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CAA / ACA  
TORONTO  
2006

39th Annual Meeting of the  
Canadian Archaeological Association

39<sup>e</sup> Congrès Annuel de  
l'Association canadienne d'archéologie

May 24 - May 27

24 mai - 27 mai

89 Chestnut @ The University of Toronto

**- PROGRAMME -**

**Welcome to the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association**  
**Bienvenue à la 39<sup>ième</sup> conférence annuelle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie**

**REGISTRATION / ENREGISTREMENT**

The registration desk will be located on the second floor of the conference venue at 89 Chestnut St. Registration hours will be Wednesday 4:00 -10:00 p.m., Thursday and Friday 8:15 a.m.-5:30 p.m. and Saturday 8:15 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Le kiosque d'enregistrement sera situé au 2<sup>ième</sup> étage de l'établissement où se tiendra la conférence soit le 89 rue Chestnut, au centre ville de Toronto. L'enregistrement au lieu le mercredi de 16h à 22h; le jeudi et vendredi de 8h15 à 17h30; et le samedi de 8h15 à 13h.

**CAA MEMBERSHIP / ABONNEMENT À LA ACA**

For those wishing to renew their membership to, or join, the Canadian Archaeological Association, forms will be available at the registration desk.

Ceux qui veulent renouveler leur abonnement ou ceux qui veulent se joindre à l'Association canadienne d'archéologie pourront le faire en se procurant le formulaire nécessaire à cette fin au kiosque d'enregistrement.

**COFFEE BREAKS / PAUSES CAFÉ**

Coffee and tea will be available in the second floor lobby on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 10:20-10:40 a.m. and 3:00-3:20 p.m.

Du café et du thé seront servis à l'entrée du deuxième 2<sup>ième</sup> étage jeudi, vendredi et samedi de 10h20 à 19h40 et de 15h à 15h20.

**BOOK ROOM / VENTE DE LIVRES**

The book room is located in the Armoury Suite. It will be in operation on Thursday and Friday from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

La vente de livre se tiendra dans la Armoury Suite. Cette salle sera ouverte le jeudi et le vendredi de 9h à 17h.

**T-SHIRTS / CHANDAIL**

While they last, conference t-shirts can be purchased at the registration desk for \$20.00.

Jusqu'à épuisement des stocks, les chandails à manches courtes à l'effigie de la conférence seront en vente au coût de 20.00\$ au kiosque d'enregistrement.

## **TRAVEL GRANTS / ALLOCATIONS DE DÉPLACEMENT**

The Canadian Archaeological Association provides partial travel reimbursement grants to conference program contributors through its Travel Assistance Grant Program, supported in part by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. You must be a current member of the Association to qualify, and grants cover only a portion of travel costs, e.g., airfare, but do not cover accommodation or meals. Travel Assistance Grant Application Forms will be available at the Registration Desk.

Le Conseil canadien de la recherche en sciences sociales a mis à la disposition de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie une allocation de déplacement destinée aux participants de la conférence. Ces allocations sont offertes aux membres de l'Association seulement et l'allocation ne couvre qu'une somme partielle des frais de déplacement, ex. le coût du vol, mais non le coût de l'hébergement et des repas. Les formulaires de demande d'allocation de déplacement seront disponibles au kiosque d'enregistrement.

## **SPECIAL THANKS / REMERCIEMENTS SPÉCIAUX**

We gratefully acknowledge the Dean of Arts and Sciences, University of Toronto, for providing the audio-visual equipment for the conference, and would like to thank the following organizations for sponsoring coffee breaks:

Nous sommes très reconnaissants au du doyen de la faculté des arts et sciences de l'université de Toronto de nous avoir généreusement prêté le matériel audio-visuel nécessaire au déroulement de la conférence. Nous voulons aussi remercier les organismes suivant pour avoir commandité les pauses café:

Archaeological Services Inc.  
Association of Professional Archaeologists  
Canadian Museum of Civilization  
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

## **IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING POWERPOINT, SLIDES, AND OVERHEADS**

Each room will contain a Data Projector and laptop for PC-format PowerPoint presentations. Each author must submit a CD or USB compatible data storage device (e.g., memory stick) at the registration desk THE DAY BEFORE their presentation. This will allow us to load all presentations early to ensure a trouble free session. Authors requiring a slide projector or overhead projector can be accommodated, but must inform the registration desk when they register.

## **REMARQUE IMPORTANTE CONCERNANT L'USAGE DE POWERPOINT, DE DIAPOSITIVES ET D'ACÉTATES**

Chacune des salles de présentation sera munie d'un projecteur ainsi que d'un ordinateur portable compatible avec les présentations PowerPoint formatées en PC. Chaque auteur doit soumettre un DC ou un support de storage muni d'un port USB (ex. carte mémoire) au kiosque d'enregistrement au moment de s'enregistrer. Ceci permettra de télécharger d'avance toutes les présentations afin d'assurer que chaque session se déroule sans problème. Les auteurs qui ont besoin d'un projecteur à diapositives ou à acétates pourrons être accommodés à condition d'en avoir fait la demande au kiosque d'enregistrement au moment de s'enregistrer.

## **SPECIAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS SPÉCIAUX**

### *CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS*

Wednesday, May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2:00-6:00 p.m., Elm Suite.

### *L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES ARCHÉOLOGUES PROVINCIAUX ET TERRITORIAUX*

Le mercredi 24 mai de 14h à 16h dans la Elm Suite.

### *EXCURSION - HURONIA MUSEUM AND OUENDAT VILLAGE TOUR*

Departs from 89 Chestnut at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday May 24<sup>th</sup>; returns at 4:00 p.m. Includes box lunch.

### *EXCURSION-LE MUSÉE DE LA HURONIE ET VISITE DE VILLAGE OUENDAT*

Les départs auront lieu du 89 rue Chestnut à 9h le mercredi 24 mai et les retours auront lieu au même endroit à 16h. La boîte à lunch est incluse.

### *BLUE JAYS GAME*

Wednesday, May 24<sup>th</sup>, at the Rogers Centre (formerly SkyDome), a 15-20 minute walk from the conference venue. Game starts at 7:00 p.m. For those who purchased tickets in advance, pick up your tickets at the registration desk. For those who did not yet purchase tickets but wish to go, the game is unlikely to be sold out, so tickets will be available at the Rogers Centre.

### *PARTIE DES BLUE JAYS*

Le mercredi 24 mai au Centre Rogers (l'anciennement le SkyDome) situé à 15-20 minutes de marche du lieu de la conférence. La partie commence à 19h. Pour ceux et celles qui se sont procuré des à l'avance, il possible de les récupérer au kiosque d'enregistrement. Pour ceux et celles qui n'ont pas encore acheté de billet mais qui désirent s'en procurer, il est fort improbable que la partie ait lieu à guichet fermé. Il est donc possible de s'en procurer au Centre Rogers.

### *OPENING NIGHT RECEPTION*

Wednesday, May 24<sup>th</sup>, 6:30-10:00pm in the Lakeview Room on the 27th floor. Come out and mix with new colleagues and old friends while enjoying a panoramic view of the city. Finger food and cash bar.

### *RÉCEPTION POUR LA SOIRÉE D'OUVERTURE*

Le mercredi 24 mai de 18h30 à 22h dans la salle Lakeview au 27ième étage. Venez et mêlez-vous à vos nouveaux collègues ainsi qu'à vos amis de longue date tout en profitant d'une vue panoramique de la ville. Des hors-d'œuvre et un bar payant seront à votre disposition.

### *PUB CRAWL*

Thursday, May 25<sup>th</sup> - meet in the ground floor lobby of 89 Chestnut St. at 6:30 p.m. Check out a few watering holes in the trendy Queen St. West area, a short walk from the conference hotel. Food will be available for those who have not yet had supper.

### *TOURNÉE DES BARS*

Le jeudi 25 mai, rencontre dans l'entrée du rez-de-chaussée du 89 rue Chestnut à 18h30. Venez faire le tour des bars les plus in de la rue Queen West, située à quelques pas de l'hôtel où se tient la conférence. Pour ceux et celles qui n'auront pas eu le temps de souper, de la nourriture sera aussi disponible.

### *HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING*

Thursday, May 25<sup>th</sup>, 7:00-9:30 p.m., Lombard Suite.

