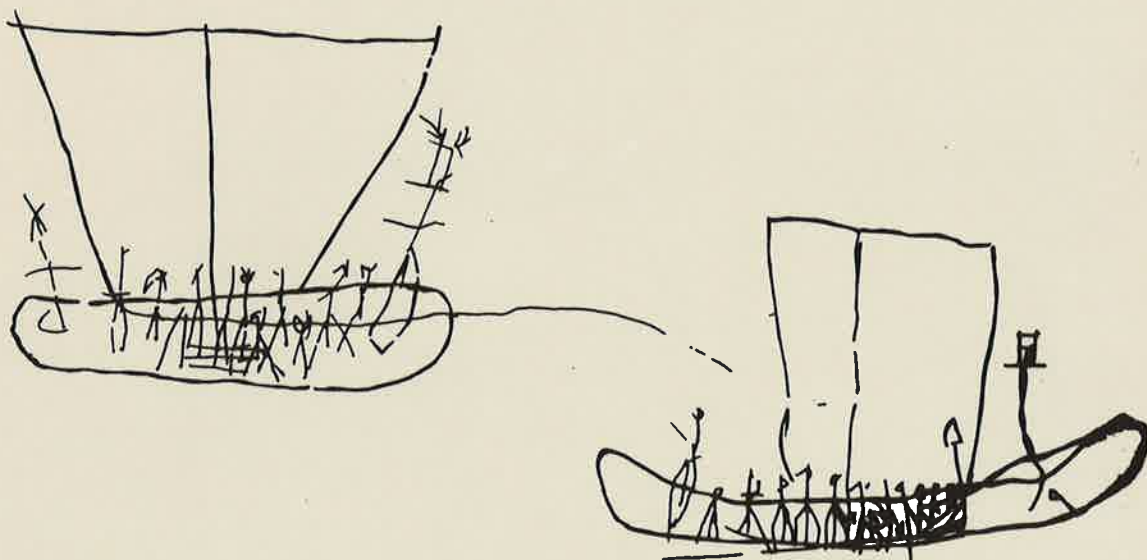


ABSTRACTS

Canadian Archaeological Association

16th Annual Meeting



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Abstracts appear in alphabetical order by author. Language in which the paper will be presented is indicated after the title.

ALLEN, Patricia, Department of Historical and Cultural Resources, Province of New Brunswick

CERAMIC PERIOD ADAPTATION IN THE MIRAMICHI RIVER DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN NEW BRUNSWICK... AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE (Session 7) (English)

Several excavation projects and recent surveys in the Miramichi River District of Northeastern New Brunswick have provided more than an introduction to the archaeological resources of this area. The vast majority of sites surveyed, tested and excavated were utilized within the past 2500 years or during the "ceramic period" of our regional prehistory. Bearing in mind that presently little evidence exists to suggest any dramatic changes in the nature of available resources during this period, the archaeological data is reviewed in terms of subsistence/settlement orientation.

ARNOLD, Charles D., Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

PROBLEMS AND PROMISES IN THE PREHISTORY OF THE WESTERN CANADIAN ARCTIC (Session 8) (English)

This paper summarizes archaeological research in the Arctic regions of Canada from the Alaska-Yukon border to Bathurst Inlet. Although the western Canadian Arctic cannot be separated from adjacent regions when constructing culture histories, prehistoric occupations of that area often show significant differences when compared to their neighbours further to the east and west. Some of these differences are identified, causes for the differentiation are suggested, and directions for future work in the western Canadian Arctic are indicated.

ARNOLD, Charles D., and Robert R. JANES, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (Session 11) (English)

With the establishment of an Archaeology Program in 1982, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre became better able to exercise its authority as the regulatory agency for the protection of the archaeological and historical resources of the Northwest Territories. This paper reviews areas of responsibility, summarizes problems encountered in doing archaeology in the Northwest Territories and advocates particular approaches to cultural resource management. Those approaches which are favored combine public archaeology -- education, participation and dissemination of information -- with sound research goals.

AUGER, Reginald, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University

FACTORY COVE, AN EARLY PALAEO-ESKIMO COMPONENT FROM THE WEST COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND (Session 4) (English)

The current study of the collection from the Factory Cove site reveals that this material belongs to the Groswater phase rather than to the Early Dorset phase as previously suggested. This Groswater phase is well represented in insular Newfoundland as well as in Labrador and seems to originate from the Late Pre-Dorset. The whole collection which comes from four sampling areas is associated with faunal remains that suggest a Spring occupation. C-14 dates indicate an occupation between about 2700 and 2150 B.P. A detailed study of the lithic remains allows us to suggest that this group had little, if any, influence on the later Dorset Palaeoeskimos of Newfoundland.

BEATTIE, Owen B., Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

THE INVESTIGATION OF ALTERATION TO A HUMAN SKELETON FROM THE LAST FRANKLIN EXPEDITION (Session 2) (English)

During the summer of 1981, a human skeleton of a sailor from the last Sir John Franklin Expedition of 1845-1848 was discovered on the south coast of King William Island in the south-central Canadian Arctic. Contemporary Inuit accounts of the decline of the expedition in the spring and summer of 1848 provide information as to possible cannibalistic practices of the dying crew. The discovered skeleton demonstrates definite carnivore alteration, but 3 or 4 marks are not apparently typical of animal activity. Investigation of the characteristics of these marks by comparison with a control sample representing known carnivore alteration and metal knife cuts demonstrates the possibility that the enigmatic marks may be the result of cutting with a metal knife.

BELOKRINICEV, Brenda, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC CERAMICS IN WESTERN CANADA (Session 3) (English)

Several historical archaeologists have attempted to measure socio-economic differences based on ceramic wares in the archaeological remains. The feasibility of using ceramics to develop an index of socio-economic differences is briefly reviewed. A number of historic situations where social differences are known to have existed are tested. Several quantitative problems inherent in such studies are discussed and alternatives are suggested.

BIBEAU, Pierre, Arkeos, Montréal

PALAEO-ESKIMO AT THE GAGNON SITE (Session 8) (French)

The Gagnon site (DIA.73; JfE1-30) is located to the northwest of Ungava Bay. The 1979 excavations revealed remains associated with pre-Dorset and

Dorset cultures. The subsequent analysis now being in an advanced stage, it is possible to discuss various relevant aspects of approximately 2,000 years of Arctic history in this region.

BIELAWSKI, Ellen, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT FOR CURRENT TRENDS IN NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGY
(Session 11) (English)

As an introduction to the symposium, this paper reviews research approaches to northern archaeology since 1900. It is intended to provide an historical perspective for our current archaeological work and to pose questions for participants and discussants to consider throughout the symposium. In the interest of brevity, specific research studies are used to illustrate the major research themes around which work has been structured.

It is concluded that a conflict has always existed between those who favor "basic science", that is, getting artifacts out of the ground, and those who favor logical approaches to broad questions, such as Eskimo origins or the peopling of the New World (for example, see H. Larsen's and H.B. Collins' 1954 debate in American Antiquity).

This conflict has sometimes influenced research directions in an action-reaction manner, occasionally to the detriment of culture historical interpretation. However, the tension which has resulted between the two approaches has also been essential to the progress of research, and continues today. Current methodological and theoretical approaches and directions for progress are considered within this historical context.

BISHOP, Jennifer, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

TRIAL AND ERROR EXCAVATION: THE PARTRIDGE ISLAND LESSON (Session 7)
(English)

This paper deals with approaches to excavating Passamaquoddy Bay shell midden sites. The 1981 excavations at Partridge Island and subsequent difficulties in analysis are discussed. Excavation methodologies, both the more traditional approaches and those utilized at Partridge Island are assessed in light of constructing accurate and detailed chronological sequences. Excavation based on natural stratigraphic units is suggested as one method of improving archaeological understanding of Passamaquoddy Bay prehistory.

BLACK, David W., Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ABORIGINAL SHELLFISHING PRACTICES IN THE WEST ISLES OF
NEW BRUNSWICK (Session 7) (English)

Shellfish remains from BgDr 48, a shell midden located on Partridge Island in the West Isles of New Brunswick, are described in this paper. The relative importance of each species in the assemblage to the aboriginal

diet is evaluated. Some questions are raised concerning possible cultural and environmental reasons for the presence, absence, and relative importance of certain species in this midden.

BOBROWSKY, Peter T., Department of Geology, University of Alberta

ESTIMATION OF ADEQUATE SAMPLE SIZE FOR BIOLOGICAL REMAINS (Session 2)
(English)

In the last several decades the examination of biological remains from archaeological contexts has assumed a conspicuous status in various research endeavors. Paramount among the many concerns of bioarchaeology is the significance of the data base and thus the viability of the samples under examination. The purpose of this study is to: 1) outline a neontological method for treating modern distributions of biological populations; 2) apply this statistical distribution to subfossil gastropod samples from archaeological sites in Kentucky; 3) discuss the significance of these results in terms of assessing sample adequacy using a step-wise procedure, and; 4) comment on the applicability of this statistical theory to general archaeological sampling of vertebrate, botanical and artifact remains. Throughout this study, the assumption is made that the element under consideration is the species or taxon; hence, one is estimating adequacy in regard to number of species or taxa and not proportions of those taxa. Additionally, this analytic procedure centers on individual samples and not subsequent inter-sample statistical comparisons; that is, problems of specimen density, dispersion or aggregation. Finally, it is taken for granted that the initial intra-site sampling strategy employed conforms to any one of the several acceptable random procedures currently in use; critical, since the analytical theory presented here attempts to signal when to stop sampling and not how to start.

