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# Application for a Grant

<b>Identification</b>			
This page will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors.			
Funding opportunity <b>Insight Development Grant</b>			
Joint or special initiative			
Application title <b>Material traces of ethnogenesis: An archaeological and spatial analysis of the Métis cultural landscape in the Canadian West, 1700-1880</b>			
Applicant family name <b>Supernant</b>		Applicant given name <b>Kisha</b>	Initials <b>M</b>
Org. code <b>1480111</b>	Full name of applicant's organization and department <b>University of Alberta Anthropology</b>		
Org. code <b>1480111</b>	Full name of administrative organization and department <b>University of Alberta Anthropology</b>		
Scholar type	Regular <input type="radio"/>	New <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Research Group
If New, specify category	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>
			<b>430-2</b>
Does your proposal require a multidisciplinary evaluation?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Does your proposal involve human beings as research subjects? If "Yes", consult the <i>Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans</i> and submit your proposal to your organization's Research Ethics Board.			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Does your proposal involve activity that requires a permit, licence, or approval under any federal statute; or physical interaction with the environment? If 'Yes', complete Appendices A and B.			Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Total funds requested from SSHRC	<u>39,802</u>	<u>35,178</u>	<u>74,980</u>



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

### Participants

List names of your team members (co-applicants and collaborators) who will take part in the intellectual direction of the research. Do not include assistants, students or consultants.

Role

Co-applicant

Collaborator

Family name

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Given name

Nathalie

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Role

Co-applicant

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Family name

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Role

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Collaborator

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Department/Division name

Role

Co-applicant

Collaborator

Family name

Given name

Initials

Org. code

Full organization name

Department/Division name

Role

Co-applicant

Collaborator

Family name

Given name

Initials

Org. code

Full organization name

Department/Division name



**Research Activity**

The information provided in this section refers to your research proposal.

**Keywords**

List keywords that best describe your proposed research or research activity. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

GIS; mapping; indigenous archaeology; Metis; identity; landscape; archival research; historical geography

**Priority Areas** - Priority area(s) most relevant to your proposal.

Aboriginal Research  
Digital Economy

**Disciplines** - Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If "Other", specify
1	60432	Trade and Trade Routes, Culture Contact, Cultural Relations	
2	60428	Settlement Patterns, Land Use, Paleodemography	
3	51099	Other History	Metis History
4			
5			

**Areas of Research**

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research related to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Area
1	300	Multiculturalism and ethnic studies
2	240	Indigenous peoples
3	260	Law and justice

**Temporal Periods**

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your proposal.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>1650      BC    AD</p> <p>_____    ○    ●</p> <p>_____    ○    ○</p>	<p>Year</p> <p>1900      BC    AD</p> <p>_____    ○    ●</p> <p>_____    ○    ○</p>



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

**Research Activity (cont'd)**

**Geographical Regions**

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1130	Western Canada
2		
3		

**Countries**

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Country	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	AB
2	1100	CANADA	MB
3	1100	CANADA	SK
4			
5			

## **Statement of Alignment: SSHRC Priority Areas**

### **1. Aboriginal Research:**

Our research project forefronts the research needs, priorities, and traditions of Métis communities in the Canadian West. We employ a community-based model of archaeological research, where collaborative, respectful relationships are built from the ground up, integrating various research needs of community members into the goals of the research project. A collaborative research project also involves creating spaces where indigenous forms of knowledge creation and preservation can query, critique, and transform western modes of scholarship. By opening up these spaces of dialogue where community voices are given equal weight to academic voices, the research project becomes more inclusive, multi-vocal, and productive for all stakeholders. Contact has already been made with the Métis National Council president, Clem Chartier, who has expressed interest in the project. The University of Alberta has recently founded the Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research, building on the pioneering work by the Métis Archival Project (MAP), and is set to become a hub of historical research on the Métis. MAP already has generated an online database (<http://www.metisnationdatabase.ualberta.ca/MNC>) and holds extensive archival materials. A recent inventory determined that MAP Lab holds: 3,066 photocopied archival files from main repositories (Library and Archives Canada [LAC], Hudson's Bay Company Archives [HBCA], Saskatchewan Archives Board [SAB], Archives of Manitoba [AM] and Glenbow [GB]) and 290 search/index files; digital imagery of archival materials amounting to 769.46 GBs of 250,000 images from the main repositories, including: LAC - 198,000, HBCA - 28,000, The National Archives-UK - 13,000, AM - 2,000, St. Boniface Historical Society - 424; 456 map microfiches (LAC), and 649 microfilm reels (LAC, AM, HBCA). This material is accessed by 14 indexing databases. Our project results contribute to the existing data collected by the co-applicant and will provide an archaeological perspective on research questions that are of relevance to contemporary Métis communities throughout Canada. Another priority within the project is building research capacity in the Métis community by training community members in archaeological research methods, including mapping using GIS, excavation, artifact analysis, and digital database creation. We will work to recruit Métis and other aboriginal students as graduate students, helping them build research careers. The principle investigator of the project (Supernant) is an Aboriginal scholar, so the results of the project will provide opportunities for her to further enhance her academic career.

### **2. Digital Economy:**

Archaeology has always been data-driven. Archaeological research focuses on minutiae of quantitative data collected from past objects, buildings, and other physical remains of ancient activities. While many archaeologists have been slow to adopt digital forms of data, the past fifteen years as seen increasing attempts to bring archaeology, as a discipline, into the digital era. Our project contributes to and furthers these attempts by using digital tools in all elements of the archaeological research. The PI (Supernant) specializes in GIS in archaeology, including the production, analysis, and dissemination of spatial data in digital formats. Her past experience with producing online interactive maps for tracing ancient maize domestication in the Americas has provided her with experience in integrating web and spatial technologies. The spatial data produced in this project will be integrated into an online database, including the Métis Archival Project database already in place. In addition, the creation and maintenance of a digital database for storing, querying, and analyzing archaeological data is a major component of the research project and will provide training in digital methodologies for graduate students and Métis community members. Graduate students and community members will also receive training in GIS via the archaeological GIS lab and equipment already in place at the University of Alberta. These two forms of training (GIS and online database) will provide students and community members with important digital skills for the future.



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

## Revisions to Previous Application

This section may be used to outline revisions made to a previously submitted Insight Development Grants application. See instructions for additional information.



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

### Summary of Proposed Research

The summary of your research proposal should indicate clearly the problem or issue to be addressed, the potential contribution of the research both in terms of the advancement of knowledge and of the wider social benefit, etc.

The history of the Métis Nation is embedded within the history of nation-building in Canada, evoking images of Louis Riel, Red River, and rebellion. The land rights of the Métis in Canada, however, remain an unresolved issue in the early part of the 21st century. In the years following the landmark 2003 decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Powley* to recognize Aboriginal rights of Métis people, a debate arose around the boundaries and locales of Métis traditional territory. Historical and archival research has been used to both support and refute Métis rights to land beyond settlements. With a few exceptions (Kermoal 2006), most work on historical sources usually include only one side of the story, capturing narratives and information collected by those in power and leaving out many important aspects of the daily lives of Métis peoples. In this vein, Foster notes that "life outside the trading post in the wintering bands is...dimly perceived" (2001:187), yet it is life away from fur trade posts that defines the territory of the Métis. Working closely with the Métis National Council during all project stages, we will undertake a collaborative archaeological research project to identify the daily life of the Métis beyond the posts.

