

Antrex Site

Heritage Advisory Committee

February 8, 2022

Antrex Site

1. The Archaeology of the site
2. What Was Found?
3. The Village
4. The People
5. Reconciliation and Interpretation

The Archaeology Of the Site

- The Antrex Site was first documented in 1990 and excavated over four years.
- Archaeology is a provincial interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and is required in advance of land development and alteration.
- Archaeology is a regulated industry, requiring licensing and standards similar to other professional industries.
- Interpretation of archaeological sites is rare, yet it provides access to past lives in a way that building preservation connects new communities with their heritage.
- The City has over 300 known archaeological sites.

What was Found?

- Excavation spanned three quarters of a hectare (2 acres).
- Nine longhouses, a double row palisade, two middens, sweat lodges and burials.
- Over 41,000 artifacts, including tools, ceramic sherds, bone and vegetable remains

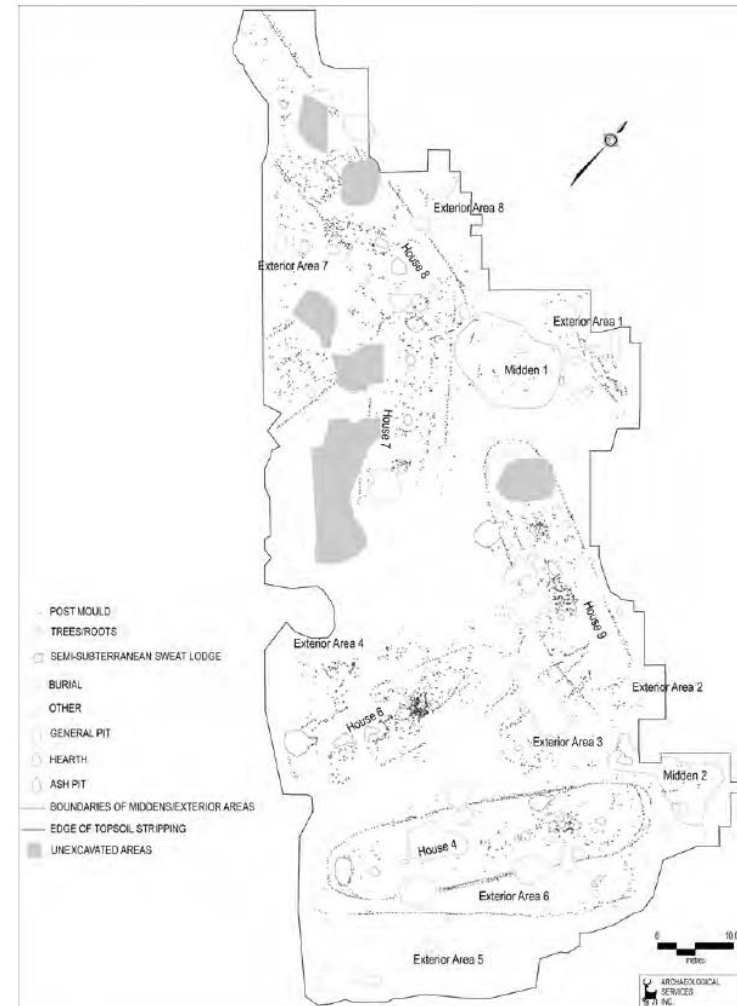


Figure 1. Antres site settlement patterns (courtesy of Archaeological Services Inc.).

What was Found?