BONNICHSEN, Robson, Center for the Study of Early Man, Institute for Quaternary Studies, University of Maine at Orono

MUNSLUNGUN LAKE ARCHAEOLOGY: A SEQUENCE OF WORKSHOP-HABITATION SITES FROM NORTHERN MAINE (Session 10) (English)

Archaeological excavation at the Munsungun-Chase Lake Thoroughfare (1980-1983) has revealed a series of workshop-habitation sites located on adjacent terraces. The objective of this paper will be to summarize archaeological complexes ranging in age from the late Ceramic Period to the earliest Palaeo-Indian times.

BRINK, Jack, Archaeological Survey of Alberta

PUBLIC INTERPRETATION AND RESEARCH AT THE HEAD-SMASHED-IN BUFFALO JUMP SITE, S.W. ALBERTA (Session 13) (English)

Since being declared a Provincial Historic Resource and a U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Site, Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump has been identified for development of a major public interpretive centre. This paper will present

an overview of the Alberta Government's plans for the development of this site, and the progress made to date. Discussion will include highlighting some of the major problems encountered and the planning and research requirements which are necessary to bring a project of this scope to fruition.

BURLEY, David, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, and John BRANDON, Parks Canada, Prairie Region

ANOMALLY ON THE LANDSCAPE: THE LETENDRE HOUSE AND AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF METIS RESIDENTIAL LAND USE PATTERNS (Session 3) (English)

The residence of Xavier Letendre dit Batoche, a Métis trader, was excavated in 1978 as part of Parks Canada's plans to interpret and develop the Batoche National Historic Site in central Saskatchewan. Originally constructed in 1878, the building was an impressive two storey balloon frame structure described as being the most "sumptuous" home west of Winnipeg. This building stands in marked contrast to the "folk tradition" housing style of the South Saskatchewan River Métis populace of the period. Such a contrast has been interpreted as a visual outward expression of Letendre's socioeconomic position in the Métis community and his interaction with the "bourgeois" Métis traders and white population of the Red River Settlement. In analysing the recovered data from this structure, a principal area of investigation was a determination of residential land use patterns surrounding the building. Was there a formalized system of activity patterns or, conversely, was land use uncontrolled? Undertaking a spatial analysis of material culture remains, the latter context is suggested. Such being the case, a structural opposition is thought to exist between the ostentatiousness of the building and the external environment. The implications of this opposition as they reflect upon Letendre's self perception are explored.

CLARK, Donald W., Archaeological Survey of Canada

MACKENZIE--RIVER TO NOWHERE? (Session 8) (English)

Models of North American prehistory postulate a Mackenzie valley route of entry of people into America, but evidence for this or any other prehistoric migration via a Mackenzie route has yet to be found. It is suggested that prior to the historic period the Mackenzie was not a route of communication, that the valley was a geographic zone, more often transversed than followed. Its prehistory may be examined in terms of latitudinal movement between ecological regions.

CLERMONT, Norman, and Claude CHAPDELAIN, Departement d'Anthropologie, Université de Montréal

PREHISTORIC IROQUOIANS FROM LANORAIE, P.O. (Session 10) (English)

Presentation of a XIVth century Iroquoian site, its dates, its structures, its content and the way it could be related to the sequence of prehistoric development of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians.

COOPER, Martin, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

NON-INTERRED HUMAN BONE: SOURCES OF DEPOSITION (Session 6) (English)

Scattered human bone is often encountered on Ontario Iroquoian sites. In the past it has generated a number of assumptions regarding its source. Most notably, it has been attributed to prisoner sacrifice and even ritual cannibalism. This explanation appears to be supported by ethnohistoric documentation.

Formal analysis of scattered human bone indicates that other sources are responsible for its deposition including disturbed burials and post mortem loss of elements. Temporal and spatial trends are indicated and possible explanations proposed. The function of human bone artifacts and their relationship to scattered human bone are also examined.

COUPLAND, Gary, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia

THE PAUL MASON SITE (GdTc16) AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE KITSELAS CANYON, BRITISH COLUMBIA (Session 9) (English)

Recent excavations at the Paul Mason Site have uncovered a deep, stratified cultural deposit, with indications of at least two distinct cultural components. The lower component bears evidence of a microcore and blade lithic technology. The upper component reflects a developed coastal pattern with permanent or semi-permanent village occupation. The evidence for both components will be presented, and a discussion of settlement change, in the direction of increasing sedentism, will follow.

COX, Steven L., Maine State Museum

LATE CERAMIC OCCUPATIONS IN BLUE HILL BAY, MAINE (Session 7) (English)

Maine State Museum investigations of the Goddard site in Blue Hill Bay during 1979 and 1980 revealed it to be a large Late Ceramic village occupied during warm weather months. As part of the Goddard Project, a survey of surrounding sites in the Bay was carried out, with emphasis on Late Ceramic sites. During 1982, two Late Ceramic shell middens were investigated, including nearly complete excavation of a pit house. Excavation results are presented together with a general overview of the Late Ceramic period on the central Maine coast.

COX, Steven L., Maine State Museum, and Stephen LORING, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

THE POSTVILLE PENTACOSTAL SITE AND GROSWATER DORSET IN LABRADOR (Session 4) (English)

During the summer of 1977 field crews from the Smithsonian Institution and the Newfoundland Museum conducted salvage excavations of an important

Groswater Dorset site at Postville, central Labrador. Located deep within Kaipokok Bay, the site contained multiple mid-passage structures and a large number of artifacts. The site and its collections are examined, followed by a more general discussion of Groswater Dorset in Labrador.

CRERAR, Jackie, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

A UNIQUE SUB-OSSUARY BURIAL PIT (Session 6) (English)

To date, there are no available descriptions or analyses of distinct sub-ossuary pit burials from the Historic period of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition. This presentation will include a report and description of a separate burial chamber (and its contents) which was deposited beneath an upper ossuary at the Southern Ontario Neutral Walker Site, circa 1620-1645.

CUMBAA, Stephen L., Zooarchaeological Identification Centre

FAUNAL EVIDENCE FOR 16th CENTURY BASQUE WHALING AND CODFISHING IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Session 2) (English)

Excavations by Parks Canada and Memorial University at Red Bay, Labrador, have uncovered large quantities of animal bone which, together with artifactual and historical documentation, provide solid evidence for these early Canadian fisheries.

D'ANDREA, Cathy, and Ruth GOTTHARDT, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

WOLF KILLS OF HORSES: A STUDY OF TAPHONOMY AND BONE ALTERATION (Session 2) (English)

The paper reports on the skeletal remains of 5 horses killed and/or scavenged by wolves in the Ross River area, Yukon Territory. Three skeletons represent unequivocal wolf kills; evidence of canid activity is present, however, on portions of all skeletons. All kills occurred relatively recently (within the past two years) limiting potential effects of weathering or other damage on bone due to environmental factors. The study undertakes to characterize carnivore modification of skeletal assemblages both in terms of taphonomy and in terms of the types of damage that can be inflicted by carnivores on individual bone elements. The significance of this study, and others like it, for the understanding of faunal remains in archaeological context is emphasized, particularly with reference to various Pleistocene collections where the differentiation of human as opposed to carnivore or environmental modification on bone poses problems. Observations on bone breakage; apparent carnivore preference for certain bone elements or portions; and consistent patterns of element presence/absence at kill sites are expected to be of importance for interpreting patterns in the fossil record.

DENTON, David, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University

THE EARLY CONTACT PERIOD IN THE QUÉBEC-LABRADOR INTERIOR: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE CANIAPISCAU AREA DATA (Session 14) (English)

This paper examines recently collected data relating to the initial contact period in the Caniapiscau area, Nouveau Québec. GaEk 1, a large, late prehistoric/protohistoric site at which a longhouse containing aboriginal and European materials was excavated, provides the focus for an initial assessment of both the chronology of the entry of European trade goods into this area and the social context of their movement and adoption. Current models of the early movement of trade goods in the subarctic, and later historic documents from which information regarding exchange patterns in Québec-Labrador can be gleaned, are evaluated in terms of their usefulness in interpreting the early contact archaeological data from Caniapiscau and adjacent areas.

DESROSIERS, Pierre, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University

PALAEO-ESKIMO OCCUPATIONS AT DIANA-1, UNGAVA BAY (NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC) (Session 1) (French)

Palaeo-Eskimo occupations at the Diana-1 site, Nouveau-Québec have been examined in terms of lithic analysis. This analysis involved the study not only of diagnostic implements but also of all the artifacts, including debitage. The examination of single, short term occupations provided the framework for studying variations in two specific aspects of lithic materials: their provenience and techniques of exploitation in an area where prehistoric peoples were frequently dependent upon raw materials collected over a wide area.

