

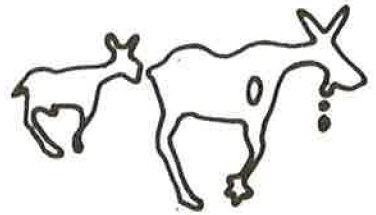
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Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

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27-30 avril

1978

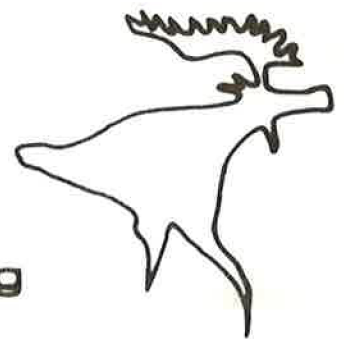


RÉSUMÉS - ABSTRACTS

1978

april 27-30

eleventh annual meeting



Canadian Archaeological Association

Thomas S. ABLER (University of Waterloo)

The Northeastern Iroquoians and the Reality of Tribes

The eminent political anthropologist, Morton H. Fried, has recently published (1975) a lengthy treatise concluding that we should only use the term "tribe" with "a twinge of alarm" and that the "conventional concept of tribe" is more myth than reality. To a certain extent Fried has launched his attack on a straw man, since much of his criticism is directed against the usage of "tribe" by non-anthropologists. While the usage of "tribe" and "tribal" even by anthropologists is on occasion polysemic, it might be hoped that the majority of anthropologists do not entertain the "conventional concept" of tribe but rather rely on a more realistic view of the nature of tribal polity (as defined in Service 1971). Indeed, an ethnohistoric survey of Iroquoian politics reveals the utility of the concept of tribe, albeit a sophisticated rather than "conventional" concept. It is only when one keeps the model of tribal society in mind that the behaviour of Iroquois politicians appears realistic, rational, and understandable.

Gary ADAMS (Parks Canada, Prairie Region)

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Southeastern Alberta

A survey of the lower Red Deer River in 1975 and 1976 revealed that the open prairie along the river had been heavily populated prehistorically and that much of it had been subsequently undisturbed. Environmental, cultural and locational variables included the distribution of site types as they related to topography, shelter, ungulate carrying capacity, distance from water and other available resources. Analysis led to the emergence of several patterns of distribution which, when tested against other survey results from Alberta and Saskatchewan, revealed a reasonably high positive correlation. This paper presents the results of that analysis.

Louis ALLAIRE (University of Manitoba)

Early inter village relationships among the coast Tsimshian:
Interpretations from a Myth

A Tsimshian myth collected by Boas at the turn of the century, provides the setting for a feast offered by all the Coast Tsimshian villages to the Water

Beings. The story is unusual in inserting within a traditional mythological narrative, an unrelated anecdotic episode in which take part all the known Tsimshian villages. Each village is attributed the responsibility of contributing either a container or some food to this ontological potlatch, and individual villages are metaphorically paired in the ceremonial destruction of their offerings. The symbolic interpretation of these events, in the light of our knowledge of the ethnohistory of this Northwest coast group, provides unusual insights on early proto-historic Tsimshian society, especially in terms of intervillage relationships as expressed by patterns of subordination and ranking. It also sheds light on dynamisms and processes responsible for the development of the historical setting, and the rise of social complexity on the Northwest Coast.

P. ALLEN (Historical Resources, Fredericton)

Red Bank/Sunny Corner Culture History

Archaeological research on the Miramichi River in Eastern New Brunswick began over 50 years ago. Our understanding of this part of the Maritimes is still in its infancy. Recent excavations on a number of campsites coupled with the excavation of a deeply stratified site scheduled for this summer alter the possibility of constructing a cultural sequence for this Maritime region for the 1st time. The archaeological collections from the area seem to indicate a concentration of settlement in the Red Bank/Sunny Corner locality as well as a substantial time depth.

C.W. AMSDEN (University of Manitoba)

Commentateur-discussant

Schémas d'établissement - Settlement Patterns

J.E. ANDERSON, F.J. MELBYE (University of Macmaster and University of Toronto)

The Ontario Iroquois Ossuary: A Summary of 100 Years of Investigation

With the exception of early ethnohistoric observations (Champlain 1615, Sagard 1623, and Brébeuf 1636) the phenomenon of ossuary burial began to be systematically investigated (excavated) a little over 100 years ago. Needless to say, these early excavations are far from scientific. The data remain vague,

unreported, or briefly published in obscure books, newspapers and magazines. Even today, many ossuaries which have been scientifically excavated remain largely unpublished.

A summary of documented sites is presented. Information is gleaned on size, shape, location, chronological position, and contents. Additional information on present condition of these ossuaries and preservation of excavated materials are considered.

Ian BADGLEY (U.Q.A.M.)

Exemples d'utilisation de l'informatique pour l'analyse archéologique.

La communication présente les exemples concrets d'utilisation du catalogue analytique et des programmes informatiques pour l'étude des tendances générales d'ensembles de témoins et de leur distribution dans les sites archéologiques. Les exemples, portant sur des sites dorsétiens de l'Arctique québécois, ont été choisis à la fois du point de vue de leur intérêt spécifique et de leur clarté. L'expérience ainsi acquise peut servir de guide pour l'application de ces techniques à l'analyse d'autres sites et collections archéologiques.

Bruce F. BALL (Simon Fraser University)

From Units to Region: sampling for Heritage Assessment in Northeastern B.C.

Archaeological studies were carried out in northern British Columbia to facilitate a preliminary environmental impact study. The study necessitated an assessment of an extremely vast area. This paper discusses the approach taken in attempting to provide the information required by the funding agency and the results of the research undertaken.

Bruce F. BALL (Simon Fraser University)

Lithics, sites and regions: some results from excavations in Northeastern B.C.

The results of an excavation of a prehistoric site at Gwillim Lake in northeastern B.C. are described with respect to historic information on subsistence and settlement patterns.

E.B. BANNING (University of Toronto)

Soil Susceptibilities in the Planning of Magnetic Surveys

One should, before embarking on a magnetic survey, know whether or not the soils and features in archaeological deposits have sufficient magnetic contrast to make such a survey useful. It is possible, by using a simple alternating current bridge, to make relative measurements of magnetic susceptibility in archaeological soil samples and then quantify these measurements by comparison to known standards. This information in itself will often be enough basis for a decision on the value of a planned magnetic survey; further information on the expected shape of magnetic anomalies at a given site may be gained by modelling a survey over an approximation of a real or hypothetical stratigraphic profile. This may be done either by computer or by experiment on a reduced scale.

We have done such experiments for three sites in Canada, Iran and Japan, using equipment in the geophysics laboratories of the University of Toronto kindly made available by R.M. Farquhar. At a Middle Jomon site in Japan, for instance, tests on soil samples have indicated that post-holes surrounding pit-houses might be recognizable. Indeed the investigators of this site plan to use a pair of cesium magnetometers for the location of pit-houses during the 1978 season.

Monique BARRIAULT (Parcs Canada, Quebec)

Les techniques de moulage aux Forges du St-Maurice

Reconstitution des techniques de moulage utilisées aux Forges à partir des déchets de moulage et des cicatrices qu'ils ont laissées sur les produits. Elle comprend une description des différentes techniques accompagnée d'indications sur leurs périodes d'utilisation et leur évolution. Elle apporte aussi des informations complémentaires sur les techniques sidérurgiques, auxquelles le moulage est intimement lié.

R.P. BEUKENS, A.E. LITHERLAND, L.R. KILLIUS, H.E. GROVE, C.L. BENNETT, M.R. CLOVER, D. ELMORE, K.H. PURSER (University of Toronto, University of Rochester and General Ionex Corp.)

Direct Measurement of ^{14}C from Dated Carbon Samples Using a Tandem Accelerator

The University of Rochester MP Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator and associated equipment have been employed to measure ^{14}C and ^{12}C from samples of carbon whose dates had been determined by the U.S. Geological Survey with the conventional beta-counting method. The carbon sample sizes employed were from 15 to 3.5 milli-grams, which is approximately 1000x smaller than the sample sizes employed by the conventional method. Only a small fraction of this amount was depleted during the counting periods which varied from 4 to 6 hours for one sample. The dates obtained with this new technique were consistent with the values given by the U.S. Geological Survey and which varied in age from 220 to 39,500 years BP.

E. BIELAWSKI (University of Calgary)

Settlement pattern analysis through multiple site sampling:
applications to Arctic coastal site distributions.

The use of archaeological survey data may be expanded through use of survey and excavation sampling strategy. A regional sampling approach allow development of a broad view of the distribution and exploitation strategies of prehistoric groups. Further, this approach allows recovery of remains of all portions of prehistoric activity, and determination of what proportion of activity is represented by each site type. Finally, Arctic site distributions may be described using analytical locational techniques, allowing definition of regional site spacing.

Claus BREEDE (Royal Ontario Museum)

The final Analysis of a Fixed Probe Array Resistivity Survey at
Fort York

During the fall of 1976 a resistivity survey was conducted at Fort York (Toronto) using a Fixed Current Electrode (FCE) array. The preliminary results of this survey were reported at the Tenth Annual Meetings of the C.A.A. last year in Ottawa. During the fall of 1977 the survey was followed up with excavation, as well as additional resistivity surveying using a more conventional technique. All of the data gathered during these two fall seasons has now been compiled and compared.

The excavations results support the findings obtained using the FCE array. A review of the techniques employed in the FCE array and the comparison of manual manipulation of the data with the computer analysis of the same information will be made and the final results of these operations will be illustrated and discussed.

Jack BRINK (Archaeological Survey, Edmonton)

Excavations at Writing-On-Stone: An Argument for Continuity of Religious Beliefs in Prehistory

While the artistic and symbolic aspects of rock-art sites have received considerable anthropological attention, seldom have archaeologists attempted to associate artifacts from the sites with the art itself. Recent excavations at the rock-art site of Writing-On-Stone in southern Alberta have demonstrated prehistoric occupation of the immediate petroglyph and pictograph area for at least the past 3000 years. From the data of the excavations, and from ethnographic information of native attitudes and behaviour towards the rock-art site, it is argued: (1) the early inhabitants of the site were engaged in artistic production; (2) these early artisans shared similar conceptual and behavioural patterns with their proto-historic and historic counterparts.

Eva BURNHAM (National Museums of Canada, Ottawa)

The Conservation of Archaeological Textiles

The conservation of archaeological textile remains is described as well as the possibility of preserving and recording even very poorly preserved fragments.

Neil R. CAMPLING (University Southampton)

Of Roots and Roasting Pits

Test excavation of a root roasting Pit on site EeRj-101 in the interior of B.C. occurred during the summer of 1977. Although analysis is yet incomplete, the structural, stratigraphic, and floral remains provide glimpses into the aboriginal exploitation of plants in the area. Such glimpses can provide further directions for investigation during the full excavations of, not only other roasting pits, but also other kinds of sites

Claude CHAPDELAINÉ (Université de Montréal)

La station 3 de la Pointe-du-Buisson: un site à occupations multiples

Située sur la rive sud du St-Laurent à l'entrée du Lac St-Louis, la station 3, qui constitue l'extrémité de la pointe, est la seule des 5 concentrations d'indices culturels qui peut être considérée à occupations multiples.

Se basant sur une analyse préliminaire de la céramique (plus de 4,100 bords), nous sommes en mesure d'établir la présence de populations durant le Sylvicole moyen et d'autres apparentées aux traditions Owasco et Iroquoise du St-Laurent sur la pointe.

Ce gisement archéologique partiellement fouillé (17%) a livré des quantités considérables d'artefacts qui nous laisse entrevoir malgré des déficiences sérieuses quant à la stratigraphie, de nombreuses occupations.

Cette superposition d'occupations signifie-t-elle un continuum culturel ou des successions de groupes culturels à des époques différentes?

Arthur S. CHARLTON (Heritage Conservation Branch, B.C.)

Canadian Graffiti: Fear and Loathing on the Old Hedley Road

Despite the increased awareness of heritage resources and a concomitant increase in funding for the protection of such resources, we are still confronted with an accelerating rate of destruction of rock art sites. This paper reports on recent research that is concerned with the protection and conservation of pictograph sites located in the Princeton-Hedley region of the southern interior of British Columbia.

The study identifies and assesses the damage caused by human agencies and focuses on the conservation measures attempted at three sites. Suggestions for future are offered.

Thomas H. CHARLTON, Cynthia L. CHARLTON (University of Iowa)

Osteological Data From a Demographic Disaster: The Basin of Mexico, 1521-1625

Excavations in an Early Colonial period (1521-1625) Aztec community located a cemetery which contained the remains of the aboriginal population. Initial studies of these materials and the nature of their deposition supported their

identification as a native population under severe selection pressure from sequential epidemics buried in a brief period of time according to 16th century Christian burial practices. More recent studies of the remains have revealed data bearing on pathologies, nutritional level, child care practices, biological relationships, and post-marital residential patterns in a 16th century Aztec community.