Our pilot project will address the question of Métis territory and identity via the remains of Métis landscapes in the archaeological record. Instead of a solely historical or archival approach to the emergence and spread of the Métis Nation, we will examine the material culture and spatial arrangements of known over-wintering sites in the Canadian Parklands to produce an alternative narrative of Métis history and territory that is more inclusive of Métis perspectives. Archaeologists approach material culture and landscape analyses in unique ways that allow for the exploration of the differences and similarities between the historical record and the material record of the day-to-day lives of past peoples. We will examine the archaeological record to test how Métis patterns can be distinguished from settler or First Nations material culture and use of space, highlighting the importance of geographic mobility during the merchantile fur trade as a defining characteristic of a Métis cultural landscape. We will focus on identifying, mapping, and testing a sample of Métis over-wintering sites in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, combining the results of the archaeological analysis with historical and archival documents to illustrate key areas where the Métis Nation began to coalesce. These areas of coalescence provide an opportunity to construct an alternate narrative of Métis history and territory by tracing the creation of a Métis cultural landscape in the western parklands and grasslands.

This project represents a new research direction for the PI (Supernant), building on her doctoral work on the relationship between building practice, landscapes, and identity-making in the archaeological record in British Columbia (Supernant 2011). The director of the Métis Archival Project (MAP) at the University of Alberta and the newly established Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research is a co-investigator (Tough), so our project will work closely with these initiatives to combine archaeological mapping data with the existing databases. Nathalie Kermoal will provide a necessary perspective on material culture with her knowledge and pioneering work on the daily lives and material culture of the Métis. Combining multiple forms of knowledge will contribute to important questions about the cultural landscape and traditional territory of the Métis and provide information that will have real-world legal implications for contemporary Métis struggles for recognition and rights to land beyond mere points on a map.

## **Material Traces of Ethnogenesis: An archaeological and spatial analysis of the Métis cultural landscape in the Canadian West, 1700-1880.**

### **1. Objectives:**

Our project combines new archaeological data from Métis over-wintering settlements with ongoing historical, geographic, and archival research at the University of Alberta. Our project will:

- a) determine the location and archaeological signature of a sample of Métis overwintering sites in the Canadian parklands and grasslands using survey, mapping, and test excavation techniques;
- b) map and test the spatial relationships within and between over-wintering sites within a geographic model of the Métis Nation as developed by Tough; and,
- c) combine archaeological data with digitally stored archival and historical information to explore where, when, and how the Métis Nation created a Métis cultural landscape that connected different geographic realms of the western Canadian interior.

We will accomplish these objectives by developing a collaborative research project with the Métis National Council, integrating community research needs and objectives into the project from the ground up. The data produced from this archaeological project will be integrated into the existing Métis Archival Project (MAP) database at the University of Alberta and be part of the new Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research (RCMR), founded in May 2011 as part of an ongoing relationship with the Métis.

### **2. Context:**

#### **2.1. Project Motivation:**

In 1885, the Métis Nation became a nation interrupted, literally and figuratively. Their attempts to claim freedom from the Dominion of Canada came to an abrupt end and Métis people were disenfranchised from their homeland. Today, the question of Métis rights in the Canadian west is an ongoing issue, as the traditional boundaries of the Métis Nation are not known. Following the recognition of the Métis as a rights bearing Aboriginal people in the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *R. v. Powley* (2003), attempts have been made to limit the scope of Métis communities to physical settlements. Subsequently, much historical and archival research has been generated to determine where and how the Métis people of the 18th and 19th century used the land, established wintering camps, and moved through vast tracts of Canada, hauling goods and furs to and from trading posts (Ens 1996; Foster 1986; Teillet 2008; Tough 1996). The historical record, however, is a record written primarily from the *colonizer perspective*. While a tremendous amount of data can be generated from archives, certain elements are missing from these accounts. A Métis perspective has a greater chance than other indigenous voices to be captured in archival documents, due to more literacy and involvement in fur trading posts, but explorers, surveyors, and Hudson's Bay Company managers were not interested in the boundaries of the Métis Nation. Maps from this period can be problematic or are non-existent, leaving a significant gap in our knowledge. In fact, one of the greatest challenges in the current state of archival and historic documentation of the Métis is a lack of a spatial component. Our research will add a **spatial perspective** to the day-to-day lives of the Métis throughout the parkland regions of the western Canadian interior. In situations where the history of a subaltern group is obscured in the dominant historical record, **archaeological research** can bring to light alternative histories and counter-narratives (Wylie 1995). Our focus in this project, therefore, is exploring the boundaries of the historical Métis Nation via archaeological investigation. Since little work has been done on the traces of Métis from an archaeological perspective (exceptions include Burley 1989, 2000; Burley and Horsfall 1989; Burley et al. 1988; Doll et al. 1988; McLeod 1986; Weinbender 2003), we propose to begin by establishing signature Métis over-wintering sites in the parkland regions of western Canada and mapping their



spatial relationships. **Over-wintering sites** were locations where groups of Métis fur trade workers would live over the harsh winter months, leading to a “complex of individual and community behaviours” brought on by proximity and climate (Foster 2001:182). Foster (2001:182) notes that “it is wintering in the...1770s, that scholars must look to identify the circumstances and the processes which gave rise to the Métis on the western Plains.” Our research will contribute to understanding the ethnogenesis of the Métis in the Plains by identifying these key locations, which rarely appear on maps from this era. A map of the over-wintering sites would be a significant contribution to understanding the Métis cultural landscape. The results of this research, when combined with extant collections of archival material, have real-world legal implications for defining contemporary Métis rights and territory

## **2.2. Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Research on the Métis:**

A growing number of researchers are exploring what it means to be Métis in Canada, both from a historical and contemporary perspective (Andersen 2011; Green 2011; MacDougall 2006; Teillet 2008). Questions of Métis ethnogenesis and identity have been addressed by ethnohistorians building on the pioneering research of Giraud (1986). The field of Métis research has grown considerably in the past thirty years, diversifying to include both historic and contemporary studies of Métis communities and histories (Peterson and Brown 1985). As noted by Foster (2001:179), “no longer are mixed ancestry and the social relationships which gave rise to it sufficient explanation for the origins of the Métis on the western Plains.” Métis social history, including demography, economics, class, and family have emerged (Brown 1980; Coutts 1988; Ens 1999-2000; Foster 1979; Grant 2008; MacDougall 2005, 2006, 2010; Ray 1974, 1982; St-Onge 1985, 2004), with some specific histories of surnames and communities providing snapshots of Métis life during the historical period (Devine 2004). **Métis daily life and material culture** is mostly missing from these accounts, with the notable exception of Kermoal (2006). The northern Métis communities have not been the focus of much research, to the point that some do not consider these communities to be part of the Métis Nation (Devine 2004). Anthropological research, however, suggests that the extent of the Métis included the parklands and the boreal forest, stretching the boundaries of Métis territory into the north (Slobodin 1964). Contemporary approaches to Métis identity address the legal and cultural elements of Métis nationhood (Teillet 2008; Tough 2009; Weinstein 2007). Historical accounts tend to focus on the Métis as a group of “two worlds”, occupying a cultural space between settler and First Nations. Instead of characterizing Métis as an identity “in-between”, some scholars have been emphasizing the unique and separate identity of the Métis Nation (Anderson 2008, 2011). The definition of Métis in this project follows the Métis Nation of Canada in defining the Métis as “a distinct indigenous nation with a history, culture, and homeland in western Canada” (<http://www.Métisnation.ca/>). This definition recognizes the Métis as having a “historically based political and ethnic identity” (Pederson 1985:4), situated in the Red River settlement and defined via Northwest Rebellion of the late 1800s, where their resistance against colonization lasted until their defeat at the Battle at Batoche in 1885. This definition differs from other uses of Métis as a catch-all term for mixed members of various First Nations communities in Canada who have been disenfranchised via colonial practice, as these people would not have identified as Métis in the 1880s. While the history of Métis ethnogenesis and territorial boundaries is an important field of study, archaeological methods have rarely been used to determine whether changes in past material culture can demonstrate **patterns of emergent Métis identity** during the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g. Burley 1989; Burley 2000; McLeod 1986; Doll et al. 1988; Hebert 2007; Weinbender 2003). Archaeological research on the Métis during the key period when over-wintering sites were established is rare, with some examples from the 1980s (Burley 1989; Doll et al. 1988; McLeod 1986). While research on historical and contemporary aspects of Métis identity have become more inclusive of Métis voices, the Métis have not had a say in how archaeologists have examined the material remnants of their identities.