DODS, R. Robin, University of Toronto, Ontario Archaeological Association

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE MCKENZIE SITE (Session 6) (English)

The McKenzie Site (AkGv-2) (a.k.a. Woodbridge) is a single component village, Southern Division, Huron-Petun Branch of the Late Ontario Iroquois Tradition dated ca. 1520 A.D. The site originally covered 3.642 hectares (9 acres). However, McKenzie has suffered the vicissitudes of urban development and only one third of the site is extant.

Through its early history of excavation the site was closely tied to the formation of the Ontario Archaeological Society. It is thus fitting that the OAS is the organization with, what may prove to be, the final excavation contract for McKenzie.

Threatened again by urban development, the Town of Vaughan of the Regional Municipality of York, Ontario, funded a salvage assessment project in the summer of 1982.

The "PUBLIC" aspects of this project are the focus of this paper:

- The interface with community planning committees on the regional and provincial level (OMB).
- The use of LACAC groups for the conservation of archaeology sites in Ontario.
- The use of the site as a tool for citizen education on the nature of archaeology.
- The development of productive working relationships with the construction industry.

A combination of the above aspects plus the archaeology itself led to a productive and interesting field season.

DUNCAN, C., Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

ACCELERATOR DATING OF SHELLS FROM THE OLD CROW BASIN, YT (Session 12)
(English)

Several specimen of Anadonta beringiana recovered from locations along the Old Crow River in the northern Yukon Territory were analyzed for their Carbon-14 content using the new Van de Graaff accelerator system of atom counting developed by the Isotracer facility at the University of Toronto. The conchiolin fibrons, a sclero protein in the shell periostracum, provide a source of uncontaminated carbon. The carbon isotope ratios of the conchiolin in the periostracum are compared with conchiolin carbon isotope ratios in the inorganic carbonate matrix of the same shell with interesting results. The Carbon-14, 13, 12 ratio for inorganic shell matrix carbon is also examined. The geological and archaeological implications of the results are discussed.

FARQUHAR, R., Department of Physics, University of Toronto, and L. PAVLISH, Archaeometry Lab, Department of Anthropology & Department of Physics, University of Toronto

ARCHAOMETRIC PROSPECTION AT THE BRADLEY HOUSE SITE, ONTARIO, CANADA
(Session 12) (English)

A magnetic and resistivity survey of an historic farmhouse (c. 1825) provided evidence of the foundation's location and house orientation.

FARQUHAR, R.M., Department of Physics, University of Toronto, J.A. WALTHALL, Illinois Department of Transportation, and S.M. STOW, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

LEAD ISOTOPE RATIO MEASUREMENTS ON GALENAS FROM COPENA BURIAL MOUNDS, ALABAMA, U.S.A. (Session 12) (English)

Lead isotope analyses have been made on a representative suite of 15 galenas from burial mounds of the Copena culture (middle Woodland, ca. 2000 yr. b.p.), located in the Tennessee valley area of northern Alabama,

U.S.A. Geochemical measurements on the same specimens (Walthall et al, 1980) suggest that the galenas originated in the Upper Mississippi Valley mineral district, approximately 1500 km by river routes to the north. The lead isotope ratios of these burial galenas show a small spread in values, and most are systematically related. It appears that the majority of the samples may have been obtained from a single locality. In earlier work (Farquhar and Fletcher, 1980) a comparison of burial galena isotope ratios with available data for lead minerals from eastern and mid-continent deposits clearly defined the provenance of the burial galenas. However, the number of high precision mineral deposit isotopic data which are currently available for the likely source areas of the Copena samples (the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Tri-States areas) are insufficient to make a reliable provenance determination.

FINNIGAN, James T., Saskatchewan Research Council

INTERACTING SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS IN A PARKLAND RIVER VALLEY (Session 5)
(English)

This study approaches the analysis of settlement pattern data as a potential methodology for detecting levels and intensities of ethnic interactions within the archaeological past. The paper is divided into two main sections. In the first section, the theoretical effects of different levels of interaction on settlement systems are explored and used to develop a settlement model. In the second section, this model is tested with settlement data derived from two major archaeological projects along the Saskatchewan River.

FITZGERALD, William R., Department of Anthropology, McGill University

THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURY MOVEMENT OF EUROPEAN COMMODITIES INTO THE GREAT LAKES: A VIEW FROM NEUTRALIA (Session 14) (English)

Historical accounts indicate the Neutral Iroquoians of southern Ontario were likely receiving European commodities, primarily on an indirect basis, from as many as six trading spheres (French, Spanish, Portugese, English, Dutch, and Swedish), potentially as early as initial Atlantic coastal contact and up until their dispersal in 1651, along three major riverine supply routes (St. Lawrence/Saguenay/Ottawa, Susquehanna, and Hudson).

The archaeological sequence clearly indicates changing European assemblages. Alterations in the quantity and variety of European commodities appear to be reflective of the intensity of the changing economic activities along the Atlantic coast (i.e. from fishing and exploration to primarily trading pursuits). During the fur trade era (post-ca. 1580), alterations are also noticeable. This time, however, compared to the earlier period they tend to be more of variety rather than magnitude. This is a consequence not only of the different European groups participating in the fur trade but also the differing trading intensities of the companies involved.

From the archaeological recoveries, patterns in the trade assemblages of the various New World European suppliers are readily discernable on native sites throughout the northeast, particularly between contemporaneous French-supplied and Dutch-supplied inventories. Earlier assemblages are quite distinctive from later French and Dutch inventories (ca. 1609-1651), however, at this time nationality cannot be confidently assigned (be it French, Spanish/Portugese, or both) for the assemblages are rather homogeneous.

The Neutral are particularly unique in that they had indirect access to goods from all European suppliers due to the political neutrality they had with numerous Iroquoian and Algonkian groups in the northeast. The diversity of European commodities from 16th and 17th century Neutral sites provides a valuable opportunity through correlation to understand political and economic events in the light of documented native interaction.

FITZHUGH, William, Smithsonian Institution, and James TUCK, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE OF PALAEO-ESKIMO CULTURES IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Session 4) (English)

This summary culture history of Palaeo-Eskimo peoples in Newfoundland and Labrador attempts to relieve some of the confusion caused by the welter of names applied to these cultures over the last two decades. Following Fitzhugh's "Early Palaeo-Eskimo" and "Late Palaeo-Eskimo" traditions a simplified version of taxonomy and nomenclature elucidates crossties between Labrador and insular Newfoundland and demonstrates continuities and discontinuities during the Palaeo-Eskimo period.

GIBSON, Terrance H., Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

MOTIVATIONS FOR ETHNIC INTERACTION IN THE ASPEN PARKLAND (Session 5) (English)

Much archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence currently suggests that human groups subsisting in the Plains and the Boreal Forest occasionally and perhaps regularly entered the Parkland at particular times of the year. Seasonal ecological attractiveness of the Parkland for hunters and gatherers is most often cited as the reason that otherwise unrelated people would be drawn into a relatively confined region for a period of time. However, other factors besides economic ones may have accentuated ethnic contact, especially in certain parts of Western Canada. This paper postulates several models of ethnic interaction which may be useful in understanding why and how human groups may have culturally intermingled, and how ethnic interaction can be interpreted in the archaeological record of the Aspen Parkland.

GORDON, Bryan C., Archaeological Survey of Canada

BARRENLAND PREHISTORY - CULTURAL SUCCESSION, GAPS AND FUTURE PROBLEMS
(Session 8) (English)

Within the context of 8,000 years of prehistory involving four major traditions, gaps in cultural succession which involve future fieldwork will be outlined. Specific references regarding traditions will be given to the origin of Shield Archaic, the demise of the barrenland Pre-Dorset and the inroads of the Taltheilei Chipewyan.

GRAINGER, Dana-Mae, Parks Canada, Prairie Region

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH: PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICE? (Session 13)
(English)

The paper attempts to answer the following questions: Is archaeology a good or service which should be supplied to the community through the political governmental processes or privately through the market processes?

Given the type of service that archaeologists are rendering and the sector to which it should be rendered, to whom must the product be directed, what obligations should be met, and who controls the process?

GREER, Sheila C., University of Toronto, and Raymond J. LERLANC, Archaeological Survey of Alberta

A 1983 UPDATE ON YUKON CULTURE HISTORY (Session 8) (English)

Since R.S. MacNeish's initial investigations, archaeological research in the Yukon has centered mainly on two parts of the Territory: the southwest/southcentral area and the Porcupine River Basin. The work in the former region has challenged and refined many of MacNeish's chronological interpretations, while research in the latter area has produced significant information regarding the early (Pleistocene) and the more recent prehistoric periods. In this paper we will review recent data concerning the culture historical record of these two areas and will comment upon analytical approaches which are providing some degree of success in clarifying the prehistoric record of the Territory.