Pierre CHENIER (Parcs Canada, Québec)

La ville haute de Québec et ses fortifications: un exemple d'interaction entre milieu urbain et ouvrages défensifs

La ville haute de Québec, de par son importance et sa fonction, fut dès ses débuts dotée d'un système de défense. Celui-ci évolua au cours des années selon les exigences politiques et les capacités matérielles de chaque époque. De ce fait, les fortifications de la ville constituent un des témoins de l'idéologie militaire et des contraintes au développement urbain d'une époque que l'archéologie peut contribuer à faire revivre. Il revient en particulier à l'archéologie de déterminer l'emplacement exact et les transformations successives qui ont été apportées à cette ligne défensive. Cette communication comportera un bref historique des travaux en cours, une analyse des tracés successifs et de leur impact sur l'évolution démographique, économique et sociale de Québec, et ce, depuis le Fort St-Louis jusqu'à la fin du 19e siècle.

David J. CHRISTIANSON (University McMaster)

Micmac Settlement Patterning: An Ethnohistorical Perspective

Micmac oral narratives, originally collected by Silas Rand in the nineteenth century, are analysed for information concerning Micmac settlement patterns. Data from this source are used to construct a model of historic Micmac seasonal scheduling of settlements. Important discrepancies are noted when this model is compared with information derived from a survey of sixteenth and seventeenth century European accounts. It is suggested that information useful to archaeologists regarding Micmac settlements can be obtained from both the Micmac and European sources.

Norman CLERMONT (Université de Montréal)

Le sylvicole inférieur du Québec

A la fin de l'Archaïque le Québec est occupé de l'Outaouais à l'Atlantique et, au cours du millénaire qui précède le début de notre ère, de nouveaux événements culturels sont enregistrés. Il est difficile de préciser la signification de ces changements car notre connaissance de base est encore ténue. Le but de cette communication est de montrer ce qui semble se passer au cours du Sylvicole inférieur dans la plaine laurentienne à l'aide de 3 sites importants: Batiscan, Sillery, Pointe-du-Buisson no 5.

Patsy COOK (University of Toronto)

Ossuary Burial: A Comparison of Prehistoric and Historic Ossuary Burial Practices

Prehistoric ossuary burial practices are compared with historic practices by summarizing the descriptions of historic ossuaries contained in the writings of Champlain and the Jesuits and comparing this information with the preliminary results from the prehistoric Uxbridge ossuary (BbGt-1). The Uxbridge site, which is situated 65 miles north-east of Toronto, has been radiocarbon dated at circa 1500 A.D. and was therefore constructed some 115 years before the arrival of Europeans in Southern Ontario. The review of the ethnographic literature includes a consideration of the varied treatment accorded the dead including cremation and dismemberment; a brief discussion of Huron spiritual beliefs; and a summary of the Jesuits' eye-witness account of the ossuary burial at Ossassanee. With this background, some of the characteristics of the Uxbridge ossuary - including the non-random distribution of bones and the inclusion of cremated bones within the ossuary and the nature and significance of the 54 postmoulds and 15 pits associated with it - are described and compared. As a result of this comparison, some inferences are made regarding some of the changes in ossuary burial practice which may have taken place in the historic period.

Michael J. DADSWELL (Department of Fisheries and Environment, N.B.)

Postglacial Dispersal of Freshwater Fishes in Quebec

It is postulated that postglacial dispersal of freshwater fishes into Quebec took place mainly from the Mississippi and Atlantic refugium. Events leading

to dispersal began approximately 13,000 yrs. B.P. The St. Lawrence lowland was the first region to become ice free and until 12,000 B.P. the lowland was occupied completely by Glacial Lake Belleville - Fort Ann. The first post-glacial penetration of Quebec by freshwater fishes, primarily coldwater forms, occurred in this lake. About 11,900 B.P. the ice barrier in the region of Quebec City collapsed, the lake drained, and the Champlain Sea inundated the St. Lawrence valley. High arctic, saline conditions prevailed in the sea at first, preventing eastward dispersal of primary freshwater fishes but allowing some peripheral division fishes to disperse east and west. As the Champlain Sea shoaled, freshened and warmed primary division fishes dispersed eastward. With ice retreat both cold and warmwater fishes followed it northward in the proglacial lakes formed along north-south drainage systems. By this means fishes invading from the Atlantic refugia were able to surmount the drainage divide between the Atlantic and Hudson Bay. The formation of Glacial Lake Barlow in the Abitibi lowlands (9,500-7,500 B.P.), which was connected to the Great Lakes glacial lakes through a time series of proglacial lakes allowed a purely Mississippian fish fauna to invade north-western Quebec. Dispersal into north-central Quebec took place via a series of proglacial lakes, headwater capture and drainage links, and in freshwater lens along the shoreline of the Tyrrell Sea. The depression of north-central Quebec by the mass of glacial ice caused extensive unstructured drainage patterns to form in this area when the ice melted. This allowed fish to move rather freely between drainage systems and then spread downstream to the Atlantic.

R.C. DAILEY (Florida State University)

Applied Archaeology in Forensic Science

In modern forensic science the value of archaeology as an aid in crime scene investigations has yet to be realized. Indeed, very few people in law enforcement have had any training in this area of anthropology. Consequently, significant evidence and skeletal remains are often lost in criminal cases through ignorance of the need for controlled methods of discovery, excavation and removal. A course in Forensic Archaeology applied to the needs of crime scene investigators is now regularly offered in the State of Florida.

Steve DAVIS (University St-Mary)

Five Years of Archaeological Research in Nova Scotia

In the past five years, research and teaching facilities in archaeology have become firmly established in Nova Scotia. The Saint Mary's University Archaeology Laboratory has carried out numerous projects throughout the province. The paper will provide a summary of the major excavations which have provided data to brighten the picture of the prehistory of the Maritimes. Although the aceramic period remains dim, excavations at Shubenacadie, MicMac Lake and Rafter Lake have provided collections of early material. Sites at Bear River, Shubenacadie and St. Margaret's Bay have provided substantial data for the ceramic period.

Bernard de BOUTRAY (U.Q.A.M.)

Etude pétrographique au microscope polarisant de divers matériaux quartzitiques pour tenter de repérer certains critères de différenciation

Poursuivant une étude déjà entreprise sur un petit nombre de quartzites observés en lames minces, cette recherche s'efforce de repérer sur un plus grand nombre d'échantillons, les caractères constants pouvant servir de critères de différenciation. L'objectif est de différencier en fonction de leur origine, les quartzites enfumés que l'on trouve dans les sites archéologiques du Québec nordique et du Labrador: quartzites de type Ramah et de type Diana. Il a été remarqué que certains minéraux accessoires peuvent être d'excellents indicateurs à condition que ces minéraux ne soient pas ubiquistes. Dans d'autres cas il semble que l'on ne puisse mettre en évidence que des différences de structure telle que l'élongation des grains de quartz sous l'effet des contraintes lors du métamorphisme qui a provoqué la recristallisation de ce matériel quartzeux. Il y a lieu d'étudier alors cette structure sur des lames minces taillées parallèlement et perpendiculairement à la schistosité. L'élongation des grains de quartz et leur orientation suivant une direction, si elle existe, est alors facilement reconnaissable sur des échantillons pétrographiques prélevés in situ et dont on connaît la position stratigraphique. Ce critère de schistosité est parfois plus difficile à retrouver sur des échantillons archéologiques isolés dont on ignore totalement l'orientation stratigraphique. Cependant, les éclats

de débitage sont presque toujours taillés parallèlement à la schistosité et dans ce cas l'orientation de l'échantillon archéologique, par rapport à la schistosité, peut être retrouvée et une interprétation de la structure peut être donnée si le fragment n'est pas trop petit.

Louise DECARIE-AUDET (Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec)

Le grès français à la Place Royale

Sur les 40 maisons fouillées jusqu'à maintenant à la Place Royale, 22 d'entre elles possédaient des artefacts en grès français. Un dépôt important de jarres en grès fut trouvé dans la tour nord de l'Habitation de Champlain, sous un plancher reconstruit en 1633.

A la Place Royale, ce type céramique importé de France se retrouve au niveau des couches les plus anciennes, soit le XVII^{ème} siècle et le début du XVIII^{ème} siècle. A cette époque, les centres potiers de la Basse-Normandie et ceux du Beauvaisis étaient en pleine production et exportaient par Rouen un grand nombre de leurs poteries en grès.

Le matériel recueilli est le plus souvent relié à la fonction de conservation: saloirs, jarres, cruches, pots, bouteilles, gourdes, pichets. Il nous renseigne sur la vie des premiers habitants de la Place Royale, en particulier ceux de l'époque de Champlain, puisque très peu de documents écrits existaient à cette époque.

David DENTON, Susan MARSHALL (University of Toronto & McGill University)

Salvage Archaeology in the Caniapiscaw Reservoir Area, central Quebec-Labrador

Thus far there have been two seasons of archaeological research in the Caniapiscaw Reservoir, a part of the James Bay hydro-electric development. Work in both of these seasons has been devoted to the finding of prehistoric and historic Amerindian campsites. Although little information is available regarding the age or cultural affiliation of most of the prehistoric sites certain observations may be made regarding the settlement pattern and its relation to the kinds of resources exploited in prehistoric and historic times. Relying mainly on ethnohistoric data, hypotheses regarding the nature of adaptations to this transitional forest environment are proposed and examined in light of the survey data. As well, suggestions regarding the possible cultural relationships of the sites to other areas such as the coast of Labrador and the north shore of the St. Lawrence are discussed.

Hélène DESLAURIERS (Parcs Canada, Québec)

La Recherche en culture matérielle: démarche et méthodologie

C'est par l'étude des artefacts, ces "témoins de culture", que nous prenons contact avec l'environnement matériel quotidien des gens qui nous ont précédés. Comment, à partir de ces fragments, peut-on reconstituer un cadre de vie, des activités? Plusieurs chercheurs s'interrogent sur la nécessité d'élaborer des méthodes d'analyse précises et appropriées à la recherche en culture matérielle. C'est dans cet esprit que seront présentées la démarche et la méthodologie employées pour l'étude d'un dépôt d'artefacts de la maison Jacques Deguise dit Flamand, dans la zone civile du Parc de l'Artillerie.

Jonathan C. DRIVER (University of Calgary)

DjPp - 8: a multi-component site in the Canadian Rockies

DjPp - 8 is situated in the Crowsnest Pass in the Rockies of south-western Alberta. The site is a few kilometres East of the continental divide, and lies close to a number of major ecozones - grasslands, forest, and alpine tundra. The site is a deep midden - like accumulation of cultural deposits, with little natural stratigraphy. Cultural periods can be separated on the basis of typological and radiocarbon dating.

The earliest occupation is thought to date to at least 8000 B.P. on the basis of cross - typological dating. Succeeding occupations show that the site was occupied through all subsequent major cultural phases up to Late Prehistoric times. Analysis of diagnostic artifacts (mainly projectile points) shows that Crowsnest prehistory relates both to the Plains to the East and to the Rockies to the South. Lack of excavated material from western British Columbia poses problems of correlation with that area, although lithic raw material demonstrates contact at certain periods. Connections with Plateau cultures of the Northwestern USA can be postulated during Early Prehistoric and Late Prehistoric times.

Faunal remains from the site are diverse, and reflect the ecotonal position of the site. Major hunting activity concentrated on nearby grasslands, but forests and alpine tundra were also exploited.

In spite of some climatic change demonstrated in a pollen core, the prevailing picture is one of cultural change and environmental stability.

Jonathan C. DRIVER (University of Calgary)

Altithermal subsistence and settlement in Crowsnest Pass, Alberta

There is still controversy about the effects of the Altithermal warm period on the environment and prehistoric peoples of North America. The Crowsnest Pass, located in the southwestern Alberta Rockies, contains considerable evidence of settlement during this time period, and can contribute to an understanding of adaptations to this period of climatic change.

Palynological data from Crowsnest Lake shows that around the time of Mazama Ash deposition (6600 B.P.) there was an overall decrease in pollen of Pinus and Picea while herbaceous pollen increases. There is some evidence for expansion of the Crowsnest Pass grasslands, and also for the Montane forest zone. Dates for this period will be presented at the conference.

A number of archaeological sites with preserved faunal remains have been excavated in Crowsnest. These can be included within the Mummy Cave complex as defined by Reeves for this area. Characteristic artifacts are side-notched points. Faunal remains show that patterns of subsistence did not undergo marked change during this period. Bison remained the main ungulate hunted, usually by communal drive techniques. At sites where a more diverse fauna occurs, such as at Crowsnest Lake on the continental divide, similar diversity can be seen in later periods, suggesting that the basic pattern of subsistence remained unchanged.

It can be suggested that Crowsnest was an area which improved during the Altithermal, as far as prehistoric peoples were concerned. Site distribution shows that the main valley was exploited throughout the year, while tributary valleys seem to have been exploited more thoroughly than in later periods. This is probably due to vegetation changes.

When comparing Crowsnest with Plains environments, the problem of a cultural hiatus on the plains occurs. No solution is offered as to the existence of such a hiatus, but it will be suggested that populations during this time were centred in the mountains to the West of the Northwest Plains, although the Plains may still have been inhabited by a permanent population, and were certainly utilised at this time.