### ***2.3. Aboriginal Critiques of Archaeological Research:***

Archaeological research in Canada is transforming in response to critiques from indigenous communities and postcolonial scholarship (cf. Atalay 2006; Liebmann 2008; Nicholas 2006; Smith and Wobst 2005; Yellowhorn 2002). Research projects are more inclusive than ever of the views, concerns, and knowledge held by local Aboriginal communities. Our proposed research will be one of the first archaeological projects to create **collaborative relationships** with Métis groups in Canada to incorporate Métis knowledge into archaeology. A collaborative relationship will provide us the opportunity to expand archaeological knowledge about the processes of ethnogenesis and definition of **Métis cultural landscapes** by critically engaging the knowledge held in contemporary Métis communities with material remains from the archaeological record. As with historical records, Métis traditional knowledge provides another line of evidence about the past that can be used to query the archaeological record, allowing us to build a richer, **more inclusive account of the past**. Métis identities in the historic period were marked in the day-to-day lives of people, reflected in patterns of movement and settlement across the landscape. Previous research on Métis from a historical perspective has been from the voice of the colonizer, but “without engaging with Métis communities, historical studies about Métis can be biased” (Logan 2008:92). Archaeological research, done in conjunction with descendant communities, has an opportunity to uncover alternative narratives and historical oversights. Exploring these alternate histories has potential to expand scholarship and to provide tangible outcomes for contemporary Métis communities to reclaim what was lost via colonization (Harris 2002, 2004).

### ***2.4. Cultural Landscapes of the Métis:***

Our research takes an explicitly spatial approach to Métis history, identity, and territory. Building on research by Tough, we theorize that Métis collective development and existence is defined less about occupying a cultural space “between” European and First Nations identity and more about **geographical mobility** focused on moving goods through the grasslands, parklands, and boreal forest of western Canada. A focus on space provides an opportunity to consider a landscape perspective of Métis identity, where movement and settlement are part of the same ongoing process of landscape creation and belonging stretching far beyond the boundaries of any single location. While Red River could be considered the Métis metropolis, archival research has demonstrated that networks between different ecological zones were vital for Métis survival. Our research will focus on archaeological evidence for the location of and movement between Métis over-wintering sites in the parklands region of Canada. Landscape research in archaeology has flourished over the past twenty years as archaeologists began to move beyond site boundaries to consider how cultural practice transforms space into place via practice (Anschuetz et al. 2001; Knapp and Ashmore 1999). A landscape perspective acknowledges that people connect to places in a variety of complex ways not well captured via western models of settlement and land ownership. Archaeologists now increasingly recognize the agency of past peoples in marking territory, belonging, and identity across landscapes. With greater sophistication of mapping equipment and digital spatial data, techniques have been developed to **map the histories of cultural landscapes** using archaeological traces, historical information, and archival sources. We will employ these techniques to develop digital maps of Métis cultural landscapes from multiple perspectives.

### ***2.5. Feasibility of the Proposed Project:***

The previous research of the PI (Supernant 2011) examined how identities are marked on the landscape of the Fraser River Canyon in British Columbia. She applied a series of spatial analyses at different spatial scales, using both statistical analysis and GIS, to illuminate how building practice and landscape modification influenced the establishment and maintenance of different forms of identities in this region. In this project, she will apply her spatial data collection and analysis expertise to Métis over-wintering site locations. Her work during her dissertation gave her first-hand knowledge of the challenges, rewards, and importance of creating strong collaborative relationships with descendant communities,

where community members' needs are being met by the goals of the project. She has developed the necessary skills to navigate contemporary political issues within communities that can otherwise be a barrier for academic research projects, and her own position as a person of Métis descent may provide unique collaborative opportunities (Supernant 2010). She will be working closely with Dr. Frank Tough (co-investigator), director of the Métis Archival Project and founding Director of the new Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research at the University of Alberta. Tough's expertise on the economic, archival, and geographic history of the Métis Nation will contribute greatly to the goals of the project and support collaboration between the project and the Métis National Council. Dr. Nathalie Kermoal will act as collaborator on the project, bringing considerable expertise on Métis historical material culture and daily life (Kermoal 2006). She will assist in the identification and interpretation of Métis objects and provide historical context. The University of Alberta has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Métis Nation of Alberta, providing a guide for collaboration between the research project and Métis Nation.

### **3. Methodology: Building archaeological and spatial data**

#### **3.1. Approach to Fieldwork**

Archaeologists have a unique toolset suitable for understanding how material culture patterns through space and time. Archaeological methods, when applied to colonial contexts, can uncover alternative histories and narratives of colonized peoples (Cuddy and Leone 2008; Schmidt and Patterson 1995; Wylie 1995). Studying marginal, disenfranchised, or subaltern groups via their material goods and spatial relationships provides a narrative distinct from the dominant historical and archival records. The project will combine archaeological tools of survey, mapping, test excavation, and artifact analysis into existing digital databases of historical, archival, and ethnohistorical data to **trace the emergence of the Métis Nation** of western Canada via the establishment and use of over-wintering locations. The proposed project is an initial pilot study to establish Métis patterns of material culture and spatial arrangements within the archaeological record. The methodology below reflects this focus, emphasizing that the main goals are to locate and map known overwintering locations to form a baseline of what we can expect from places where Métis spent time. Archaeological patterning, as demonstrated via mapping and artifact analysis, will then be used to query historical or archival research and provide different insights into how people were living their lives (i.e. Kennedy 2003, 2007). Once we establish what a Métis presence might look like archaeologically, we will be able to start to address the broader research questions and apply for further funding to expand the scope of the project. As a **collaborative historical archaeology** project, our research has several parts that will be integrated to address our objectives.

#### **3.2. Project Stage 1: Building Bridges**

The preliminary stage of the project requires the PI to build collaborative relationships with Métis political bodies and community members. During this stage, the research team will determine how the overall research goals can meet the research needs of the Métis community via meetings with different Métis organizations in the western provinces. In addition, research into known archaeological sites in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba will identify sites of importance and over-wintering that would be good candidates for research. Much information relevant to over-wintering locations has been compiled by the Métis Archival Project (MAP) at the University of Alberta, so we will draw on the existing resources to target locations for survey and mapping. The pilot project outlined here will focus on known Métis sites to establish a baseline for what is expected in **Métis archaeological contexts**. Once these sites are identified, members of the research team will visit sites in the West in the summer of 2012 to determine which are the most accessible for archaeological field research. A final goal in this stage is to compile relevant academic, historical, and archival data relating to Métis material culture and movement during 18th and 19th centuries, drawing on the ongoing work of the MAP. In addition, we will consult with the Archaeological Survey of Alberta to identify which excavated sites from fur trade

and pre-contact time periods will provide a good comparative sample for our research findings. Some funding for travel during this stage of the project has been awarded from the University of Alberta.

### **3.3. Project Stage 2: Fieldwork and Data Collection**

The bulk of the archaeological research will take place during the summer of 2013. Once appropriate sites for research are located, the fieldwork team will spend approximately 2 weeks at each site. The research team for fieldwork will include the PI, two graduate students, and undergraduate volunteers. Our activities will include creating detailed, three-dimensional maps using **high-precision Geographic Information Systems equipment** for spatial analysis of site layout, excavating two 1 x 1 m test excavations in domestic contexts at each site, and collecting a variety of artifacts for analysis. The spatial component of the research is essential to the objectives of the project, as the layout and patterning of artifacts, features, and buildings may help to distinguish Métis presence from other groups who may have been using the same sites. Depending on the number of sites we test and their proximity to one another, the field research may take 8 weeks. An additional 4 weeks in the field are budgeted for year two, as follow up research may be necessary to clarify the analysis or fill in any gaps from year one. During this stage, an additional undergraduate student will be hired by the MAP lab to identify, summarize, and compile data of relevance to the over-wintering sites selected for field research.