HAMMON, Dimity, Department of Anthropology, University of New Brunswick

INCISED STONES FROM A PASSAMAQUODDY BAY SHELL-HEAP (Session 10) (English)

A Ceramic Period shell-midden on Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, has yielded a large number of rare incised stones. Although other of these stones have been found occasionally in Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine shell-middens, the Holt's Point Site has by far the greatest concentration found to date. Some theories exist as to the purpose to which the shell-midden dwellers put these stones. They might have been toys, gaming pieces, ceramic templates, knick-knacks, jewellery or the all-time favourite "ceremonial items".

This paper will examine not only the stones themselves, but also the cultural contexts in which they and other known specimens were found, seeking similarities and differences and at last speculating on their possible function.

HANKS, Chris, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

FEETEE LU SHE - HIDE SCRAPER OR FLAT SKIPPING STONE (Session 11) (English)

This paper examines the use of ethnoarchaeological techniques in site survey. The data base used in the survey is being developed in the Mackenzie Valley with Slavey informants. Information being systematically recorded includes geographic place names, site locations, regional subsistence strategy and on-site data. Long range objectives for our research in the Mackenzie have as their goal the modeling of ethnographic, historic and prehistoric site distribution.

HANNA, Margaret, Saskatchewan Research Council

THIN-SECTION ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM THE FRANCOIS-FINLAY DAM RESERVOIR, EAST-CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN: RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND TENTATIVE RESULTS (Session 5) (English)

The research design of the Nipawin Reservoir Heritage Study has identified five problem domains: culture history, subsistence and technological adaptation, settlement patterns, inter- and intra-group relations, and scientific (methodological, experimental, and theoretical) advancement. Geo-chemical ceramic analysis can contribute to the investigation of these problem domains. This paper describes the research design necessary to incorporate geo-chemical analysis into the overall Nipawin Dam Reservoir Heritage Study and presents the results of preliminary thin-section analysis of a sample of the ceramics recovered during the 1982 field season.

HEDDEN, Mark H., Maine Historic Preservation Commission

SHAMANISM AND MAINE PETROGLYPHS (Session 10) (English)

A study of prehistoric designs recorded at two petroglyph sites in Maine in the context of references in Schoolcraft, Eckstorm, Speck, and others, indicates that these express concepts and purposes associated with Algonkian shamanism from the Great Lakes to Nova Scotia.

HELMER, James W., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary

THE ANALYSIS OF SEASONAL/FUNCTIONAL VARIABILITY IN LATE PALAEO-ESKIMO ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE CANADIAN HIGH ARCTIC (Session 15) (English)

No abstract received.

HETT, Charles, Canadian Conservation Institute

THE ROLE OF CONSERVATION IN NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGY (Session 11) (English)

In Northern Archaeology excavation produces an uncommon variety of preserved artifacts which require special measures if they are to be successfully excavated and preserved. Without proper field and laboratory conservation many materials, particularly organics will deteriorate rapidly making them valueless for further study or for Museum exhibit. Planning for conservation as part of an excavation is feasible and can contribute significantly to the quality of the work of both archaeologist and conservator. Methods of field and laboratory treatment will be discussed as well as access to conservation facilities in Canada.

HILL, Matthew H., Department of Anthropology, University of Waterloo

NEW ABERDEEN: ARCHAEOLOGY OF A DEVELOPER'S DREAM (Session 3) (English)

The historic site of New Aberdeen is located in a planned industrial park in Kitchener, Ontario. Established and deserted in the mid-nineteenth century, New Aberdeen was to have been a mill and market village on a main transport artery, The Huron Road. Archaeological testing compares the actual to the planned development as shown on a period plan of subdivision.

HOOD, Bryan, University of Massachusetts (Amherst)

NUKASUSUTOK-12: EARLY/MIDDLE DORSET AXIAL STRUCTURES FROM THE NAIN REGION, LABRADOR (Session 1) (English)

Nukasusutok-12, an Early/Middle Dorset site 24 km southeast of Nain, contains the remains of at least 4 axial structures, two of which have been fully excavated. Typological data suggest a date of ca. 2200-2000 B.P. The two excavated structures are described and compared with other Palaeo-eskimo axial structures from north-central Labrador.

HORSFALL, Gayel A., Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

BUTTONS AS METAPHOR FOR SOCIAL GROUP IDENTITY (Session 3) (English)

Differences in dress have long been one of the major material means whereby individuals signal inclusion in a group whose membership may be determined by ethnicity, social class, gender, or some combination of these and other factors. This paper explores the question of whether buttons, one of the few parts of clothing consistently preserved in an archaeological context, may be similarly representative of social group identity. Within this broad context particular attention will be focused on the potential for determining gender distinctions within the British Columbia mining camps during 1855-1870. An effort will be made to determine which, if any, attributes may be useful for determining such distinctions.

HUNSTON, Jeff, Council for Yukon Indians

YUKON INDIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE FRONTIER (Session 13) (English)

No abstract received.

JAMIESON, J.B., McGill University

THE ROLE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIANS AS MIDDLEMEN IN THE EARLY EUROPEAN
TRADE (Session 14) (English)

The St. Lawrence Iroquoians were among the first peoples of the North-eastern interior to come in contact with the Europeans. Their role as middlemen between early European traders and other tribes located to the west of the St. Lawrence Valley has been the subject of much discussion by both archaeologists and historians for a number of years. The reasons for their disappearance prior to the beginning of the seventeenth century still remain a mystery. The speaker will review both the archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence for early European trade on the St. Lawrence River and attempt to put new interpretations on the role of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians as middlemen.

JAMIESON, S., Washington State University

NEUTRAL FLAKED STONE (Session 6) (English)

The Neutral were the foremost flaked stone specialists among the Late Ontario Iroquois. However, results of previous researches into this industry are not always comparable or consistently detailed. As an approach to this problem, a structural technological analysis was applied to finished and unfinished artifacts and their manufacturing debris from seven large sites dating between 1540 and 1651 A.D. using an established body of knowledge pertaining to fracture in brittle solids, controlled replicative and imitative experimentation, and analogy. Implications of observed patterns are discussed with particular reference to changes through time and points of similarity and contrast between tribal groupings.

JANES, Robert R., Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AMONG THE WILLOW LAKE DENE, NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES, CANADA (Session 11) (English)

Archaeological remains in the Boreal forest are notoriously meager. The need to enhance the interpretive potential of the archaeological record in this region is of obvious importance, and the deliberate observation of an extant group with specific archaeological concerns in mind is one way of doing this. This paper is the result of one such study carried out among a group of Northern Athapaskan hunters and trappers in the mid-Mackenzie River region, Northwest Territories, Canada.

The emphasis of this archaeological ethnography is on how a culture actually does behave. Observations on refuse distribution and disturbance, excavations by residents, canine activities, scavenging, successive site occupation and changing site boundaries are summarized. These field observations indicate that there is no reason to assume that the formation of the archaeological record of these northern forest dwellers is any less complex than has been observed ethnoarchaeologically among other groups of native North Americans.

JORDAN, Richard H., Department of Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College

PALAEO-ESKIMO IN THE MARITIMES: A COMPARISON OF NEWFOUNDLAND DORSET AND LABRADOR MIDDLE DORSET (Session 1) (English)

Characterizations of Newfoundland Dorset have emphasized the distinctive and divergent nature of this Palaeo-Eskimo culture. Geographic marginality to the Dorset "core area" in the Arctic regions is viewed as the single most important factor, though island insularity and adaptations to the sub-Arctic resources have also been considered. Most recently, with the excavations of sites in Newfoundland earlier than Newfoundland Dorset that are most closely related to Labrador Groswater Dorset, historical continuity and an emphasis on an in situ developmental scheme have been proposed to account, at least in part, for the particular nature of Newfoundland Dorset culture.

This paper presents an alternative viewpoint, i.e. Newfoundland Dorset is not nearly so divergent nor insular as earlier conceptualization suggested. Comparative data from Newfoundland and Labrador sites dating between 0-500 A.D. indicate strong parallels in most tool classes and the presence of a reasonably high percentage of exotic lithics (particularly Ramah chert in Newfoundland and Cow Head chert in Labrador) testifies to direct contact and interaction and perhaps the movement of new Dorset populations into Newfoundland ca. 0 A.D./B.C.

Unfortunately, an evaluation of in situ development vs. new Middle Dorset population movements into Newfoundland is not entirely straightforward, because the several centuries preceding the emergence of Middle Dorset culture are poorly known in both Newfoundland and Labrador. Minor tool classes in Newfoundland Dorset such as high notched points, asymmetric knives, and crescentic inset sideblades may be derived from earlier traditions. Yet the vast majority of tool classes, which are virtually identical even at the discrete attribute level, suggest Middle Dorset population movements into Newfoundland.

Newfoundland Dorset art has also been cited as an example of insularity and isolation. This is particularly evident in the flat, abstract amulets which represent seals, bears, and seal/bear combinations. The emergence of these distinctive amulet forms may be a response to shifts in the winter subsistence economy. In Labrador, the Dorset winter economy was based on the successful exploitation of walrus and ringed seals taken at the ice-edge, while in Newfoundland hunting harp seals in the pack-ice was required.

