

**FROM TRUTH TO RECONCILIATION:
REDEFINING ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO**



**44TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

NOVEMBER 17TH – 19TH, 2017

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Matthew Beaudoin, Paul Racher, Paul General, and Gary Warrick

WEBSITE and SOCIAL MEDIA

Paul Vlasschart and Lys Kadima

PROGRAM

Dana Millson

VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR

Melissa Dunham

FRENCH TRANSLATION

André Miller

SILENT AUCTION

Margaret Ann Fecteau

FINANCES

Debbie Steiss

LOGO

Paul General and Jody Hill

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

WELCOME!

Thank you for joining us at the 2017 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium in Brantford! Archaeology in Ontario was, for much of its history, entangled with a Colonial narrative that tended to exclude indigenous knowledge and viewpoints. Indigenous peoples were allowed little or no direct role in the stewardship of their ancestral cultural properties. Over the past two decades, some dramatic developments arising from the court system, and from public awareness of Indigenous issues, have served to foster an increasingly close relationship between the archaeological community and those of First Peoples. In light of recent *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC): Calls to Action* (2015) and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2008), there are repeated calls to redefine the relationship even further. Working with Indigenous cultural properties (including sites, sacred places, and artifact collections) particularly in a development context, puts archaeologists at "Ground Zero" for where systemic change must occur.

The theme of this year's symposium – *From Truth to Reconciliation: Redefining Archaeology in Ontario* – is an acknowledgement that Supreme Court decisions, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples have direct and immediate consequences for how archaeology is practiced in Ontario. It is clear that the relationship between archaeology and First Nations peoples must change; however, the specific nature and direction that these changes must take is unclear – particularly given the complex and intertwined web of legislation that governs archaeology practice in Ontario. How do we practice an archaeology that respects Indigenous rights while operating within a regulatory system that does not fully recognize those rights yet?

The goal of this year's symposium is to explore what redefining the relationship between First Peoples and archaeologists may mean, both in "grounded" archaeological practice and in our conceptual frameworks. To that end, we are inviting representatives from Indigenous communities across the province to share their perspectives on the current state of the relationship and how it can be improved. In addition, archaeologists are encouraged to share their thoughts on this evolving issue and how they will be affected. In sharing our perspectives and opinions, we hope to begin work on a framework that will see our communities cooperating on matters of mutual interest moving forward. We are under no illusion that a comprehensive and monolithic solution will be achieved that can represent the disparate and diverse perspectives of all the parties and individuals who participate in these discussions, but we hope to create an opportunity to listen and search for common ground.

Matthew Beaudoin
OAS 2017 Symposium Organizing Committee

BIENVENUE!

Nous vous remercions de vous joindre à nous au Symposium de l'Association ontarienne d'archéologie 2017 à Brantford. L'archéologie à l'Ontario été pour la majorité de son histoire en baller

Le thème du symposium de cette année est : *De la vérité à la réconciliation : Redéfinir l'Archéologie en Ontario* – une reconnaissance que les décisions de la Cour Suprême Canadienne, la Commission de vérité et réconciliation du Canada : Appels à l'action, et de la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones ont des conséquences directes et immédiates sur la façon dont l'archéologie est pratiquée en Ontario. Il est évident que la relation entre l'archéologie et les premières nations devrait changer, mais la voie spécifique dans laquelle ces changements doivent se dérouler n'est pas claire en ce moment – surtout quand nous nous rendons compte de toutes les législations qui gouvernent la façon dont l'archéologie en Ontario est pratiquée. Comment pourrions-nous mettre en pratique des pratiques archéologiques qui respectent les droits des autochtones tandis que nous opérons dans un système régulier qui ne reconnaît pas encore ces droits?

L'objectif du symposium de cette année est d'explorer ce que c'est redéfinir la relation entre les premières nations et les archéologues quand il s'agit de l'archéologie en terme « terrestre » et dans le cadre conceptuel. À ce point, nous invitons les représentants des communautés autochtones de la province entière à partager leurs points de vue sur l'état de nos relations et comment nous pourrions les améliorer. En outre, les archéologues sont encouragés à partager leurs opinions sur ce problème et comment ceci risquerait de les affecter. En partageant nos perspectives et nos opinions, nous envisageons de mettre en scène un cadre qui va permettre une coopération entre nos communautés sur la base d'intérêts mutuels. Nous ne sommes pas sous l'illusion qu'une solution compréhensive et monolithique, qui pourrait représenter les perspectives diverses et disparates de tous les partis et individus, qui participeront dans ces discussions serait atteinte, toutefois, nous espérons créer une opportunité d'écouter et de trouver un terrain d'entête de toutes les suggestions.

Symposium at a Glance

Friday, November 17

12:00 pm	Registration Opens (Main Lobby)		
	Grand Ballroom	Alexander Graham Bell	Seminar 3
1:00 pm		Nations United 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Drone Workshop 1:00 pm – 4:00 pm
5:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Opening reception		

Saturday, November 18

8:00 am	Saturday Book Room 8:00 am – 5:00 pm (Pauline Johnson Room)	
	Grand Ballroom	Gretzky
Sessions	Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC Chair: Gary Warrick & Paul General	Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits Chair: Meagan Brooks & Paula Whitlow
8:40 am		Paula Whitlow (Woodland Cultural Centre) <i>Introduction</i>
9:00 am	Paul General <i>Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and TRC</i>	Stefanie Mackinnon <i>Artifact Curation in the Context of Decolonization</i>
9:20 am	Carolann Wood (University of Toronto Mississauga), Jubal Jamieson (Haudenosaunee Development Institute) <i>Teaching Ethics and Building Alliances in the classroom through Indigenous ways of knowing</i>	Richard Gerrard (City of Toronto) <i>Learning from Legacy Collections</i>
9:40 am	Rick Hill <i>Restoring Indigenous Cultural Patrimony</i>	Tara Montague and Kayliegh Speirs (Rainy River First Nations, Kay-Nah-Chi-Wah-Nung Historical Centre) <i>Repatriation, Digitization, and Engagement: Addressing Challenges faced by First Nations Communities in Reclaiming their History</i>
10:00 am	Coffee Break Sponsored by Regal Tents	
10:20 am	Megan DeVries, Mark LaForme, and Andrew Hinshelwood <i>Cultural Stewardship Through In-Field Participation: A Case Study of the MNCFN's Field Liaison Representative Program</i>	Stacey Girling-Christie (Canadian Museum of History) <i>Managing CMH Archaeological Collections: A Challenging Carousel</i>
10:40 am	Louis Lesage (Nation Huronne-Wendat) <i>Huron-Wendat Archaeological Heritage: The Long Road to Ownership</i>	Cathy McGirr (Bruce County Museum) and Doran Ritchie (Saugeen Ojibway Nation) <i>Museums & Indigenous Collections</i>
11:00 am	Dena Doroszenko (OHT), Beth Hanna (OHT), Sean Fraser (OHT)	Caitlin Coleman (ASI) <i>Best Practices for Archaeological</i>