Pierre DROUIN (Parcs Canada, Québec)

Les habitants de la Grande Maison

Une étude des artefacts trouvés près de la Grande Maison durant l'été 1977 a récemment été entreprise dans le cadre de l'étude de la vie domestique aux Forges du St-Maurice. Son but est de qualifier le genre de vie menée par les habitants de la Grande Maison. Une hypothèse de travail a ainsi été énoncée, de même que les vérifications à faire pour confirmer ou infirmer l'hypothèse. Cette communication a pour but de discuter la méthodologie utilisée, les problèmes rencontrés et les résultats obtenus.

Pierre DUMAIS (Université de Montréal)

Recherches Archéologiques: Côte Sud du Bas St-Laurent

Les résultats préliminaires de trois étés de recherches sur le terrain en 1975, 1976 et 1977 sur deux sections de la côte sud du Bas St-Laurent sont exposés. Les reconnaissances ont permis la découverte et l'évaluation de 25 sites préhistoriques, s'échelonnant de la fin de la période Archaïque jusqu'au Sylvicole Supérieur. En utilisant des données de reconnaissances archéologiques effectuées antérieurement à l'intérieur des terres, il est possible de tirer certaines conclusions et d'émettre des hypothèses sur les schèmes d'établissement préhistoriques au niveau de la région.

La fouille d'un site datant du Sylvicole Moyen a été entreprise en 1977. Les données recueillies jusqu'à maintenant nous permettent d'aborder des problèmes tels les modes de subsistance, l'organisation spatiale du lieu d'habitation et les relations à d'autres manifestations archéologiques de la même période, au Québec et dans le Nord-Est. Davantage de données devront cependant être recueillies au cours d'une autre saison de fouille.

Paul A. ERICKSON (University St. Mary)

Prehistoric Human Skeletons from Bear River, Nova Scotia

A female skeleton discovered many years ago near Bear River, Nova Scotia, is the only known reasonably complete prehistoric skeleton from the province. I have measured the skeleton and contrasted it statistically with measured skeleton populations from Port au Choix, Newfoundland, and from the Great Lakes region of Canada and the United States. The Bear River skeleton is insignificantly different from these populations.

R.M. FARQUHAR, N. BREGMAN, E. BADONE and B. BEEBE (University of Toronto)
Preliminary Neutron Activation Analyses of Bone from the Old
Crow (Yukon) Region

Samples of bone from sites 11 and 11A at Old Crow, Yukon have been analysed using neutron activation, with the aim of determining elemental uptake under the depositional conditions which have prevailed in this region. The concentration of Co, U, Dy, Sm, Eu, Ba, Sr, La, Mg, Na, V, K, Al, Mn, Cl, Ca, Fe, Sc and Th were determined for sets of samples taken as a function of depth from a number of bison humeri and one metacarpal. The surface colourations of the specimens ranged from black to very pale yellow suggesting the possibility of a wide range that in general elements which enter the solid bone matrix do so from the hollow interior and the exposed exterior, giving rise to strong concentration gradients near the exterior and interior surfaces. However one sample exhibits exactly the opposite distribution, suggesting that substantial removal of elements may have occurred after the period in which the elements originally entered.

The analytical procedures are simple to perform, provide extensive amounts of data for major and trace element concentrations, and although we have only analyzed a relatively small number of samples the results suggest that the data may be useful in defining depositional histories.

Rodolphe D. FECTEAU (University Western Ontario)
Analysis of Carbonized Plant Remains from Longhouse Features from
the Draper Site, A 15th Century Huron Village, Pickering, Twp.,
Ontario

This paper will discuss the results of the analysis of carbonized plant remains recovered from flotation samples from 798 features of 11 longhouses.

The purpose of this study is to consider: (a) utilization of local floral resources; (b) the nature of subsistence of the Huron occupants of the village and (c) the changes of subsistence during expansion of the village.

In light of this investigation the use of effective field sampling techniques to retrieve botanical information will be considered for 1978 Draper site field excavation.

William D. FINLAYSON, David BELLHOUSE (University Western Ontario)

A Preliminary Assessment of Sampling Procedures in Archaeological Excavations

The 1975 Draper site project provides researchers with a unique opportunity to study and assess various sampling methods as applied to archaeological excavations. The 1975 investigations resulted in the total excavation of a number of middens and therefore the complete aerial population of specimens is readily available for laboratory study.

This paper presents the results of a preliminary study of sampling procedures of some of the middens. An assessment of the effectiveness of simple random sampling; stratified random sampling; and systematic sampling procedures in obtaining representative samples of rim sherds from these middens is presented. In addition, the effectiveness of traditional judgmental sampling procedure is also tested.

The results of this study are used to propose more accurate methods for sampling middens for future excavations on Iroquoian sites in Ontario. The broader implications of the study are also considered.

J.T. FINNIGAN (Medicine Hat, Alberta)

The Saint Barnabas Burials: Archaeology of a Late Nineteenth Century Cemetery

During the months of November and December, 1977, construction workers discovered remnants of a late nineteenth century cemetery near the Saint Barnabas Church in Medicine Hat, Alberta. Three burials were located, all of which were contained in wooden coffins constructed with square nails. Preliminary documentation indicates that this was part of a much larger cemetery which existed prior to the introduction of civic or denominational cemeteries in Medicine Hat.

This paper discusses the archaeological excavations and interpretations of these burials. Archaeological evidence is presented on early Euro-Canadian burial customs, and burial folklore. In addition, aspects of the physical anthropology of the bodies, and a discussion on the difficulties (legal/social) of this type of study, are presented.

Bill FITZGERALD (McMaster University)

The Hood Site: Longhouse Burials in an Historic Neutral Village

Excavations at the historic Neutral Hood Site, circa 1640-41, near Freeleton, Ontario, produced the first occurrences of burials within Neutral longhouses, and despite a relatively small sample size, certain inhumation patterns are apparent. A dichotomy between temporary and permanent burials has been proposed, based on the location within the longhouse, the presence or absence of grave inclusions, whether or not ceremonialism was practiced, and the information provided in the ethnographic sources.

Utilizing the Jesuit Relations as an aid in the interpretation of the interments, it has been suggested that certain age groups may have been permanently interred within the longhouse, not to be removed for the Feast of the Dead. This is based on the belief that the souls of the very young and old, to which I have added the chronically ill, remained near the village after death, instead of proceeding to the land of the souls.

The use of the different areas of the longhouse was apparently related to the nature of the burial. Interments intended to be permanent are located in the dwelling portion, while those of a temporary nature are relegated to the storage sections.

William FITZHUGH (Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

Nukasusutok 2 and the Pre-Dorset-Dorset Transition in Northern Labrador

Excavations at Nukasusutok 2 southeast of Nain have resulted in information on an unknown stage of Labrador Paleo-Eskimo development. This site consists of two habitation structures and a tool assemblage whose relationships are clearly transitional between Labrador Pre-Dorset and Groswater Dorset. The houses have certain similarities to Independent II types. Nuk-2 seems to be a winter site, but is unusual in being the only one known in this relatively well-known section of Labrador. Discussion of late Pre-Dorset settlement patterns, dating, and cultural relationships are considered.

Knut R. FLADMARK (Simon Fraser University)

Concave Unifaces; Possible Horizon Markers in the Intermountain West

The use of typology in the construction of prehistoric cultural sequences in the Interior Plateau of British Columbia is hampered by a lack of ceramics, and by an apparent rarity of time specific projectile point types. Although considerable attention has been devoted to formulating projectile seriations, few studies, if any, have examined the temporal sensitivity of other lithic artifact classes. This paper describes a distinctive type of formed uniface, characterized by a concave side-scraper edge and spurred graver tip, which occurs throughout the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, and which may be specific to a single short time interval.

I.R. FLETCHER, R.M. FARQUHAR (University of Toronto)

The Application of Lead Isotope Measurements to Canadian Archaeology

Recent lead isotope ratio measurements on galena (PbS) from sulphide mineral deposits in north eastern North America indicate that most of the deposits contain lead having distinctive isotope ratios ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$). Among the deposits accessible to early man, many have unique ratios which could serve to identify the source locations of galena samples found as artifacts on occupation sites. Even though the isotopic ratios for every mineral deposit in an area will not have been catalogued, there are simple relationships among the ratios for similar samples from a given region which will often enable one to identify the geological characteristics of the deposit from which any given sample came, and thus perhaps at least define its source region and provide a guide as to where further isotopic measurements on known mineral deposits should be made. Isotope ratios for a sample of galena from a late Archaic cemetery (Finlan Site, ca 1500 B.C.) will be compared with the current catalogue of lead isotope data as a test of the effectiveness of this method in defining the source of this type of artifact.

Ursula M. FRANKLIN, Elke MUTTERER (University of Toronto)

Studies on Peruvian Gold Objects

On the occasion of the "Gold for the Gods" exhibition (Toronto, Fall 1977) it was possible to conduct some non-destructive tests on several objects in the

exhibition. The paper deals with the results of radiography, thickness and density measurements, optical studies as well as X-ray fluorescence analysis. These results illustrate some of the characteristics of Mesoamerican metal working as well as some of the yet unanswered questions in this field of research. Beyond this, the paper is intended to document how much information can be obtained from non-destructive technical studies of ancient objects.

W.A. FOX (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario)
Southern Ontario Chert Sources

The results of a seven year study on Southern Ontario cherts is presented, with the distribution and characteristics of this important raw material being described. Archaeologically significant varieties are identified and their temporal/spatial distributions are discussed.

W.A. FOX (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario)
Miskwo Sinnee Munnidominug

The manufacturing sequence in the production of red siltstone beads and pendants on Historic Petun sites is described. This information is combined with petrographic source identification of the raw material, ethnohistoric references, and archaeological distribution data concerning the finished product in an attempt to ascertain certain of the social ramifications of the industry.

Pierre GANGLOFF, P. (Université de Montréal)
Critères de reconstitution paléoclimatique dans le nord-ouest de l'Ungava

A la différence de la palynologie qui se prête à la reconstitution des changements climatiques à l'échelle des siècles, la géomorphologie des formations holocènes permet d'identifier, dans le nord-ouest de l'Ungava, des séquences morphoclimatiques importantes, isolées dans le temps et généralement trop brèves pour apparaître dans les diagrammes polliniques classiques. Trois types d'indicateurs semblent particulièrement prometteurs pour l'étude des deux derniers millénaires: les dépôts nivéo-éoliens, les ruptures d'équilibres morphogénétiques (effondrements thermokarstiques, reprises d'érosion éolienne)

et les paléosols. Les deux derniers indicateurs suggèrent un refroidissement récent du climat postérieur au cinquième siècle de notre ère.

Nicole GENET (Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec)

La Faïence provenant des latrines des maisons Perthuis et Estèbe:
une approche comparative

La faïence trouvée dans les latrines des maisons Perthuis et Estèbe, situées dans le périmètre de la Place Royale à Québec, reflète assez bien l'importance et l'évolution de ce type céramique couramment employé en milieu bourgeois au XVIIIème siècle. Il s'agit de deux latrines datant respectivement de la première et de la seconde moitié du XVIIIème siècle.

A travers une approche comparative, nous donnerons un bref aperçu des fonctions domestiques auxquelles se rattache la faïence, de sa provenance et de son importance par rapport aux autres types céramiques trouvés dans les deux latrines.

L. GIROUARD

Les Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent

Depuis que R.S. MacNeish a posé en 1952 l'hypothèse d'un développement "in situ" d'un groupe d'Iroquoiens dans la Vallée du Saint-Laurent, les découvertes de sites dans cette région et leur analyse se sont multipliées.

J.F. Pendergast, depuis les années '60, suggère quelques hypothèses sur les étapes qu'ont franchies ces Iroquoiens au cours de leur histoire culturelle. J'ai moi-même fait un bref examen critique de ces hypothèses en 1972. Mais d'autres données ont été depuis mises à jour et des analyses ont été raffinées. Si bien qu'on est en droit aujourd'hui de poser de nouvelles hypothèses et de suggérer quelques voies que les futures recherches pourraient emprunter.

Nous définirons en premier lieu le pays des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent: ses caractéristiques environnementales et ses voies de communication naturelles avec les autres régions avoisinantes.

Puis nous fournirons une vue d'ensemble de plus de 120 sites où on a retrouvé des vestiges de leur culture: cartes de leur distribution géographique, analyse des concentrations, classification selon divers critères, brèves descriptions des plus typiques.

Ce qui nous permettra de dégager des conclusions préliminaires ou définitives sur:

- les choix dans l'emplacement des sites;
- les genres de villages, de campements, de stations de pêche, etc.;
- les réseaux commerciaux avec les autres groupes;
- la variété des modes de subsistance (dans le temps et selon les régions);
- la spécificité de certaines technologies comme la céramique;
- les rites funéraires et leurs informations ostéologiques.

Enfin nous avancerons quelques hypothèses sur la manière par laquelle les deux groupes (les Hochelagiens et les Stadaconiens) se sont partagé l'aire tempérée de la Vallée du Saint-Laurent (favorable à la culture du maïs) et comment ils ont évolué de part et d'autre. Nous pourrions peut-être mieux comprendre leurs relations respectives avec les nomades du Nord et de l'Est ainsi qu'avec les autres sédentaires du Sud et de l'Ouest. Et préciser les circonstances qui ont entouré leur apparition vers les années 1,000 et leur disparition vers la fin du XVIIe siècle.