These unique Newfoundland amulets may represent an attempt by Newfoundland Dorset groups to manipulate and/or propitiate the animal spirits of this new winter resource, the harp seal. We may better view this phenomenon, not in terms of isolation, marginality and provincialism, but in terms of partial reformulation of religious views in response to new winter hunting conditions and resources.

JULIG, P., A. JOPLING, B. BEEBE, J. ALCOCK, C. D'ANDREA, and W. IRVING,
University of Toronto

EXCAVATION REPORT ON AN IN SITU BONE ASSEMBLAGE FROM LOCATION 12, OLD CROW RIVER, NORTHERN YUKON (Session 2) (English)

Controlled excavations in the Lower Lake deposits Unit 1B (Jopling *et al.* 1981) indicated a substantial quantity of flaked and broken large mammal bone and ivory in association with numerous pebbles and small cobbles. On the basis of stratigraphic observations, fabric measurements and other field evidence, the bone horizon is hypothesized to represent part of a gelifluction lobe. Differential weathering on flaked proboscidean bone was apparent within the assemblage. Several indices relating to sphericity and angularity will be used to examine differences between three in situ flaked proboscidean bone assemblages at Location 12, to test inferences regarding differences in assemblage form due to transport versus in situ modification.

KAPCHES, Mima, Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum

LODGES ON IROQUOIAN SITES IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO (Session 6) (English)

Excavations over the past few years have revealed the remains of lodges on Iroquoian village sites. A variety of uses for these structures are investigated. Their distribution and frequency are discussed.

KEENLYSIDE, David L., Archaeological Survey of Canada

LATE PREHISTORIC POPULATIONS OF NORTHEASTERN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Session 7) (English)

Recent archaeological research in northeastern Prince Edward Island documents man's presence since early post-glacial times. Much of this evidence pertains to late prehistoric occupations dating from approximately the past 2500 years. The paucity of earlier occupations can in part be attributed to coastal submergence, however there is a dramatic increase in both frequency and extent of sites commencing about the first millennium B.C. which is seen as part of a broader Maritimes' phenomenon characterized by population growth and cultural stability. Representative of this late prehistoric period are two excavated sites which are dated to about 0 A.D. and A.D. 800. Both sites are similarly situated on a saltwater lagoon and appear to have been seasonal occupations. A comparison of site assemblages suggests similar patterns of local resource use, but quite different cultural associations in the wider context of Southern Basin prehistory.

Earlier occupations in general have much more of an Island flavour, whereas later sites reflect closer contact with mainland coastal groups. In the absence of a suitable term applying to this late prehistoric period and one which reflects an adaptation to coastal marine and woodland environs and their exploitation by maritime peoples, the term Maritime Woodland is suggested.

KENNEDY, Clyde, Nepean, Ontario

MARITIME ARCHAIC INFLUENCES IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY, ONTARIO (Session 10)
(English)

No abstract received.

KLIMKO, Olga, Saskatchewan Research Council

STATUS AND ETHNICITY AS REFLECTED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD AT FORT
PELLE 1 (Session 5) (English)

Fort Pelly 1, a HBC post located on the Assiniboine River in eastcentral Saskatchewan, was occupied between 1824-1856 and abandoned for a more favourable location .4 km distant. Historic sources indicated that the post experienced a number of expansions and improvements throughout its existence. This necessitated an increase in personnel, especially the servant class, the majority being of Métis extraction from the surrounding area or the Red River settlement. Therefore, socio-economic and ethnic distinctions between the Métis and European personnel at the post would be expected. The paper discusses the degree to which the above is reflected in the archaeological record and the factors affecting the data.

KNIGHT, Dean H., Wilfred Laurier University

RECENT FINDINGS AT THE BALL SITE (Session 6) (English)

Archaeological and physical anthropological analysis of six burials found within a protohistoric Huron village, ca. 1600 A.D. suggests that we are dealing with a unique ceremonial pattern which was not described in the ethnohistoric records. The archaeological evidence indicate that the burials have been placed in special houses. Osteological evidence indicates that we are dealing with a broad spectrum of the population. The overall burial pattern is not currently understood or explained.

LABRÈCHE, Yves, Laboratoire d'archéologie de l'université du Québec à
Montréal

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF A DORSET LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM UNGAVA
(Session 1) (French)

Lithic specimens from an insular site were examined and data were computerized. Basic variables such as raw material, stage of reduction, weight and

provenience were selected for the analysis. Statements concerning activity patterns at the settlement are inferred on the basis of a simple quantification study.

LATTA, Martha A., Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

WORK AT THE AUGER SITE (BdGw 3) 1982 (Session 6) (English)

The Auger site is a 2.7 hectare contact-period Huron village in Medonte Township, Simcoe County, Ontario. Situated on a 1000 foot terrace on the west bank of the Coldwater River, thirty kilometers above its debouche into southeastern Georgian Bay, this site represents a possible occupation of the Attigneenongnahac - Cord or Barking Dogs - nation of the Huron confederacy. It covers about 2.7 hectares and is surrounded by a three-row palisade.

Ceramics make up 93.2% of the 11,756 inorganic artifacts recovered from the first season's work. These show a low incidence of interior (2.6%) and neck (5.7%) decoration, but lip decoration is common (36.3%). Smoking pipe styles include ring barrel and coronet types, together with Blowing Face and bird effigy styles. Worked stone of all kinds is rare.

Organic remains are profuse, particularly plant material of all kinds. These include charred corn, beans and sunflower seeds as well as raspberries, plums and other wild plants.

The study focussed on a single long house which measured 7.3 x 25 meters. It contained three central hearths and a variety of other large and small pits and stains. Constructed with 212 wall posts, it had an enclosed porch on the west end and wind-break screening the northwest entrance. The distribution of household debris within and around the house indicates differential patterns of trash and garbage disposal. Comparisons of data from this house with household information from the Draper and Robitaille sites also raises questions of longhouse residential organization and status of its occupants.

LUKE, Jane, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

SETTLING DOWN: A MODEL FOR CHANGE IN STONE TECHNOLOGY ON THE NORTHWEST COAST (Session 9) (English)

During Northwest Coast prehistory a shift in importance from flaked stone to ground stone technology occurred. In this paper the factors which accompanied this change are examined, and an explanatory model is developed. It is proposed that the appearance of ground stone technology on the Northwest Coast is an effect of a decrease in availability of lithic raw material, resulting from major changes in settlement pattern.

MACAULAY, M., Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, and
L. PAVLISH, Archaeometry Lab, Department of Anthropology & Department of
Physics, University of Toronto

PHYSICAL ANALYSES OF HEARTH SEDIMENTS: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR IROQUOIAN
TRAFFIC PATTERNS (Session 12) (English)

This study reports the results of a series of hearth experiments which were undertaken to discover whether wind direction influences hearth soil discolouration. This phenomenon is found to be due to variable oxidizing conditions caused by wind currents. The data obtained from physical analyses are presented and their implication for an understanding of traffic patterns in Iroquoian longhouses and surrounding environs is discussed.

MASON, Ronald, Lawrence University, Wisconsin

A VIEW FROM THE WEST END OF THE GREAT LAKES (Session 14) (English)

No abstract received.

McCAFFREY, Moira, Department of Anthropology, McGill University

AN ANALYSIS OF LITHIC DEBITAGE FROM TWO PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE
CANIAPISCAU REGION OF NORTHERN QUÉBEC (Session 15) (English)

Lithic collections from subarctic Québec are mainly characterized by high quantities of debitage and a paucity of formal tools. This paper presents an analysis of two such sites of possible Point Revenge Complex affiliation. Hypotheses concerning the technological structure of the sites are evaluated through the results of a detailed attribute analysis. A variety of other analytical methods including refitting and spatial analysis are employed so as to extract a maximum of behavioral information from what has traditionally been thought of as a very limited data base.

McGHEE, Robert, Archaeological Survey of Canada

THE EASTERN ARCTIC: FORTY CENTURIES OF PREHISTORY, HALF A CENTURY OF
ARCHAEOLOGY (Session 8) (English)

As the result of over 50 years of archaeological work in the eastern Arctic, we have defined a series of cultural categories into which we can place most archaeological collections with little trouble. On the basis of these categories, we have peopled the prehistoric Arctic with a series of hypothetical human groups, and have developed a series of myths or shared concepts as to how these groups lived and how they related to or interacted with one another. As in most myths, some portions of the story remain incomplete, unclear or confused. In addition to focussing future work on these segments, it is suggested that we might usefully analyse the growth of the shared myth and how its various components relate to known and inferred archaeological evidence.

MEYER, David, Saskatchewan Research Council

THE PARKLAND AS CORE TERRITORY: A NON-INTERACTION ZONE (Session 5)
(English)

There is an implicit assumption on the part of many prairie archaeologists that the parklands of western Canada constituted a zone in which a variety of ethnic groups came into frequent social contact, with resulting cultural changes. However, on the basis of the archaeological record of central Saskatchewan it is argued that, in this geographical region at least, the parkland was not the location of any unusually high degree of ethnic contact.