	<i>Protecting Sacred sites in Ontario</i>	<i>Collections: A Cultural Resource Management Perspective</i>
11:20 am	Joshua Dent & Neil Ferris <i>When it isn't about Archaeology: Indigenous Heritage, Treaty Rights and Archaeology as Accommodation In Law</i>	Anne Taylor (Curve Lake First Nation)
11:40 am	Neal Ferris & Joshua Dent <i>When it isn't about Archaeology: Archaeological Practice as Accommodation</i>	Scott Martin (Sustainable Archaeology) <i>The Stew Leslie Collection: Working with an Avocation Archaeologist's Legacy Collection at Sustainable Archaeology McMaster</i>
12:00 pm	President's Lunch – Meeting	
12:00 pm	Lunch	
Sessions	Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans Chair: Matthew Beaudoin	Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits Chair: Meagan Brooks and Paula Whitlow
1:20 pm	Matthew Beaudoin (TMHC) <i>What is Pre-Contact? Thinking Through Non-Diagnostic Lithic Scatters</i>	Johanna Rowe (Heritage Professional) & Wendy Peterson (Michipicoten First Nation) <i>The Michipicoten First Nation Artefact Story – The Challenges of Coming Home</i>
1:40 pm	William Fitzgerald <i>Ceded but not Abandoned: A Heads-up for Compliance Archaeologists and MTCS</i>	Meagan Brooks (MTCS) <i>Archaeological Collections in Museums: Legislation, Guidance and Ontario's Culture Strategy</i>
2:00 pm	Jacqueline Fisher & William Fitzgerald <i>The River Mouth Speaks: European Traders in Saugeen Ojibway Territory</i>	Meagan Brooks <i>Roundtable Discussion</i>
2:20 pm	Craig N. Cipolla (Royal Ontario Museum), James Quinn (Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office), Jay Levy (Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office) <i>In Search of Survivance Stories: Eighteenth-Century Households on the Mohegan Reservation</i>	
2:40 pm	Coffee Break	
3:00 pm	Gary Warrick (Wilfrid Laurier University) <i>Indigenous Land Use in the Grand River Watershed 1800-1851</i>	Inaakonigewin Andaadad Aki: Michi Saagiig Treaties. Defining Relationships between Peoples.

3:20 pm	Eric Tourigny <i>Minimum Sample Sizes, Recovery Techniques and the Reporting of Animal Bones from Historic Period Assemblages</i>	People of Curve Lake First Nation
3:40 pm		
4:00 pm		OAS Annual Board Meeting 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm
6:00 pm	Banquet 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm	Anti-Banquet Party 6:00 pm – 11:00 pm

Sunday, November 19

8:00 am	Sunday Book Room 8:00 am – 12:00 pm (Pauline Johnson)	
	Bell Room	Hillier Room
Sessions	Contributed Papers Chair: Bonnie Glencross	Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario Chair: Elizabeth Sonnenburg
9:00 am	Bonnie Glencross & Gary Warrick <i>European-Made Glass Beads: Collection Techniques and Implications for Dating Sites</i>	Tynan Pringle (McMaster University) <i>Methods and Application of Core Scanning: Analytical Possibilities of the ITRAX Core Scanner in Ontario Archaeology</i>
9:20 am	Mackenzie Armstrong (Trent University) <i>Digital Comparative Collections: The Solution to In-field Resources?</i>	Lisa Sonnenburg (Stantec Consulting), Joe Boyce (McMaster University), Ashley Lemke (University of Texas at Arlington), and John O'Shea (University of Michigan) <i>Prehistoric Underwater Archaeology in the Great Lakes Region</i>
9:40 am	Meagan Brooks (MTCS) <i>What the heck is a MOOC? Archaeological Professional Development for all license levels, budgets and interests</i>	James Conolly <i>Historic Waterways and Wetlands in the Kawarthas: Shifting Baselines and Ongoing Impact of Settler Colonialism</i>
10:00 am	Coffee Break (Pauline Johnson)	
10:20 am	Cassandra Hamilton (TRCA) <i>The Sébastien Site: An Examination of a Middle Ontario Iroquoian Village</i>	Elisabeth Servello & Scott McWilliam <i>The Sobering Cold Truth about Pukaskwa Pits</i>
10:40 am	Jordan Jamieson (MNCFN), Sarah Clarke (ARA), and Ayla Mykytey (NDA) <i>Mush Hole Archaeology</i>	Meagan Brooks (MTCS) & Heather Kerr (MTCS) <i>Submerged Archaeological Resources and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport</i>
11:00 am		Scarlett Janusas <i>Search for the AVRO Arrow Models</i>
11:20 am		Lisa Sonnenburg
11:40 am		<i>Roundtable Discussion</i>
12:30 pm	Mohawk Chapel & Village Tour 12:30 pm – 4:00 pm (\$30)	

REGISTRATION / INFORMATION DESK

The registration desk is located at the main lobby and will open at noon on Friday and will be open until noon on Sunday.

WORKSHOP

The Drone Workshop will take place in Seminar 3 on Friday, November 17 from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm.

TOUR

A tour of the Mohawk Chapel and Village will take place on Sunday, November 19 from 12:30 pm to 4:00 pm at a cost of \$30.00. Limited tickets may be purchased at the registration desk.

OPENING NIGHT RECEPTION

The opening reception will take place in the Grand Ballroom on Friday, November 17 from 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm.

PAPER SESSIONS

Paper sessions will take place in the Grand Ballroom and the Gretzky rooms on Saturday, November 18 and in the Alexander Graham Bell and Hillier rooms on Sunday, November 19. Papers will be 20 minutes in length.

POSTERS

Posters will be located in the Pauline Johnson room on Saturday afternoon.

BANQUET

The annual symposium banquet will be at the Best Western Brantford in the Grand Ballroom on November 18th, 2017 from 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm.

ANTI-BANQUET PARTY

No Banquet ticket? Come by the Anti-Banquet Party in the Gretzky Room and enjoy an evening of socializing and complimentary craft beer from Nickel Brook Brewing. Doors open at 6!

COFFEE BREAKS

Coffee and tea will be available during coffee breaks on Saturday, November 18 and Sunday, November 19.

The Saturday morning coffee break is sponsored by Regal Tents and they will be having a brief info session during that time in the Grand Ballroom.

BOOK ROOM

The book room (Pauline Johnson Room) will be open on Saturday, November 18 from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm and on Sunday, November 19 from 8:00 am to 12:00 pm.

SILENT AUCTION

Items available for the silent auction will be on display in the book room. Final bids must be placed by 5:00 pm on Saturday.

PARKING

The venue has generously provided complimentary parking to all symposium attendees.

VENUE LAYOUT

BEST WESTERN Brant Park Inn AND CONFERENCE CENTRE



Great food. Smooth moments.