### **3.4. Project Stage 3: Analysis and Dissemination**

After returning from the field, we will hire two undergraduate students as research assistants to assist with the sorting, cataloguing, and analysing the materials and spatial data collected during fieldwork. Artifacts will provide data to compare against settler material culture and First Nations material culture from other excavated sites in the west. The artifacts will be analysed to quantify how material culture may pattern in over-wintering locations, with a focus on landscapes as sites of identity formation for the Métis. The graduate students will analyse map data and archaeological data to identify the layout of Métis over-wintering sites and compare the spatial patterning to other sites that have detailed maps from a similar time period and to outline the **boundaries of the emergent cultural landscapes** of the Métis. The historical and archival documents collected in stage one and identified by the undergraduate student working with MAP during the summer of 2012 will be integrated into the analysis, providing an alternate form of comparative data. Critically integrating historical, archival, and archaeological data will strengthen our interpretation of distinctive Métis material culture in the archaeological record. The final stage of this two-year project is dissemination of the results. First, we will present the results at the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Canadian Archaeological Association, and the Society for American Archaeology. These presentations will lead into publications in related journals, such as *Ethnohistory*, *Historical Archaeology*, *Cartographica*, *Journal of Historical Geography* and the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. As a collaborative project, dissemination back to the Métis community is a priority. In consultation with the Métis National Council, we will present our results in relevant community contexts, including written, oral, and digital formats.

## **4: Future Research: Expanding our knowledge of Métis archaeology**

We envision this project as the beginning of a larger research endeavor that will address many research questions about the emergence and spread of a Métis cultural landscape. No one has attempted archaeological research on the full spatial extent of the Métis, so this pilot project will establish a baseline for the material traces of the Métis in the archaeological record. From this, we can move to other locations in the parklands and prairies of the western interior and work to understand where and when the Métis appear on the landscape and continue to build the historical geographic model of the Metis Nation. We will continue to work closely with the Métis National Council, the Métis Archival Project, and the Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research to build a comprehensive database on the history, territory, and significance of the Métis Nation in Canada.

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Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

### Knowledge Mobilization Plan

This section should include an overall plan, a plan for engaging the appropriate audiences, the objectives of the knowledge mobilization activities and a schedule for achieving the activities. See instructions for additional information.

Several elements of the project provide opportunities for knowledge mobilization and the increase in the accessibility of the generated knowledge by other researchers and knowledge consumers. First, the project is collaborative, so one primary goal is to build reciprocal research relationships with descendant communities. Opening up lines of communication and protocol for archaeological collaboration with the Métis communities will facilitate knowledge exchange between project members and community members. In addition, information generated from this project will be integrated in the existing Métis Archival Project digital database throughout Year 2. Bringing the data into online environments will increase the accessibility of archaeological knowledge for community members, other researchers, and the general public.

Once the pilot project has been completed, a report will be submitted to all research partners in Year 2, including community members. In Year 2, articles will be published in academic journals and relevant information will be publicized via local newspapers, the Métis Nation website, and other publication venues deemed appropriate by the Métis community. In past research projects conducted by the PI (Supernant), items such as posters, brochures, and other easily accessible, non-technical publications have been produced for wider distribution in indigenous communities. Co-applicant Tough is well known to the Métis and between 2008 and 2011 gave 20 PowerPoint lectures to Métis Nation audiences. Our knowledge mobilization strategies privilege accessibility of our produced knowledge for stakeholder communities, while providing venues (the website, newspaper publications) for broader public interests to engage in research output. The PI will take a trip to Ottawa at the conclusion of the project to meet with the Métis National Council to discuss additional possibilities for knowledge mobilization and future research to ensure community needs are met.



Family name, Given name  
Supernant, Kisha

<b>Intended Outcomes of Proposed Activities</b>		
Elaborate on the potential benefits and/or outcomes of your proposed research and/or related activities.		
<b>Scholarly Benefits</b>		
Indicate and rank up to 3 scholarly benefits relevant to your proposal.		
Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Enhanced research collaboration	
2	Knowledge creation/intellectual outcomes	
3	Student training/skill development	
<b>Social Benefits</b>		
Indicate and rank up to 3 social benefits relevant to your proposal.		
Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Legal outcomes	
2	New or enhanced partnerships	
3	Cultural outcomes	
<b>Audiences</b>		
Indicate and rank up to 5 potential target audiences relevant to your proposal.		
Rank	Audience	If "Other", specify
1	Aboriginal Peoples	
2	Federal government	
3	Students	
4	Academic sector/peers, including scholarly associations	
5	General public	





Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

### Expected Outcomes Summary

Describe the potential benefits/outcomes (e.g., evolution, effects, potential learning, implications) that could emerge from the proposed research and/or other partnership activities.

#### 1. Intellectual Benefits

We anticipate that this research will have a positive contribution to an archaeological understanding of the Métis communities of Canada. Little archaeological work has been done focusing on the origin, spread, and extent of Métis territory in the western Canadian interior. Our application of a landscape perspective to understanding the mobility of the Métis across the plains and parklands regions of Canada will contribute to research in Plains archaeology. In addition, combining expertise from historians, archival researchers, geographers, and archaeologists, will provide an opportunity to build a fuller picture of Métis history from multiple sources and perspectives. Our multidisciplinary approach and strong connections with the Métis community provides a model for other scholars working in historical archaeology and with indigenous communities.

#### 2. Community Benefits

Our research will have direct community benefits. We are incorporating community research needs and goals from the ground up, addressing their interests in history, landscape, and archaeology. By taking a community-based approach, we ensure that the knowledge generated in our research is returned and disseminated in appropriate ways in community contexts. This approach helps to build our relationship with the Métis community and create long-term opportunities for collaboration. Community members will also be involved in the research process and receive training in archaeological field methods and mapping, building community capacity.

#### 3. Learning Benefits

Archaeological research involves hands-on activities for students at multiple levels. Undergraduate and graduate students are an integral part of our research project, not merely as labor but instead as partners in research goals and activities. Students will be engaged in research in the field, learning survey, mapping, and excavation methods. From the field, students will be encouraged to participate in lab analysis and interpretation of archaeological material. The outcome from this will be a group of students with training in archaeological research methods, both field-based and lab-based, digital mapping, material culture analysis, and digital data organization. Some students will be trained via the Métis Archival Project (MAP), learning about digital archival research and the importance of the Métis materials housed in MAP. All students involved in the project will be taught about key issues in Métis history through lectures from the co-applicant (Tough). By Students will also learn about how to engage in collaborative research and understand the importance of working with descendant communities on archaeological and archival projects. Finally, students will be encouraged to complete research projects and theses based on the materials and training they have received during the course of the project, resulting in the generation of new knowledge that will be disseminated via conference presentations, publications, and community activities.

#### 4. Legal Benefits

The results of our research project will be of use within legal contexts in Canada, especially in ongoing court cases around clarifying Métis constitutional rights to territory beyond the boundaries of known settlement areas. Our focus on the relationship between mobility, settlements, and a Métis cultural landscape from an archaeological perspective will provide much-needed data about over-wintering locations and Métis presence in the parkland of the western interior regions of Canada. We anticipate

## **1: Description of Research Team**

A team approach is appropriate for our research project, due to the multidisciplinary approach and strength of the combined knowledge of the three main team members. Dr. Tough and Dr. Kermaal bring historical and archival knowledge to add to Dr. Supernant's expertise in archaeological mapping, GIS, and community-based research, increasing the feasibility of the overall project goals.

