland Borderlands in Southwestern Ontario

Nov. 5th - 3:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

This paper will center on two Early Late Woodland Period archaeological sites located south of Aylmer, in Elgin County, Ontario. The Silvercreek sites are situated in a region that could be viewed as a 'borderland' between the archaeologically defined Western Basin Tradition and Princess Point 'complex', and indeed this is reflected in the ceramic assemblages from the sites. For my research into these sites, I adopt a 'communities of practice' approach, and conclude that the similarities in ceramics throughout the Great Lakes during this time period can be seen as indicating high levels of social interaction, as well as overlapping communities of practice, in which potters may have moved across the landscape and continued their craft traditions in new communities.

McCartney, Shane (Earthworks Archaeological Services)

The Use of Pipes as a Transformative Vehicle in the Borderlands: A Multiscalar Analysis

Session: Late Woodland Borderlands in Southwestern Ontario

Nov. 5th - 2:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

This paper presents the preliminary results of an analysis of stone and ceramic pipes recovered from excavations in the Arkona cluster, a series of Early Late Woodland settlements situated along the Ausable River that are known to have been part of a borderland region between archaeologically recognized Early Ontario Iroquois and Western Basin groups. Through inter and intra-site comparison and situating them within a regional framework of pipe form and use, I will discuss the use of pipes and their role in negotiating cultural change in a borderland context. Furthermore, I will expand on the use of pipes as possible markers of cultural identity that can potentially represent an indication of a continuum of a set of shared cultural beliefs and practice that extends into later Woodland groups.

Munson, Marit, and Susan Jamieson (Trent University)

Foundations and Narratives: Complementary Concepts of Ontario's Past

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 3:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

Archaeologists rely on time-space grids, like those developed in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. We need such frameworks first to understand how things changed in the past, and then as a foundation for building understanding of why change happened, or was absent. Thus, there will always be a need to update the fundamental archaeological data on patterns in time and space. Such updates

should include both stylistic and contextual evidence for geographical connections, but it is crucial that the resultant time-space grids not be confused with social entities. Before Ontario deliberately moved away from the taxonomic focus of *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario*, complementing it by providing a volume of informed narratives accessible to both the general and specialist reader. We hope that Before Ontario will be updated as new information comes to light, providing an interpretive framework reflective of the complicated interacting mix of factors, including ethnogenesis, which shaped past material culture. Such a framework should be inclusive of First Peoples' knowledge, human DNA studies, and both stylistic and contextual evidence for Ontario's past geographical and social connections.

Parry, Rebecca (University of Western Ontario)

Reconsidering Coalescence: A Preliminary Spatial Analysis of a Late 14th Century Ancestral Iroquoian Community

Session: Posters

Nov. 5 - 1:00 (Discussion) - Delta: Outside Silver Lake A Room

Through the use of geographic information systems, a preliminary analysis of spatial relationships among longhouse structures, and a subset of associated attributes, was undertaken for the late 14th century ancestral Iroquoian Tillsonburg Village Site, in Ontario, Canada. The Tillsonburg Village exhibits an atypical settlement pattern that challenges current understandings of Iroquoian settlement patterns during this time period. This spatial analysis serves as an initial investigation into how the large and dispersed settlement pattern at the Tillsonburg Village Site supports or challenges current concepts of pre-contact coalescent or aggregated community patterns in southern Ontario. A polygon shape file of the longhouse features was situated onto a digital map of the site area, and an attribute table was generated that includes a built-up dataset of available social and temporal indicators. Spatial patterning tools were then used to test the hypothesis that the village is a form of coalescent community, and indicate any presence or absence of house or artifact clustering in regards to longhouse attributes. The results of the analyses indicate random distribution for a majority of attributes, however four attributes show evidence of clustering.

Racher, Paul (Archaeological Research Associates Inc.)

Canst thou draw out leviathan with an hook?