### *RÉUNION DU COMITÉ DE LÉGISLATION ET POLITIQUES SUR L'HÉRITAGE*

Le jeudi 25 mai de 19h à 21h30 dans la Lombard Suite.

### *POSTER SESSION*

Posters will be displayed Friday, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. in the second floor lobby. Authors will be available for discussion during morning and afternoon coffee breaks.

### *SÉANCE DE PRÉSENTATION D'AFFICHES*

Les affiches seront présentées le vendredi 26 mai de 9h à 17h dans l'entrée du 2ième étage. Les auteurs seront disponibles pour répondre aux questions durant la pause café matinale ainsi que celle de l'après-midi.

### *ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS BUSINESS MEETING*

Saturday, May 27<sup>th</sup>, 12:20-3:00 p.m., Colony Grande Ballroom.

### *RÉUNION DE L'ASSOCIATION ONTARIENNE DES ARCHÉOLOGUES PROFESSIONNELS*

Le samedi 27 mai de 12h20 à 15h dans la Colony Grande Ballroom.

### *COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY LUNCH*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, 12:30-2:00 p.m., Elm Suite. This lunch is open to those involved in the community archaeology conference session or public archaeology programming.

### *LUNCH DE L'ARCHÉOLOGIE COMMUNAUTAIRE*

Le samedi 27 mai de 12h20 à 14h. Emplacement à déterminer. Ce lunch est ouvert à tous ceux impliqué dans la séance traitant de l'archéologie communautaire or dans la programmation publique d'archéologie.

### *PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY DISPLAYS*

Saturday, May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2:00-4:00 p.m., Armoury Suite. During this session, the public can meet local archaeologists, and find out about archaeology programs and teaching resources in and near Toronto. This session will feature a stone tool making demonstration.

### *PRÉSENTATION PUBLIQUE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE*

Le samedi 27 mai de 14h à 16h dans la Armoury Suite. Au cours de cette séance, les membres de public sont invités à rencontrer les archéologues locaux et s'informer au sujet des programmes d'archéologie et des ressources disponibles aux enseignants dans les environs de Toronto.

### *ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, 4:00-6:00 p.m., Colony Grande Ballroom.

### *RÉUNION GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE*

Le samedi 27 mai de 16h à 18h dans la Colony Grande Ballroom.

### *CONFERENCE BANQUET*

Saturday, May 27<sup>th</sup>, beginning at 6:00 p.m. in the Lakeview Room on the 27th floor. Following a cash bar will be the CAA award presentation. To mark the upcoming International Polar Year (2007-2008), the banquet speaker will be Dr. Bjarne Grønnow, head of SILA - the Greenland Research Centre at the National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen. Dr. Grønnow will speak on "From Are to IPY - 900 Years of Archaeology in Greenland".

### *BANQUET DE LA CONFÉRENCE*

Le samedi 27 mai débutant à 18h dans la salle Lakeview au 27ième étage. Après le bar payant aura la présentation des prix de l'ACA. Afin de souligner la venue de l'année polaire internationale (2007-2008), Dr. Bjarne Grønnow, chef de SILA - le centre de recherche du Groenland au Musée national du Danemark à Copenhague sera le conférencier du banquet. La présentation du Dr. Bjarne Grønnow s'intitule: « From Are to IPY - 900 Years of Archaeology in Greenland ».

## **WORKSHOPS / ATELIERS**

### **Workshop 1: International Polar Year / Dynamic Social Strategies Planning Meeting**

Friday, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 3:20-6:00 p.m., Lombard Suite

*Organized by T. Max Friesen (University of Toronto)*

This workshop is limited to researchers (including students) affiliated with the International Polar Year research program "Dynamic Social Strategies in Arctic Environments: Long-Term Perspectives on Movement and Communication" (DSS-IPY). After two years of intense collaborative email activity, this workshop will allow many of the participants in DSS-IPY to discuss the specifics of the various component projects in a face-to-face meeting. We will explore linkages between projects in terms of research questions, methods, and fieldwork logistics. In addition, we will discuss tentative schedules for joint conferences, workshops, and publications within the five-year IPY window (2006-2011).

### **Workshop 2: World Archaeological Congress Organizational Meeting**

Friday, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 5:00-6:00 p.m., Giovanni Room

*Organized by Leah Rosenmeier (Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq / Brown University)*

Come join us! The World Archaeological Congress (WAC) is working to get its North American membership organized. Anyone interested is invited to join a group of WAC members to discuss activities we want to undertake within Canada and in collaboration with other North American colleagues. Topics for discussion include the relevance of international research for archaeology within Canada, and vice versa; exploring research and issues impacted by shared international borders; developing greater opportunities for First Nation archaeology programs and secondary and university students; holding workshops and "update meetings" on international developments in archaeology; discussing ethical issues related to research in Canada; and convening designated sessions at the CAA and SAA meetings. We will give updates on what WAC has been doing since the 5th Congress (in Washington D.C. June 2003) as well as on plans for WAC-6 in Jamaica. We would like to hear from anyone and everyone about ideas for sponsoring sessions at upcoming national meetings or at the WAC-6 Congress.

### **Workshop 3: Indigenous Oral Records and Archaeology**

Saturday, May 27<sup>th</sup>, 9:00-11:30 a.m., Armoury Suite

*Organized by Susan Marsden (Museum of Northern BC), David Archer (Northwest Community College) and Andrew Martindale (University of British Columbia)*

Indigenous oral records are becoming recognized as a valuable comparative data set for archaeologists. In this workshop, we hope to explore the epistemological issues, methodological approaches, and interpretive challenges of making these comparisons. We hope to do so in an engaged and collegial setting with participants from many academic and cultural backgrounds. Our hope is that we have an opportunity to explore these important issues as well as a chance to form a community of shared interests. We anticipate that each of us will speak for about 5 minutes to introduce key ideas; after the introductions we will have an open discussion.

## SESSIONS / SÉANCES

### Session I • **Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes: Papers in Honour of Dr. Christopher Turnbull / Entretenir l'archéologie dans les maritimes: communications en l'honneur du Dr. Christopher Turnbull**

*Organized and Chaired by Susan Blair (University of New Brunswick) and David Black (University of New Brunswick)*

Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Colony Grande Ballroom

When Dr. Christopher Turnbull began his tenure as Provincial Archaeologist for New Brunswick in 1972, there was little in the way of archaeological policy, legislation, infrastructure, or research in the province. He personally assumed a mandate to build the best archaeological program in the country, and for the next 30 years, he pursued this goal with imagination, dedication and passion. He developed systematic, strong relationships with First Nations communities and individuals. He nurtured archaeological researchers, both within government, and within Canadian Universities. He created a structure and organization for the effective administration of heritage resource management. All this he accomplished with little acclaim or recognition. In this session we will review these accomplishments, and reflect on the significant impact that Chris Turnbull has had on Canadian archaeology.

- 9:00 Susan E. Blair & David W. Black - Introduction to "Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes" and the Career of Chris Turnbull
- 9:20 Michael Nicholas - Video Accolades
- 9:40 David Keenlyside - Changing Perspectives on Early Population Movements in Atlantic Canada
- 10:00 Pamela Ward - The Metepenagiag Heritage Park Project, Part I
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Madeline Augustine - The Metepenagiag Heritage Park Project, Part II
- 11:00 Karen Perley - Archaeology and Maliseet / Wolastoqiyik in New Brunswick: Partnership and Co-Management Through the Efforts of Chris Turnbull
- 11:20 Susan E. Blair & Christopher R. Blair - Inside the Jemseg Crossing Project
- 11:40 Senator Sandra Lovelace - Closing Comments
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 David J. Christianson, Tim Bernard, Bob Ogilvie & Leah Rosenmeier - Towards a Management Plan for the Debert and Belmont Archaeological Sites
- 1:40 Leah M. Rosenmeier, Ralph R. Stea, Gerald R. Gloade & Gordon R. Brewster - New Research at the Debert and Belmont Archaeological Sites
- 2:00 Brent D. Suttie - Recent Research Into the Archaic Period in Southwestern New Brunswick
- 2:20 C. Drew Gilbert & David W. Black - The Archaeological Exploration of Deer Island, N.B.: History and Recent Research
- 2:40 David W. Black, Elissa L. Atkinson & Elizabeth N. Gorman - Maritime Peninsula Lithic Material Acquisition and Exchange: Looking Through the Bliss Island Lens
- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 3:20 Vincent G. J. Bourgeois - A Dugout Canoe from Northeastern New Brunswick
- 3:40 Sara Halwas - Current Palaeoethnobotanical Research in the Maritimes: New Information from the Clam Cove Site, Nova Scotia
- 4:00 Barbara Leskovec - Tavern Society in 18<sup>th</sup> Century Ferryland, Newfoundland
- 4:20 Patricia M. Allen, Alice R. Kelley, Frances L. Stewart & Dominique Bérube - In Search of Commodore Walker