Bryan C. GORDON (Archaeological Survey of Canada, Ottawa)

The Predator-Prey Association - Archaeological Implications

Using my prehistoric discrete band/discrete herds relationship (Gordon, 1975) and its application to barrenland cultures/caribou herds and Plains cultures/bison herds, archaeological implications as seen in the predator-prey association (reciprocal control and influence) will be described.

André GOSSELIN (UQAM)

Aspects informatiques de l'utilisation d'un système de base de données pour l'analyse archéologique

Le principal avantage découlant du recours à un système informatisé de base de données est de permettre l'évolution indépendante et rationnelle des différents modèles logiques et physiques utilisés pour l'enregistrement des données sur fichiers, ainsi que des multiples programmes d'ordinateur nécessaires à un traitement varié du contenu de ces fichiers. Le système TIGRE de l'UQAM offre à l'archéologue la possibilité de planifier dans un tel cadre ses techniques d'enregistrement et d'analyse. L'auteur montrera l'emploi

fait par TUVAALUK de ce système pour la mise à jour interactive des données sur fichiers, leur mise en page sous des formats variés, leur analyse statistique et leur traitement graphique. Les qualités du système seront mises en évidence, de même que ses principales lacunes.

John GRANT, Marilyn LAVER (National Museums of Canada, Ottawa)

Indian Trade Silver Collections - Comparative Analyses and Examinations

Indian trade silver ornaments from various collections have been analysed and examined in a comparative study in the laboratories of the Canadian Conservation Institute.

This paper will present a summary of the work and will include information on the silver and trace element content of typical trade silvers as well as a discussion of various surface features observed.

David GRATTON, J.C. MC CAWLEY (National Museums of Canada, Ottawa)

Scientific Methods for the Examination of Ceramics

Scientific techniques such as thermal analysis, thermoluminescent dating, neutron activation analysis, and the kind of information that can be derived from them, will be described. Requirements for sampling, sample size and storage will be discussed.

Dominique GROISON (Archeotec, Montréal)

Angle des bords: essai d'interprétation fonctionnelle

Dans cette étude nous essaierons de voir si l'analyse des bords d'outils modernes peut nous conduire à formuler des hypothèses sur la fonction des outils de pierre taillée.

Dans un premier temps nous examinons les propriétés physiques des bords d'outils en métal et nous en dégageons des principes et des classes d'angle de biseau en fonction de classes fonctionnelles. Dans un deuxième temps nous analysons les propriétés des bords d'outils en pierre taillée (frottements et résistance selon le type de mouvement et la morphologie du bord) en tenant compte de la variabilité créée par la matière première.

L'étude de ces caractéristiques nous conduit à formuler des hypothèses sur la fonction des outils en pierre taillée en fonction des angles et de la morpholo-

gie des bords. Ces hypothèses seront finalement confrontées aux résultats de diverses études réalisées en archéologie expérimentale.

James C. HAGGARTY, Gay BOEHM and Neal CROZIER (Provincial Museum, Victoria)

An Archaeological Research Design for Hesquiat Traditional Territory

This paper details the development and implementation of an ethnographically derived research design for selecting archaeological sites for excavation and analysis within the traditionally territory of the Hesquiat people on the west coast of Vancouver Island, B.C. A preliminary evaluation of this research strategy is attempted and recommendations for further work in this area are offered.

Margaret HANNA (Calgary)

A preliminary description of the Duck Bay ceramic complex

During the past decade, the artifactual recovery from several sites in the parkland-southern boreal forest ecotone has included a small percentage of pottery sherds which have been classified as either aberrant Blackduck or aberrant Selkirk Ware. Excavations at Aschkibokahn Site (FbMb-1) at Duck Bay, Manitoba, indicate that these ceramics constitute a separate and readily identifiable ceramic complex, characterized by several rows of rectangular punctates, notched lip, and sharp neck and shoulder angles. Its geographical distribution extends from Minnesota and northwestern Ontario to east-central Saskatchewan. Its co-occurrence with Blackduck occupations indicate a possible relationship between the two complexes, but temporal distribution has not yet been established by radiocarbon dating.

C.R. HARRINGTON (National Museums of Canada, Ottawa)

Marine Mammals of the Champlain Sea

The Champlain Sea covered a large area between Quebec City and Lake Ontario from approximately 12,000 years ago to early postglacial time. Several species of whale, particularly those adapted to cool inshore conditions, occupied this sea. Approximately 80 percent of whale specimens recorded from Champlain Sea deposits are of white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*). Two narwhal (*Monodon monoceras*) specimens are recorded from late Wisconsin deposits in the eastern approaches to the Champlain Sea, but their deep water prefe-

rence evidently prevented them from entering the sea. A specimen of the harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) is known from the western part of the sea. Single specimens of three kinds of large whales are recorded from Champlain Sea deposits: the humpback (*Megaptera movaeangliae*), the bowhead (*Balaena mysticetus*) and the finback (*Balaenoptera physalus*).

Seals, particularly those adapted to breeding on pack ice, such as the harp (*Phoca (Pagophilus) groenlandica*), bearded (*Erignathus barbatus*) and hooded (*Cystophora cristata*), and those adapted to breeding on land-fast ice, such as the ringed (*Phoca (Pusa) hispida*), occupied the Champlain Sea. Perhaps remains of harp seals are most common. Although walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) specimens have been recorded from 14 localities in the eastern approaches to the sea, the species has not yet been recorded from Champlain Sea deposits.

Gary M. HEATHCOTE (University of Toronto)

Reading Social Structure From Human Skeletal Remains: Science of Sorcery?

A Review of the anthropometric literature on the mean and variability consequences of different kinds and degrees of inbreeding is presented. In this light, some published statements of osteologists and archaeologists on what mean metrical changes and/or the distribution of trait values can "say" about whether or not a skeletal population exhibits evidence of local group exogamy or endogamy (or admixture with a migrant group, etc.) are evaluated. My conclusions are mostly negative in tone, and serve as a cautionary warning to prehistorians. However laudable it may be to attempt reconstructions of the social demography of past peoples, it should be recognized that such interpretations are often outside the capabilities of human skeletal biologists. The latter, in my estimation, are severely handcuffed by current limitations in methodology, technique and theory.

Charles HETT (National Museums of Canada, Ottawa)

Current Projects in Archaeological Conservation at the Headquarters Laboratory of the Canadian Conservation Institute

Work in hand is discussed, some problems in the preservation of Canadian Archaeological artifacts described and suggestions presented as to how the

co-operation between Archaeologist and conservator can benefit the work of both.

Claude HILLAIRES-MARCEL (U.Q.A.M.)

Evolution des lignes de rivage et des milieux marins depuis la déglaciation au Nouveau Québec

Dans le cadre du programme Tuvaaluk (C.N.A.), nous avons poursuivi dans l'Ungava l'étude des paléorivages et des paléosalinités et températures isotopiques entreprise antérieurement dans la Baie d'Hudson (CNRC & DGES). L'émersion des terres, à la suite de la déglaciation, est principalement déterminée par le rajustement glacio-isostatique. Toutefois, dans le détail, les réponses des baies d'Ungava et d'Hudson, à l'allègement de la lithosphère, paraissent distinctes. Alors que dans l'Ungava l'émersion s'effectue principalement au cours des deux premiers millénaires succédant à la déglaciation, dans la Baie d'Hudson, elle apparaît comme un phénomène plus linéaire. Les deux régions montrent cependant qu'il s'agit d'un mécanisme discontinu: des phases de stabilisation relative des rivages alternent avec de rapides émer-sions. Les variations du niveau moyen de la mer et celles, plus locales, de l'activité littorale, peuvent être tenues principalement responsables de ces discontinuités. Toutefois, les données de terrain ne permettent pas d'écarter la possibilité d'une compensation et d'un transfert des masses non linéaires, au niveau de l'asthénosphère.

L'étude détaillée des plages soulevées permet en outre de mettre en évidence des cycles climatiques de 45 ans dans la Baie d'Hudson et de 45-90 ans dans l'Ungava. Ces données, comparées à celles disponibles sur les Grands-Lacs et le Groenland, semblent démontrer une relation entre la latitude et l'expression climatique ou morphologique des cycles naturels, dont les causes appartiennent aussi bien à la géodynamique interne qu'à la géodynamique externe.

Enfin, nous avons cherché à retracer l'évolution des salinités et températures de ces bassins post-glaciaires, à partir des compositions isotopiques $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ et $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ des faunes et sédiments. Ces valeurs ont été interprétées à partir de modèles géochimiques établis sur les compositions isotopiques et les salinités de l'Arctique actuel et des fjords groenlandais.

Elles mettent en évidence des variations mineures de salinité depuis la déglaciation. Une augmentation générale des salinités, de l'ordre de 1 à 2 ‰, apparaît ainsi vers 3500-4000 BP. Ce maximum hyalin avait déjà été décelé par Andrews (1973) dans l'Arctique. Il semble donc s'agir d'une variation de l'ensemble des bassins, éventuellement liée à une remontée du niveau marin.

H.M.W. HODGES (Queen's University)

What is Restoration?

The concept of "Restoration" applied to archaeological artifacts is discussed. Criteria in restoration require consideration from fundamental principles in order to arrive at an appropriate degree and style of restoration.

Joan HOLMES (Perth, Ontario)

The Role of Interpretation in Rock Art Conservation

A considerable amount of rock art has been destroyed by human interference. Often it is difficult or impractical to isolate sites from the public. As a consequence, many sites have suffered damage from both unintentional and malicious vandalism.

The public must be educated if rock art sites are to survive public contact. Interpretation can be an effective tool in accomplishing this conservation objective. Through interpretation of the cultural and historic value of rock art the public learns to appreciate and enjoy sites and is less likely to damage them. Education through interpretation is an essential step toward rock art conservation and preservation.

To illustrate implementation of this philosophy, the author will present a slide show. This slide presentation was produced as the result of research conducted on the Lake Mazinaw Pictograph Complex. This site has suffered badly from vandalism. The show was produced to interpret the site to the public in an effort to reduce destructive behaviour at the site. The show demonstrates how a conservation message and cultural story can be told together in an accurate yet entertaining format.

Jeff HUNSTON (University of Calgary)

A Re-Evaluation of the Pelly Farm Site (KfVd-2) and its Place
in Central Yukon Prehistory

Based on a re-analysis of the Pelly Farm collection, recent survey work in the Pelly River drainage, and newly acquired data from other areas in the Yukon, a revision of the site's chronology and MacNeish's cultural interpretations will be provided.

Mima KAPCHES (University of Toronto)

How to Build a Longhouse

Archaeological and ethnographical data will be described and discussed to outline the variety of construction techniques used in the building of Iroquoian longhouses.

David L. KEENLYSIDE (National Museums of Man, Ottawa)

A Preliminary Survey of Maritime Ceramics

The rare occurrence of ceramic studies in the Maritimes' archaeological literature emphasizes the need for research in developing a systematic approach to ceramic description and analysis tailored to Maritime ceramics. This paper presents a tentative outline for ceramic attribute description based on a survey of approximately three hundred vessels from various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The kinds and frequencies of attributes in the sample are examined and culturally diagnostic attributes speculated. Attribute comparisons between regions are also studied.

Clyde C. KENNEDY (Historical Society, Ottawa)

New Data on the Cobden ("Champlain") Astrolabe

Recently discovered curves on the Cobden, Ontario, astrolabe, widely believed to have been lost by Champlain, will be described. The accuracy of the instrument in relation to observations reported by Champlain and the accuracy of latitudes indicated on his maps will be discussed.

Clyde C. KENNEDY (Historical Society, Ottawa)

The Laurentian Archaic in the Ottawa Valley and Lack of Continuity
into the Middle Woodland

Artifact types from major sites in the Ottawa Valley will be described; dates for the sites will be presented; existence of the Laurentian in the Ottawa Valley when river flows were greater will be discussed and the lack of continuity of Laurentian into Middle Woodland will be outlined.

I.T. KENYON (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario)

The 1977 Excavations at the Liahn I Site, Kent Co., Ontario

The Liahn I site (AcHo-1) is located 2 kilometers from the eastern shore of Lake St. Clair. While C-14 dates have not yet been run (three dates will be available by April, 1978), the Liahn I site should date to A.D. 1300-1500. Limited excavations on the 1 hectare site have revealed a 24 by 7 meter longhouse structure. Subsistence was chiefly derived from fish and other aquatic resources; corn was scarce. The ceramics reflect the influence of two different complexes; namely, Younge (southeastern Michigan) and Whittlesey (northwestern Ohio). At Liahn, 20% of the ceramics are shell tempered and at least one Whittlesey-like vessel has strap handles.

The presentation will also include a brief discussion of the late prehistory of extreme southwestern Ontario and outline the environmental context of this non-Ontario Iroquois culture.

Kenneth E. KIDD (University Trent)

Some Problems in Trade Bead Research

This paper will review some of the currently outstanding problems involved in trade bead research, such as: dating by methods currently available; arival research; the application of dates to excavations; the compilation of a register of archaeological specimens, etc.