While it is an ecotone, the parkland was, in terms of human subsistence economies, simply an extension of the grasslands. Archaeological evidence indicates that the bison hunters, whose territories extended to the northern edge of the parklands, sometimes did travel into the southern edge of the forest. If there is a geographical zone, therefore, where cultural groups of the forest and grasslands did tend to come into contact, it was the southern fringe of the forest. Depending on the socio-political relations of the groups in contact, this may or may not have been significant in a social or cultural context. Some archaeological evidence which apparently reflects such contact has been recovered and will be discussed.

MILNE, Laurie, Medicine Hat College

TEST EXCAVATIONS OF AN AVONLEA PHASE CAMPSITE IN SOUTHEAST ALBERTA
(Session 9) (English)

D10n 3 is a prehistoric campsite located on a terrace of Ross Creek about three kilometers south of the village of Irvine, some 30 km. east of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Test excavations during the spring and summer of 1982 demonstrated that the site contains a single component representative of the Avonlea Phase, the initial occupation typical of the first half of the Late Prehistoric Period in the Northwestern Plains. A nearby killsite also of Avonlea age has been radiocarbon dated at A.D. 770 ± 140 years (GSC-1296) and it is postulated that D10n-3 may be contemporaneous.

D10n 3 is important scientifically from a number of perspectives. Ecologically, it is located in the most extensive and well-defined drainage system on the northern side of the Cypress Hills, a sheltered and well-watered area replete with game, firewood and berries. Archaeological data suggests a late winter/early spring occupation, as part of a seasonal round of resource exploitation. Perhaps of greatest importance is the excellent stratigraphy, good preservation and lack of mixing with cultural materials of preceding and subsequent phases. For these reasons, future excavation is planned for the site.

MOLTO, J.E., Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

THE VARDEN SITE (AdHa 1): SKELETAL BIOLOGY (Session 15) (English)

This paper describes the skeletal remains from the Varden Site (AdHa 1), a recently salvaged skeletal collection from Long Point, southwestern Ontario. Associated archaeological data suggest a Princess Point affiliation which places Varden in the early Late Woodland phase of southern Ontario prehistory. Clear association of the skeletal and archaeological remains is, however, equivocal. A principal objective of this paper is to test the proposed association of seriating the sample using dental pathology and discontinuous morphology. The sample's importance in southern Ontario Woodland prehistory is defined relative to this background.

MOLYNEAUX, Brian, Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum

A ROCK PAINTING RITUAL SITE IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO (Session 15) (English)

No abstract received.

MONKS, G.G., Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF UPPER FORT GARRY (Session 3) (English)

The operation of Upper Fort Garry is explored in the context of systems theory. Important sub-systems are identified and described and the complex integration of these sub-systems is discussed.

MORLAN, Richard E., Archaeological Survey of Canada

A COMPARISON OF TWO MEASURES OF POPULATION SIZE IN FAUNAL REMAINS: MICROTINE RODENTS FROM BLUEFISH CAVE I (Session 2) (English)

Widely advertised theoretical and methodological deficiencies in counts of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) have prompted a search for alternate methods of estimating population size from faunal remains. An application of the Peterson estimate, based on capture-recapture techniques, has been advocated as a suitable alternative in archaeological studies. The assumptions and requirements for the use of the Peterson estimate, and the "behaviour" of this variable as compared with MNI, will be illustrated with microtine rodent data from Bluefish Cave I, northern Yukon Territory.

MORRISON, David A., Archaeological Survey of Canada

THE INTERPRETATION OF DENTAL THIN-SECTIONS FROM ARCTIC SITES (Session 15) (English)

Perhaps the most useful method of investigating the seasonality of archaeological sites in the Canadian Arctic is the interpretation of dental

thin-sections. Both technical and non-technical aspects of interpretation are discussed with reference to ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*).

NAGLE, Christopher, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution

LITHIC RAW MATERIALS PROCUREMENT AND EXCHANGE IN DORSET CULTURE ALONG THE LABRADOR COAST (Session 1) (English)

The Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo inhabitants of Labrador, from 2500 to 600 B.P., employed various lithic materials in their technology. Results of an investigation of the joint distributional patterns of cherts, soapstone, nephritic jade, schist and quartz from sites in the region are presented, in which the pattern exhibited by each material is analyzed in the context of distance to geologic source, manufacturing processes, site function and other potential sociocultural determinants of the patterning. This information provides the background for evaluating the existence of exchange networks, and the relative usefulness of utilitarian and social explanations for understanding Dorset lithic procurement strategies.

NEWTON, Charlotte L., National Historic Parks and Sites, Conservation Division

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEATHER: TECHNICAL STUDIES AND CONSERVATION RESEARCH (Session 12) (English)

Technical studies of leather carried out for both industrial and conservation research can provide useful information to archaeologists and material culture researchers. As an illustration of recent research into the treatment of archaeological leather, a project currently under way at Parks Canada Conservation Division will be discussed. The project involves an investigation of chemical cleaning agents commonly used to remove iron staining from wet archaeological leather, in terms of damage they may cause to the leather, and efficacy of iron stain removal. In the course of such work the leather itself will be closely studied, for type and extent of deterioration, for inclusions, and for original materials.

The paper will also include a survey of approaches to the conservation treatment of archaeological leather and work which has been done to assess the suitability and stability of these treatments. In terms of treatment of archaeological leather, a brief summary of the process will be included, from storage following excavation and assessment of the condition of the leather before treatment, through the possible steps of chemical or mechanical cleaning, dehydration, lubrication, consolidation, reshaping, and storage and assessment of condition following treatment.

PASTORE, Ralph T., Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland

BEOTHUK ACQUISITION AND USE OF EUROPEAN GOODS (Session 14) (English)

This paper examines European material found at Boyd's Cove-1 (DiAp 2), an historic Beothuk site in Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, as well as data from

other Beothuk sites. The impact of European objects upon Beothuk subsistence and settlement patterns is assessed, and an attempt is made to explain the manner in which European material was acquired. Specifically, it is argued that while there is evidence for sporadic trade between Beothuks and Europeans in the early historic period, the nature of both the Newfoundland environment and the European migratory fishery meant that eventually there would be strong pressure upon the Beothuk to acquire European goods through pilferage rather than trade.

PENNEY, Gerald, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland

BURNT KNAPS: AN HISTORIC MICMAC SITE IN NEWFOUNDLAND (Session 7) (English)

Initial Micmac migration between Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland occurred as early as the 17th century and continued, often sporadically, over the following centuries. Resource depletion on the mainland, and the demise of the Beothuks early in the 19th century are thought to be two factors which encouraged migration. Burnt Knaps, an interior hunting and trapping site, was occupied during the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Excavation of the site, the first Micmac site excavated in the Province, provided information concerning dwellings, diet, and traditional lifestyles.

PINEL, Lyn, Département d'anthropologie (archéologie), université de Montréal

FAUNAL EVIDENCE FROM DIANA-4 (Session 1) (French)

This paper examines data concerning the diet of the occupants at the Diana-4 site (JfE1 4). The site, consisting of multiple cultural occupations, is located on an island to the northwest of Ungava Bay. At the time of the 1979 excavation, the site had yielded approximately 3,000 faunal samples from distinct cultural levels. We have determined the proportional representation of each animal species and have elaborated on the implication of their presence.

PLUMET, Patrick, Laboratoire d'archéologie de l'université du Québec à Montréal

PROBLEMS OF PALAEO-ESKIMO PREHISTORY IN UNGAVA (Session 1) (French)

Recent data concerning Palaeo-Eskimo prehistory of Ungava leads to the modification of certain propositions related to the settlement of Ungava Bay and the south shore of the Hudson Strait between Quartaq and Maricourt-Wakeham.

It seems that fairly regular relations with Labrador took place from the earliest Palaeo-Eskimo settlements and continued until the end of the Dorset or approximately 1500 A.D. However, certain cultural traits which were pronounced in Ungava seem either absent or not as yet observed in

Labrador. This paper summarizes the data concerning settlement patterns and the spatial network of the Palaeo-Eskimo around Ungava and stresses the questions which could orient future research.

POKOTYLO, David, University of British Columbia

BLACKDUCK LITHIC TECHNOLOGY - AN INITIAL PERSPECTIVE FROM THE STOTT SITE (DlMa 1), MANITOBA (Session 5) (English)

This paper discusses the lithic technology associated with the Blackduck culture occupation at the Stott site, southwestern Manitoba. Chipped stone tools and debitage recovered during the 1981 season are analyzed to determine strategies of stone tool manufacture and use carried out at the site. Intrasite variability in lithic raw material utilization and lithic reduction sequences are also examined.

POKOTYLO, David, University of British Columbia, and Marian BINKLEY, Dalhousie University

PREHISTORIC MORTUARY PATTERNS AT THE CACHE CREEK BURIAL SITE (EeRh 1), BRITISH COLUMBIA (Session 9) (English)

This paper reports the analysis of human skeletal and artifactual remains excavated from a prehistoric burial site near Cache Creek, British Columbia, by C.E. Borden in 1954 and 1956. Mortuary practices at the site are reconstructed and biological aspects of the skeletal population are described and assessed.