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 9:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

To combat urban sprawl, the Province has been pushing municipalities to redevelop core urban areas and historic "brownfield" lands. The archaeology that lurks beneath such properties, however, can be methodologically-challenging, physically-dangerous, and financially-chaotic. If this is the future of consulting archaeology, we need to start having a serious conversation as to what its "best practices" are going to be. Drawing on the example of a project in the core of historic downtown Brantford, Paul will summarize some lessons learned from "a big one that didn't get away."

Ramsden, Peter (Memorial University)

Revisiting “The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History”

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 1:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

I’m taking the opportunity of an invitation to ‘revisit’ my chapter in the “Archaeology of Southern Ontario to 1650” to completely re-think how a chapter on the archaeology of the Huron-Wendat should be approached. The amount and detail of available information, and the kinds of questions we are asking, have changed tremendously in the intervening 25 years. As a result I have to trash pretty much everything about the approach I took in the original volume.

Seibert, Jeff (Ontario Ministry of Transportation)

Collaborative approaches to archaeological site avoidance strategies: examples from MTO archaeological practices

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 10:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

As archaeological management practices change and evolve, there has been an increasing move towards implementing avoidance mitigation strategies for significant archaeological sites. In Ontario the pressure to make this change has come from a number of directions and sources, including from First Nations groups and stakeholder groups looking to preserve archaeological sites, MTCS policy and practice documents which encourage site preservation and financial pressures like the desire to spend tax dollars more efficiently. Provincial bodies which administer large areas which contain archaeological resources, like the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) are particularly engaged with these practices, and constantly seek to find the balance between cost and benefit in the management of cultural heritage resources, including archaeological sites. Determining what constitutes a “significant” site, determining what level of impact is acceptable to sites, and the costs and benefits of avoiding excavation versus significantly altering the design of projects are at the core of this pursuit for MTO. In addition, MTO and other Provincial bodies are tasked with consulting meaningfully with First Nations groups in an attempt to find solutions to these problems. This paper explores these questions, drawing specific examples from MTO highway design and asset management projects in Central Ontario.

Smith, David G. (University of Toronto, Mississauga)

The Middle to Late Woodland Transition Updated: Princess Point and the Origins of Late Woodland Societies in Southcentral Ontario

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 10:40 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

As Bill Fox made clear in his ASO chapter on the Middle to Late Woodland transition in southern Ontario, the period of time between ca. AD 500 & 1000 was poorly understood in 1990. Research on the Princess Point ‘Complex’ since then has provided a much expanded empirical foundation on which to base interpretation of this crucial time in the native history of Ontario. This paper will summarize what we have learned about Princess Point material culture, spatial distribution, chronology, subsistence economy and social relations since 1990.

St. John, Amy (University of Western Ontario)

Accessing Potters on Late Woodland Borderlands: Preliminary Results Using Micro Computed Tomography

Session: Late Woodland Borderlands in Southwestern Ontario

Nov. 5th - 1:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

Micro Computed Tomography (CT) is just beginning to be used in archaeological ceramics studies. Since micro CT uses X-rays to provide non-destructive, 3D images of the interior and exterior of ceramics, it can isolate features in clay such as temper, inclusions, voids and micro-folds in a unique way. As such, it has great potential to augment traditional techniques when examining ceramic technology. As a case study to test the potential and limitations of this innovative technology, I have scanned more than 50 rim sherds from a cluster of sites near Arkona, Ontario. These are contemporaneous and sequentially occupied sites (ca. A.D. 1100-1250) from a borderlands area, between the archaeological Western Basin and Ontario Iroquoian traditions. Ongoing image analysis highlights similarities and differences in ceramic production techniques and idiosyncratic artisan practices. As material culture is influenced by the context of production, not just the production techniques, the notion of a fluid, borderlands area aids in interpreting the pottery production seen at these sites.