Corneliu KIRJAN (Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec)

Place Royale à Québec: les problèmes et la méthodologie d'une
fouille archéologique en milieu urbain

La fouille archéologique en milieu urbain pose aux archéologues une série de problèmes d'ordre technique et méthodologique.

En prenant Place Royale à Québec comme exemple, nous essayerons de déceler ces problèmes ainsi que les contraintes imposées par une fouille archéologique en milieu urbain. Parmi ceux-ci mentionnons: l'occupation intensive et de longue durée sur un espace limité, les contraintes imposées par la restauration et la vie moderne, etc.

J.C. KOLAR (University of Toronto)

Aspects of Faunal Utilization at the Old Chief Creek site (MjVk-7)

The Old Chief Creek site, in five seasons of excavation, has produced a total of 45,545 faunal specimens from terrace deposits and two housepits. While caribou (Rangifer tarandus) is the predominant food resource in all components of the site, changes in the exploitation of other faunal resources, particularly fur-bearing mammals, can be seen between the housepit occupations and later components along the terrace. Muskrat is present in large quantities in two areas on the terrace. The presence of a small number of bones of long-nose sucker (Catostomus catostomus) raises questions about the use of fish resources by the site occupants. In general, the faunal assemblage at Old Chief Creek accords well with Morlan's (1973) results at Klo-Kut.

Michel LAFRENIERE et Monique ELIE (Parcs Canada, Québec)

Les complexes archéologiques caractéristiques du milieu urbain

Les deux exposés comprendront:

1. la présentation du projet;
2. les buts poursuivis
3. la description des travaux effectués jusqu'à ce jour;
4. les résultats obtenus.

Nous développerons surtout cette dernière partie en faisant ressortir les caractéristiques spécifiques du site; ce qui nous amènera à parler des divers types d'occupation (résidentielle, industrielle, commerciale). Nous démontrerons l'importance des cours arrières des maisons et des dépôts clos qui y ont été trouvés, surtout en ce qui concerne l'étude des premiers habitants. Nous essayerons de présenter un complexe d'habitation typique d'une maison de la haute ville durant le XVIIIe siècle; et nous tenterons d'orienter une discussion sur les comparaisons que l'on peut établir avec les maisons de la basse ville.

Jacques LANGLOIS (Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec)

Les artisans-potiers québécois 1655-1916

Depuis 1962, avec les premières fouilles archéologiques, plusieurs historiens à l'aide de documents historiques, ont découvert les premiers artisans-potiers québécois. Depuis près de 20 ans, on a tenté d'en connaître davantage sur cette famille d'artisans. La présente communication essaiera de présenter la provenance (origine) des potiers. Le nombre de ceux-ci au cours de trois siècles en territoire québécois, les périodes les plus enthousiasmées comme les moins propices à la diffusion et à l'exercice du métier feront partie de notre exposé. Les principaux endroits (régions du Québec) où ces mêmes potiers ont exercé ainsi que les grandes concentrations seront présentés à l'aide de documents visuels.

La conclusion de l'exposé portera sur l'état actuel de la recherche dans ce domaine. Nous essaierons de voir les problèmes les plus fréquents rencontrés lors de l'exécution de cette recherche. Enfin, une idée personnelle sur le pourquoi d'une telle recherche.

P. LASALLE, G. MARTINEAU, L. CHAUVIN (Ministère des Richesses naturelles, Québec)

Schéma général de déglaciation du Québec

Le modèle de déglaciation proposé ici est basé sur des documents de terrain (moraines de récession, eskers, stries glaciaires directionnelles) permettant un positionnement des fronts glaciaires reliés à la dernière glaciation. Ce modèle tient également compte des conceptions récentes qui suggèrent que certaines régions des Hautes terres de la péninsule gaspésienne n'aient pas subi la dernière déglaciation. Les positions du front glaciaire sont datées en année radiocarbone BP, ou bien leur âge approximatif est extrapolé par rapport à des positions datées. Les derniers stages de la fonte de la calotte glaciaire du Nouveau-Québec sont évoqués ici de façon spéculative, peu de travaux récents ayant porté sur le secteur.

L'ordre de présentation de l'histoire de la déglaciation sera donc le suivant:

- Gaspésie et estuaire du St-Laurent à l'est de Québec et mode d'ouverture et de séparation des masses glaciaires dans l'estuaire.
- Sud-est du Québec et écoulement glaciaire vers le nord.
- Basses-Terres du St-Laurent et niveaux de la mer Champlain; relation avec la moraine de Saint-Narcisse.

- Région de l'Abitibi et séparation de la calotte du Nouveau-Québec et celle du Keewatin; mer de Tyrrel et mer de Laflamme; la Basse côte nord, le lac St-Jean et l'Abitibi.
- Enfin le Nouveau-Québec et l'histoire probable de la désintégration finale.

Martha A. LATTA (University of Toronto)

A Ceramic Paradigm: Decorative Motifs in the Terminal Iroquois Period

Studies of Iroquoian ceramics have traditionally relied upon decorative attributes as primary indicators of chronological and social variables within the tradition. Attempts to systematize the notation of these attributes have been hampered by underlying theoretical inconsistencies which in turn hamper the communication of data and the comparability of analyses. This paradigm offers a possible solution to the problem of theoretical inconsistency in that it is based on the act of creating the motif rather than on the motif itself. By focussing on the sequential decision structure inherent in the production of a given motif, we may isolate levels of choices, mutually exclusive or inclusive attributes, and aspects of design modification which can be demonstrated to form a cohering cluster in the finished motif but not necessarily in the original mental construct. This provides an insight into the creative process itself, both the conscious intent and the unconscious motor pattern of the potter which are learned and transmitted within a single cultural tradition.

Paul A. LENNOX (Simon Fraser University)

Recent Investigations in Historic Neutralia II: the Hood Site

During the summer of 1977, excavations conducted at the Historic Neutral Hood Site in Wentworth County, Ontario, were made possible through a grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

This paper is concerned with some of the highlights of the investigations. Of particular interest is the presence of 8 pieces of Jesuit material from the site; some interesting cases of wood preservation which support previous interpretations of within house structural features; and the differential use and occurrence of various chert resources found within the excavated house structures.

Anne LEON (University of Toronto)

Prehistoric Firing Techniques

Ethnographic evidence relating to Huron ceramic firing techniques is very limited, and archaeological evidence to date has failed to increase this knowledge. Realizing that it is necessary to distinguish a firing area from other sorts of prehistoric burning activities, I undertook a study in two parts: first, to replicate prehistoric potting technology and to study its response to open-hearth firing, and second, to examine the firing site for specific evidence of its use. Pots were made from four different clays, two local and two commercial, in a variety of techniques including coiling and wheel-thrown, and they were fired under conditions resembling as closely as possible those described by Sagard. This paper presents some of the results of this study.

Stephen LORING (University of Massachusetts)

The view from Kaipokok Bay. A preliminary report on an important Early Dorset site from the Central Labrador Coast

A report on the Smithsonian - Newfoundland Museum joint salvage excavation of an Early Dorset component at Postville, Labrador with descriptions of the associated structures, activity areas, and collections.

Richard LUEGER (Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec)

Les matériaux de construction au site de la Seconde Habitation de Champlain à Québec

Les sites urbains ne donnent souvent qu'un aperçu tronqué de l'utilisation d'un site à une époque donnée. Cependant, les couches de remplissage qu'on rencontre peuvent fournir les indications nécessaires afin de procéder à une datation relative et parfois absolue du contenu. Ce n'est que dans cette perspective que devient significative la plupart du matériel provenant du site de la Seconde Habitation de Champlain à Québec. La conférence portera sur les matériaux de construction trouvés au site, dont une collection importante de briques et de tuiles du XVII^e siècle.

Martin MAGNE (University of Manitoba)

Archaeological Research in the Porcupine Mountain Forest Reserve,
Manitoba

Reconnaissance and sampling strategies were employed to test the archaeological potential of areas north of the Swan River Valley. The objective in this preliminary stage of research was to attempt to eliminate some of the sampling bias of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey, and to assess the condition of sites found by the GLAS. Sites in the region tend to be quite small, although one major exception to this was found in the northern part of the Porcupine Hills. Components are usually mixed, and floral and faunal materials rarely preserved because of thin, very acidic soils, and forest burning. Excavations at two workshop sites (one Archaic-McKean, one late Woodland - Blackduck) near Glacial Lake Agassiz beaches revealed that the gravel deposits of Lake Agassiz were prime areas of raw material acquisition and tool manufacture. Evidence of long range travel and/or trade is supplied by the presence of Knife River Flint, which has its geological source in North Dakota. These sites and others found yielded very few complete tools, and a method of dealing with lithic debitage has been developed. The present paper will focus on the ways in which lithic debitage can be classified, analysed, and interpreted.

Roger MAROIS (Musée National de l'Homme, Ottawa)

Techniques de fouilles: quelques expériences

En raison de la grande variété topographique et climatique du Canada, la diversité des zones écologiques et la variabilité de l'adaptation humaine, peu d'archéologues ont eu le privilège de faire des fouilles dans des gisements qui se situaient dans plusieurs régions. Très peu d'archéologues ont donc une idée claire des difficultés à surmonter pour fouiller chacun des genres de gisements ou les gisements de chacune de ces régions. En outre, les détails relatifs aux techniques de fouilles utilisées sont plutôt rares dans les publications de telle sorte qu'on entend parfois des commentaires négatifs sur la façon de procéder d'un collègue comme s'il existait des techniques de fouilles uniformes à appliquer.

Cette communication a pour but d'indiquer les difficultés que présentent les fouilles d'un gisement dans deux régions différentes: la forêt boréale

et la basse côte nord. On a tenté de varier les techniques de fouilles à chacun de ces gisements et d'évaluer les coûts qu'entraînait chaque façon de procéder ainsi que la nature des renseignements obtenus dans chaque cas. On est arrivé à la conclusion que certaines techniques de fouilles représentent un investissement considérable des ressources financières et humaines; que les résultats ne justifient pas ces investissements ni l'application générale de ces techniques dans une zone particulière et qu'on aurait avantage à discuter de ce problème si on désire obtenir un équilibre entre la précision et l'efficacité.

R.G. MATSON (University of British Columbia)

Determinants of Site Location: A Model and an Example from the Mouth of the Chilcotin River, B.C.

This paper presents a new locational model for use in archaeology. The proposed model is a linear combinational one, allowing for the effects of a number of variables, but assuming that there is no interaction among variables. It also allows estimates of the relative values or "costs" of the variables and is offered here as having a number of advantages over existing models.

The most commonly used existing model is that of catchment analysis, and it was while I was attempting to use catchment analysis that I developed or "adopted" the proposed alternative model. To explain why this model is superior to catchment analysis it is necessary to point out some weaknesses in catchment analysis and so the main body of this paper begins with a short critique of that approach. Following this, the model is then developed in the abstract, and tested against a hypothetical example.

The substantive section of this paper follows giving examples of the use of this model from data collected from a survey using random quadrats at the mouth of the Chilcotin. The examples include both habitation and limited activity site classes and demonstrate the usefulness of the model. Finally I conclude with a summary.

J.C. MC CAWLEY (National Museums of Canada, Ottawa)

Chemical Analysis of Soils from Archaeological Sites

A brief outline will be given as to how the accumulation of certain trace elements in archaeological soils can provide valuable information for the archaeologist.

The remains of organic materials have to date been little studied. Suggestions will be made as to how the organic chemist might aid the archaeologist in the future.

James S. MC CORMICK (University of Maine)

Palaeo-Environments & Palaeo-Options in the Maritime/Maine Region
Before 10,000 B.P.

The last decade has seen an increasing openness about the possible nature of the Palaeo-Indian lifestyle. Such flexibility could be profitable for scholars in the Northeast especially in regards to the information from the Debert site. A brief summary of the palaeo-environmental data collected since the excavation of the Debert site gives a clearer picture of the situation man faced in the Maritimes and Maine before 10,000 B.P. When Debert is seen in the light of this data, a range of subsistence options is suggested which Palaeo-Indians may have made use of.

While these options presently remain in the realm of speculation, Palaeo-environmental reconstruction is of great importance if future Palaeo-Indian sites in the northeast (and their inferred adaptive strategies) are to be analysed as completely as possible.

Mike MC LEOD (Lakehead University)

Salvage Archaeology on the Dog Lake Reservoir in the Thunder Bay
Region of Ontario

During the summer of 1977 low water levels allowed access to portions of the former shoreline of Dog Lake. Known sites were revisited and about 50 new sites were recorded. Many of the sites were multi-component; with some ranging in time from the Paleo-Indian tradition to the Historic period.

A major component on the lake appears to have been the Sheild Archaic tradition, and numerous artifacts previously unreported in this region were recovered and tentatively assigned to this tradition.

This paper presents the problems encountered, the recoveries, the typologies, and some conclusions.

Gregory G. MONKS (University of Manitoba)

Prey as bait: an example of subsistence strategy from the Northwest Coast

Archaeological material from the Deep Bay Site (DiSe 7) Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is examined in terms of subsistence strategy. It is found that ecological relations between food resource species were exploited in a specific manner by prehistoric inhabitants in order to broaden their subsistence base. This finding is related to current thinking in environmental archaeology and to the concept of intensification in subsistence systems.