### **Principal Investigator: Dr. Kisha Supernant, University of Alberta**

Dr. Supernant's broad archaeological focus is on the complex processes of identity formation and contestation in human society across time and space as manifest in the material record. By looking at the traces of past human activity through a landscape perspective, in close collaboration with First Nations communities, she has explored the various scales at which identity is defined, from the boundaries of a territory to an individual household. Her dissertation explores the cultural landscape of fisher-gather-hunter communities of the Lower Fraser River Canyon, with a particular focus on the role that monumental construction (in the form of extensive rock features) played in conflict and access to valuable fishing locations in the pre-contact era. She applies a landscape approach to explore the meanings behind the spatial distribution, using GIS and patterning of settlements across territories. With ten years of archaeological fieldwork experience, she will be the leader of the team, designing and carrying out the archaeological research in this project. Her expertise in GIS mapping, both in the field and in the lab, will add an essential spatial component to the archaeology and allow better integration of the archaeological material with existing spatial datasets held by the Métis Archival Project. She also a scholar of Métis descent and brings considerable experience in building collaborative research projects and the ensuring the contribution of contemporary communities to the research process. Dr. Supernant will spend 60% of her research time on this project and is responsible for 65% of the research.

### **Co-applicant: Dr. Frank Tough, University of Alberta**

Dr. Tough has specialized in the post-1870 historical geographies of Aboriginal peoples and has acquired an expertise in a variety of federal government records, several provincial archives, as well as, the more common archival sources (Indian Affairs, missionaries and the Hudson's Bay Company). Research and publishing relate to several themes (Native economic history, natural resource management, and Treaty and Aboriginal rights) and more specifically, he has published articles/chapters on the transfer of Rupertsland, the economic policies of Indian Affairs after 1870, Indian economic behavior, the demise of Native fisheries, Indian treaties, the *Natural Resources Transfer Agreement* and Métis scrip which disputes the conventional thinking of lawyers and historians. In 1996, Tough published *As Their Natural Resources Fail: Native People and the Economic History of Northern Manitoba, 1870-1930*, which received two book awards Tough has served as an expert witness in several court cases concerning Aboriginal and treaty rights. He brings extensive knowledge of Métis archival materials from all throughout Canada, having spent many years compiling, digitizing, and organizing data from Northwest Scrip and other archival sources into the Métis Archival Project at the University of Alberta. In addition, he has extensive experience in training undergraduate students and experience at managing projects. His expertise in historical geography and interest in the spatial dimensions of Métis territory will allow him to help integrate the archaeological results with existing knowledge about the extent of the Metis use of land in the Canadian western interior. He also has ties with the Métis National Council and will provide advice on building a collaborative project. Dr. Tough will spend 15% of his research time on this project and is responsible for 25% of the research.

### **Collaborator: Dr. Nathalie Kermaal, University of Alberta**

Professor Kermaal's research has focused primarily on peoples or communities frequently overlooked by mainstream historians, specifically Métis women and Francophones living outside of Quebec. The essential idea determining her focus in her book *Un passé métis au féminin* (2006) as well as other articles written on the topic was that ordinary people, in this case Métis women in Western Canada,

however low on the social ladder they might be, had had an influence on the development of society and the progress of history simply by living, breathing and existing. The history of daily lives seeks to integrate all relevant material, social, political, and cultural data that permits the fullest possible reconstruction of ordinary life experiences, in all their varied complexity, as they are formed and transformed. As a bilingual scholar, Dr. Kermoal brings to this project not only her extensive Métis and archival research expertise (historiographical as well as her knowledge of the different archival fonds) that she acquired through time, but also her ability to access archival records and other relevant literature written in the French language. An excellent knowledge of French is necessary for a complete review and understanding of Métis presence and relationships in Alberta and other parts of Canada. She will work collaboratively with the principal investigator and the co-applicant to inform them on the historical findings through regular meetings, as well as provide advice on interpreting material culture found in archaeological contexts. Dr. Kermoal will spend 20% of her research time on this project and is responsible for 10% of the research.

## **2: Description of Student Involvement**

Students and community-based research assistants are central to the implementation of this research project and training of students as researchers, not just using them for data entry, is a founding principle shared by all members of the research project. In addition to recognizing the importance of training students in social science skills and thereby enhancing the capacity of Métis students, we also recognize the expertise and critical importance of working with community-based researchers.

### **2.1 Archaeological Component**

The project will provide support for 2 graduate students and 2 undergraduate students in field and laboratory settings, as well as provide training for field volunteers, designed to be undergraduate students looking for fieldwork experience. These students will be trained in research methods, including survey, mapping, and excavation techniques, along with digital data analysis. The students hired by the project will be engaged in producing graduate and undergraduate theses. Students will focus on 1) analysing elements of material culture (lithics, ceramics, etc.); 2) mapping the internal settlement patterns of over-wintering sites; and 3) combining historical and archival data with archaeological material. From this, students will be expected to contribute to the intellectual work of the overall project and produce original research output, including theses, dissertations, and journal articles. Students will also be supported to go and present their original research at major local and international conferences.

### **2.2 Métis Archival Project Lab Component**

This project has the benefit of contributing to a well-established archival research lab with more than 10 years of applied research experience. Engagement of undergraduate students in applied research involving primary data began in 1993, and continuously since 1999, a large number of undergraduate and graduate students have been employed in archival research and digitization of historical documents; thus, the MAP Lab at the University of Alberta has considerable experience at developing student learning strategies. Recruiting, orientating, training, supervising and mentoring of student researchers has become systematic, and has been constantly evaluated and revised during meetings among project coordinators, lab managers/project leads and the co-investigator on this project. One student will be hired as part of this project and trained in digital methods, archival data entry, and spatial analysis and encouraged to contribute to the research process. Given that the labour component of mass digitization efforts is large and decisive, and full-time employment provides more continuity for the quality and quantity of data production than casual student employees, the MAP Lab often hires students who have graduated for full-time employment. A real risk exists that research positions can slip into inefficient “make work” projects for students. Because digitization of historical records entails quality and quantity of production, research has to be efficient and effective. Since the MAP Lab always has more work than funding, student researchers must be productive and are trained effectively.



Family name, Given name  
**Supernant, Kisha**

### Funds Requested from SSHRC

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

	Year 1		Year 2	
<b>Personnel costs</b>	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
<b>Student salaries and benefits/Stipends</b>				
Undergraduate	1	7,840	2	4,480
Masters	1	8,316	1	7,214
Doctorate	1	8,696	1	7,534
<b>Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends</b>				
Postdoctoral				
Other	1	5,600	1	2,800
<b>Travel and subsistence costs</b>				
		Year 1		Year 2
<b>Applicant/Team member(s)</b>				
Canadian travel		0		3,000
Foreign travel		0		1,500
<b>Students</b>				
Canadian travel		0		2,800
Foreign travel				
<b>Other expenses</b>				
<b>Professional/Technical services</b>		0		0
<b>Supplies</b>		600		400
<b>Non-disposable equipment</b>				
Computer hardware				
Other		0		0
<b>Other expenses (specify)</b>				
Fieldwork Expenses		7,000		2,700
Lab Software		1,750		1,750
Dissemination Expenses		0		1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,802</b>		<b>35,178</b>

**Budget Justification:****1) Personnel (\$52,480)**

Undergraduate: (\$12,320)

Empirically-based archaeological and digital archival research is often labour intensive. The project will call upon undergraduate volunteers for the field research in summer 2013. In the fall of 2013, two undergraduate students will be hired in the archaeology lab on a part time basis to help with processing and analyzing data. Students will gain experience working with archaeological laboratory research techniques and will be part of the process of interpretation and dissemination of results. One additional student will work in the MAP lab in the summer of 2013 to assist in identifying relevant trail maps and other mapping data that will contribute to the analysis taking place in Year 2 of the project. Our project will ensure that students take an active role in the research process, not just data entry, and will be encouraged to complete honours theses.