**Session 2 • Regional Perspectives and Methodologies in Northwest Coast Archaeology /  
Perspectives régionales et méthodologies en archéologie de la Côte nord-ouest**  
*Organized and Chaired by David Archer (Northwest Community College) and Andrew  
Martindale (University of British Columbia)*

Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Giovanni Room

Developing a regional perspective in NW Coast archaeology is challenging due in part to the distributedness of data, the focus on large multi-component habitation sites, the diversity of data, and the complexity of NW Coast history. This session presents papers which focus on methodological approaches and interpretive strategies to these problems. These include efforts to intensify the collection of regionally-comparable data through such techniques as coring and augering, and GIS analysis of environmental, palaeo-environmental, and topographic data. They also explore new ways of analyzing extant archaeological data such as through comparisons to oral traditions and intensive surface mapping. In addition these papers include new approaches to locating and identifying archaeological data, especially through subsurface testing as alternatives to excavation. Interpretation of such data presents its own challenges since concepts of culture area are frequently too simplistic to account for complex regional patterns. Some of the authors in this session explore these patterns through comparisons to indigenous history; others employ anthropological ideas of ethnicity, conflict, and identity. Many of these papers are based on an ongoing research project in the Dundas Islands of Tsimshian territory, but they also include authors who are exploring methodological and thematic approaches throughout the NW Coast.

- 9:00 Susan Marsden - Indigenous Oral History: Muse or Discipline?
- 9:20 David Archer - Correlations Between Oral Traditions and Archaeology During the Middle Period on the Northern Mainland Coast of British Columbia
- 9:40 Duncan McLaren - Sea-Level Changes and Archaeological Site Locations in the Dundas Islands
- 10:00 Kathryn Bernick - Identifying Anthropogenic Deposits in Alluvial Settings
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Gary Coupland - Hierarchy and Communalism: Tensions of Domestic Space in Northwest Coast Household Archaeology
- 11:00 R. G. Matson - The Coming of the Stored Salmon Economy to Crescent Beach, B.C.
- 11:20 Natalie Brewster - Multi-Site Faunal Analysis at the Dundas Island Group
- 11:40 Meghan Burchell, Aubrey Cannon & Darren Grocke - Shellfish Analysis from the Dundas Island Group
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 Brian E. Pritchard - Lithic Identities: The Case of Tsimshian-Tlingit Interaction
- 1:40 Kisha Supernant - Defensibility, Identity and Landscape: Evaluating Functional and Symbolic Defensibility in the Lower Fraser Canyon
- 2:00 Andrew Martindale - Quantifying Defensiveness at Defended Sites on the North Coast
- 2:20 Aubrey Cannon - Discussant

### **Session 3 • Lithic Analysis / Études lithiques**

*Organized and Chaired by Michael Chazan (University of Toronto)*

Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Lombard Suite

- 9:00 Andrew T. R. Riddle - Fracture Mechanics and Flake Formation - An Experimental Program
- 9:20 Jeroen W. Thompson & W. Jack Rink - The Dating of Unburned Stone Tools
- 9:40 Dyan H. Laskin Grossman - Starch Grain Residue Analysis
- 10:00 Jeff Bursey - Insights from End Scrapers: A Case Study from the Anderson Site on the Lower Grand River of Southern Ontario
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Martin P. R. Magne, Tina Christensen, Andrew Mason & John Maxwell - Metric Comparisons of Microblade Cores from the Canadian West Coast
- 11:00 Dustin Keeler - Spatial Analysis of Magdalenian Sites in the Paris Basin
- 11:20 Alexandra Sumner - Rethinking Middle Stone Age Technological Ability: Cognitive Issues in Lithic Core Reduction
- 11:40 Michael Chazan - A Chain is not a Sequence: The Temporality of the Chaîne Opératoire

### **Session 4 • Altered States: Canadian Contributions to an Archaeological Understanding of Complex Societies / État de transformation: contributions canadiennes à la compréhension archéologique des sociétés complexes**

*Organized by Matthew Mosher (University of Toronto), Chaired by Heather M.-L. Miller (University of Toronto)*

Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Lombard Suite

As a discipline, archaeology owes much of its scholarly identity to the study of ancient state-level societies. The impressive (if frighteningly haphazard by today's standards) archaeological investigations of state-level or complex societies by such iconic figures as Leonard Woolley at Ur, Sylvanus Morley at Chich'en Itza, and Flinders Petrie at Giza, introduced a generation of scholars to the study of the past and continue to inspire the imaginations of archaeologists and laypeople alike. Perhaps more so than other aspects of archaeological endeavour, the inquiry of ancient complex societies has blurred disciplinary boundaries while at the same time has developed amongst distinct regional archaeological traditions. This session will examine our own country's involvement in this field of study through a review of recent Canadian projects focussed on understanding state-level societies.

- 1:20 Heather M.-L. Miller - Trade and Travel in a Globalizing Economy: South Asian Caravanserais Networks of the Medieval & Late Historic Period (ca. AD 1000-1900)
- 1:40 Jennifer L. Campbell - A Patch Work Quilt: Studying the Architectural Fabric of Medieval Period Caravanserais in Northwestern Pakistan
- 2:00 A. Sean Goldsmith - Flat but not Empty: Houselot Data Collection in the Maya Region
- 2:20 Paul F. Healy, Jaime J. Awe & Christophe Helmke - Ancient Maya Settlement and Population History at Pacbitun, Belize
- 2:40 David N. Rewniak & Paul F. Healy - The Zooarchaeology of San Cristobal, Nicaragua: The Abundance of Mohammed's Paradise
- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*

- 3:20 Emily M. Court & Dana Campbell - From the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age: The Ceramic Sequence of Tell Rakan, Jordan
- 3:40 Daniella Jofre - Changes and Continuities in Andean Rituality: The Cult of Catequil
- 4:00 Leigh A. Symonds - Thinking Through the Early Medieval Landscape, Isle of Man: Issues of Gender and Conversion, Politics and Transformation
- 4:20 Derek Newman-Stille - Acculturation in the Aegean Bronze Age: The Adoption and Adaptation of Minoan Religious Symbols by Helladic People
- 4:40 Jordan T. Downey - The Picts: Issues in Identifying an Historical Ethnicity
- 5:00 Matthew Mosher - Leadership in Early States: Variation and Implications
- 5:20 Jeffery Seibert - Administration and Bureaucracy in Ancient Mesoamerica

**Session 5 • Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory / Avancements dans les méthodes et dans la théorie en archéologie**

*Chaired by Elena Ponomarenko (Canadian Museum of Civilization)*

Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Giovanni Room

- 3:20 Elena Ponomarenko - Recognizing Hearth Features
- 3:40 Sonia Zarrillo - Starch Grains in Carbonized Pottery Residues: A New Analytical Technique with Examples from the Canadian Plains
- 4:00 Tatiana Istomina - Zoomorphic Imagery in the Ancient Art of the European Northeast
- 4:20 Jordan J. Ardanaz - Agents as Cultural Motivators
- 4:40 Matt Glaude - Traditional Cultural Places and Aboriginal Landscapes: Protective Measures at the Federal Level in Canada
- 5:00 John Creese - From Pattern to Performance: The Social Logic of Prehistoric Iroquoian Domestic Space

**Session 6 • Global Approaches to Hunter-Gatherer Studies / Approches globales dans l'étude des chasseurs-cueilleurs**

*Chaired by Mirjana Roksandic (University of Toronto)*

Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>, Colony Grande Ballroom

- 4:40 Carolyn Szmidt - Methodological Considerations in Multi-Site, Regional-Scale Research: The Case of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic Transition in Mediterranean France
- 5:00 Mirjana Roksandic & Christina Ingraldi - A New Look at Old Bones: Inferring Burial Ritual from Bones in Breccia at the Mesolithic Shell Middens of the Muge Valley
- 5:20 Alex Brown - The Application of Palaeoenvironmental Methodologies to the Analysis of Coastal Hunter-Gatherer Lifeways: Evidence from the Severn Estuary, Southwest Britain
- 5:40 Liam Brady - Faded, but not Lost: An Exploration of Rock-Art Patterning Using Digital Technology in the Torres Strait Islands, Northeast Queensland, Australia