POKOTYLO, David, Sheila GREAVES, and Linda BURNARD, University of British Columbia

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN THE CLEAR RANGE, B.C.: PRELIMINARY PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC LAND USE IN HIGH ELEVATION ZONES OF THE CANADIAN INTERIOR PLATEAU (Session 9) (English)

In this paper we present the results of an archaeological reconnaissance of alpine and sub-alpine zones in the Clear Range, south-central B.C. Archaeological and environmental data collected by the reconnaissance are described and analyzed to provide a preliminary interpretation of prehistoric cultural adaptations to high-elevation zones in the B.C. southern interior plateau. The role of high-elevation zones in the regional settlement pattern is also discussed.

POULTON, Dana, Museum of Indian Archaeology, London, Ontario

EROSION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DESTRUCTION ON THE LAKE ERIE SHORE, ELGIN COUNTY, ONTARIO (Session 13) (English)

This paper will briefly summarize the geological history of Lake Erie and the mechanics and rates of present-day erosion on the Elgin County Shore in

the north-central part of the Erie drainage basin. The probable inundation of archaeological sites and the destruction of sites by the ongoing erosion of the present shore will be discussed in the context of past research, known resources, and current settlement and subsistence theories.

PRAGER, Gabriella, Ian Hayward & Associates Ltd.

INVENTORY PATTERNS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATTERNS: AN EVALUATION FROM A FUR TRADE PERSPECTIVE (Session 3) (English)

Past attempts in historical archaeology to identify relationships between archaeological remains and documentary records are reviewed and evaluated in depth. Possible reasons for discrepancies are explored with the goal of suggesting new directions to pursue in solving the problems of defining such relationships.

PREVEC, R., and W.C. NOBLE, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

HISTORIC NEUTRAL IROUOIS FAUNAL UTILIZATION (Session 6) (English)

Analysed faunal material from six historic Neutral Iroquois sites, spanning a period of approximately one hundred years (1540-1651 A.D.), is synthesized for the first time. The results not only provide information about the dietary and hunting preferences of the Neutral Iroquois, but also about trade during the 16th and early 17th centuries, and the distribution of local species. Faunal differences are also noted between town and village settlements. Furthermore, an artifact classification is offered for worked antler, bone, teeth and shell found on historic Neutral sites. Finally, comparison of the historic Neutral fauna with that from contemporaneous Petun sites reveals significant differences, particularly with reference to the European demand for beaver fur.

PYSZCZYK, Heinz, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

DEALING WITH HISTORIC CLAY PIPE FRAGMENTS: A SOCIAL MODEL (Session 3) (English)

Past analyses of historic clay pipes have generally only dealt with bore diameters or maker's marks, with the aim of deriving relative dates for historic sites. This paper reviews other potential uses of clay pipe remains, in particular how they may have functioned in the social context and how they may provide information on status differences at archaeological sites. This study briefly outlines the pipe attributes and quantitative methods that are necessary to provide possible measurements of social status in the archaeological record.

QUACKENBUSH, William, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NAILS FROM WESTERN FUR TRADE POSTS (Session 3)
(English)

Some historical archaeologists have attempted to identify factors that determine choice and use of various artifact stylistic attributes. This paper examines the potential of historic nails for seriation at fur trade fort sites, based on the sample recovered from Fort McLoughlin, British Columbia. The sample is compared to other excavated fur trade posts in Western Canada to determine whether nail seriation is possible and what factors may be most responsible for choice of nail types.

RENOUF, M.A.P., Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland

PREHISTORIC COASTAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC: A VIEW FROM NORTHWESTERN NORWAY (Session 15) (English)

This paper discusses the shared characteristics of northern coastal occupations which are generally more complex than those of the more familiar non-coastal hunter-gatherer groups and which are related to the sedentary or semi-sedentary settlement pattern of the former. Such a settlement pattern is considered to be a logical outcome of the distribution of arctic and subarctic resources which are more seasonally than spatially periodic. Most of the resources, which are migratory, come to or near the coast and can be efficiently exploited from a single permanent location, with certain other resources taken by means of temporary secondary camps. The Younger Stone Age occupations of inner Varangerfjord, north Norway, are used to illustrate the points made. Although the settlement pattern of the fjord has been thought to be one of regular seasonal movements, analysis of faunal and other material from Nyelv Nedre Vest indicates that it, as well as other sites in the area, was occupied on a year round basis with use made of satellite camps.

ROBBINS, Douglas T., Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland

A VARIANT OF MIDDLE DORSET CULTURE IN NEWFOUNDLAND (Session 4) (English)

Migratory seals formed an important part of the resource base for the Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo occupants of the Eastern Arctic, the Labrador coast, and northern Newfoundland. In southern Newfoundland the absence of migratory seals required a different exploitative pattern and appears to have been instrumental in the development of a regional variant of Middle Dorset culture. The distinctiveness of this 'southern variant' is described with respect to site locations and specific aspects of the artifact assemblages, and a resource exploitation based in part on the hunting of non-migratory seals is hypothesized. Radiocarbon dating places this Dorset variant in the terminal stage of the late Palaeo-Eskimo occupation of insular Newfoundland.

ROBERTS, Arthur, Department of Geography, Simon Fraser University

NORTHEASTERN ARCHAIC AND THE LAURENTIAN HYPOTHESIS (Session 15) (English)

Traditional Laurentian Archaic conceptualizations appear to be no longer theoretically productive and may be misleading. Several acceptable Laurentian sites have been located in Southern Ontario but recent intensive research has failed to produce any new candidates while producing abundant evidence for a generalized eastern woodlands Archaic.

An intensive systematic survey for preceramic sites has located numerous Archaic sites producing projectile points that permit cultural and chronological estimates for Early, Middle and Late Archaic manifestations. The most abundant components and projectile point types were "Laurentian" (i.e. Otter Creek, Vosberg and Brewerton) but none of these sites meets the definition of Laurentian Archaic. The current "Laurentian" theory does not adequately account for this evidence and these data must be considered on the basis of diagnostic projectile points or an alternate new regional "lumping" theory must be developed.

ROCHELEAU, Claude, Arkeos, Montréal

PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATIONS CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE DORSET CULTURE OF NOUVEAU-QUEBEC (Session 1) (French)

The sample of archaeological sites used in this study consists of 108 sites which are distributed along the arctic coastal margin of Québec. Several of the sites were systematically excavated although the majority were only tested, superficially investigated or simply located.

Two theoretical models were constructed to test the archaeological data. An ethno-historical model was developed from ethnographic information on the Inuit groups from the traditional period of Nouveau-Québec. The ecological model was based entirely on the availability of resources in the natural environment. Through the articulation of the archaeological data with the theoretical models, it was possible to shed some light on what may have been the settlement patterns of the Dorset culture in Nouveau-Québec.

RUSSELL, Dale, Saskatchewan Research Council

THE SEASONAL ROUND AND MOBILITY OF THE PARKLAND CREE: 1754 - 1775 (Session 5) (English)

The various Parkland Cree were first described in detail by Hudson Bay Company employees between 1754 and 1775. The quality of the data vary. None exist for the summer months but there is sufficient information to reconstruct generally the seasonal round, fission and fusion processes and the nature of contacts with non-Cree groups.

Large game was the focus of the subsistence economy, rather than fish, birds or small mammals. Involvement in the trapping of furs seems to have been minimal. Contacts with neighbouring non-Cree, especially Assiniboin,

were frequent but tended to be small-scale and seldom involved the sharing of camps. In all these aspects, there was inter-band variation.

SANGER, David and Thomas CHASE, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine at Orono

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROQUE ISLANDS, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE (Session 7) (English)

Survey and excavation of the Roque Islands has revealed shell and non-shell components dating from the Late Archaic and Ceramic Periods. Following a discussion of the sites, the region is compared with the better known areas of Passamaquoddy Bay to the east, and the Penobscot Bay to the west.

SAVAGE, Howard, Faunal Osteology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

FIFTEEN YEARS OF FORMAL FAUNAL ANALYSIS IN CANADA (Session 2) (English)

Faunal bone information in archaeological site reports in Canada prior to the mid-1960's was either non-existent or was limited to a "laundry list" of species identified, sometimes arranged in decreasing order of frequency of elements of each species. An ever increasing number of persons devoted to obtaining the faunal information from sites, of archaeological centres with adequate reference skeletons, and of greater sophistication of analysis during the past fifteen years, has made available much new data. No archaeological site report is complete without comment on the site's faunal content, either in depth or on a more superficial level. Examples of some recent highlights of faunal progress in Ontario are described.

James M. SAVELLE, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

CULTURAL AND NATURAL FORMATION PROCESSES OF A HISTORIC INUIT SNOW DWELLING SITE, SOMERSET ISLAND, ARCTIC CANADA (Session 11) (English)

No abstract received.