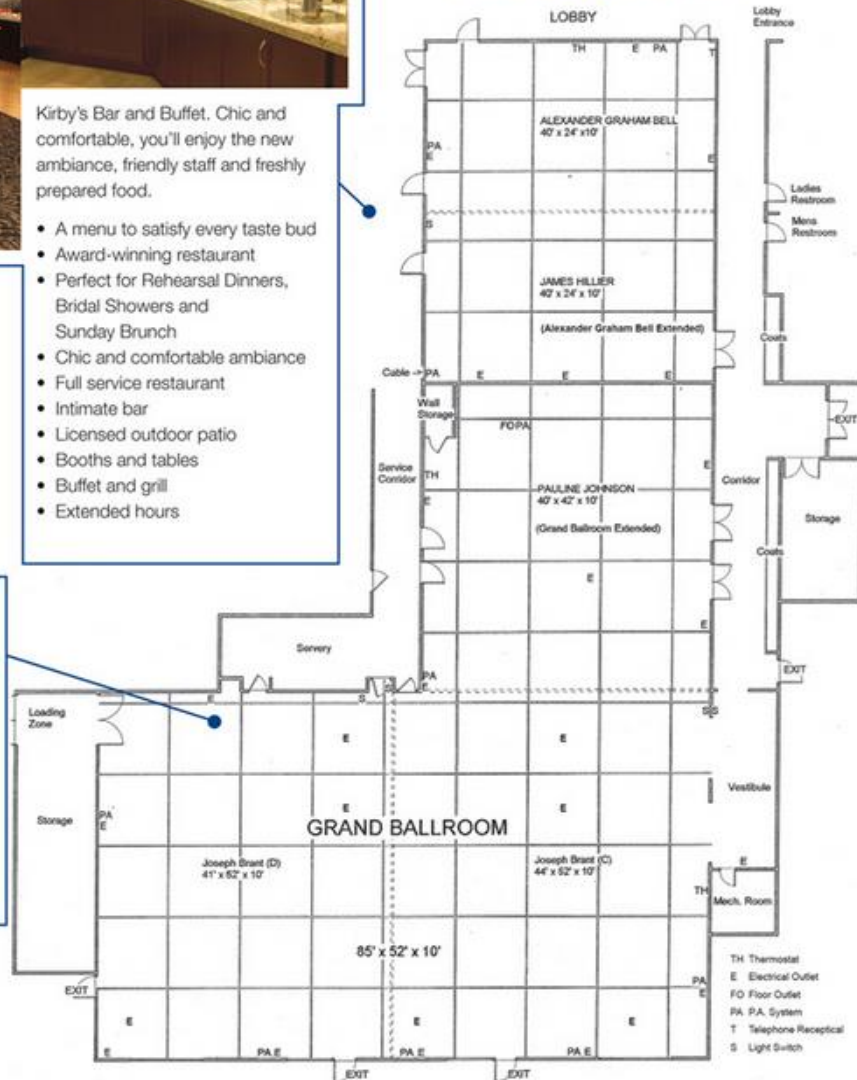
Kirby's Bar and Buffet. Chic and comfortable, you'll enjoy the new ambiance, friendly staff and freshly prepared food.

- A menu to satisfy every taste bud
- Award-winning restaurant
- Perfect for Rehearsal Dinners, Bridal Showers and Sunday Brunch
- Chic and comfortable ambiance
- Full service restaurant
- Intimate bar
- Licensed outdoor patio
- Booths and tables
- Buffet and grill
- Extended hours



Seminar Seven

Floor Plan



Grand Ballroom

LUNCHES

Lunches are not provided by the symposium. There in the in-house Myra's Bar & Grill at the symposium venue, but we've provided a list of nearby restaurants if you would like to also venture elsewhere.

Restaurants	Address	Type of Food	Relative Food Prices	
			Lowest	Highest
Symposium Café Restaurant & Lounge	58 King George Rd	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Late night dining	\$9,95	\$16,25
Joy's Restaurant	410 Fairview Dr	Seafood		
My-Thai	393 St Paul Ave	Thai	\$5,59	\$15,25
Speekezies Café & Wine Bar	415 Fairview Dr	Casual fine dining; menu to suit all	\$9,95	\$29,95
Sunset Grill	50 Market St S	Grill	\$5,99	\$29,95
Montana's BBQ & Bar	84 Lynden Rd	BBQ & Bar		
Kelseys Original Roadhouse	84 Lynden Rd	Roadhouse food	\$6,99	\$14,99
The Keg Steakhouse + Bar	61 Lynden Rd	Classic steak & seafood	\$8,00	\$50,00
West Garden	560 West St	Chinese Buffet	For 5 \$39,95	For 8 \$65,95
Tin Cup Sports Grill	61 Lynden Rd	Grill	\$6,75	\$11,95
Zaza's Pizzeria Inc	155 Lynden Rd	Pizzeria	\$4,00	\$27,50
Wild Wing	248 Lynden Rd	Wings and American pub grub	\$6,25	\$22,00
Boston Pizza	299 Wayne Gretzky Pkwy	Casual	\$6,79	\$22,49
A&W	30 Lynden Rd	Fast Food	\$1,89	\$9,75

Session Abstracts

Nations United

Friday, Nov. 17, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm

What do Indigenous Communities Want?

This is the question that will be explored on the Friday afternoon plenary session of this year's OAS symposium. It will be conducted as a moderated panel and will include Indigenous political and community leaders from across the Ontario. Topics for discussion will include:

- Duty to Consult issues arising from Section 35 of the Constitution Act of 1982 and subsequent SCC decisions. The need for change to the legislative underpinnings of Ontario archaeology. How the Planning Act, the OHA, the EA Act, and others fail the test when it comes to Duty to Consult.
- Matters arising from the 94 Calls to Action of the TRC.
- Matters arising from UNDRIP, which has been identified by the TRC as the blueprint for reconciliation. Is archaeology (and the province) ready for free, prior and informed consent?
- Burials - issues with the FBCSA, repatriation
- Collections - repatriation, movement to repositories, etc.
- Where do we go from here? Do Indigenous communities wait for change from the province or do they simply proclaim their own requirements? What will Indigenous sovereignty over their own cultural legacy look like?

Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits

Session Chair: Brooks, Megan (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport), and Paula Whitlow (Woodland Cultural Center)

Saturday, Nov. 18, 8:30 am – 2:40 pm

Archaeological collections are often the only record of a community's past. The rapid growth of development industry and varying collections practices among archaeologists in Ontario have left many collections in poor condition and inaccessible to the communities whose stories they tell. Finding practical, yet collaborative and respectful, strategies for archaeological collections management is imperative for both reconciliation efforts and the evolution of Ontario archaeology. Indigenous communities, archaeologists, museums professionals, and municipalities each provide care and accessibility for archaeological collections. This session seeks to highlight

their individual strategies to foster a more collaborative collections management framework.

Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC

Session Chair: Warrick, Gary & Paul General

Saturday, Nov. 18. 8:30 am – 1:00 pm

The relationship between Indigenous peoples and archaeologists has changed dramatically over the last 15 years. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was endorsed by Canada in 2010 and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) Calls to Action were released in 2015. Both documents acknowledge that Indigenous peoples have inherent rights to the control of their archaeological heritage, but heritage legislation has not been revised to recognize such rights. In Ontario, archaeologists are doing their best to work collaboratively with Indigenous peoples and honour UNDRIP and the TRC Calls to Action, while at the same time working in accordance with provincial laws. This session features presentations from both Indigenous peoples and archaeologists about how archaeology in Ontario should be regulated and practiced in the new age of UNDRIP and the TRC.

Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans

Session Chair: Matthew Beaudoin (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Saturday, Nov. 18, 1:20 pm – 3:40 pm

The conventional archaeological practice in Ontario is to use the date A.D. 1650 as an interpretive fracture point based on the arrival of Europeans in the Great Lakes region. Sites that pre-date A.D. 1650 are associated with Indigenous people, whereas sites that post-date A.D. 1650 are predominantly associated with people of European descent. There are recognized Indigenous sites that post-date A.D. 1650; however, the closer in time we come to the present day the greater the presence of European sites. This creates an archaeological record in which Indigenous peoples are virtually absent in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The papers in this session are a consideration of various facets of this convention to discuss the unintended consequences of this practice and provide examples and discussions of how it may be re-considered.

Inaakonigewin Andaadad Aki: Michi Saagiig Treaties. Defining Relationships between Peoples.

People of Curve Lake First Nation

Saturday, Nov. 18, 3:00 pm – 4:00 pm

There is generally a lack of understanding regarding the Treaties in Ontario – who signed them and when, where, and what were the original agreements made between the Crown, and later colonial governments, and the First Nations of Turtle Island? More importantly what were the responsibilities of each of the parties entering into such agreements? Curve Lake First Nation is pleased to announce the release of our second video in a series dedicated to offering education to the wider public about our people and our lands: Inaakonigewin Andaadad Aki: Michi Saagiig Treaties. This documentary looks at the various treaties the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga) participated in between 1781 and 1923. There are 46 treaties that cover the lands in Ontario, eighteen of which include the Michi Saagiig. Explore the early history of the initial agreements made between the Crown (and later Canada) and the Michi Saagiig. Learn about the generosity and kindness of a nation of Indigenous people who based these political relationships upon concepts of balance, harmony, and the sharing of lands and resources in the spirit of reciprocity. The Michi Saagiig have always upheld the integrity and responsibilities of the treaties as living breathing agreements – the most sacred of covenants between nations. Colonial governments, and later their federal and provincial counterparts did not always abide by the directions as set out by these treaties. The residual impacts from the controversial Williams Treaties, which covers approximately 13 million acres of present day Ontario, are still being felt today. In Ontario, we are all treaty people...This documentary reminds us all about what that means.

Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Submerged Cultural Resources in Ontario

Session Chair: Sonnenburg, Elizabeth

Sunday, November 19, 9:00 am – 12:00 pm

With the absence of a dedicated underwater archaeologist for the province, and increasing demand for shoreline and waterfront development, it is imperative that interested stakeholders get together to try and provide ideas and a timeline to get some preliminary standards and guidelines for marine archaeology in Ontario established. This is particularly important with respect to submerged cultural landscapes with potential Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites (e.g. fish weirs, submerged settlements and cultural landscapes, 20th century aviation crashes, etc.) that require a different approach than shipwreck archaeology, which is currently the main site-type focused on in Ontario (and worldwide). This is an issue that needs to be addressed so we can protect valuable cultural resources that don't fall under

the existing terrestrial standards and guidelines-not only to guide archaeologists, but also for those who may be putting together RFPs for marine work to ensure that they are providing the necessary information as well as understanding what underwater work entails.

Contributed Papers

Session Chair: Glencross, Bonnie

Sunday, Nov. 19, 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Papers and Abstracts

(Arranged Alphabetically by Last Name of First Author)

Armstrong, Mackenzie (Trent University)

Session: Contributed Papers, Nov. 6 – 9:20am – Bell Room

Digital Comparative Collections: The Solution to In-field Resources?

Digital Archaeology has come a long way in the past decade, both as an independent study and as a tool for archaeologists in traditional areas of Indigenous and Settler Archaeology. It has become a way to share, organize, and contribute data to a greater understanding of the past as a benefit to an archaeologists' peers, indigenous communities, and the general public. My research, examines the issues surrounding subjectivity in lithic analysis, the transmission of knowledge between experienced and less experienced archaeologists, and the use of technology as an instrument and potential solution to current gaps in training and knowledge among less experienced archaeologists. The use of digital comparative collections can provide immediate knowledge in the field or in the lab, and is an ideal way to improve the resources we have, promoting education, sharing archaeological knowledge, and setting a tone for similar archaeological endeavours, without the need to excavate.

Beaudoin, Matthew (TMHC)

Session: Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans, Nov. 5 – 1:20 pm – Grand Ballroom

What is Pre-Contact? Thinking Through Non-Diagnostic Lithic Scatters

Despite contributing to the vast majority of archaeological sites identified in Ontario, non-diagnostic lithic scatters and find spots are under-theorized within much of the literature. One of the dominant underlying assumptions of these types of sites is that they are 'Pre-Contact'. This paper deconstructs some of the presumptions that are being made with non-diagnostic lithic scatters, and considers the possibility that they could also be considered to be 'Post-Contact'.

Brooks, Meagan (MTCS)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5 – 1:40 pm – Gretzky

Archaeological Collections in Museums: Legislation, Guidance and Ontario's Culture Strategy

As part of Ontario's Culture Strategy, the government is committed to improving the conservation of collections from archaeological sites in Ontario so that current and future generations can learn about and understand the past. However, archaeologists and Indigenous communities often face special challenges regarding archaeological collections. This presentation, given by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, will provide archaeologists and Indigenous communities information about: • legislation in Ontario regarding archaeological collections • recent collections work by the MTCS Archaeology Unit • Ontario's Culture Strategy and the Archaeological Collections Framework The presentation will also include breakout groups and round tables to ensure that your ideas and opinions can inform work on the Archaeological Collections Framework.

Brooks, Meagan (MTCS)

Session: Contributed Papers, Nov. 6 – 9:40 am – Bell Room

What the heck is a MOOC? Archaeological Professional Development for all licence levels, budgets and interests.

No matter what profession, career, hobby, or "thing" you are into, continuing to learn about and practice at it is essential. Learning keeps us engaged and current. This improves our impact on the resources we work with and the world around us. Without continuing to expand horizons and learn new skills, it's hard for anyone to stay successful, move forward in their career, or get started in a new direction. Unfortunately, life is full of other obligations. Finding the time and money to follow traditional forms of education can be difficult. However, whether you are practicing as an avocational, working towards a career in CRM, or maintaining a successful professional career, there are multiple options for continuing to develop archaeological skills and knowledge, while still working and meeting family obligations. This presentation will examine what "professional development" actually means, introduce forms of non-traditional education, and provide examples of real opportunities for all interest levels. And yes, we will find out what the heck a MOOC is.

Brooks, Meagan & Heather Kerr (MTCS)

Session: Submerged Archaeological Resources and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submerged Archaeological Resources and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

The Ontario Heritage Act enables the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The Archaeology Program Unit (APU) works to fulfill this mandate by regulating archaeology in the province through licensing, reviewing archaeological activity and the management of related data. This presentation will demonstrate how the APU regulates submerged archaeological resources in particular and look at options for the future.

Craig, N. Cipolla (Royal Ontario Museum), James Quinn (Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office), Jay Levy (Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office)

Session: Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans
Nov. 5th - 2:20 - Grand Ballroom

In Search of Survivance Stories: Eighteenth-Century Households on the Mohegan Reservation

For over twenty years, the Mohegan Archaeological Field School (Mohegan Reservation, Uncasville, CT) has combined Indigenous knowledge, sensitivities, interests, and needs with archaeological perspectives. The current iteration of the field school works specifically to bring Mohegan knowledge and archaeology into critical dialogue with academic research and teaching, focusing on the excavation and analysis of archaeological sites from the 18th and early 19th centuries. First, this paper emphasizes recent work on a late 18th-century household, including findings related to architecture, layout, consumption patterns, food remains, and potential spiritual practices. Second, this paper discusses our collaborative methodologies for research and teaching. The field school brings together professional archaeologists and students of diverse backgrounds through the Institute for Field Research. This dimension of the work directly informs how we see and interpret household assemblages. We outline the strengths of this approach in terms of pedagogy and a general commitment to decolonizing archaeological practice.