Year	Students	Weeks	Hours per Week	Total Hours	Rate	Total
1	1	16	35	560	\$14/hr	\$7840
2	2	16	10	160	\$14/hr	\$4480

Graduate: (\$31,760)

Two graduate students will be recruited to contribute to the project. It is expected that one will focus on mapping and another on material culture analysis. Data from the project will directly contribute to their theses, and they will gain valuable skills in archaeological mapping and analysis techniques during their research training. The project requests partial stipends for each student in the second year, as well as a full stipend for the summer of 2013, as graduate students will be expected to take an active role in fieldwork. Rates follow current University of Alberta requirements with a 4% increase per year.

Partial Stipend (2013-2014)

Year	Weeks	Hours	Total hours	Rate	Total (two terms)
2 (MA)	16	15	192 per term	\$3607 per term	\$7214
2 (PhD)	16	15	192 per term	\$3767 per term	\$7534

Summer Stipend (May 1-August 31, 2013)

Level	Weeks	Hours	Total Hours	Rate	Total
MA	16	36	576	\$2079 per month	\$8316
PhD	16	36	576	\$2174 per month	\$8696

Community Members: (\$8,400)

Part of the research objectives of the project are to build capacity in the community and provide training to members of the community who are interested in archaeological research. In this vein, money is requested to hire a community member for all fieldwork (12 weeks total).

Year	Weeks	Hours per Week	Total Hours	Rate	Total
1	8	35	280	\$20/hr	\$5600
2	4	35	140	\$20/hr	\$2800

**2) Supplies: (\$1,000)**

Funding for supplies includes disposable lab equipment (i.e. storage bags/containers, artifact processing materials) and large-format printing for mapping output directly related to the project goals.

**3) Field Expenses: (\$9,700)**

Archaeological fieldwork requires a number of expenses. Non-disposable field equipment (i.e. mapping tools, trowels, screens, etc.) will be provided by the University of Alberta. Field transportation will be via a University of Alberta fleet vehicle, although gas expenses will be borne by the project. The remaining expenses are based on an estimate of an 8 week field season in summer 2013 and a 4 week field season in summer of 2014. The crew will consist of the PI, two graduate students, 6 volunteers, and a community member in year 1 and the PI with 4 volunteers and a community member in year 2. For volunteers, basic transportation from Edmonton to the field site and subsistence costs will be paid by the project. Addition field expenses include camping fees, supplies (i.e. field forms, specialized notebooks), and disposable field equipment (i.e. bags for artifact collection).

Year	Crew	Transport	Subsistence	Other	Total
1	10	\$2000	\$4000	\$1000	\$7000
2	6	\$1000	\$1200	\$500	\$2700

**4) Conference Travel: (\$5,800)**

Travel for the PI and two graduate students to the Society for Historical Archaeology in Quebec City, QC is included in year 2. The PI will also travel to Austin, TX, for the Society for American Archaeology meetings in year 2. Estimates are based on per diems set by the University of Alberta and flight/hotel estimates obtained on Expedia.ca. Funding for other conference presentations will be sought via other sources from the University of Alberta and elsewhere.

**5) Other Travel: (\$1,500)**

Funds are requested for the PI to take a follow up trip to Ottawa (the initial trip is funded via a grant from the University of Alberta) to meet with the Métis National Council for project debriefing and discussion of future research directions. This trip is important to maintain a strong collaborative relationship with the Métis National Council in Ottawa, who have already expressed interest in our project. Local meetings will also take place within Alberta.

**6) Other expenses: (\$3,500)**

The GIS lab in the Department of Anthropology runs ArcGIS 10 software for spatial analysis of mapping data collected in the field. This software requires yearly renewal via the site license of for the University of Alberta at approximately \$350 per year on 5 different computers.

**ArcGIS 10: 5 computers \* \$350 per computer \* 2 years = \$3500.00**

**7) Dissemination expenses: (\$1,000)**

Dissemination costs include printing brochures, posters, and other materials to send to the Métis communities involved. Our dissemination plans include both printing and online materials, as determined by discussion with relevant Métis organizations.



### Funds from Other Sources

You must include all other sources of funding for the proposed research. Indicate whether these funds have been confirmed or not. Where applicable, include (a) the partners' material contributions (e.g. cash and in-kind), and (b) funds you have requested from other sources for proposed research related to this application.

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1	Year 2	
Killam Research Fund, University of Alberta Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6,870	0	
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Total funds from other sources</b>		6,870	0	



## APPENDIX A Environmental Impact

If you have selected "Yes" to either question a) or b) under Environmental Impact on page 1 of the printed form, Appendices A and B must be completed. Include all activities whether they will take place in Canada or abroad. This information will assist SSHRC in determining whether a screening is required under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Please refer to the detailed instructions for more information.)

Applicant family name <b>Supernant</b>	Applicant given name <b>Kisha</b>	Initials <b>M</b>
Name of organization <b>University of Alberta</b>		
Application title <b>Material traces of ethnogenesis: An archaeological and spatial analysis of the Métis cultural landscape in the Canadian West, 1700-1880</b>		
Name of other participating organizations (if applicable)		
<b>Name of Location</b> (Please complete an additional copy of Appendix A for EACH location at which research will be undertaken.) <b>Metis over-wintering sites in AB, SK, MB</b>		
<b>Main characteristics of the location</b> (i.e., physical description, coordinates) <b>Archaeological sites</b>		
<b>Name of principal activity</b> (Please complete a copy of Appendix A for EACH principal activity at a given location: Location X - Activity 1, Location X - Activity 2, etc.; Location Y - Activity 1, Location Y - Activity 2, etc.) <b>Archaeological excavation</b>		
<b>Activity components</b> (Please complete a copy of Appendix A for EACH activity component: Location X - Activity 1 - Component 1, Location X - Act. 1 - Comp. 2, etc.; Location X - Act. 2 - Comp. 1; Location X - Act. 2 - Comp. 2, etc.; Location Y - Act. 1 - Comp. 1, etc.) <b>Test excavations no larger than 1m x 1m and no more than 2 per site</b>		
<b>Environmental elements affected</b> <b>None - excavations will not be larger than 1mx1m</b>		
<b>Description of effects</b> <b>None</b>		
<b>Mitigation measures</b> <b>None required</b>		
<b>NOTE:</b> There is a potential to generate a large number of Appendix A pages, particularly if the research will take place in several locations, with a number of principle activities and activity components at each location. <b>Please ensure the additional sheets of Appendix A are numbered consecutively in the space provided in the upper right corner of the form.</b>		





**APPENDIX B**  
**Canadian Environmental Assessment Act**  
**Pre-Screening Checklist**

If you have selected "Yes" to either question a) or b) under Environmental Impact on page 1 of the printed form, Appendices A and B must be completed. Include all activities whether they will take place in Canada or abroad. This information will assist SSHRC in determining whether a screening is required under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Please refer to the detailed instructions for more information.)