SCHOWALTER, D.B. (Tim), and Laraine HESS, Archaeological Survey of Alberta

VARIATION, RELATED TO SEX AND AGE, OF MOOSE (Alces alces) MANDIBLES AND LOWER DENTITION (Session 2) (English)

Measurements were taken from mandibles and lower dentitions of 117 moose (Alces alces) obtained from a population reduction program 1-12 December 1980 at Elk Island National Park, Alberta. Data from calves were not taken. Measurements were analyzed to determine if they differed by sex and age group. Dental anomalies, disease and small antler growth occurred frequently in the sample, thought to be largely related to over population. The frequency of anomalies and disease and known variation in body size of different moose populations indicate that caution must be observed in applying the results in other regions.

SPIESS, Arthur E., Maine Historic Preservation Commission

KIDDER POINT: AN EARLY/MIDDLE CERAMIC PERIOD SUMMER CAMP ON PENOBSCOT BAY
(Session 7) (English)

Preconstruction excavation of 90% of a thin clamshell midden in Searsport, Maine (1982) has revealed a Middle Ceramic component late spring/summer occupation. Structural remains consist of 30 cobble hearths. All ceramic material is dentate stamped, pseudo scallopshell, or a related decorative style. However, point styles are highly variable. This preliminary report places the site in settlement pattern and long-distance trade network contexts.

STEWART, Joseph, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

BLIND BAY ROCKSHELTER, B.C.: CHRONOMETRIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES (Session 9)
(English)

The salvage excavation of Blind Bay Rockshelter (EfQu 10) on Shuswap Lake in British Columbia was previously reported in preliminary fashion. Since then, five carbon-14 samples have been processed and technical studies have been made of the deposits, artifacts, and floral and faunal recoveries. The site was used repeatedly as a shelter and workshop since at least about 3000 years B.P., perhaps on a seasonal basis. Limited activity sites of this nature are relatively little known in this area, where the most visible aspect of the archaeological record is the pithouse village of the Kamloops phase and the historic Shuswap period.

STOPP, M.P.

THE BAUMANN SITE (Session 6) (English)

This presentation will summarize material culture information of a LaLonde Site with a carbon date of AD. 1590. Testing of a midden, and of an exceptionally long structure yielded numerous artifacts of ceramic, chert, and bone, as well as information of faunal and floral cultural elements. Six rim sherds attributes will be suggested as being very distinctive of LaLonde ceramics; the longhouse will be described; and various artifact categories will also be summarized.

TAMPLIN, Morgan, Department of Anthropology, Trent University

MICRO COMPUTERS AND SITE LOCATION: THE CASE FOR THINKING SMALL (Session 13) (English)

Most site record systems have been designed for large regional inventories rather than individual research projects using small numbers of sites. Some simple programs are presented which can compute the four-letter national site designation from latitude and longitude, find the four-corner coordinates of this "Borden rectangle" or obtain the distances between locations. Although useful in themselves the programmes combine to form a

flexible site record system which can be adapted to any computer and research design.

TISDALE, Mary Ann, Museum of Anthropology, University of British Columbia

PERSPECTIVES ON THE CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY OF THE STOTT SITE (D1Ma 1) (Session 5) (English)

This paper is based on two sorts of concerns (substantive and theoretical) arising from the exploration of a Late (Terminal) Woodland bison procurement site in southwestern Manitoba. The Stott site (D1Ma 1) is characterized by a long (approx. 500 year) series of transient occupations which indicate interaction between Woodland and Plains cultures, as evidenced by details of the faunal assemblage, and by ceramic and lithic samples. In attempting to characterize and explain the nature of the Stott assemblages, questions about models of culture contact and change in an archaeological context must be dealt with - as illustrated by this discussion of ceramic technology.

TURNBULL, Chrisoper, Department of Historical and Cultural Resources, Province of New Brunswick

SUSQUEHANNA TRADITION AND NEW BRUNSWICK: NEW OLD DATA (Session 10) (English)

The Susquehanna Tradition is a very enigmatic cultural development in the Northeast. Models of Susquehanna include a lateral spread along the Atlantic seaboard as suggested by the almost horizon marker occurrence of related materials from New York to northern New England. The first question of local importance to the Maritimes is whether or not this region participated in this development. Museum and private collections are examined for Susquehanna affinities; as well what seems to be a Susquehanna Tradition component is identified in the midden of the Portland Point Site, Saint John, excavated in the 1950's.

WILL, Richard T., Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

THE NATURE OF SKELETAL DISARTICULATION IN ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTS (Session 2) (English)

Recently scavenged musk-ox and caribou carcasses were observed on Banks Island, N.W.T. during the 1982 field season. The extent of skeletal disarticulation depended on: 1) the composition and size of the predator population, 2) the season of death, 3) the size and mortality of the prey population, and 4) the position of the scavenged carcass at the time of death.

In addition, there were few diagnostic criteria for differentiating human (Copper Inuit) and naturally produced musk-ox death assemblages on Banks Island. The osteological residue of predator feeding and scavenging behaviour was similar to that produced by Copper Inuit field butchery

practices. However, distinguishing criteria included: 1) the presence or absence of cut marks, 2) the extent of disarticulation, 3) the number of animals represented in the death assemblage, and 4) the presence or absence of appendicular elements.

WINGFIELD, Anne, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, L. PAVLISH, Archaeometry Lab, Department of Anthropology & Department of Physics, University of Toronto, R. O'BRIEN, Ministry of Citizenship & Culture, Government of Ontario, and R. FARQUHAR, Department of Physics, University of Toronto

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY (EM-31): SIMCOE PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA (Session 12) (English)

The results of an electromagnetic survey with an EM-31 (Geonics Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada) are presented. The survey covered approximately an acre of a site set aside by Governor John Graves Simcoe in 1794 (Incorporation of the town of York, now Toronto) for use by the government of Upper Canada. Continual occupation for almost two centuries has mixed the surficial soil layers. The subsurface strata, however, have remained relatively undisturbed. The analyzed results of 2000 readings in three survey grids show anomalies which correlate with the estimated location of unidentified buildings (c.1814), Parliament Buildings (1825-1902) and railway freight sheds (1920's-1965). The area is presently a parking lot.

WRIGHT, James V., Archaeological Survey of Canada

PREHISTORY PLATES OF THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA (Session 13) (English)

The officers of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, are responsible for the research and structure of 11 of the 15 prehistory maps in Volume I of the Atlas. These maps are as follows:

Chronology 8000 B.C. - 4000 B.C.; 4000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.; 1000 B.C. - AD 500; and AD 500 - European Contact; subsistence; trade; cosmology; peopling of the Arctic; environmental impact upon man in the barren grounds; cultural continuity on the Northwest Coast; and Iroquoian settlement pattern. Elements of the prehistory of the Algonquin-speaking peoples appear in a number of the maps.

The problems encountered in this exercise will be outlined as well as the procedures followed.

The maps will provide a national perspective to the discipline of archaeology and a basic outline of Canadian prehistory to other disciplines, in addition to contributing educational benefits to students and the public in general regarding the complex and rich prehistory of the country.

WRIGHT, Milton J., Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University

THE CLAMITY SITE, A CASE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY LEVEL SETTLEMENT PATTERNING IN A COASTAL SHELL MIDDEN (Session 9) (English)

The investigation of spatial context in the horizontal plane of a shell midden has traditionally been frustrated by the massive overburden of shell matrix which must be removed in order to disclose horizontal spatial patterns. As a consequence most investigations of northwest coast shell middens have concentrated their efforts upon the evaluation of diachronic change as documented in the vertical sections of these very deep deposits. Recently the investigation of the remarkably well preserved Ozette site on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington has recorded a rich inventory of both individual household and community level settlement pattern data. These kinds of data have been recognized in the past (ex. post mould profiles, pit feature profiles and living floor deposits) but usually in vertical section only.

During the course of a CRM project involving the salvage excavation of a shell midden on the east coast of Vancouver Island the opportunity was taken to evaluate the presence of spatial patterning with the hope of recovering community and household level settlement patterns. Three data sets were examined in an attempt to elucidate horizontal and vertical patterning and in order of increasing utility these were: artifact distributions, fire broken rock distributions, and faunal distributions (bone and shellfish). The analysis revealed several anomalous yet complimentary spatial patterns of these data classes, and these are interpreted as being representative of the spatial correlates of house and non-house areas within the midden.

A review of the community and household level settlement pattern for the study area recorded during the ethnohistoric period accords well with the observations derived from the 1000 year old archaeological record. The results of the Clamity site research project indicate that settlement pattern data at the household and community level can be extracted from shell midden deposits with only a modest increase in field and lab analysis time.

ZACHARIAS, Sandra, Department of Metallurgy and Material Science & Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, and Jean Luc PILON, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

METALLOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS OF CREE IRON TOOLS FROM NORTHERN ONTARIO AND QUÉBEC (Session 12) (English)

Metallographic analyses of Native-made iron tools: (1) modern Cree MOKOTAGEN (crooked knives) from northern Ontario and Québec; and, (2) iron projectile points from a late 19th century Native site in northern Ontario, reveal that these tools were manufactured from commercial iron files using a technique similar to the prehistoric northeastern native copper-working method. These tools provide a chronicle of the successful adoption of a European material by the Cree within the context of their own technology.