Coleman, Caitlin (ASI)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5 – 11:00 am – Gretzky

Best Practices for Archaeological Collections: A Cultural Resource Management Perspective

As a large archaeological and cultural heritage consulting firm in Ontario, ASI has unique curatorial and collections issues that are distinct from those of government funded or non-profit enterprises. We work on the “front line” of collection creation in our province, putting us in an ideal position to develop and implement new best practices for artifact care. I will provide two case studies of successful collections management projects we have undertaken; one in which best practices were in place from the beginning, and a second where they were used to rehabilitate a legacy collection. First, I will discuss a large scale energy project where we built into the original budget the cost of housing artifacts at Sustainable Archaeology. Involving clients in final curatorial decisions is an ideal, yet rare, situation in consulting work. Secondly, I will discuss a large scale pro-bono project we have undertaken in collaboration with the OAS to reorganize, rebox, and document Charlie Garrad’s significant collection of Tionontati (Petun) artifacts. These two examples show how consulting archaeology can work hand in hand with clients, researchers, avocational archaeologists, and community organizations to best care for our collections.

Conolly, James

Session: Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario, Nov. 6 – 9:40 am – Hillier Room

Historic Waterways and Wetlands in the Kawarthas: Shifting Baselines and Ongoing Impact of Settler Colonialism

In this paper I offer the results of a recently completed project that has modelled the changing configuration of the upper Kawartha Lakes over the duration of the Holocene. The results of this work have enabled estimates of the changing spatial distribution and size of historic wetland habitats across the Kawarthas. I will review this data, but focus more specifically on the significant impact that dams and water controls had on historic ecosystems that had been a primary source of subsistence for the Michi Saagiig Anishinaabeg. I will contextualize this within a shifting baselines approach that addresses ongoing resistance by recent settlers to expanding wild rice habitats across this region.

Dent, Joshua and Neal Ferris

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5 – 11:20 am
– Grand Ballroom

When it isn't about Archaeology: Indigenous Heritage, Treaty Rights and Archaeology as Accommodation In Law

While Canadian jurisprudence has yet to directly address the legal conception of the archaeological heritage in this country, it has nonetheless consistently signaled a very clear relationship between archaeology, the Crown, and Indigenous Treaty Rights. However, the Supreme Court of Canada has repeatedly signaled that archaeological conservation requirements imposed by the State on developers do address the Crown's duty to accommodate First Nations' Treaty Rights, most recently in the 2017 *Chippewas of the Thames First Nation v. Enbridge Pipelines Inc.* decision. This would assert that not only is Indigenous heritage linked with Indigenous rights, but that archaeology is a means, however imperfect, of accommodating impacts to those rights. This emerging body of law framing what archaeology represents in Canadian society today underscores as critical the need for the State to ensure archaeological policy and practice is effective and effectively accommodates the Crown's obligations to Indigenous rights within societal development needs and pressures. We provide here a review of the logics emerging from these decisions and their implications for archaeological governance in Ontario, and the role of First Nations in that governance, going forward.

DeVries, Megan, Mark LaForme, and Andrew Hinshelwood

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5 – 10:20 am
– Grand Ballroom

Cultural Stewardship Through In-Field Participation: A Case Study of the MNCFN's Field Liaison Representative Program

The Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation [MNCFN] have always been active stewards of their traditional territory, including both the sustainability of its natural environmental and the maintenance of their cultural patrimony. That stewardship role was entrenched in the treaties signed between the MNCFN and the Crown during the 18th and 19th centuries. The MNCFN's Aboriginal and Treaty rights give rise to the Crown's duty to consult and accommodate. Throughout modern times, the MNCFN have always taken measures to ensure that they can maintain their stewardship role. The foundation and implementation of the Field Liaison Representative program, in which band members participate in archaeological assessments undertaken within the MNCFN's treaty territory, is one of the methods through which the Nation maintains its cultural patrimony. Although the MNCFN does not require the Crown or the United Nations to grant them a stewardship role, the TRC Calls to Action and UNDRIP can be effectively utilized by the Nation to exercise that stewardship more successfully. The

spirit of these initiatives allows for the perfect setting in which the MNCFN can present elevated requirements for archaeological assessments, which satisfy the Nation's own standards for maintaining their cultural patrimony.

Doroszenko, Dena (OHT), Beth Hanna (OHT), Sean Fraser (OHT)

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5 – 11:00 am
– Grand Ballroom

Protecting Sacred sites in Ontario

Indigenous spirituality is rooted in the land and with the bones of the Ancestors. Sacred sites often provide the physical foundation for Indigenous peoples' creation stories, the thread that connects each new generation to their Ancestors, their culture and identity. This includes natural areas of special spiritual significance and burial places. This paper will elaborate on the Trust's experience building relationships with Indigenous nations to protect sacred sites. We will focus on the 2013 reburial of Wendat Ancestors at Thonnakona in Vaughan and our partnership with the Chippewas of Nawash to protect the sacred landscape of Nochemowenaing on the Bruce Peninsula.

Ferris, Neal and Joshua Dent

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5 – 11:40 am
– Grand Ballroom

When it isn't about Archaeology: Archaeological Practice as Accommodation

The emerging body of law articulated from Supreme Court decisions such as the 2017 Chippewas of the Thames First Nation v. Enbridge Pipelines Inc. clearly indicate that in the mind of the SCC, and thus in Canadian law, archaeological conservation within land use management is about the Crown's obligation to balance and address Indigenous rights to the material heritage, and possibly vestige title inherent in the archaeological record. As such we argue that the conservation of archaeology in Canada is no longer about the "cultural, educational or scientific values" embodied in the record, or the interests and agendas of archaeologists and what we value and study about that material past. The implications of these legal framings of archaeology underscores as critical the need for the State to ensure archaeological policy and practice accommodates the Crown's obligations to Indigenous rights within societal development-based needs and pressures. This clearly means First Nations will increasingly play a critical role in the decision-making and logics of these conservation processes. Moreover, archaeologists will increasingly need to recognize that their role in this process is one of servant and technical guide, working collaboratively to translate the material traces and object classifications of the record we know well (which are only really of relevance to us) into the values and meanings relevant as heritage of places and Indigenous rights affected by Crown

regulated development processes. The implications this has for Canadian and Ontario archaeological practice writ large are discussed here.