Applicant family name <b>Supernant</b>	Applicant given name <b>Kisha</b>	Initial(s) <b>M</b>
---	--------------------------------------	------------------------

Name of organization <b>University of Alberta</b>
--

**Applicants are responsible for verifying whether permits are required for any of the activities listed below. Please indicate yes (Y), no (N) or unknown (U) by selecting the appropriate box for EACH of the listed activities.**

<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</b>
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**Part 1 - Determination of Physical Work under the CEAA**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Does any phase of the proposal involve the <b>construction, operation, modification, decommissioning, abandonment or other activity</b> in relation to a built structure that has a fixed location and is not intended to be moved frequently?
-------------------------------------	--

**Part 2 - Determination of Assessable Activities under the CEAA**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Activity takes place in a National Park or National Nature Reserve in Canada
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Activity takes place in First Nation lands
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Activity takes place in the North (Yukon, Nunavut, or the Northwest Territories)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Activity takes place in or within 30 meters of the right-of-way of a power line, a natural gas line, or a railway line
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Activity takes place in or adjacent to a water body, resulting in harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat (including damaging or removal of aquatic vegetation)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Destruction of fish other than by fishing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sampling or prospecting for minerals
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disposal of a prescribed nuclear substance other than in a laboratory equipped for such disposal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deposit of a deleterious or other substance into the environment (in the earth, air, or water)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Any kind of remediation of contaminated land
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The deposit of oil, wastes or any other substances harmful to migratory birds in waters or in areas frequented by migratory birds
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Killing or removal of migratory birds, their nests, eggs, or carcasses or other physical activities that may require a permit or other authorisation under the <i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> or <i>Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The removal or damaging of vegetation, the carrying on of agricultural activities or the disturbance or removal of soil in a wildlife area that requires a permit under section 4 of the <i>Wildlife Area Regulations</i> under the <i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Physical activities that are carried on in Canada and that are intended to threaten the continued existence of a biological population in an ecodistrict, either directly or through the alteration of its habitat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Establishment or operation of a field camp in a single location that will be used for 200 person-days or more within a calendar year
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Seismic surveying involving more than 50 kg of chemical explosive in a single blast; or marine or freshwater seismic surveying, if during the survey the air pressure measured at a distance of one meter from the source would be greater than 275.79 kPa (40 lbs/sq in)

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Appendix B WEB



**APPENDIX B (Continued)**  
**Canadian Environmental Assessment Act**  
**Pre-Screening Checklist**

Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

Are any provincial or federal authorizations, permits, or licences required to undertake any activity for any phase of the proposal? If so, list them here:

Permit: Archaeological Survey of Alberta

Permit: Heritage Conservation Branch, Saskatchewan

Permit: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba



Do not photocopy this page.

<b>Internal use</b>	CID (if known)
461394	147064

**Identification**  
Only the information in the Name section will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. Citizenship and Statistical and Administrative Information will be used by SSHRC for administrative and statistical purposes only. Filling out the statistical and Administrative Information section is optional.

<b>Name</b>			
Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Supernant	Kisha	M	Dr.

**Citizenship** - Applicants and co-applicants must indicate their citizenship status by checking and answering the applicable questions.

Citizenship status	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Canadian	<input type="radio"/> Permanent resident since (yyyy/mm/dd)	<input type="radio"/> Other (country)	Have you applied for permanent residency?
		_____	_____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

**Statistical and Administrative Information**

Birth year	Gender	Permanent postal code in Canada (i.e. K2P1G4)	Correspondence language	Previous contact with SSHRC? (i.e. applicant, assessor, etc.)
1980	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> M		<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> French	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Full name used during previous contact, if different from above

**Contact Information**  
The following information will help us to contact you more rapidly. Secondary information will not be released by SSHRC without your express consent.

Primary telephone number				Secondary telephone number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
	780	695-9915			780	492-7345	
Primary fax number				Secondary fax number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Primary E-mail kisha.supernant@ualberta.ca							
Secondary E-mail kisha.supernant@gmail.com							

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

**Checked**

Web CV

2012/01/30



**Do not photocopy this page.**

Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

<b>Current Address</b> Use only if you are not affiliated with a department at a Canadian university. (If you are affiliated with a department at a Canadian university, the department's mailing address will be used.) If you wish to use another address, specify it under the Correspondence Address.			<b>Correspondence Address</b> Complete this section if you wish your correspondence to be sent to an address other than your current address.		
Address			Address		
City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code	City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code
Country			Country		
<b>Temporary Address</b> If providing a temporary address, phone number and/or E-mail, ensure that you enter the effective dates.			<b>Permanent Address in CANADA</b>		
Address			Address		
City/Municipality	Prov./ State		City/Municipality	Prov./ State	Postal/Zip code
Country			Country <b>CANADA</b>		
Start date (yyyy/mm/dd)	End date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Temporary telephone/fax number			
		Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Temporary E-mail					



**Do not photocopy this page.**

Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

**Research Expertise (optional)**

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal. Filling out the following 4 sections is optional. This page will not be seen by selection committee members and external assessors. This section will be used for planning and evaluating programs, producing statistics, and selecting external assessors and committee members.

**Areas of Research**

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research that best correspond to your research interests as well as areas where your research interests would apply. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Area
1	240	Indigenous peoples
2	190	Ethics
3	320	Politics and government

**Temporal Periods**

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your research interests.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 10000 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 1800 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>

**Geographical Regions**

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1130	Western Canada
2	1000	North America
3		

**Countries**

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Countries	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	
2	1200	UNITED STATES	
3			
4			
5			



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

## Curriculum Vitae

### Language Proficiency

	Read	Write	Speak	Comprehend aurally	Other languages
English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### Work Experience

List the positions, academic and non-academic, you have held beginning with the current position and all previous positions in reverse chronological order, based on the start year.

Current position		Start date (yyyy/mm)
Assistant Professor		2010/7
Org. code	Full organization name	
1480111	University of Alberta	
Department/Division name		
Anthropology		
Position type	Employment status	
<input type="radio"/> Tenured <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tenure-track	<input type="radio"/> Non-tenure <input type="radio"/> Non-academic	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Full-time <input type="radio"/> Part-time <input type="radio"/> Non-salaried <input type="radio"/> Leave of absence
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Research Assistant	2010/1	2010/7
Org. code	Full organization name	
1590111	The University of British Columbia	
Department/Division name		
Anthropology and Sociology		
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Researcher	2008/8	2010/4
Org. code	Full organization name	
1	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	
Department/division name		
Indian Residential School Commission		
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Instructor	2006/9	2009/5
Org. code	Full organization name	
1590111	The University of British Columbia	
Department/Division name		
Anthropology and Sociology		



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

**Work Experience (cont'd)**

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Teaching Assistant	2005/9	2006/7

Org. code	Full organization name
1590111	The University of British Columbia

Department/Division name  
Anthropology and Sociology

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Teaching Assistant	2004/9	2005/4

Org. code	Full organization name
1590111	The University of British Columbia

Department/Division name  
Anthropology and Sociology

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

<b>Academic Background</b>				
List up to 5 degrees, beginning with the highest degree first and all others in reverse chronological order, based on the start date.				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Doctorate		2004/09		2011/05
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
60200	Anthropology	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1590111	The University of British Columbia			
Country <b>CANADA</b>				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Master's		2003/09		2004/11
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
60200	Anthropology	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1350911	University of Toronto			
Country <b>CANADA</b>				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Gen.		1998/09		2002/05
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
60200	Anthropology	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
1590111	The University of British Columbia			
Country <b>CANADA</b>				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
Country				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
Country				

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.





Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

### Credentials

List up to 6 licences, professional designations, awards and distinctions you have received and feel would be the most pertinent to the adjudication of your application. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded.

Category	Name	Source or Country	Duration (Months)	Value / Year awarded
Postdoctoral Fellowship	SSHRC Post-Doctoral Fellowship	Federal Government CANADA	24	\$76,000 2010
Fellowship	Charles and Alice Borden Fellowship in Archaeology	University CANADA	12	\$13,500 2009
Fellowship	SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship	Federal Government	12	\$20,000 2007
Fellowship	Cordulla and Gunter Doctoral Fellowship	University CANADA	36	\$54,000 2004
Fellowship	University of Toronto Graduate Fellowship	University CANADA	12	\$10,400 2003

### Research Expertise

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal.