**Session 7 • Contributions to Great Lakes Archaeology / Contributions à l'archéologie des Grands Lacs**

*Organized and Chaired by Ronald F. Williamson (Archaeological Services Inc.)*

Friday May 26<sup>th</sup>, Colony Grande Ballroom

- 8:40 Ronald F. Williamson & Andrew Clish - The Mantle Site: Urban Planning in Sixteenth Century Ontario
- 9:00 Eva MacDonald, Katherine Hull & David Robertson - Clachans in Ontario: The Maintenance of a Traditional Irish Settlement System in the New World
- 9:20 Martin Cooper - In the Tangled Garden: Archaeology, Art History and the Group of Seven
- 9:40 William Fox, Patrick Julig & Dan Long - Ontario Cherts Revisited
- 10:00 David Robertson - Glimpsed Through the Smoke: A Survey of Two-Dimensional Figurative Imagery on Late Woodland Smoking Pipes from Southern Ontario
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Peter Carruthers & Ronald F. Williamson - A Land of Many Cultures: Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Features in the City of Toronto

**Session 8 • Evolving Discourses in Indigenous Archaeology in Canada / L'évolution dans le discours sur l'archéologie des amérindiens au Canada**

*Organized and Chaired by Natasha Lyons (University of Calgary) and Rudy Reimer (McMaster University)*

Friday May 26<sup>th</sup>, Giovanni Room

Indigenous archaeology has been defined as an archaeology done by and for Indigenous people which provides “an Indigenous voice in the practice of archaeology as a means of allowing alternative interpretations of the archaeological record” (Watkins 2005:442). In Canada, the development of an Indigenous archaeology has at once challenged received wisdom about how we do archaeology and encouraged diversity in regional approaches. The emergence and evolution of an Indigenous archaeology has not, however, occurred without stumbling blocks and a divergence of opinions concerning how to proceed, both among and between archaeologists (Indigenous or otherwise) and Indigenous groups. This session is intended as a forum to present, discuss, and compare points of both accord and discord in the evolving discourses of an Indigenous archaeology in Canada.

- 8:55 Natasha Lyons & Rudy Reimer - Introductory Remarks
- 9:00 Robert McGhee - Should “Indigenous Archaeology” be Different from “Canadian Archaeology”?
- 9:20 Jeremy J. Cunningham - Cautionary Tales to Cultural Translations
- 9:40 Evelyn V. Siegfried - Archaeology with an Aboriginal Twist: Shaken and Stirred
- 10:00 George P. Nicholas - Second and Third Wave Indigenous Archaeology
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Gerald Oetelaar - Theory and Practice: Exploring the Advantages of an Indigenous Approach to Archaeology
- 11:00 Holly Martelle - Working Together? First Nations and Culture Resource Management in Southern Ontario

- 11:20 Paul General & Gary Warrick - Haudenosaunee (Six Nations) and Archaeological Perspectives on Site Preservation in Southern Ontario
- 11:40 Amanda King & Dana Lepofsky - Local Governments and Archaeology: The Perspectives of First Nations and Municipal Councillors in the Fraser Valley, B.C.
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 William Allen - Aikpautik in the Reconciliation of Worldviews about Archaeological Research
- 1:40 Kevin Brownlee - Fostering Respect and Relevance in Archaeological Research
- 2:00 Natasha L. Lyons - A Reflexive Account of the Collaborative Process: Indigenous Archaeology in the Western Arctic
- 2:20 Brandy E. George - Native North Americans and Archaeology: Struggling for Middle Ground
- 2:40 Michael D. White - Archaeological Paternalism and Indigenous Knowledge: The Struggle for Equality in Historicity
- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 3:20 Eldon Yellowhorn - Discussant: Evolving Discourses
- 3:40 Rudy Reimer - Discussant: Evolving Discourses

**Session 9 • Inuit and their Ancestors: Advances in Arctic Archaeology / Les inuits et leurs ancêtres: progrès en archéologie de l'Arctique**  
*Organized and Chaired by T. Max Friesen (University of Toronto)*

Friday May 26<sup>th</sup>, Lombard Suite

- 8:40 S. Brooke Milne, Lisa M. Hodgetts & Steven T. A. Timmermans - Pre-Dorset Foragers? New Insights on Pre-Dorset Subsistence Strategies from the Interior of Southern Baffin Island
- 9:00 Lisa M. Hodgetts - New Insight into the Pre-Dorset Occupation of Southwestern Hudson Bay
- 9:20 M. A. P. Renouf - Human Impact on the Environment at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix
- 9:40 K. Stuart Barnable - Dorset Inner Bay Settlement And Subsistence as Seen Through Rattling Brook I (DgAt-I)
- 10:00 Lesley R. Howse - Faunal Variability and House Use at a Late Dorset House Structure, Victoria Island, Nunavut
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 John A. Darwent, Genevieve LeMoine, Christyann M. Darwent & Hans Lange - Across from Ellesmere: Results of Archaeological Survey in Inglefield Land, Greenland
- 11:00 Genevieve LeMoine, Christyann M. Darwent, John Darwent & Hans Lange - What's the Point? Variant Palaeoeskimo Architecture
- 11:20 Susan J. Crockford & S. Gay Frederick - Neoglacial Sea-Ice Expansion Pushed Fur Seals South and Inuit North: Evidence from Archaeozoological Analysis of a Site in the Eastern Aleutians
- 11:40 Pat Sutherland - Radiocarbon Dating Helluland
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 T. Max Friesen & Charles D. Arnold - New Dates on the Nelson River Site: Implications for the Thule Migration
- 1:40 Hans Christian Gulløv - Prehistory of Greenland
- 2:00 Martin Appelt & Mikkel Myrup - Trade and Exchange in the Nuuk-Area, West-Greenland
- 2:20 Susan A. Kaplan - Boulder Structures: Miscellaneous Seasonal Occupations or a Key to the Labrador Inuit Occupation of the Coast?
- 2:40 Lisa Rankin & Greg Mitchell - Unveiling Akuniktut: Developing a Community Based Archaeological Research Program with the Labrador Inuit Métis Nation

**Session 10 • Contributions to the Archaeology of Northeastern North America /  
Contributions à l'archéologie du nord-est de l'Amérique du Nord**

*Chaired by David G. Smith (University of Toronto at Mississauga)*

Friday May 26<sup>th</sup>, Colony Grande Ballroom

- 11:00 Brian Deller, Chris J. Ellis & James R. Keron - Feature #1 at the Crowfield Palaeoindian Site, Ontario
- 11:20 Michelle de Gruchy - The Lenape Meadow Excavations in Basking Ridge, N.J.
- 11:40 David G. Smith - Plane Pattern Symmetry in Northeast Woodland Pottery Analysis
- 12:00 **\*\* LUNCH \*\***
- 1:20 James R. Keron - Changing Patterns in Iroquoian Chert Acquisition in Southwestern Ontario
- 1:40 Liam Kilmurray - Oral Tradition, Archaeology and Social Memory
- 2:00 Charles L. Turton & John H. McAndrews - Canada Goose Pellets in Crawford Lake Sediment Document Iroquoian Agriculture
- 2:20 Kostalena Michelaki - Integrating Archaeological Science and Social Theory to Gain a New Insight into Iroquoian Ceramics
- 2:40 Neal Ferris - Contact Archaeology in Southern Ontario... and Other Oxymorons
- 3:00 **\*\* COFFEE \*\***
- 3:20 Caroline Walker - Horizon Markers? Can Copper-Based Artifacts Help us Understand the Development of the Fur Trade?
- 3:40 Jill S. Taylor-Hollings & Scott Hamilton - Archaeological Results of an Innovative Partnership in the Woodland Caribou Signature Site - Pikangikum First Nation Region
- 4:00 Janet Young & Jean-Luc Pilon - Ottawa Valley Burial Patterns
- 4:20 Lisa P. Sonnenburg, Joseph I. Boyce & Eduard Reinhardt - Palaeoenvironmental Reconstruction of a Submerged Landscape: Colonel By Lake, Ontario
- 4:40 Jennifer Birch - A Search for the Public Interest in the Cultural Resource Management Industry in Ontario
- 5:00 Jane Holland and Neal Ferris - Responding to Change: Ontario's Archaeology Customer Service Project