Fisher, Jacqueline and William Fitzgerald

Session: Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans

Nov. 5th - 2:00 - Grand Ballroom

The River Mouth Speaks: European Traders in Saugeen Ojibway Territory

Fisher Archaeological Consulting – in collaboration with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, conducted Stage 3 and limited Stage 4 excavations at the stratified multi-component BdHi-2 site in Southampton at the embouchure of the Saugeen River into Lake Huron's eastern shore. The site had been missed by a previous archaeological assessment, while the subsequent re-assessment identified cultural components from the Middle Woodland period through the late-19th century. This particular section of the river mouth was not ceded by the Saugeen Ojibway to the British Crown until 1854. Regionally unique and of particular significance is an assemblage of European-manufactured items that includes glass beads, iconographic brass finger rings, silver earrings, and unused gun flints. Collectively, the artifacts represent a very distinctive trade assemblage recovered from European and Indigenous sites across the Northeast that are securely-dated to the middle of the 18th century. The mouth of the Saugeen River has been a venue for the importation and distribution of foreign commodities from the Middle Woodland period onward. That the mid-18th century European assemblage represents the left-behind debris of mid-18th century trading activity is bolstered by early-19th century accounts of European "travelling salesmen" at the river mouth.

Fitzgerald, William

Session: Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans

Nov. 5th - 1:40 - Grand Ballroom

Ceded but not Abandoned: A Heads-up for Compliance Archaeologists and MTCS

A series of treaties between 1818 and 1861 ceded almost the entirety of the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SONTT) to the British Crown. Lands that were "encouraged" to be surrendered for Euro-Canadian purchase and occupation should not, however, be considered to have become Aboriginal "no-go" zones. In SONTT the continuation of traditional Aboriginal pursuits are documented within "surrendered" lands well into the 20th century. Are there archaeological implications? Archaeologically-identified sites composed of later-19th or early-20th century Euro-Canadian

artifacts in ceded lands should not automatically be assigned Euro-Canadian ethnicity or purpose nor be summarily dismissed as lacking “cultural heritage value or interest”. Enhanced historical investigation and earnest Aboriginal engagement as mandatory components of MTCS Stage 1 background studies may reveal the persistence of Aboriginal cultural activities – traditional and non-traditional, in areas that had been previously “surrendered”.

General, Paul

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC
Nov. 5th - 9:00 - Grand Ballroom

Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and TRC

It has been my experience that Six Nations has been researched by Archaeologists, Anthropologists and Ethnologists for at least a century and a half. My family has certainly been used as informants for at least that long working with noted academics such as William Fenton and A. Marie Simony to name just two of many. Over my lifetime I have been aware of people visiting from away, coming to see my great grandfather, grandmother and mother. I would later find myself working with many university researchers, academics and Archaeologists. I have witnessed, in my opinion, to be important changes in how these disciplines have altered their attitude and practice. Has UNDRIP and TRC helped or hindered the long term relationship between academia and First Nations, are going in a good direction and where is the finish line.

Gerrard, Richard (City of Toronto)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits
Nov. 5th - 9:20 - Gretzky

Learning from Legacy Collections

In an ideal world, all archaeological collections would have a perfect chain-of-curation from their day of excavation until someone wanted to draw them from a repository. Unfortunately for many collections this is not the case. Separation of objects from their contexts, from their documentation, or from each other is all too common a situation one discovers when trying to work with a collection. Sometimes these imperfections can be remediated through curatorial research, and the application of sound long-term collections management policies and practices. This paper will examine some on-going projects at the City of Toronto’s Museums and Heritage Services unit to improve the state of the legacy.

Girling-Christie, Stacey (Canadian Museum of History)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits
Nov. 5th - 10:20 - Gretzky

Managing CMH Archaeological Collections: A Challenging Carousel

The Canadian Museum of History, a Federal Crown corporation, houses national and international archaeological collections. Since the late 1800's, the time of the Geological Survey of Canada, we have undergone many internal re-organizations, name changes and physical re-locations. The one main constant is the collection. Storage and curation of this dynamic assemblage of 3.5 million specimens (and counting) is challenging and at times a bit daunting. This paper will focus on some of the issues and accessibility to this unique collection.

Glencross, Bonnie and Gary Warrick

Session: Contributed Papers, Nov. 6th - 9:00 - Bell Room

European-Made Glass Beads: Collection Techniques and Implications for Dating Sites

Current guidelines for consulting archaeologists in Ontario suggest, when artifacts less than 6 mm in size are anticipated, that archaeologists screen soils using 3 mm mesh or water screen. While the use of these fine screen recovery methods are widely utilized, there has been little critical evaluation of the productivity and results from applying a fine screen strategy. Beads recovered from Ahatsistari (BeGx-76), Penetanguishene are used as a case study to demonstrate what can be gained from employing a fine screen strategy. Samples of Ahatsistari beads that have been hand excavated without the use of screens, hand excavated using 3mm mesh, and water screened are compared. The impact of these different methods on sample richness and density calculations, and their implications for characterizing cultural activities and dating sites will be discussed.

Hamilton, Cassandra (TRCA)

Session: Contributed Papers, Nov. 6th - 10:20 - Bell Room

The Sébastien Site: An Examination of a Middle Ontario Iroquoian Village

The Sébastien Site (AIGs-341), an ancestral Wendat village site dating to the Middle Ontario Iroquoian period, has been partially excavated through education and outreach programs since 2012 in conjunction with the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). During that time secondary students attending the Boyd Archaeological Field School and elementary and secondary students from the Durham Catholic District School Board have participated in archaeology curriculum at the Sébastien Site. To date, over

1,000 of students have hand excavated nearly 400 one metre units, recovering over 33,000 artifacts representing both the Uren and Middleport sub-stages (A.D. 1275-1325). While the educational opportunities at the Sébastien site continue and additional excavation is anticipated for the next five years, the following presentation aims to summarize the results of the first five field seasons situating the site within its regional archaeological context.

Hill, Rick

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5th - 9:40 - Grand Ballroom

Restoring Indigenous Cultural Patrimony

The Haudenosaunee have asserted jurisdiction over their cultural patrimony as represented in archaeological discoveries and archaeological collections. The Standing Committee of repatriation has worked for over 20 years to develop policies and protocols to respond to the need to recovering what they consider to be their rightful patrimony. This presentation will explore new models of cooperative attitudes and efforts to help Indigenous Nations restore their cultural, spiritual and political connection to place based upon archaeological resources.

Jamieson, Jordan (MNCFN), Sarah Clarke (ARA), Ayla Mykytey (NDA)

Session: Contributed Papers, Nov. 6th - 10:40 - Bell Room

In the spring of 2017 an interesting and timely archaeological project began to unfold on the grounds of the former Mohawk Institute Residential School at 184 Mohawk Street, Six Nations (Brantford). With limited funding and tight timelines, the volunteer-driven Reconciliation Project of the OAS was born. Engagement and participation in the project by field liaisons representing the Six Nations Eco-Centre, Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation and Haudenosaunee Development Institute, coupled with the efforts of archaeological volunteers, has arguably produced an arena for a fulsome and meaningful collaboration devoid of the usual pressures arising from development-driven archaeology in the commercial realm. Jordan and Sarah will reflect on their experiences doing archaeology at the Mush Hole thus far.