#### Keywords

List keywords that best describe your areas of research expertise. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

Northwest Coast Archaeology; Hunter-gatherers; Landscapes; Archaeology of Warfare; Identity; Agency; Practice Theory; Defensive Sites; Indigenous archaeology; GIS; mapping

#### Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If Other, specify
1	60414	Hunters and Gatherers	
2	60499	Other Archaeology	Indigenous Archaeology
3	60402	Archaeology - General: Theory and Method	
4	60218	Social Anthropology	
5	60420	Methods and Techniques	



Family name, Given name

Supernant, Kisha

**Funded Research**

List up to 8 grants or contracts you have received from SSHRC or other sources. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded. If you are not the applicant (principal investigator), specify that persons' name.

Org. code 1	Full name of funding organization Killam Research Fund, University of Alberta	Year awarded (yyyy) 2011	Total amount (CAN\$) \$6,870
Role Applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title Material Traces of Ethnogenesis: An archaeological study of emergent Metis identity in the Canadian West, 1750-1880			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	
Org. code 3010325	Full name of funding organization Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Year awarded (yyyy) 2011	Total amount (CAN\$) \$200,150
Role Co-applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title The Development of a Hunter-Fisher-Gatherer Polity: The archaeology and history of the Tsimshian village complex at Prince Rupert Harbour			
Applicant's family name Martindale		Applicant's given name Andrew	
		Initials	
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	

## 1) Research Contributions Over the Last Six Years (2006-12)

### Refereed Publications:

- (R) \* Martindale, Andrew and Kisha Supernant  
 2009 Quantifying the Defensiveness of Defended Sites on the Northwest Coast of North America. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28(2):191-204.
- (R) Supernant, Kisha  
 2004 Technology, Labour and Rank on the Northwest Coast: A preliminary experiment in slate bead manufacture. *Vis a vis: Explorations in Anthropology*<sup>1</sup>. 7:38-57. e

### Non-refereed Publications:

Supernant, Kisha

- 2008 Cultural Landscapes Conceptualized: A cross-disciplinary genealogical history. *PlatForum* 9:97-111.
- 2008 Be of Good Mind. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 32(2):281-284.
- 2007 Coming to Shore. *The Midden* 39(2):21-22.
- 2005 Mapping and Testing Housepits in the Fraser Valley. *The Midden* 37(3):9-12.

### Other refereed Contributions:

Supernant, Kisha

- \*2011 Durable Structures, Ephemeral Identities: Exploring the relationship between built rock features and the process of identification in the Lower Fraser River Canyon, British Columbia. Paper presented at the 110<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Montreal, QC
- \*2011 *Inscribing Identities on the Landscape: A spatial exploration of archaeological rock features in the Lower Fraser River Canyon*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of British Columbia.
- \*2011 To Defend or not to Defend?: An Evaluation of the Defensibility of Rock Feature Sites in the Lower Fraser River Canyon, BC. Paper presented at the 76<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, CA
- \*2010 An exploration of the histor(ies) of the landscape(s) of the Lower Fraser River Canyon. Paper presented at the Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Calgary, AB
- \*2010 Contemporary community disputes and the production of archaeological knowledge: A case from British Columbia, Canada. Paper presented at the 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology, St. Louis, MI.
- \*2009 Encountering the Majestic: An archaeologist's experience of the Lower Fraser River Canyon. Plenary Session invited paper – Place, Landscape and Experience: Embodying Field Research. BC Studies Conference, Victoria, B.C.
- \*2008 Conflict and Cooperation: An exploration of the dynamic landscapes of the Lower Fraser River Canyon, BC. Paper presented at the Northwest Anthropological Conference, Victoria, B.C.
- 2007 Warfare on the Northwest Coast: Towards a holistic (archaeological) approach. Paper presented at the University of British Columbia Anthropology Graduate Conference, Vancouver, B.C.

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<sup>1</sup> While this is a graduate journal, submissions do undergo a rigorous, blind peer-review process.

- 2006 Identity, Conflict and Landscape: The practice of identity formation in the Lower Fraser Canyon, Paper presented at the Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Toronto, ON
- 2005 Landscapes of Conflict: Local perspectives on regional warfare. Paper presented at the Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Nanaimo, B.C.

\*Supernant, Kisha and David Schaepe

- 2008 Defining Community through Defense? An exploration of rock fortifications and identity formation in the Lower Fraser River Canyon, B.C. Poster presented at the 73<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Vancouver, B.C.

Blake, Michael, Kisha Supernant, Sue Formosa and Bruce Benz.

- 2010 A web-based method for mapping: An example showing the spread of early maize in the Americas. Poster presented at the Society of American Archaeology Conference, St. Louis, MI.

**Forthcoming Publications:**

(R) \* Supernant, Kisha

- 2012 Rock Features of the Lower Fraser River Canyon. Archaeology of the Lower Fraser River Region. Ed. M. Rousseau and R. Carlson. Burnaby, BC: SFU Archaeology Press, 2012 (Abstract accepted, article under review)

**Other Research Contributions:**

Supernant, Kisha

- 2011 Session organizer and chair, "Theorizing the Salish Sea: New Perspectives on the Gulf of Georgia Region of the Northwest Coast." Symposium organized for the 76th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, CA
- 2011 Research Presentation to Shxw'o'hamel First Nation. Shxw'o'hamel First Nation Band Office.
- 2010 Research Presentation to Yale First Nation. Yale First Nation Band Office, Yale, BC
- 2008 Session organizer and chair, "Beyond the Household: Physical and Cultural Landscapes in the Archaeology of the Northwest Coast", Northwest Anthropological Conference, Victoria, B.C.
- 2008 Session Chair, University of British Columbia Anthropology Graduate Conference, Vancouver, B.C.
- 2006 Conference Chair, "Old kaleidoscopes, new visions?" Conference, Faculty of Arts/Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia.

**2) Other Contributions:**

Independent Contractor: 2009-2011  
Ursus Heritage Consulting  
Duties: GIS mapping and report writing

Independent Contractor: 2010  
Okanagan Nation Alliance  
Duties: Research and report writing

Research Assistant: 2009-2010

Maize Mapping Project, University of British Columbia

Supervisor: Dr. Michael Blake (SSHRC funded)

Duties: Creation of online mapping interface and organizing digital databases

Contract Researcher: 2008-2010

Indian Residential Schools Resolution Sector, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Duties: Maintaining database and doing research about claims for Residential School resolution cases

Independent Contractor: 2005-2006

Land Claims Research, Okanagan Nation

Duties: Research on land claims and past archaeological survey

### 3) Contributions to Training:

Supervision:

Master's Student (2011-present): Corey Cookson

Graduate Committees:

PhD Student (2011-present): Nora Pederson

Department External Examiner: PhD Candidate, Victoria Castillo

### 4) Most Important Research Contributions:

Doctoral Dissertation: *Inscribing Identities on the Landscape: A spatial exploration of archaeological rock features in the Lower Fraser River Canyon.*

My doctoral dissertation was the result of an independent, community-based archaeological project I developed with two First Nations in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. I explored a series of built rock features in the Lower Fraser River Canyon via concepts of agency, identity, and landscape, concluding that these rock features had various meanings dependent on context that could be mobilized by the people who lived in this region. I used a variety of methods of analysis, including statistics, GIS mapping (including viewshed), and the application of a defensive index to measure the defensibility of the landscape.

*Quantifying the Defensiveness of Defended Sites on the Northwest Coast of North America.*

This was an article that I co-published (both authors contributed equally to the writing and intellectual development of this article) in a top-ranked journal in my field (*Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*), with an impact factor of 1.623, ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> of journals in archaeology (Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Reports, 2010). The article proposed a method to measure defensibility of archaeological sites based on an index. Published in 2009, the article has already been cited in three additional articles in top-tier journals, including one highlighting the important achievements in anthropological archaeology in 2009 (Rodning, C. (2010), Place, Landscape, and Environment: Anthropological Archaeology in 2009. *American Anthropologist*, 112: 180–190.), and two more times in other journals.