**Session 11 • Digital Archaeology / Archéologie digitale**

*Chaired by Brent Suttie (Archaeological Services Unit, New Brunswick)*

Friday May 26<sup>th</sup>, Giovanni Room

- 4:00 Brent D. Suttie - Cheap and Easy Digital Reconstructions of Archaeological Features: A Case Study from New Brunswick, Canada
- 4:20 Hope Kron - The Application of GIS for Predictive Modelling of Archaeological Sites
- 4:40 Marylou T. Lafleur - "Spirit Camp" Studying the Future Through the Past: A Stó:lō Perspective

## **Session 12 • Contributions to Ontario Archaeology / Contributions à l'archéologie de l'Ontario**

*Organized and Chaired by Peter Timmins (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, Colony Grande Ballroom

- 8:40 Dana R. Poulton & Christine F. Dodd - Military Life on a Victorian Frontier: The Framed Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario
- 9:00 Michael Henry - Feast on the Dead
- 9:20 Peter Timmins & Andre Polsky - An Archaeological Survey of the French River
- 9:40 David Slattery - CaGw-2 A Dodge Gone Wrong: A Huron-Nipissing Village Destroyed ca. 1652
- 10:00 Andrew Murray - Is the East Holland River Site the Lower Landing?
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Peter Timmins - A Buried Archaic Component in the Southeastern Lake Huron Basin
- 11:00 Holly Martelle - Of Bifurcates and Burnt Chert: Two Early-Middle Archaic Sites in Paris, Ontario
- 11:20 Dena Doroszenko & Sean Fraser - Sizing up the Situation: Tools for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in Ontario
- 11:40 Paul Racher - Up from the Muck: Towards a Truly Professional Archaeology in Ontario

## **Session 13 • Community Archaeology in Canada / Archéologie communautaire**

*Organized and Chaired by Joanne Lea (University of Newcastle)*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, Giovanni Room

Public archaeology in Canada has a history covering several decades and a variety of purposes. These include providing accountability to funders such as taxpayers; promoting the protection of archaeological resources; implementing public policy; serving as a vehicle for socio-economic development and addressing issues of ethics and social justice. To date, there has been little discussion about the theoretical framework for public archaeology, as practised in Canada. How is public archaeology defined? How indeed is the public defined? What impact do these definitions have upon method and the implementation of public archaeology programming?

The Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) undertook a mandate for public outreach and education at its 1999 meeting in Whitehorse in addition to a Statement of Principles for Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples, published in 1997. As the national body for Canadian archaeology, the CAA here provides a forum for the examination of the Canadian context for public archaeology theory and practice. One aspect of public archaeology is community archaeology. Again, the terminology is widely defined from region to region and includes communities of First Nations and other descendant populations, communities in geographic proximity to archaeological sites and communities of interest in archaeology. All such communities are enveloped within the CAA's public outreach mandates.

This session will offer a Pan-Canadian perspective for the discussion of community archaeology with a view to contributing to the understanding of how the many methodological and theoretical approaches from across Canada may inform future directions for Canadian public archaeology.

- 8:40 Joanne Lea - Community Archaeology in Canada
- 9:00 Nancy Van Sas - Archaeology as a Teaching Tool
- 9:20 Susan D. M. Rowley - Archaeologists' Involvement in and Attitudes Towards Public Archaeology
- 9:40 Susan M. Bazely - Bringing Archaeology to the Public: A Kingston Viewpoint
- 10:00 Ellen Blaubergs - Community Archaeology at Bonnechere Provincial Park and Murphy's Point Provincial Park
- 10:20 **\*\* COFFEE \*\***
- 10:40 Meagan Brooks - Public Archaeology with a Doukhobor Descendant Community
- 11:00 Myra L. Sitchon - Capturing the Essence of Archaeology Through New Media Approaches
- 11:20 Shawn Graham - Community Building and Archaeology: An Experience in Western Quebec
- 11:40 Peter E. Pope - Community Archaeology and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Newfoundland's Petit Nord
- 12:00 Susan D. M. Rowley, Ericka Chemko & Christa Zawadski - Inuit Heritage Trust Archaeological Field Schools

#### **Session 14 • Alternative Approaches to Northwest Archaeology / Approches alternatives à l'archéologie du Nord-Ouest**

*Organized and Chaired by Rudy Reimer (McMaster University) and Paul Ewonus (McMaster University)*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, Lombard Suite

Theoretical frameworks commonly employed in several North American regions including the Northwest Coast, interior Plateau and Sub-Arctic emphasize culture history, cultural evolution and culture ecology. These orientations have been important steps towards more systematic and interpretive approaches to archaeological research. It is time, however, to move beyond these constructs towards implementing a more humanist approach which foregrounds recent anthropological and archaeological theoretical developments. This is facilitated by the accumulation of large-scale data sets now becoming available in areas that have been focal points for archaeological research over the past 25 years. For example, new relationships may presently be explored between First Nations oral traditions and history, agency theory and cultural landscapes. Through rethinking the meanings of material culture this session offers an examination of dynamic new ways to view the archaeology of these regions. We explore theoretical and methodological issues as well as examples of alternative approaches to Northwest archaeological interpretation.

- 8:35 Rudy Reimer & Paul Ewonus - Introductory Remarks
- 8:40 Joanne E. Hammond - In the Land of the Fire-Cracked Rock: A Prehistoric Canoe Industry Hypothesis for Pitt Meadows, British Columbia
- 9:00 Duncan McLaren - Of Boundlessness and Sitelessness: Nonsite Archaeological Patterning of the Stave Reservoir Inundation Zone
- 9:20 Jim Stafford & John Maxwell - The Text is in the Trees: Incorporating Indigenous Forest Practices into the Archaeological Landscape of the Northwest Coast
- 9:40 Lisa Seip - Understanding the Past Through a Context Based Typology - A Case Study of Nuxalk Masks from Bella Coola, B.C.
- 10:00 Iain McKechnie - Reconciling the Complexity of Social Life and Shell Midden Deposits at a Coastal Village in Barkley Sound, British Columbia



10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*

10:40 Paul Ewonus - Towards a Social Archaeology of the Southern Northwest Coast

11:00 Jeff M. Oliver - Between Stories and the Landscape

11:20 Eric McLay - Hwmet'utsum - A Coast Salish Cultural Landscape: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Mt. Maxwell, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia

11:40 Rudy Reimer - Squamish Nation Cognitive Landscapes

12:00 Aubrey Cannon - Discussant: Alternative Approaches to Northwest Archaeology

### **Session 15 • Contributions to Prairie Archaeology / Contributions à l'archéologie des Prairies**

*Chaired by Morgan Tamplin (Trent University)*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, Giovanni Room

1:20 David Meyer & Andrea Freeman - Post-Glacial Landscape and Agate Basin Colonization of Central Saskatchewan

1:40 John W. Ives & Darryl Bereziuk - Large Stemmed Points from the Peace River Country, Northwestern Alberta

2:00 Morgan J. Tamplin & Kevin Brownlee - Archaeology at The Pas, Manitoba: Renewed, Revived and Reviewed

2:20 Tara Hnatiuk - Faunal Report on The Pas

2:40 Steven Kaastan - Archaeological Longevity of Trail Use on the Canadian Prairies: The Roche Percée to Wood End Trail in Saskatchewan

3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*

3:20 Tomasin Playford - Placing Boundaries on the Aspen Parkland: Understanding the Implications

3:40 Cara Pollio & Meagan Brooks - Faunal Analysis of the Ospennia Site, FeNq-11, A Doukhobor Farming Community

### **Session 16 • Advances in Northwest Coast Archaeology / Avancements dans l'archéologie de la Côte nord-ouest**

*Chaired by Terence Clark (University of Toronto)*

Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup>, Lombard Suite

1:20 Joan Banahan - Shell Remains and Prehistoric Shellfishing in Prince Rupert Harbour, Northern British Columbia

1:40 Megan Caldwell - Temporal and Spatial Shifts in Resource Acquisition Patterns as Seen in the Fish Remains at T'ukw'aa, Barkley Sound, B.C.