Janusas, Scarlett

Session: Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario
Nov. 6th - 11:00 - Hillier Room

Search for the AVRO Arrow Models

On February 20, 1959, orders were given to destroy all the prototypes, data, and anything to do with AVRO Arrow, which at that time, was the most advanced fighter plane in the world, meant to intercept Soviet bombers. It was meant to be a long-range supersonic interceptor. Its first successful flight was completed on March 25th, 1958. On one day, 30,000 people connected with the building of this plane were let go from their jobs. The program stopped, all information was reportedly destroyed, and all that was left of the evidence of the plane were the pre-flight models. A total of nine pre-flight models were fired into Lake Ontario from Point Petre in Prince Edward County. While the search for evidence of these models has been initiated over 16 years by various groups and individuals, it was not until this year, 2017, under the support and initiative of the OEX Search and Recovery Group, that at one test tracking vehicle and very probably one of the models was found. This paper reports the search, the technology, the targets, and next steps in the program.

Lesage, Louis (Nation Huron-Wendat)

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5th - 10:40 - Grand Ballroom

Huron-Wendat Archaeological Heritage: The Long Road to Ownership

The over 850 Huron-Wendat archaeological sites discovered in the last century probably represents the highest number of archaeological sites related to one First Nation in the country. Some scholars have spent their entire career digging, studying, comparing and interpreting this richness of artefacts, villages, camp sites, and ossuaries. Today, these treasures are exposed or "collected" in museums around the world, in universities, in government agencies and even in private archaeologists' offices. Surprisingly, the Huron-Wendat Museum has very few of these artefacts. The federal and provincial legislation still controls the archaeological heritage of First Nations on behalf of all Canadians. In this country, heritage has a "collective value" and thus, governments are acting as "collections" managers for all Canadians. For the Huron-Wendat, this situation unfortunately represents the old colonialism and "parents-to-children" approach towards First Nations. Furthermore, this approach does not correspond to the contemporary UNDRIP and TRC statements proposed for Nation to Nation relations. Today, the Huron-Wendat Nation has to deal with: new archaeological discoveries, site protection, unearthing, exhumations, research collaborations, repatriation, reburials, etc. We want to play a major role in the appropriation of the ownership of our archaeological heritage and, thus, become agents of change in the country.

Mackinnon, Stefanie

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 9:00 - Gretzky

Artifact Curation in the Context of Decolonization

In the light of the current paradigmatic shift in archaeology, it is necessary to bring to the discussion the care of artifacts. This presentation will begin by defining decolonization and emphasize the need for Public Archaeology and Social/Civic Engagement under this new paradigm. Consideration will be given to UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) and the TRC (Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada) and how this would influence the care of North American Indigenous artifacts. Guidelines will be presented for creating the ideal curatorial environment with the main objective of fair and culturally appropriate treatment of artifacts.

Martin, Scott (Sustainable Archaeology)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 11:40 - Gretzky

The Stew Leslie Collection: Working with an Avocation Archaeologist's Legacy Collection at Sustainable Archaeology McMaster

In this contribution, I recount the opportunities afforded and challenges encountered in processing and reporting on the Stew Leslie Collection. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Stew Leslie was a dedicated Avocational Archaeologist from the Hamilton area and generated a collection of material from several sites in his work with the then Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation. Working closely with colleagues at the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, this archaeological Legacy Collection was transferred to Sustainable Archaeology McMaster in late 2016. Additional artefactual material and documentation was provided to SA McMaster in early 2017. In this process of working through this Collections Deposit, facility workflow procedure was tested, site identities were scrutinized and decades-old survey details and correspondence were rediscovered. This collection has offered additional information on some of our other holdings, has named 'collectors' at work in the area and has given up resources for new research and investigation.

McGirr, Cathy (Bruce County Museum) and Doran Ritchie (Saugeen Ojibway Nation)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 10:40 - Gretzky

Museums & Indigenous Collections

This presentation will focus on Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre's relationship with our First Nations communities in Bruce County and more specifically the role of the Museum as it relates to being the repository for First Nations archaeological collections. Examples of recent collections related transfers and studies working with all parties, Museum, First Nations and Archaeologists will be examined.

Montague, Tara and Kayliegh Speirs (Rainy River First Nations, Kay-Nah-Chi-Wah-Nung Historical Centre)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 9:40 - Gretzky

Repatriation, Digitization, and Engagement: Addressing Challenges faced by First Nations Communities in Reclaiming their History

Kay Nah Chi Wah Nung Historical Centre, the Place of the Long Sault, is an historically significant meeting place located along the banks of the Rainy River. Also known as Manitou Mounds, it is the largest concentration of known burial mounds in North America. For thousands of years, the people of the Rainy River First Nations have acted as caretakers of the river and the people who rest along its shores. Manitou Mounds is an Indigenous owned and operated world class facility which offers interpretive tours to visitors from around the world, allowing them the opportunity to learn about Ojibway traditions in an interactive and meaningful way. Kay Nah Chi Wah Nung shares with visitors the rich archeological history found along the Rainy River and houses a collection consisting of approximately 10,000 artifacts excavated from village sites near the mounds in the 1970's. Currently, the Rainy River First Nations has undertaken the initiative to locate, document, and where appropriate, reclaim artifacts and culturally significant items. This discussion will focus on challenges faced by Indigenous communities attempting to reclaim past knowledge that has become strewn across North America. Specific topics include plans for facility upgrades to meet the need of the growing archaeological and ethnographic collections, the digitization of the collection and culturally sensitive objects, as well as ways to facilitate community engagement and access to collections.

Pringle, Tynan (McMaster University)

Session: Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario, Nov. 6th - 9:00 - Hillier Room

Methods and Application of Core Scanning: Analytical Possibilities of the ITRAX Core Scanner in Ontario Archaeology

Paleolimnology has long provided a complimentary repertoire of methods to archaeology, allowing for environmental interpretations which offer context to human occupations. In recent decades, the application of cm-scale core-logging devices have seen widespread use in paleolimnological investigations, yet, the archaeological potential of these devices remains considerably under-developed in the aquatic domain. In Ontario, the archaeological use of core scanners is void in the literature. Core scanners are non-destructive and cost-effective, rapidly providing superior chemical, optical, and geophysical data, as a comprehensive way to examine environmental change. They create new avenues for GIS integration, chemostratigraphic profiling, radiocarbon age modeling, and examining anthropogenic landscape changes. This is critically important when archaeological site integrity is concerned. Scanning sediment cores from water bodies adjacent to sensitive archaeological sites maximizes data yield in situations that do not permit open excavation. A scanned geochemical record of archaeologically significant aquatic systems is a valuable asset, readily paired with palynological datasets, but with vastly greater spatial resolution. This is especially pertinent where underwater archaeological sites are concerned. The chemical signals indicative of human occupation can revolutionize the mapping and identification of archaeological sites in submerged landscapes. This discussion will explore the methodology, technology, and potential that XRF core scanners hold for underwater archaeology in Ontario.

Rowe, Johanna (Heritage Professional) and Wendy Peterson (Michipicoten First Nation)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 1:20 - Gretzky

The Michipicoten First Nation Artefact Story – The Challenges of Coming Home

A presentation on the challenges, collaborations and outcomes of our artefacts "coming home". In September 2015, Michipicoten First Nation held a sunrise ceremony and feast to honour the final journey of 40 boxes of archaeological artefacts that found their way home to the Wawa area. These pre-historic and historic objects represent a fascinating story full of discovery and challenge which continues today.