Richard E. MORLAN (National Museum of Man, Ottawa)

A Stratigraphic Framework for Pleistocene Artifacts from Old Crow Flats, Northern Yukon Territory

Field work in northern Yukon during the past 12 years has resulted in the accumulation of a large collection of fossilized bone artifacts believed to represent mid-Wisconsinan human occupation in eastern Beringia. Until recently our knowledge of the age of this material was based on three bone apatite radiocarbon dates and various observations concerning the nature of mineralization and supposed time of extinction of various large mammals.

During the 1977 field season two unconformities were identified in alluvial and colluvial sediments which underlie a glacial lake deposit attributed to the classical Wisconsinan advance. Sediment structures and evidence of cold-climate weathering and erosion at these unconformities supported the inference that they represent ancient surfaces on which terrestrial plant and animal communities could have flourished and on which archaeological sites might be found. Spirally fractured bones were found on each of these unconformities and represent our first evidence of the primary stratigraphic positions from which the large collections of reworked materials could have

been derived. Recently obtained radiocarbon dates on autochthonous peats associated with these unconformities indicate that human occupation in the region probably began more than 40,000 years ago. Detailed observations on one of the spirally fractured bones suggest that an undisturbed archaeological site can be found nearby. Stratigraphic, paleoenvironmental, and technological data will be assembled for a preliminary glimpse of this earliest dated evidence of human occupation in the New World.

Diane MORROW

Measuring Pot Diameter: Science or Intuition?

The most commonly used means of estimating the size of a vessel is the circumference or diameter of its orifice. The best means of establishing these measurements from vessel fragments has been that of a visual fit between the sherd arc and one of a series of concentric circles of known diameter. Tests of this method were carried out in order to establish the actual reliability of prediction, and their results suggest that the accuracy of such estimates is seriously reduced if the fragment comprises less than 25% of the total vessel rim. An alternative method, based on measurements of sherd arc and chord length, is suggested.

Pierre NADON (Parcs Canada, Québec)

Les Forges du St-Maurice

Présentation de la fouille archéologique d'un site industriel au Québec en opération au XVIIIe et XIXe siècles. L'exposé visera:

1. à montrer les problèmes inhérents à la fouille d'un grand site historique engagé dans un programme de mise en valeur du patrimoine;
2. à présenter l'adaptation en Amérique d'une technologie de la Renaissance, et à expliquer comment s'opère dans une communauté ouvrière au Québec l'intégration au cycle de production durant l'ère pré-industrielle.

Christopher NAGLE (Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

The Smithsonian Labrador Project: Evolution of Techniques for Automated Processing of Archaeological Field Data

Certain basic archaeological site and specimen information collected during Smithsonian Institution fieldwork on the Labrador coast is presently main-

tained on SELGEM system computer files. These computer files have proved useful in executing some routine aspects of data processing archaeologists must perform, such as the production of artifact catalogs, mapping, sorting, counting, and some analysis.

The different techniques employed by Smithsonian archeologists in Labrador since 1973 to encode archaeological information in a form amenable to automated or computer processing are presented, and their relative merits evaluated. These techniques are readily carried out in the field, and include the use of the IBM Porta-Punch system and optical mark recognition forms. The costs, accuracy, and other benefits of these techniques of data entry are compared to the more traditional options of keypunching and console entry.

Christopher NAGLE (Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

Dorset Soapstone Vessels From the Central Labrador Coast: Form, Function, and Technology

Seven years of archaeological site survey and excavation of the central coast of Labrador has resulted in the recovery of a substantial number of whole and fragmentary soapstone vessels from the Dorset period. The earliest appearance of soapstone vessels in Paleo-Eskimo sites is in Groswater Dorset, commencing at about 2700 B.P. The use of soapstone for various kinds of lamps or pots continues throughout the entire Dorset sequence until the disappearance of Late Dorset from the central coast at about 800 B.P.

The different forms of Dorset soapstone vessels are described, and evidence suggesting their use is discussed. A preliminary assessment of Dorset soapstone technology is made, including stages of manufacture, carving and finishing techniques, tools employed, and techniques of repair following breakage.

Soapstone source locations and inferences about Dorset raw materials movement or trade from neutron activation analysis of soapstone rare earth elements are briefly mentioned.

Jack D. NANCE (Simon Fraser University)

"Small-Sites" Archaeology: a case for stochastic process models in archaeology

Archaeologists have been trained to expect the "culture in archaeological remains to show up as "patterned" distributions or consistent associations

between different classes of material objects. The universality of this principle is examined and a case is presented to the effect that the distributions of artifacts among small, transitory camps such as those often associated with hunter-gatherer bands may be usefully modelled through use of probabilistic "random process" models. The potential of such models in archaeological research is briefly examined.

Jack D. NANCE (Simon Fraser University)

Descriptive mathematical models for some types of spatial distributions

Statistical analysis of within-site artifact distributions is reviewed. A model for artifact distributions and is proposed. Simple, but useful descriptive statistics arising from the model are defined and their use is demonstrated on data from the Arctic, Middle East and Australia. The simulation potential of the model is considered.

W.C. NOBLE (Mac Master University)

Ontario Iroquois Burial Patterns

This paper examines the origins and modes of burial utilized by the Ontario Iroquois. Drawing upon archaeological, physical, and ethnohistoric information, several seriation models are offered to explain observable changes over 850 years and across space. Are all of these changes attributable solely to the Ontario Iroquois?

L.A. PAVLISH, R.P. BEUKENS (University of Toronto)

¹⁴C Dating of Pottery

The development of a ¹⁴C atom counting system suitable for the dating of milligram samples of carbon¹ has the potential for revolutionizing the dating of pottery which contains usually insufficient carbon for dating by the conventional beta ray counting method. The method has already been shown² to be applicable for milligram quantities to at least 40,000 BP which is

1) C. L. Bennett et al., Science 198 (1977) 508

2) C. L. Bennett et al., submitted to Science

more than sufficient. The advantages of combining thermoluminescence dating with ^{14}C dating of pottery will be discussed.

Victor PELSHEA (perth)

Conservation and Recording

In the opinion of scientists at the Canadian Conservation Institute (National Museums of Man), the first step in rock art conservation is permanent and accurate recording. The paper presented at this conference will outline the pictograph recording methods and techniques employed by this researcher at the Lake Mazinaw Pictograph Complex (BfGh 5). An experimental field method for pictograph faintness recording will be introduced.

The Lake Mazinaw Pictograph Complex, located in south-eastern Ontario, is the largest known site of its type on the Canadian Shield. The sheer size and complexity of this site demanded an organized and standardized approach to data recording and data retrieval.

In addition to site complexity, the overall poor visibility of the symbols influenced the methodology and the techniques of photographic and artistic recording. The final artistic reproductions, utilizing pointalism to portray faintness and line coding to standardize observations, were successfully completed in the laboratory. Photographic methodology and techniques were integral to the laboratory production of the art work.

If pictograph conservation is to be a realizable goal, then the task of conservation begins with recording.

James F. PENDERGAST (National Museum of Man, Ottawa)

Prehistoric Origin Maple Syrup/Sugar

The author's 1974 site report on a St. Lawrence Iroquois component c. A.D. 1500 (The Sugar Bush Site, Ont. Arch. No. 23, pp. 31-61) raised the possibility that the production of maple syrup/sugar was a prehistoric industry. This paper seeks to illuminate that possibility on the basis of ethnographic and ethnohistorical sources.

David H. PENTLAND (University of Regina)

Algonquian Languages of Eastern Canada and Prehistory

This paper provides a summary of linguistic data from the Algonquian languages which may be of use to archaeologists and others concerned with the history and prehistory of eastern Canada. Proto-Algonquian, the reconstructed parent of all the modern Algonquian languages, split up during the first millenium B.C.; the daughter languages spread over a large part of central and eastern Canada and the eastern United States from some point along the line Detroit-Québec. A model for this expansion will be presented which accounts for the great diversity of languages and dialects in the northern half of the Algonquian area.

The reconstruction of Proto-Algonquian vocabulary provides many insights into Paleo-Algonquian culture: the speakers of PA were familiar with the bow and arrow, canoes, the metals silver, copper and iron, alcohol, cooking pots, shell beads, etc., and had recently become acquainted with corn. There is also linguistic evidence for post-dispersal contacts between various Algonquian and non-Algonquian groups, e.g. the western Cree and the Arapaho, the Fox (or Menomini, or Potawatomi) and eastern Cree, the Montagnais and New England tribes, etc. It is left to the audience to attempt to match the linguistic data presented with the archaeological record.

Patrick PLUMET (U.Q.A.M.)

Principe suivi pour l'analyse des données provenant d'une fouille dans le programme Tuvaaluk

Dans le programme Tuvaaluk, les objets-témoins et les témoins fugaces enregistrés au cours de la fouille sont d'abord entrés dans un catalogue analytique informatisé. Ce catalogue réunit les données extrinsèques concernant la fouille et la localisation spatiale du témoin et les données intrinsèques concernant les caractères propres au témoin. Ce catalogue analytique permet de faire ressortir les tendances générales caractérisant des ensembles de témoins définis par une ou plusieurs des variables enregistrées. Il permet également d'obtenir directement des graphiques de distribution spatiale de témoins choisis en fonction d'un ou plusieurs caractères. Enfin il sert de base pour toute analyse particulière que l'on souhaite développer.

Patrick PLUMET (U.Q.A.M.) et Pierre GANGLOFF (Université de Montréal)

Les habitats préhistoriques et le contexte écologique dans l'Ungava

Les reconnaissances archéologiques des dix dernières années et les travaux en géomorphologie permettent d'avoir une première idée du mode d'implantation préhistorique dans l'Ungava et, pour l'Ungava occidental, de voir les variations de cette implantation par rapport à certains éléments du contexte écologique. Le milieu étendu étant resté relativement stable depuis que l'homme occupe l'Ungava occidental (selon les données actuelles), les lignes directrices de cette occupation sont restées assez constantes. Par contre le milieu immédiat choisi pour les installations paléo-esquimaudes et néo-esquimaudes diffèrent.

David L. POKOTYLO (University of British Columbia)

Prehistoric Adaptations to upper Elevation Environments in the Southern Interior Plateau of British Columbia: A Case Study from the Upper Hat Creek Valley, British Columbia

This paper summarizes archaeological research on prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns in the Upper Hat Creek Valley, British Columbia. A model based on ethnographic behavioral and technological and experimental lithic technology is developed and tested against surface archaeological data collected by a stratified random quadrat sample survey of the area. The position of upper-elevation environments in the regional subsistence-settlement system is discussed.

John POLLOCK (Archaeological Survey, Edmonton)

Prehistoric Environment, Economy and Technology of the Slave River Area, Northern Alberta

Utilizing data gathered during a 1977 archaeological survey and excavation involving portions of the Slave River, Dog River and Leland Lakes, Northern Alberta, along with supporting data from elsewhere in the general region, a speculative approach to Dene prehistory is analyzed.

Emphasis is placed on specific parameters delineating how environment, economy and technology are reflected in settlement distribution patterns and individual site characteristics.

J. Anthony POMEROY (Simon Fraser University)

Undating the Archaeological Survey of the Bella Bella Region,
British Columbia Coast

Approximately 450 archaeological sites have been located and recorded in the area. The author is presently using these data to construct an understanding of the prehistoric to historic utilization of the area through a reconstruction of subsistence patterns based on archaeological, demographic, ecological, environmental, and salmon spawning data to create a model for explanation and description of the Bella Bella. These sites consist of shell middens, stone fish traps, rock art, burials, intertidal lithic sites and other minor types of sites, quantitatively in that order.

The midden sites are classified by location: 1. mainland; 2. small islands; or 3. large islands.

Fish traps fall into two major types: 1. tidal traps on beaches; 2. traps across and in salmon streams, subdivided into: a. small or large; b. simple or complex; c. traps at right angles to streams; or d. traps parallel to and in streams. Trap sizes vary considerably, some several hundred meters long, others only a few meters in length.

Rock art sites consist of pictographs and petroglyphs, the former outnumbering the latter.

Burials are found in boxes, generally well hidden in wooded areas or in caves or rock overhangs.

Lithic sites are found only on beaches, some near or in front of middens or close to fish traps. The pattern is not yet clear.

J. Pauline RAFFERTY, Barbara J. KENNEDY (Heritage Conservation Branch, B.C.)

Thorsen Creek Petroglyph Site - The Options for Conservation

The Thorsen Creek Petroglyph Site is situated on a high terrace above Thorsen Creek Canyon, 3½ miles from the town of Bella Coala on the central coast of British Columbia.

This is one of the largest known petroglyph sites on the British Columbia coast. The site has recently been subjected to considerable disturbance

from natural erosion,unirtentional damage and vandalism. The authors discuss the damage and then present several options: protection and conservation, education/public awareness. These are consistent and in accordance with a philosophy of cultural resource management.

Peter G. RAMSDEN (McMaster University)

So You Want to Know About the War?

This paper presents archaeological evidence from the Trent Valley to suggest a late 16th century anihilation of some or all of the St. Lawrence Iroquois by the Trent Valley Iroquois for economic reasons. It further suggests that the Trent Valley Iroquois shortly afterwards moved to the west side of Lake Simcoe to become part of the Rock Nation of the Huron.