2:00 Gregory G. Monks - Salmon and Rockfish Utilization at T'ukw'aa (DfSj-23A), Western Vancouver Island

2:20 Trevor J. Orchard - The Coming of the Iron People and the Importance of the Sea Otter: Haida Economic Changes During the Maritime Fur Trade Period

2:40 Terence Clark, Genevieve Hill & Kristina Bowie - Old Songhees Reserve (DcRu-25): A Newly Discovered Northwest Coast Wet site

3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*

- 3:20 Katherine Patton - Early Plank House Architecture in Prince Rupert Harbour, B.C.: Evidence from a 2000-2500 Year Old Village Site
- 3:40 Paul Prince - Auger and Soil Probe Sampling to Define a Multi-Component Planked House Village

**Session 17 • Poster Presentations / Présentation d'affiches**

*Posters will be displayed Friday, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. in the second floor lobby.  
Authors will be available for discussion during morning and afternoon coffee breaks.*

*Les affiches seront présentées le vendredi 26 mai de 9h à 17h dans l'entrée du 2ième étage.  
Les auteurs seront disponibles pour répondre aux questions durant la pause café matinale  
ainsi que celle de l'après-midi.*

C. Drew Gilbert, Michael J. Gallant & David W. Black

Distinguishing Carboniferous- from Mesozoic-Associated Chert Toolstones in the Canadian Maritimes

Brandi Lee MacDonald

Evidence of Plant Resource Use at Rivers Inlet British Columbia

Trevor J. Orchard & Terence Clark

Was Salmon Specialization a Northwest Coast Universal?: Intensification and Generalization of Prehistoric Northwest Coast Economies

Scott Hamilton & Eldon Molto

Mid-Holocene Human Burial from Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug, Big Trout Lake, Northern Ontario

Morgan J. Tamplin

Recording, Retrieving and Mapping Site Data from The Pas, Manitoba

Debbie Steiss, T.J. Hall, Mary West & Joseph Federer

The Science of Managing Archaeology

## Abstracts

### **Allen, William (Heritage One)**

#### *Akikpautik in the Reconciliation of Worldviews about Archaeological Research*

This presentation provides a case study about Akikpautik, an ancient Indigenous sacred site, fishing and sugaring location on the Ottawa River at Chaudière Falls. Nineteenth century development has left substantial industrial period archaeological remains on the cultural landscape here, proof of abrupt alteration of the former use of the land and water. The author, as historian and practitioner of Indigenous Archaeology (IA), is working extensively with revered spiritual leader, Dr. Elder William Commanda of Kitigan Zibi, a dynamic descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors. In search of details about the history and context of Akikpautik, IA is useful. It recognizes both the strengths and limitations of conventional archaeological research, but is open to gleaning site documentary evidence from such sources as wampum, oral tradition, nuances of linguistics and the relationship between the land under study and traditional sacred ceremonies and gatherings. One result of using IA in researching Akikpautik may be growth toward a reconciliation of differing worldviews about the scope of Stage I archaeological research, the pre-excavation stage which treats detailed documentary research of the land.

### **Allen, Patricia (Archaeological Services Unit, New Brunswick), Alice R. Kelley (University of Maine), Frances L. Stewart (University of New Brunswick) and Dominique Bérube (New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources)**

#### *In Search of Commodore Walker*

In 1763, shortly following the last events of the Acadian Expulsion in Nova Scotia, former British privateer Commodore George Walker settled on the tip of Alston Point, Nepisiguit Harbour, in Baie des Chaleurs near modern Bathurst, New Brunswick. From all accounts, Walker carried on a thriving fishing, trading and shipbuilding station at Alston Point until the place was destroyed in 1777. Currently, beach erosion, recreational and other human activities have buried, altered or destroyed much of the Points heritage potential. In 2003, the Province of New Brunswick, the City of Bathurst, and the University of Maine, sponsored a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey and archaeological testing project to verify the Walker connection. In one area, GPR identified an unusually compact buried soil horizon that proved to be cultural. Testing in 2005 identified two cultural levels one of which had mid 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramics associated with bone food refuse. Combined, the geophysical and archaeological test results appear to have located an undisturbed portion of George Walker's 18<sup>th</sup> century establishment.

### **Appelt, Martin (SILA - The National Museum of Denmark) and Mikkel Myrup (SILA - The National Museum of Denmark)**

#### *Trade and Exchange in the Nuuk-Area, West-Greenland*

From the early historical sources on Greenland it is apparent that long-distance trade and exchange were important strategically means to on the one hand ensure a wide access to geographically restricted resources and on the other to maintain and develop social ties that among others were crucial in times of need. The Steatite Objects Analyses Project (S.O.A.P.) 2005 - 2007 focuses on the two main articles that were traded out of the Nuuk-area in early historical times, namely steatite and caribou skin. During the project we will highlight the "life-histories" of both these products and the social systems and circumstances that brought the products to life. With the knowledge gained from the combination of archaeological, historical and geochemical analyses of the historical material we will then try to move back in time to analyse the likely palaeo-Eskimo exchange systems along Greenland's West coast.

### **Archer, David (Northwest Community College)**

#### *Correlations between Oral Traditions and Archaeology during the Middle Period on the Northern Mainland Coast of British Columbia*

The Middle Period (3500 - 1500 BP) was a crucial one in the culture history of the Prince Rupert area with major developments occurring in almost all aspects of life. Although several attempts have been made to account for these changes, as yet no consensus has been reached on the causal factors involved and their relative weight. To advance the discussion, several researchers have begun to work with the rich body of oral traditions passed down by the indigenous groups of the region. When carefully analyzed, oral traditions provide a record of past events that were of enduring cultural importance. As such, they form a natural complement to the archaeological record. The challenge lies in the process of integrating the two sources of historical information within an absolute chronological framework. This paper offers an update on the process with particular attention to settlement data recently gathered within the Dundas Island Group.

**Ardanaz, Jordan J. (University of Toronto)**

*Agents as Cultural Motivators*

In this presentation, I shall discuss the concept of agents, in groups or as individuals, as motivators for cultural change. I shall propose an ideological scheme that is fit for understanding the cultural influence that an agent may have expressed in the archaeological record. I will infer that by understanding the agent within the context of a macro-system, yet simultaneously being subject to unique microcosmic biases, he or she may have been able to express and diffuse non-discursive information into a social system that may have influenced its cultural representations. Furthermore, I will explore the need for a methodological approach, involving a stylistic and spatial analysis of cultural materials, from which we may attempt to understand the extent of an agent's diffused biases.

**Augustine, Madeline (Metepenagiag Heritage Park Inc.)**

*The Metepenagiag Heritage Park project, Part I*

Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation is undertaking the development of Metepenagiag Heritage Park (MHP) with the primary objective of protecting and presenting the national significance of Augustine Mound and Oxbow National Historic Sites of Canada - two of the most outstanding archaeological sites in Eastern Canada. This presentation will explore the history and development of the park, and the relationships that have developed between archaeologists and the community of Metepenagiag.

**Banahan, Joan (University of Toronto)**

*Shell Remains and Prehistoric Shellfishing in Prince Rupert Harbour, Northern British Columbia.*

Although vertebrate remains such as those of salmon, sea otter, deer and sea birds are relatively abundant in midden sites in Prince Rupert Harbour, invertebrate remains are by far the dominant fauna at sites in this area, and shell remains are often the primary component of midden deposits. However, invertebrate remains at sites around Prince Rupert have received little attention, and prehistoric shellfishing as an important and organised economic activity in the harbour area has not been considered. Emphasising in this paper the capacity of shell remains to inform us about settlement, subsistence, and household organisation on the Northwest Coast, I discuss ethnographic and ethnohistoric information on aboriginal shellfishing practices in Prince Rupert Harbour and in other areas on the Coast, and I present and discuss new (preliminary) data on size, abundance and variability of shell remains from column samples at four prehistoric middens in Prince Rupert Harbour.