Servello, Elisabeth and Scott McWilliam

Session: Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario, Nov. 6th - 10:20 - Hillier Room

The Sobering Cold Truth about Pukaskwa Pits

The sobering Cold Truth about Pukaskwa Pits, reflects the authors efforts to join the movement among progressive Ontario archaeologists efforts to both detoxify and demystify the Shield Archaic during the terminal woodland period. The writers suggest a utilitarian function for Pukaskwa Pits as thermal sinks and discuss how they relate to the Old Copper Culture, prehistoric copper mining, trade routes and Pictographs.

Sonnenburg, Lisa (Stantec Consulting), Joe Boyce (McMaster University), Ashley Lemke (University of Texas at Arlington, and John O'Shea (University of Michigan)

Session: Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario, Nov. 6th - 11:40 - Hillier Room

Prehistoric Underwater Archaeology in the Great Lakes Region

For underwater archaeology, remote sensing and coring techniques are crucial for investigating archaeological potential. In the past decade, remote sensing techniques and paleoenvironmental reconstructions have more sophisticated at detecting these ephemeral sites in a challenging environment. Here, we will look at multiple techniques that can range from use in small shallow lakes to large open-water environments, and where future technologies can provide unique opportunities to explore these often neglected parts of the archaeological record.

Sonnenburg, Lisa

Session: Developing Regulations and Standards for Non-Shipwreck Cultural Resources in Ontario, Nov. 6th - 11:40 - Hillier Room

Roundtable Discussion

With the absence of a dedicated underwater archaeologist for the province, and increasing demand for shoreline and waterfront development, we feel it is imperative that interested stakeholders get together to try and provide ideas and a timeline to get some preliminary standards and guidelines for marine archaeology in Ontario established. In order to begin the conversation, we are proposing three topics for discussion during the round table session: 1. Updates and feedback regarding the Marine Archaeology License, and how licensing should occur 2. Discussion on what standards and guidelines can and should be adopted for submerged cultural resources; do we model these based on the terrestrial guidelines, or should we pursue a

different path? 3. First Nations Involvement and Input into underwater resources-what issues should be addressed within any new standards and guidelines?

Taylor, Anne (Curve Lake First Nation)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 11:20 - Gretzky

Tourigny, Eric

Session: Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans, Nov. 5th - 3:20 - Grand Ballroom

Minimum Sample Sizes, Recovery Techniques and the Reporting of Animal Bones from Historic Period Assemblages

An overview of Euro-Canadian faunal assemblages challenges the validity of faunal analyses that strictly adhere to Ontario Standards and Guidelines. Through its requirement to only identify 500 animal bone specimens, the S&Gs inadvertently suggest such a sample size is large enough to be representative of the archaeological deposit. Results indicate that sample sizes under 2,000 are insufficient to properly address one of the most fundamental zooarchaeological research questions: which animal species were exploited by past site occupants? Fish are particularly underrepresented and links are made to excavation strategies and their effects on the data being generated. New standards for minimum sample sizes and excavation strategies are recommended based on analyses examining the extent to which assemblages have been sampled to redundancy.

Warrick, Gary (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Session: Not Terminal: The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples After the Arrival of Europeans, Nov. 5th - 3:00 - Grand Ballroom

Indigenous Land Use in the Grand River Watershed 1800 -1851

The paper will examine Indigenous settlement and land use (i.e., hunting, fishing, gathering, farming) patterns in the Grand River region in the 19th century, prior to forced relocation to reserves, based on archaeological and historical evidence. An argument will be made for continuity in Indigenous land use practices and settlement pattern from pre-European times to the middle of the 19th century in the Grand River valley.

Whitlow, Paula (Woodland Cultural Centre)

Session: Archaeological Collections: Strategies, Solutions and Benefits, Nov. 5th - 8:40 - Gretzky

Introduction

Wood, Carolan (University of Toronto Mississauga), Jubal Jamieson (Haudenosaunee Development Institute)

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5th - 9:20 - Grand Ballroom

Teaching Ethics and Building Alliances in the classroom through Indigenous ways of knowing

Our talk will address relationship building between Indigenous archaeological monitors, and future bio/archaeologists that begin with academia. Given the Truth and Reconciliation commissioner's call to action with respect to "education for reconciliation" - as teachers, we have the responsibility to contribute to the process of decolonizing the academy and bio/archaeology, and ensure ethics figure prominently in our classrooms. To that end, the authenticity of such endeavors is ensured by the participation of Indigenous educators, which is inclusive, and in our experience, provides a most stimulating and critical approach. We offer an example of success in teaching and learning, through the implementation of Indigenous pedagogical practices (experiential and social learning), and a narrative-based approach to implicitly convey the moral background of technical content. Ultimately, we wish to make students' active participants in a future of trust and respect between Indigenous monitors and bio/archaeologists.

Posters

Dent, Joshua

The Research Portal

The Research Portal is a pilot project, part of a Mitacs Elevate Postdoctoral Fellowship undertaken by Joshua Dent with the support of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. and Sustainable Archaeology @ Western. The service works with communities and organizations to identify research objectives and outline potential research projects for posting on a web-based listing. The listing is then made accessible to interested academic departments to encourage graduate/advanced undergraduate/faculty researchers to undertake research partnerships capable of meeting both academic and community research objectives. The Portal will also provide a means of communicating outcomes of these projects to wider audience through the curation of outcome-related webpages. Details of the service are presented in this poster and information will be provided to interested participants, both academics and non-academics. The Portal is currently in testing through Fall 2008.

Guiry, Eric, Suzanne Needs-Howarth, Alicia L. Hawkins, and Trevor Orchard

Session: Archaeology in the Age of UNDRIP and the TRC, Nov. 5th - 1:00 - Grand Ballroom

Isotopic analyses of archaeological fish remains can detect changes in past environmental conditions. This long-term perspective on environmental change can, in turn, be useful for conservation research aimed at managing and restoring ecosystems impacted by human activities. This study presents stable nitrogen isotope compositions of archaeological bone collagen from over 500 fish as a proxy measure for long-term (A.D. 1000-1900) changes in Lake Ontario's nutrient cycle and trophic structure. Results show a significant shift in the stable nitrogen isotope values of multiple fish taxa, consistent with a change in the state of the freshwater nitrogen cycle of Lake Ontario during the early nineteenth century. This shift is likely linked to increases in the intensity of human activities, such as large scale deforestation and agriculture, across the wider Lake Ontario drainage basin. These findings provide fresh insights into the broader environmental context of the impact of European settlement in the region.

Hawkins, Alicia, Jake Cousineau, and Kaitlyn Malleau

Weighing the evidence: An experiment in nested screening on contact period Iroquoian sites

It is generally acknowledged that current screening practices in Ontario result in recovery of only a sample of the artifacts within a deposit. As such, the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant archaeologists recommend use of finer mesh screen on contact period Woodland village sites. This poster presents the results of a nested screening experiment in which artifacts were recovered by hand sorting, and by water screening through 6.4, 3.2, and 1.6 mm mesh screen. Screened material was sorted under light and magnification in a laboratory, and the amount of time invested in sorting was recorded. We focus on the differences in the nature of the lithic, glass bead and zooarchaeological materials and consider the degree to which interpretations are significantly changed through additions of materials from fine meshed fractions.

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The organizing committee would also like to thank everyone who donated time, energy, and resources to make this a successful

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