C.S. Paddy REID (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario)

The Whitefish Bay H.B.C. Post: A Preliminary Report

The Whitefish Bay (or Lake) fur trade post is located on the east side of Lake of the Woods, and test excavations under the author's direction took place in 1977. Seven structures were located by a combination of test excavation, visual observation, and interviews with local residents. Considerable archival research has been completed and further tests are planned.

Peter REID (University Windsor)

The Weiser Site in the Context of the Central Great Lakes Region

The Weiser site, near Wallaceburg, in southwestern Ontario, is a Late Woodland, probably non-Iroquoian, mound-and-earthworks settlement which has been under investigation by the University of Windsor since 1970. I present the beginnings of a settlement pattern study for the Late Woodland period in southwestern Ontario and the adjacent parts of the United States, using information obtained at Weiser in the summer of 1977, as well as the archaeological literature for the region.

Prehistoric settlements, as represented by archaeological sites, vary along at least two dimensions: an ethno-political one (Iroquoian vs non-Iroquoian, etc.), which can be detected by differences in pottery styles; and a func-

tional one (farming villages, vs hunting camps, etc.), which can only be detected by comparing sites as whole units. Weiser seems to be a fortified village settlement, and as such, compares with Clearville, Lawson, and other Late Woodland villages in southwestern Ontario, although it was built by a different ethnic group. The sort of functional settlement system of which Weiser was a part is as yet very poorly understood, as is the nature of the economic and political relations between the non-Iroquoian Weiser inhabitants, and their Iroquoian neighbours in this part of the world.

Peter REID (University Windsor)

The Use of Mathematical Models for the Analysis of Prehistoric Trade

The use of regression curves to model long-distance trade under different economic and political conditions has been discussed by several authors recently (C. Renfrew, The Emergence of Civilization, 1972; I. Hodder and C. Orton, Spatial Analysis in Archaeology, 1976; C. Renfrew, Alternative Models for Exchange and Spatial Distribution, 1977). I discuss my own applications of some of these models to several cases of prehistoric trade in Europe: the trade in Hungarian obsidian and Swieciechow flint in southern Poland during the Early and Middle Neolithic, the trade in a particular type of copper ingot in Moravia and Lower Austria during the Early Bronze Age, and the trade in polished stone tools in southwestern England during the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Some instances from Ontario's prehistory are also discussed.

It can be shown that the trade of different sorts of goods (low vs high value, low vs high bulk goods), under different political and economic conditions do produce spatial distributions which can be modelled by different forms of regression curves. However, similar curves can be produced by quite different sorts of prehistoric economic exchange, so that, at the moment, the utility of this sort of analysis is limited.

Pierre RICHARD (Université de Montréal)

Paléophytogéographie post-wisconsinienne du Québec-Labrador

L'analyse pollinique est une des méthodes les plus puissantes pour reconstituer l'histoire de la végétation terrestre depuis le retrait de l'inlandsis

wisconsinien. Elle permet des considérations d'ordre paléochorologiques d'abord, puis des reconstitutions paléophytocoenologiques et paléoécologiques, grâce à une interprétation prudente mais heuristique des résultats bruts que sont les diagrammes polliniques.

Depuis les travaux pionniers d'Auer vers 1930, plus de trois cents diagrammes polliniques ont été établis au Québec-Labrador. Toutefois, ce n'est que depuis une dizaine d'années que les techniques modernes et les datations systématiques par le radiocarbone sont couramment appliquées. En conséquence, les recherches concernant l'histoire postglaciaire de la végétation peuvent encore être considérées comme étant au stade pionnier. Néanmoins, grâce à ces travaux récents, il est possible de dégager le schéma général de l'histoire de la végétation depuis le retrait de l'inlandsis wisconsinien. Ce schéma est le suivant: 1) PHASE INITIALE OUVERTE: désert de type "péri-glaciaire", toundra herbacée, toundra arbustive; 2) PHASE D'AFFORESTATION: tremblaie-parc, pessière ouverte; 3) PHASE FORESTIERE: pessière, sapinière, érablière. Ce schéma général souffre de nombreuses exceptions; certains stades sont escamotés, d'autres se prolongent durant de longues périodes. Avec la latitude croissante, la phase forestière n'est pas atteinte, comme dans les zones hémiarctique et arctique. Par ailleurs, les stades sus-mentionnés sont nommés d'après leurs analogues modernes, mais ils n'impliquent pas nécessairement le même cortège floristique, les mêmes groupements végétaux et les mêmes facteurs abiotiques, notamment le climat. La reconstitution d'un paysage végétal de type toundra, par exemple, signifie d'abord une ressemblance physionomique. L'identification de pollen ou de macrorestes de plantes arctiques peut élever la ressemblance au niveau floristique. Enfin, diverses considérations peuvent amener à proposer que cette toundra est contrôlée climatiquement. Même là, le climat peut avoir différé sensiblement du climat régnant actuellement sur la toundra. L'interprétation des diagrammes polliniques en termes de végétation et de climat doit être prudente; on doit se garder des conclusions hâtives.

La palynostratigraphie du Québec-Labrador est très variée, même sur de courtes distances, et les corrélations ne sont pas très aisées. L'utilité de l'analyse pollinique comme méthode de datation est donc réduite, en raison d'un

grand métachronisme régional ou continental. Les considérations qui précèdent seront illustrées de nombreux exemples pris dans tout le territoire. L'emphase sera mise sur le Québec, méridional, la Jamésie et l'ouest de la Baie d'Ungava. Enfin, l'intérêt d'autres méthodes que l'analyse pollinique pour les reconstitutions paléophytogéographiques sera évalué.

Arthur ROBERTS (University York)

Distribution Maps for Archaeological Survey

Pre-ceramic settlement pattern archaeology has been largely limited to relatively scanty excavation data from a number of exceptionally large and well preserved sites or to gross site distribution studies, often involving eclectic samples from different surveys. Research in spatial distribution and analysis of site material has demonstrated the usefulness of such data. Surface material scatter often reflects the community pattern of the site and such surface information is not destroyed by agriculture.

In Southern Ontario, numerous pre-ceramic sites exist but such sites are disturbed by agriculture and the average quantity of information they contain appears to be limited. Generally such sites have not been considered of sufficient interest to warrant either detailed mapping of the surface material or excavation. The reason is the amount of information probably retrieved would not justify the expense and time.

With the aid of optical computer card readers, the availability of a large quantity of computer map programs and compact inexpensive optical distance finding equipment, it is now possible to rapidly and inexpensively map and analyze such sites.

David ROBERTS (University of Toronto)

Experiments in the Production of Polished Stone Tools and their Capabilities.

An attempt by experimentation to recreate the methods and production by which polished stone tools might have been manufactured. Their probable use and something of the hafting and lashing methods probably employed. A discussion of the aesthetic and ceremonial nature of some of these tools and their use as possible status symbols.

William ROSS, David ARTHURS (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario)
Thunder Bay Regional Survey

This years survey was the second of a planned 3 year survey centered around the city of Thunder Bay. The survey was initiated on the request of several local planning agencies. During the summer of 1976 the Urban area within the city itself was surveyed. During this past field season an area from the Kaministikwia River to the Pigeon River (the U.S.A. border) was surveyed along the shore of Lake Superior. As well, several Nipissing and Minong beaches (relict beach ridges) stretching as far as 7-8 miles into the interior were surveyed.

Some 42 sites were located in this summers survey.

Both modern and relict shorelines were surveyed in order to locate recent as well as possible Archaic and Palaeo-Indian sites. 7 Archaic sites were located in this fashion but no Palaeo-Indian sites were found.

The paucity of aboriginal material was disappointing but not totally unexpected due to the lack of major river systems flowing into Lake Superior, in this region, and the extremely rugged topography.

As well, several other sites were investigated due to information brought in by interested and concerned citizens.

These included two burials from the Nipigon area, a late Hudson's Bay Post, a 19th Century Indian Settlement, a sawmill, a supposed burial mound near Hurkett at Black Bay and several prehistoric sites scattered throughout the area.

Although meagre, the results of this summer's survey have increased our knowledge of human settlement patterns along the north shore of Lake Superior.

Michael ROUSSEAU and Bruce BALL (Simon Fraser University)

Lithics, Sites and Regions: A Preliminary Appraisal of Archaeology
in northeastern British Columbia.

This paper deals with the lithic analysis of a site (GiRi 4) excavated at Gwillim Lake, in northeastern British Columbia, relationships of the archaeology of this area.

Gilles SAMSON (Université Laval)

Archéologie des Mushuau Innuts,, Nouveau-Québec: habitation et campements.

L'étude examine les types d'habitation et de campements abandonnés par des groupes d'algonquiens septentrionaux lors de leur exploitation saisonnière des ressources locales durant la période 1800-1945 A.D. Une analyse démographique de ces vestiges archéologiques est tentée en utilisant plusieurs méthodes d'évaluation du nombre d'habitants par structure de tente, le nombre total d'habitants et possiblement le nombre d'occupations synchroniques ou de groupes locaux qui habitèrent le(s) site(s). D'abord, la superficie des habitations et de leur surface utilisable est évaluée, puis le nombre d'habitants estimé selon les méthodes de Naroll, de Samson, des données ethno-historiques du début du 20^{ème} siècle et les données ethnographiques contemporaines recueillies à Davis Inlet. L'auteur présente une interprétation de ces données paléo-démographiques à la lumière d'un modèle d'organisation socio-territoriale fondé sur des données ethnographiques et ethno-historiques.

Gilles SAMSON (Université Laval)

Conditions paléo-biogéographiques et modèle de peuplement préhistorique initial au Québec-Labrador oriental.

L'étude présente les données principales concernant la chronologie de déglaciation des espaces côtiers et intérieurs, et les conditions climatiques, floristiques et fauniques qui ont prévalu dans le secteur nord-est de la péninsule Québec-Labrador durant la période post-Wisconsinienne. Ces diverses variables sont examinées dans le but de reconstruire l'histoire des conditions paléo-biogéographiques et tenter de comprendre leur impact sur le développement culturel des populations préhistoriques au moment du peuplement initial.

L'interprétation des données à notre portée nous amène à conclure que depuis 2,500 ans A.A. malgré des fluctuations climatiques relativement importantes les zones bio-climatiques connues actuellement (arctique, héli-arctique, sub-arctique) sont demeurées généralement inchangées. Par contre, entre 5-4,500 et 2,500 ans A.A. ces zones ont connu des conditions optimales et une exten-

sion de leurs limites vers le nord. Les zones ainsi enrichies du moins floristiquement et sans doute déjà en place vers 5-4,500 ans A.A. présentaient des conditions traduisant un rapprochement avec celles de la zone limitrophe méridionale.

Entre 8,000 et 5,000 ans A.A., les secteurs déglaciés de façon précoce tel que l'espace côtier de la zone héli-arctique actuelle sont soumis à une phase importante de toundra (herbeuse et arbustive) qui peut avoir coïncider avec la période de colonisation par la faune arctique. Cependant, les secteurs déglaciés plus tardivement ne connaissent pas de phase prolongée de toundra mais viennent sous l'emprise du processus d'afforestation vers 5,200-5,500 ans A.A. Deux secteurs, le lac Melville et le lac Cambrian-Romanet, connaissent une précocité de leurs phases de toundra et d'afforestation sans doute dans le premier cas en raison de conditions climatiques plus favorables.

Le présent schéma de l'histoire des conditions paléo-biogéographiques laisse entrevoir le modèle suivant de peuplement initial. D'abord l'espace côtier déglacié progressivement entre 13,000 et 8,500 ans A.A. est ouvert à une colonisation par une flore de toundra et une faune terrestre probablement de milieu arctique. Dans le secteur Achouanipi-Churchill Falls-Schefferville, la déglaciation achevée vers 5,500-6,000 ans A.A. permet l'implantation de conditions de forêt boréale vers 5,000 ans A.A. Ainsi deux mouvements migratoires de populations préhistoriques nous semblent plausibles, l'une précoce et représentant une adaptation aux ressources marines sur l'espace côtier (tradition Archaïque maritime) et l'autre terrestre, plus tardif et adapté aux ressources de forêt boréale (tradition de l'Archaïque du Bouclier).

Howard SAVAGE (University of Toronto)

Pitfalls in Faunal Analysis

In the burgeoning art and science of faunal analysis or zooarchaeology, various pitfalls in identification of faunal elements and interpretation of their presence and absence should be recognized.

The most frequent errors in identifications are misidentified reference skeletons, and inadequate reference collections in which all the species possibly present in the vicinity and time period of use of the archaeological

site are not represented. Identification by exclusion of species can lead to an incorrect conclusion when considerable similarities between species exist.

A most frequent interpretation error results from basing conclusion on small or inadequate faunal samples. An erroneous season of site occupation may be based on the use of too great a reliance on age criteria or too exact use of range maps and migration charts. In historic sites, distinguishing between elements of domestic species from site occupation, and from much later farming activities, may hinge on archaeological data.