**Barnable, K. Stuart (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Dorset Inner Bay Settlement And Subsistence as Seen Through Rattling Brook I (DgAt-1).*

Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo warm season sites are poorly understood. This paper focuses on the investigation of a Dorset summer season site, known as Rattling Brook I, located in the inner region of Notre Dame Bay, NL. Recent excavations of both a structure and the surrounding features of the site, situated at the mouth of Rattling Brook, will be used to examine the settlement and subsistence patterns of the Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo in eastern NL. Specifically, this paper will investigate their use of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) as a resource. The paper will also identify the purpose and timeframe of Dorset occupation at Rattling Brook and the reasons for considering this a warm season site. To date, Dorset research in Newfoundland has not been able to identify the full seasonal round of the Dorset. Therefore, the research undertaken at Rattling Brook is capable of expanding our understanding of not only the Dorset, but also seasonal movements.

**Bazely, Susan M. (Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation)**

*Bringing Archaeology to the Public: A Kingston Viewpoint*

Kingston's past is rich in historical detail, whether it be architectural, political or archaeological. The staff of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation has drawn upon the archaeological collections from a variety of excavations, and Kingston's museum community to develop public access to the history and archaeology of the area. In addition to school workshops, the Foundation provides a well established summer archaeology program, and utilizes a variety of methods to bring archaeology to the public. These efforts have exposed both the process of archaeology, and an insight into the past, to the public.

**Bernick, Kathryn (Freelance Archaeologist)**

*Identifying Anthropogenic Deposits in Alluvial Settings*

Environmental processes that shaped the landscape throughout antiquity and continue to do so today also affected the archaeological record. This is particularly apparent in alluvial settings. Excavations at the Scowlitz Wet Site (DhRI-16W) in the Fraser Valley illustrate that not all culture-bearing deposits represent in situ materials buried by accumulated sediments. A review of previous investigations at the Sunken Village site (35MU4) in the lower Columbia River region suggests that lack of attention to hydrological processes led to misinterpretation of cut-bank exposures and auger-test results. Addressing

cultural questions with data from dynamic environments requires a research strategy that gives primacy to geoarchaeological reconstruction and determination of the stable landforms at the time of occupation.

**Birch, Jennifer (Carleton University)**

*A Search for the Public Interest in the Cultural Resource Management Industry in Ontario*

The growth of consulting archaeology in Ontario over the past twenty-five years has resulted in a situation where professional practitioners now undertake hundreds of projects each year. New sites are revealed every day in the cities and neighbourhoods that we live in and the vast majority of these rediscoveries occur without receiving a ripple of acknowledgement in the community. This raises questions about accountability, and it has been suggested that archaeologists have an obligation to public education and outreach. The results of a recent survey undertaken among archaeological practitioners in Southern Ontario suggests that the current system of cultural resource management in this province is lacking in policies and practices that permit meaningful communication with the public.

**Black, David W. (University of New Brunswick), Elissa L. Atkinson (University of New Brunswick) and Elizabeth N. Gorman (University of New Brunswick)**

*Maritime Peninsula Lithic Material Acquisition and Exchange: Looking Through the Bliss Island Lens*

During the past two decades, exploring patterns of lithic material acquisition and exchange has become a significant focus of prehistoric archaeological research on the Maritime Peninsula. Studies have determined sources of specific lithic materials, as well as local and subregional exploitation patterns of those materials. Progress also is being made in tracing distributions of specific exotic materials, and defining suites of lithic materials within specific periods and subregions. Although the details are only now beginning to emerge, it appears that, through time, Native people participated in a series of lithic material acquisition and exchange systems. These systems varied in scale and duration; they sometimes developed within the Maritime Peninsula, and sometimes intersected it from outside. Here we examine variability in the lithic material assemblages of a single point in the Maritimes landscape-the Bliss Islands group, Quoddy Region, N.B.-produced through Native participation in lithic material acquisition and exchange systems from the Terminal Archaic through the Late Maritime Woodland.

**Blair, Susan (University of New Brunswick) and Christopher R. Blair**

*Inside the Jemseg Crossing Project*

Oral traditions and widely disseminated anecdotes often develop around large, complex excavation projects. In some cases, however, important stories are less widely circulated. In this paper, we will present an insider's view of some of the key events of the Jemseg Crossing Archaeology Project. This project was both contentious and innovative. It involved unprecedented levels of cooperation between the Province of New Brunswick, and Wolastoqiyik individuals and communities, and has been the largest mitigation project in Atlantic Canada to date. A key to the many successes of this project was the diplomacy, support and vision of Dr. Chris Turnbull.

**Blair, Susan (University of New Brunswick) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick)**

*Introduction to "Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes" and the Career of Chris Turnbull*

When Dr. Christopher Turnbull began his tenure as Provincial Archaeologist for New Brunswick in 1972, there was little in the way of archaeological policy, legislation, infrastructure, or research in the province. He personally assumed a mandate to build the best archaeological program in the country, and for the next 30 years, he pursued this goal with imagination, dedication and passion. He developed systematic, strong relationships with First Nations communities and individuals. He nurtured archaeological researchers, both within government, and within Canadian Universities. He created a structure and organization for the effective administration of heritage resource management. All this he accomplished with little acclaim or recognition. In this session we will review these accomplishments, and reflect on the significant impact that Chris Turnbull has had on Canadian archaeology.

**Blaubergs, Ellen**

*Community Archaeology at Bonnechere Provincial Park and Murphy's Point Provincial Park*

The evolution and results of a one-week integrated educational archaeology opportunity at Bonnechere Provincial Park in 2001 will be discussed and evaluated. This unique experiential program served as the catalyst for an even more structured and focussed approach at Murphy's Point Provincial Park in 2004 and 2005. Various complimentary program components will be highlighted and critiqued. These will be incorporated into a proposal for a "new community archaeology", and its pertinence to elementary school classes.

**Bourgeois, Vincent (Archaeological Services Unit, New Brunswick)**

*A Dugout Canoe from Northeastern New Brunswick*

A remarkably well-preserved dugout canoe was recently recovered from a coastal context near Val Comeau in Northeastern New Brunswick. Details of the canoe and the peculiar circumstances of its discovery are presented. Two radiocarbon dates ranging between 440 and 400 B.P. date the canoe to the early historic period. Also discussed are the implications of such a unique find within local and broader regional contexts.

**Brady, Liam (Monash University)**

*Faded, but not Lost: An Exploration of Rock-Art Patterning Using Digital Technology in the Torres Strait Islands, Northeast Queensland, Australia*

Rock paintings from the Torres Strait islands in tropical far northeast Queensland are subject to a harsh coastal weathering regime. Many of these fragile images have faded due to accelerated coastal processes such as water and salt damage and are no longer visible to the naked eye. The systematic application of computer enhancement techniques to rock paintings recorded across Western Torres Strait over a four-year period has identified a previously undetectable north-south pattern in the proportion of faded paintings recovered using this technique. This patterning, taken in combination with a north-south division in Western Torres Strait geology, is used to reveal broader spatial and temporal patterns in the Torres Strait region. I argue that this systematic recording methodology attends to the preservation and conservation aspects of rock-art research, and can also be used to inform researchers of new or previously unidentifiable trends into the patterning of rock-art across space and through time.

**Brewster, Natalie (McMaster University)**

*Multi-Site Faunal Analysis at the Dundas Island Group*

A multi-site analysis of faunas is used to understand the long-term subsistence practices at the Dundas Island Group. This method of analysis can give insight into subsistence over the entire region, as well as variability between sites and site types. Preliminary faunal data from a series of shell midden sites present a profile of fish use at the Dundas Island Group and suggest the relative importance of salmon, herring and eulachon. These findings are compared with existing views and evidence of the pattern and development of fishing economies in the adjacent Prince Rupert region.

**Brooks, Meagan (University of Saskatchewan)**

*Public Archaeology with a Doukhobor Descendant Community*

In the summer of 2004 partnerships between the Doukhobor and Saskatchewan archaeological communities created, "The Doukhobor Pit-house Public Archaeology Project", featuring the participation of Doukhobor descendants in the excavation of two Doukhobor sites. Using qualitative data including questionnaires, daily journals and interviews, the project was evaluated to determine the impact the archaeological experience had upon the changing Doukhobor community. The results of the evaluation demonstrated the successes, failures and benefits of the project for the community. However themes indicating pathways to success are applicable not only to the Doukhobor community but also to future public and descendant archaeology projects. These themes provide a deeper understanding of how archaeology can provide Canadian communities with a voice in the creation, maintenance and celebration of their past.