Suchan, Laura, and Melissa Cole (Oshawa Museum)

Digging Oshawa's History: Archaeological Explorations at the Oshawa Museum

Session: Posters

Nov. 5 - 1:00 (Discussion) - Delta: Outside Silver Lake A Room

A livable, vibrant city is more than its physical structure; social sustainability, by way of preserving cultural heritage, strengthens feelings of connectedness to both history and the environment and supports the livability of a place. The Oshawa Museum (OM) and Trent University (Oshawa) embraced the idea of social sustainability, collaboration and partnership with the historical archaeology project, *Digging Oshawa's History: Archaeological Explorations at the Oshawa Museum*. The project was designed as a multi-year archaeological research project investigating the property immediately adjacent to Henry House (HH), one of the OM's historic homes. Led by Dr. Helen Haines, students spent two weeks each in the summers of 2011 and 2015 gaining field experience excavating at HH and the fall term working in the university laboratory learning "post-dig" artifact processing and analysis.

Suko, Amanda (University of Waterloo)

Practice Molds Place: Communities of Pottery Production and Situated Identities at Location 3 (AgHk-54)

Session: Late Woodland Borderlands in Southwestern Ontario

Nov. 5th - 2:00 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

The archaeological study of Late Woodland communities in southern Ontario has identified two spatially and culturally distinct manifestations known as the Western Basin and Ontario Iroquoian Traditions. Recently, the emergence of sites along an interstice between these two manifestations has invited study of the potential for socio-material syncretization within such a 'borderland' context. Using materiality theory and an attribute-based analysis of pottery form and decoration, this paper discusses communities of practice and notions of identity at Location 3, a thirteenth century 'borderland' site near Arkona, Ontario. I suggest this site was inhabited by newly configured, residentially mobile potting

communities who perceived vessel production as a field of co-participation and learning. This, in turn, resulted in the emergence of situated social identities and notions of place, along with the materialization of a short-lived, localized design repertoire composed of combined elements from neighbouring potters.

Timmins, Peter (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

The Wheaton Site: A "Lost" Mid-19th Century Tavern on the Governor's Road

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 11:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

The Wheaton Site (AgHg-16) is a 19th century historic site located on the former Governor's Road (Highway 2) near Thamesford, Ontario. The site was discovered by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. during a recent archaeological assessment. Archival research indicates that the property was acquired by Joseph Wheaton in the early 1840s. Land records from the 1840s through the early 1860s refer to a tavern on the property, while Wheaton is listed as an Innkeeper in the 1851 census. In 2014 the Anthropology Department at Western University began investigations on the Wheaton site as part of a field methods course, conducted with a cultural resource management focus. This paper summarizes the results of our first two field seasons at the Wheaton site.

von Bitter, Robert, Brianna Logan (University of Waterloo), and Chris Menary

The French Mission of Kenté: New Research Directions and Discoveries

Session: Historical Archaeology in Ontario

Nov. 5th - 10:40 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

The French Mission of Kenté was established by Sulpician Monks in 1668. It was situated on the west side of what is now Prince Edward County, but after its abandonment in 1680, the location of the mission was lost. Past research to locate the site focussed on lands north of Lake Consecon, but lacked definitive results. In this paper the authors explore multiple lines of inquiry and report on some important new discoveries this team has made in the search for the Mission of Kenté.

Warrick, Gary (Wilfrid Laurier University)

The Archaeology of Indigenous People in Ontario

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650 (Continued)

Nov. 5th - 3:00 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

In 1990, A.D. 1650 was generally considered the terminal date for the archaeology of Indigenous people in Ontario. With the exception of research by Ian Kenyon and Neal Ferris in the 1980s, Indigenous sites were not considered the purview of historical archaeology in Ontario, which continues to focus primarily on French, British, and Euro-Canadian sites and artifacts. Traditionally, historians have been responsible for writing post-1650 Indigenous history in Ontario. Over the last 15 years, the archaeology and history of Indigenous peoples in post-1650 North America has demonstrated that the A.D. 1650 chronological wall for the archaeology of Indigenous Ontario is highly problematic and must be dismantled.