Sheryl A. SMITH (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario)

Interaction during the Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage: A Case Study

Excavation and analysis of the Methodist Point site in Simcoe County, Ontario, has revealed the presence of a Middle Ontario Iroquois camp. Using coefficients of similarity the site is dated to approximately A.D. 1340-1360. Doublelink close proximity analysis is used to arrive at an interaction model for the Middle Ontario Iroquois stage.

Brian Eyton SPURLING (Simon Fraser University)

On some Distributions of the Oxbow Complex: the Peace Perspective
Fieldwork conducted at the Farrell Creek site (HaRk 1) and at Gwillem Lake (GiRi 4) in the Peace River watershed of northeastern British Columbia indicates the presence of the Oxbow Complex as late as ca. 1500 B.C. in this region. With the aid of a little number crunching the following scalar distributions of the Oxbow complex are examined. These are: 1) the continental spatial and temporal distribution of the complex, 2) the inter-site distribution of cultural items at select sites.

Brian Eyton SPURLING (Simon Fraser University)

Forests and Fields: A Method of Detecting and Assessing Cultural Heritage resources in Areas Outside the American Southwest.

The Peace River Valley of northeastern British Columbia, like many other river valleys, has been the setting of human settlement and land use for

millenia. However, current land usages prescribe and proscribe what can be archaeologically determined of past land usages. The Peace River Valley is characterized by a mosaic of different observational conditions, i.e. parts of the valley are covered by forest, parts intensively cultivated and devoted to crop during the frost-free period, while other areas are fallow or offer good observational circumstances due to natural erosional processes. Cultural heritage resources are difficult to detect under the former types of regimes; and are less so under the latter kinds. The present paper describes a field tested program for the detection of evidences of past human use of such a valley system. This research was prescribed by the potential use of the Peace River Valley as a reservoir for the generation of hydro-electric power.

John STEWART (parks Canada, Ottawa)

Non-destructive Examination of Lead Weights

Specific heat measurements are taken to determine whether or not two lead weights have non-lead metallic cores or air bubbles inside them.

Carole STIMMELL

The Significance of Shell Temper in North American Ceramics

Archaeologists have come to rely on pottery analysis as one of the most sensitive tools for studying changes in prehistoric culture over time and space. This applies, however, only to stylistic elements. Technological changes in prehistoric pottery manufacture are extremely rare and often herald more profound innovations within a cultural system than do stylistic variation.

A significant modification in pottery manufacture techniques of eastern North America occurred in the late prehistoric period (after 800-900 A.D.) with the introduction of shell as a tempering agent. Shell (CaCO_3) is, in many ways, superior to grit temper which was universally used prior to shell. However, before shell could be effectively utilized, prehistoric potters would have had to overcome a problem. Shell when heated begins a chemical reaction which causes the shell to expand, thus making it unsuitable as a tempering material.

Archaeologists and ceramic technologists have been aware for quite some time of this seeming contradiction but were unable to explain it. My research suggests that prehistoric potters used salt (NaCl) in shell tempered pottery as a method of counteracting this reaction. This solution created a demand for salt from peoples who manufactured the shell-tempered pottery but who had no local salt resources.

D. STORDEUR (C.N.R.S. France)

Analyse des têtes de harpon paléoesquimaudes de l'Igloolik

L'analyse d'une centaine de harpons provenant des sites de l'Igloolik fouillés par le Pr Meldgaard et situés chronologiquement par la méthode des plages fossiles a été effectuée en 1976.

Cette série a été étudiée sur le plan technique et sur le plan morphologique; des caractères ont été isolés et testés sans tenir compte des attributions culturelles des différents niveaux mais en tenant compte uniquement de ces niveaux.

C'est en effet par cette seule stratégie que pouvaient être testées les attributions culturelles: prédorsétien et dorsétien souvent basées justement sur la typologie des harpons.

Dans l'état actuel de cette recherche, il semble bien y avoir trois groupes d'objets qui confirment la distinction faite par le Pr Meldgaard entre les niveaux pré-dorsétiens et dorsétiens tout en la nuancant.

Ken SWAYZE (Toronto)

Hunter-Gatherers of Prince Edward County Ontario

Although archaeological research in Prince Edward is still in it's infancy a collation of settlement distribution has been accomplished, and using this it is possible to infer some aspects of settlement patterns and lifeways. Because of the scope of the study area and the extent of the archaeological resources this paper focuses upon the demography of the hunter-gatherers of the Archaic through Middle Woodland periods, along the west shore drainages of the peninsula. The site distribution is related to the physiography and resource potential in terms of what is known about contemporary and historical hunter-gatherer worldviews.

Clark SYKES (University of Toronto)

Temperate Swidden Systems: A Huron Case Study in Catchment
Analysis

One common assumption about temperate latitude swidden horticulturalists is that settlements relocate at regular intervals because of soil exhaustion in the area adjacent to the site. Usually, ten to fifteen years is cited as the average duration of settlement at one locus, and this time interval often is extended into the prehistoric past to "link" settlements in supposed ancestor-descendant sequences.

In this paper, an attempt is made to estimate the horticultural potential of the zones adjacent to several Huron villages by examining each site's catchment area. Utilizing a simple formula proposed by Carneiro, theoretical lengths of occupation for these Huron villages are calculated. Analytical results suggest that settlement data derived from historical sources should be re-examined and only applied to archaeological situations with considerable caution. This caveat extends more generally to other temperate forest regions where swidden systems were operative in the past.

Gilles TASSE (U.Q.A.M.)

Une cache de pièces taillées provenant du lac Kempt, en haute
Mauricie

Le site de la Cache présente un intérêt particulier pour les recherches sur la culture matérielle préhistorique du Bouclier canadien: toutes les pièces sont contemporaines et présentent divers stades du procédé de fabrication. La contemporanéité d'une collection relativement importante est un élément précieux dans une zone renfermant quasi exclusivement des sites érodés. L'étude des procédés de fabrication comporte: 1) Description et types de matière première; indications sur l'origine; 2) Degrés de façonnage; proportions des diverses catégories; 3) Description morphologique des diverses catégories de pièces; 4) Inférences sur le processus de fabrication; 5) Hypothèses sur la fonction des outils et la destination des ébauches. Considérations sur l'étude de l'origine des matières premières.

J.M. TAYLOR, I.N.M. WAINWRIGHT (National Museum of Man, Ottawa)

Rock Art Deterioration and Conservation Studies at the Canadian
Conservation Institute

Investigation into the deterioration and conservation of pictograph sites in the Shield and Similkameen Valley areas of Canada have been in progress at the Canadian Conservation Institute since 1972. The studies have shown that spalling due to frost action, excessive groundwater seepage, biological growths and loose and fractured rock are the significant agents of decay at many sites. For conservation, pinning or cementing of loose rock, diversion of excessive seepage flows, removal of biological growths and surface insulation of the sites (during fall and winter to reduce the number of freeze thaw cycles) could extend the life of the paintings.

These results and the events of rock art conservation meetings held in Sweden in 1975 and Australia in 1977 will be discussed.

Katherine TREMBLAY (Parcs Canada, Québec)

Analyse des artefacts du puits de la maison McKenzie, Parc de
l'Artillerie. Québec

Le matériel archéologique trouvé dans le puits de la maison McKenzie, nous donne un bon exemple de dépôt de la fin XVIIIe, premières décades du XIXe siècle. Dans l'analyse des objets en relation avec leurs contextes: historique et archéologique. Nous présenterons les principales conclusions de cette étude.

James TUCK (Memorial University)

Cow Head: an Interim Report

Excavations at the Cow Head site, in western Newfoundland, have revealed the presence of Maritime Archaic, Palaeo-Eskimo, and recent Indian peoples who were attracted there partly by the availability of chert cobbles from which tools and weapons were manufactured. Of particular interest is a series of late pre-Dorset to early Dorset occupations which, although limited in the number and variety of artifacts recovered suggest an in situ transition between the two cultures on the Island of Newfoundland.

Chris TURNBULL (Historical Resources, Fredericton)

The Augustine Mound: A Cooperative Venture

The Augustine Mound has its importance as an archaeological site through the kinds of evidence being found as well as the information it is yielding on one aspect of prehistoric life in Eastern North America. The site is also having an impact on the present day world and this effect points up some of the difficulties, challenges, and rewards of undertaking archaeology in the Maritime Provinces.

Monique VEZINET (Université Laval)

Contribution de l'ethnohistoire à l'étude du peuplement de l'Ungava

La difficulté d'articuler les disciplines archéologique et ethnologique sera illustrée à partir d'une étude ethno-historique menée dans plusieurs villages de l'Ungava. Deux types d'informations sont utilisables: celles provenant des récits d'occidentaux ayant parcouru la région ou y ayant séjourné, encore que ces sources doivent être utilisées de façon critique; les témoignages fournis par les Inuit eux-mêmes. Là encore le problème de la validité se pose. Plutôt qu'une opposition tranchée entre témoignages "véridiques" et récits "mythiques" on a affaire à un continuum au sein duquel certains indices peuvent permettre d'apprécier des degrés dans la vraisemblance. Les processus de sélection et de distorsion du réel peuvent d'ailleurs être fort significatifs ainsi qu'en font foi notamment les croyances relatives aux Tuniiit, êtres qui ont précédé les véritables Inuit. Plus près de nous la méthode ethnohistorique donne son meilleur rendement pour une période commençant vers 1920, en particulier grâce à la technique de l'histoire de vie. On peut aussi saisir les transformations qui ont affecté le mode de vie des Inuit avec l'introduction d'une économie de traite des fourrures.

Daniel VILLENEUVE (Parcs Canada, Québec)

Les outils trouvés aux Forges du St-Maurice

La fouille archéologique d'un site technologique comme celui des Forges, a mis au jour une imposante collection d'outils. L'exposé a pour but non

pas de les présenter mais de démontrer en quoi ils participent à une meilleure interprétation des activités et changements technologiques du site.

Georges WILL (Simon Fraser University)

Site Unseen: The Indian Fort Site (DgRr 5)

The Indian Fort Site was a prehistoric defensive site encompassing several acres located approximately 30 kms. south of Vancouver, British Columbia. The site was located on a high promontory with cliffs on three sides overlooking the Strait of Georgia. Until recently a trench embankment which once protected the rear of the site and a single large house depression were visible. Until about five years ago the site was completely undisturbed and had been offered, at a reasonable price to several levels of government. It was unfortunate that such a unique site was allowed to fall into the hands of private developers. In any case, before any archaeological salvage could be accomplished the site was bulldozed, obliterating the trench embankment and other cultural features. Deep midden deposits containing many artifacts and at least one burial were exposed during the process. A large house and lawn now occupy the site. Last summer I took the UBC archaeological Field School to the site for a period of two weeks. Various survey and other techniques were tried at the site partially as a learning exercise but also to determine if any further data concerning the Indian Fort Site remained to be recovered. The present paper is a discussion of those efforts.

J.V. WRIGHT (National Museum of Man, Ottawa)

The Cultural Continuity of the Northern Iroquoian-Speaking Peoples

It is proposed that the ancestors of the historic Iroquoian-speaking peoples of northeastern North America have been resident in the area for approximately 6,000 years. The hypothesis is based upon certain theoretical considerations and the evidence of an essential continuity in the technological, religious (mortuary), settlement and subsistence systems. Apparent discontinuities in the development are attributed to periods of rapid change (1500 - 1000 B.C. and A.D. 500 - 800) resulting from diffusion of elements of above systems from the south and from the northeast coast.

M.J. WRIGHT

The Uren Site-Five Decades Later

This paper describes the results of the 1977 excavations at the Uren site (Af Hd-3), Norfolk County, Ontario. The Uren site was first investigated by William J. Wintemberg, who conducted excavations during a one month period in the fall of 1920. Funds for the 1977 field research were provided by an Ontario Heritage Foundation Research Grant.

Major goals of the 1977 excavations included the isolation of Wintemberg's 1920 sample, definition of the site settlement patterns and collection of a representative artifact assemblage. Insights into the composition of the Uren site are derived from a consideration of house structures and their associated ceramic assemblages.

Brian YORGA (University of Toronto)

The Talagwak Site

The Talagwak site (KeDq-2) is located along the South Coast of Baffin Island near Lake Harbour. Excavations were begun in 1963 and 1970, and continued in 1976. A total of 247 artifacts were recovered in all seasons. Five 2½ foot squares were excavated in 1976, with Dorset material recovered from two stratified horizons beneath a thin midden related to the Thule occupation of the peninsula.

Seriation on the basis of artifact measurements, hue differentiation, and material of manufacture, have indicated several distinct trends in the lithic assemblage. These trends are discussed. The Talagwak site appears to fit in the upper end of a Palaeoeskimo continuum characteristic of the South Coast of Baffin Island.

ADDENDUM

Kenneth C. A. DAWSON (Lakehead University)

Algonkian Huron-Petun Ceramics in Northern Ontario

The paper traces the occurrence of mixed Iroquoian and Algonkian ceramics from the Quebec-Ontario border north to the western end of Lake Superior. They are shown to have an extensive temporal depth commencing with Early Ontario Iroquois, Pickering Branch ceramics, ca. A.D. 900 and terminating with Huron-Petun Branch ceramics in historic times. These subarctic manifestations are considered to be a product of the Algonkian-speaking peoples.