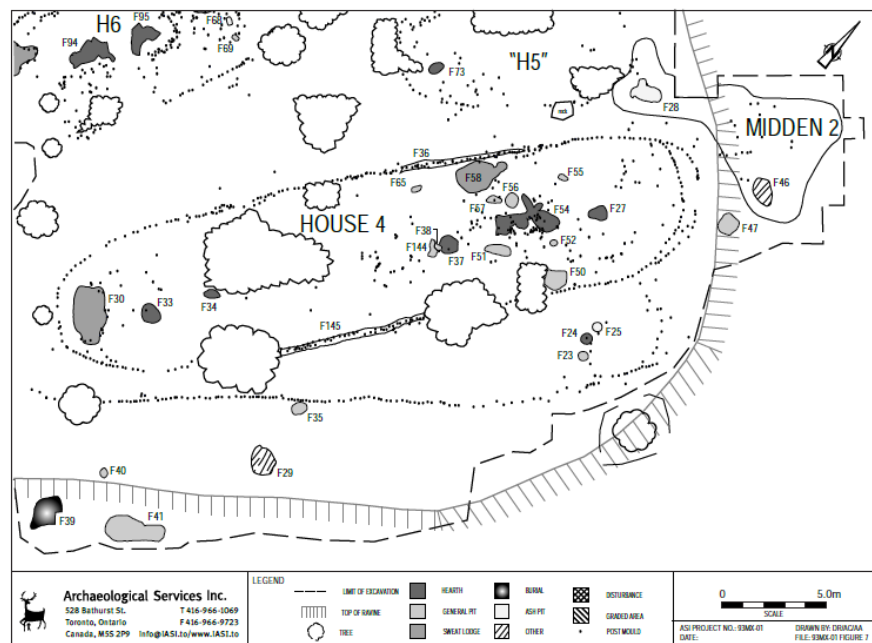


Figure 7: Detail of the House 4 and Midden 2 settlement patterns.

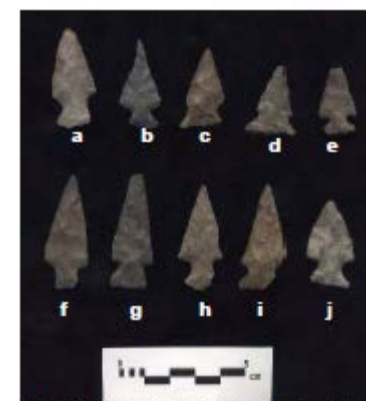
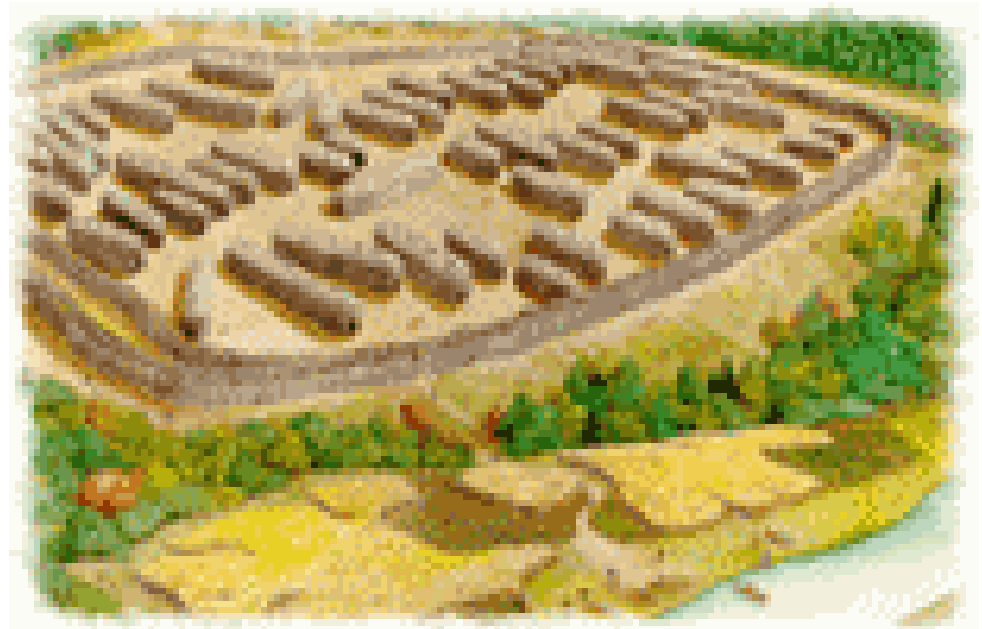


Plate 25: Selected Late Woodland points (Dewaele/side notched forms).

The Village

- The village was occupied in 1200-1300s- a precise date is unknown.
- The village would have been occupied by ~400-500 individuals.
- Highly ordered and organized settlement, complete with waster management, streets and public areas.



Artistic interpretation of a longhouse village

Reconciliation and Interpretation

- The City of Mississauga is committed to reconciliation with our Indigenous partners.
- Reconciliation can take the form of reversing erasure of Indigenous history through interpretation.
- Interpretation is supported through a meaningful engagement with the descendant communities.



Wanuskewin Heritage Park, Saskatoon



Humber College Campus