Weglorz, Patryk, Michael Brand, and Trevor J. Orchard (University of Toronto, Mississauga)

A Contemporary Coyote-Scavenged Bone Scatter in Mississauga: Implications for Archaeological Site Formation and Interpretation

Session: Posters

Nov. 5 - 1:00 (Discussion) - Delta: Outside Silver Lake A Room

This poster presents the results of the systematic mapping and surface collection of a bone scatter located in a forested area of the University of Toronto Mississauga campus. Preliminary observations suggest that this bone scatter is the result of coyote activity, and that these animals have been scavenging from nearby neighborhoods and transporting faunal specimens to this scatter location. The bone scatter contains a combination of modern, butchered, domestic animal specimens and the bones of smaller, wild species common in the local environment. These remains provide a direct record of the range of bones that can be accumulated through coyote behaviour, and illustrate some of the taphonomic impacts that result. In addition, the proximity of this scatter location to several known late 19th and early 20th century residential sites that have produced similar domestic animal remains raises the possibility of such scavenger activity impacting archaeological deposits. We outline several of the potential implications of such scavenger activity for the formation and interpretation of archaeological faunal assemblages.

Williamson, Ronald F. (Archaeological Services Inc.)

The Transition to a Distinctive Iroquoian Cultural Pattern: The Last Three Hundred Years of a Millennium-Long Process

Session: The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650

Nov. 5th - 11:20 - Delta: Silver Lake B Room

We have known for some time that the Iroquoian cultural pattern described in the early European accounts of the 17th century, is only recognizable archaeologically after the late 13th century. In that we don't really know what languages the people in communities before or probably immediately after that point in time spoke, we should perhaps abandon the term "Early Iroquoian Period." This paper will summarise linguistic, genetic and archaeological perspectives on Iroquoian origins with a focus on the economic and settlement shifts recognizable from those communities that were occupied in Ontario between AD 1000 and AD 1300. While relatively few new sites have been investigated for this period in the last two decades, new calibrations and some new radiocarbon dates for both old and new sites shed additional light on this transition.

Wood, Lara (Archaeological Research Associates Inc.)

The Stavebank Road Site: The Early Woodland Occupation on the Credit River

Session: Contributed Papers

Nov. 6th - 11:20 - Delta: Silver Lake A Room

NDA completed the Stage 3 and Stage 4 excavation of the Stavebank Road site in the summer of 2012. The site was located on a high bluff overlooking the Credit River in the front yard of a residential property in Mississauga, Ontario. Artifacts recovered during excavation revealed multiple occupations, however a relatively large number of Early Woodland artifacts were recovered including Vinette I pottery and Meadowood points and blades, and two features were excavated that could be definitively

dated to the Early Woodland occupation. A large amount of Vinette I pottery was recovered from one of these features, along with a tubular charred fragment of wood that was modified into what appears to be a bead. Charred wooden artifacts are very uncommon in the Ontario archaeological record, which is made all the more exciting when one considers the age of this artifact.

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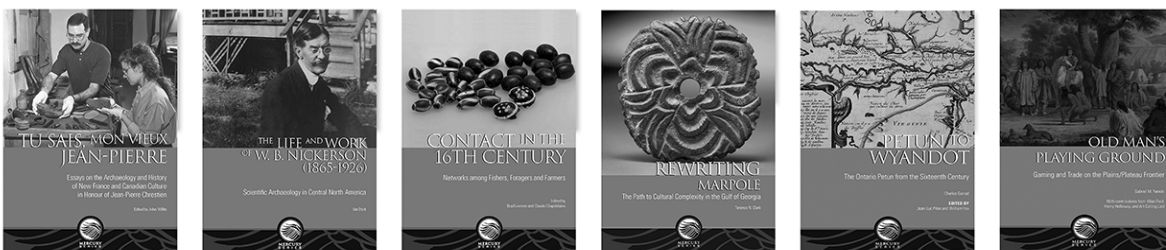
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