**Brown, Alex (University of Reading)**

*The Application of Palaeoenvironmental Methodologies to the Analysis of Coastal Hunter-Gatherer Lifeways: Evidence from the Severn Estuary, Southwest Britain*

Methods of palaeoenvironmental analysis (e.g., pollen, plant macrofossils and charcoal) play an increasingly central role in investigations of hunter-gatherer lifeways in the British Isles (10,000-4,000 cal BC). This presentation examines the results of the application of these methodologies to late Mesolithic hunter-gatherer sites (c. 6500-4000 cal BC) within the coastal zone of the Severn Estuary, southwest Britain, and their potential application to other geographical areas of study. Research in the Severn Estuary involved the excavation and investigation of stratified occupation contexts, many waterlogged or sealed by peat, in addition to analysis of off-site environmental sequences. Analytical techniques included high resolution pollen, plant macrofossil and quantified charcoal analysis. Marked charcoal horizons were identified from all the sites investigated, some suggesting distinct phases of anthropogenic activity involving the disturbance and manipulation of a range of vegetation environments from reedswamp to woodland edge. Charred seeds from occupation contexts, in cases associated with chipped stone and pollen evidence for small-scale woodland clearances, suggest that hunter-gatherers were managing seasonally available wild resources growing along the coastal woodland edge. The ubiquitous presence of charcoal in sedimentary sequences, sometimes occurring over several hundred years, is argued to reflect the deliberate management of the landscape by hunter-gatherers, either to promote the increased growth and productivity of a range of edible plants, and/or to provide improved graze for ungulate herbivores upon which humans could predate. This viewpoint is supported by ethnohistorical accounts of the role and use of fire in recent aboriginal populations, most notable the pre-Colonial Indians

of the Pacific northwest coast of America (Boyd 1999a, 1999b; Turner 1999), the Atlantic coast of New England (Cronon 1983) and Australia (Flood 1983; Bickford and Gell 2005), suggesting that postglacial hunter-gatherers had a significant and sustained impact on the landscape. The application of palaeoenvironmental analyses has proven highly successful in furthering our understanding of Mesolithic lifeways in Britain, in particular, concerning patterns of seasonality, subsistence and settlement. This paper provides an opportunity to explore the applicability of these methodologies to other geographical areas where there is abundant archaeological evidence for hunter-gatherer activities (e.g., continental northwest Europe and northwest America), but where the potential of these methodologies may not yet have been explored or perhaps fully realised.

**Brownlee, Kevin (Manitoba Museum)**

*Fostering Respect and Relevance in Archaeological Research*

There is increased interest in collaborative research projects between archaeologists and First Nation people in Canada. Clearly articulated research frameworks and models that achieve a balance between the interests of archaeologists and community members are difficult to find. In order to address this issue, I developed and applied a research framework on the study of bone and antler tools from the central boreal forest of Canada. A central aim of my research was to ensure that the beliefs and perspectives of First Nation people were respected from research design through to the implementation and sharing of results. The foundation of the research framework is based on Agency theory and Participatory Action Research. The success in the application of this new model demonstrates how the perspectives of First Nation people can be validated through archaeological research and can continue to foster positive partnerships with archaeologists.

**Burchell, Meghan (McMaster University), Aubrey Cannon (McMaster University) and Darren Grocke (McMaster University)**

*Shellfish Analysis from the Dundas Island Group*

This paper presents the methodology and preliminary results of shellfish analysis from sites on the Dundas Islands Group. Growth increment profiles of sectioned butter clam (*Saxidomus giganteus*) are used to interpret collection strategies, which can range from intensive harvesting of shellfish to light-casual collection. The variability in shellfish collection, and potential long-term harvesting strategies are interpreted through the comparison of growth increment profiles from different sites. Stable isotope analysis is also applied to determine potential patterns in seasonal collection strategies.

**Bursey, Jeff (University of Toronto)**

*Insights from End Scrapers: A Case Study from the Anderson Site on the Lower Grand River of Southern Ontario*

The Anderson Site (AfGx-54) was an early Uren Substage village site, dating to late in the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D., salvage excavated in 1991 near the Town of Cayuga in southern Ontario. Certainly the most notable aspect of the recovered assemblage is the remnants of the chipped lithic industry, the analysis of which is ongoing. In this presentation, I will be examining a specific form of end scraper recovered during the investigations referred to informally in the literature as Glen Meyer Stemmed Snubnose. To date, there have been no relatively large assemblages analysed in detail since the original type was proposed over 30 years ago. Here I will provide a brief overview of the end scrapers recovered from the Anderson site that conform to this type. Particular attention will be devoted to examples that appear to be particularly well-made so as to draw attention to the reduction sequence. In particular, I will focus on the sequence of decisions used in manufacturing this style of end scraper as well as differences in the type of flakes removed compared to the knapping style observable in biface production. Finally, an example of the product of a juvenile or inexperienced knapper will be considered in order to generate some insights into how knapping had been learned in a prehistoric context.

**Caldwell, Megan (University of Manitoba)**

*Temporal and Spatial Shifts in Resource Acquisition Patterns as Seen in the Fish Remains at T'ukw'aa, Barkley Sound, B.C.*

The Nuu-Chah-Nulth site of T'ukw'aa at the mouth of Barkley Sound, British Columbia, appears to consist of three different residential areas. Were the residents of these three areas socially differentiated? A preliminary examination of fish remains will assess whether or not differential use of resources may have existed between these three areas. As well, did use of fish resources shift through time, either between these three areas or at the site as a whole? Evidence from two other sites in Barkley Sound has shown a change in resource acquisition from mainly rock fish to salmon around 500 - 600 years ago, running counter to the common date of NAC salmon intensification (3,500 to 5,000 BP). Does this shift occur at the outer harbour site of T'ukwa'a, and is it seen across all three site areas?

**Campbell, Jennifer (University of Toronto)**

*A Patch Work Quilt: Studying the Architectural Fabric of Medieval Period Caravanserai in Northwestern Pakistan*

Somewhere between the study of monumental and household architecture lies an aspect of vernacular architecture that involves the creation of space that is neither solely imperial nor familial in its function and fabrication. Caravanserais are

compounds where merchants, pilgrims, scholars and government employees could stop for brief periods of time. Caravanserais provided protection from robbers and weather, water for drinking, bathing and ritual ablution, a place to perform daily prayers, a market place, and in some instances a manufacturing centre. Thus, these vernacular structures are uniquely situated for addressing the creation and formation of public buildings and the interpretation and use of these spaces by the groups who occupied them. This paper introduces research into medieval period caravanserais found in Peshawar city, Pakistan. This research addresses the reinterpretation and reoccupation of space/place; a common occurrence in areas of the world where State organization is both temporally and stratigraphically deep.

**Carruthers, Peter (Archaeological Services Inc.) and Ronald Williamson (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*A Land of Many Cultures: Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Features in the City of Toronto*

In 2002, the City of Toronto initiated a comprehensive planning and management study for archaeological resources within the City. The Archaeological Master Plan has four major goals including the compilation of detailed, reliable inventories of registered and unregistered archaeological sites within the City, the preparation of a thematic overview of the City's settlement history as it relates to the potential occurrence of additional pre-and post-contact archaeological resources, the development of an archaeological site potential model, based on known site locations, past and present land uses, environmental and cultural-historical data, and assessment of the likelihood for survival of archaeological resources in various urban contexts and assessment and the provision of recommendations concerning the preparation of archaeological resource conservation and management guidelines for the City. The study began with a comprehensive review of archaeological conservation policies in major cities around the world focussing on Europe, Asia and North America. The resultant design for this study represents one of the most effective approaches to archaeological resource conservation currently employed by a major city anywhere in the world.

**Chazan, Michael (University of Toronto)**

*A Chain is not a Sequence: The Temporality of the Chaîne Opératoire*

Over the last ten years the concept of the *chaîne opératoire* has been widely adopted by North American lithic analysts. In the process the *chaîne opératoire* has come to be viewed as largely synonymous with reduction sequence and an emphasis has been placed on the aspect of the *chaîne opératoire* that recognizes the dynamic nature of stone tool production. This emphasis on the dynamic or sequential aspects of the *chaîne opératoire* has come at the cost of neglecting the importance the *chaîne opératoire* affords to the concepts that underlie technical processes. This paper will focus on the ambiguous temporality of the *chaîne opératoire*. Recognizing the temporal complexity of the *chaîne opératoire* is an important step in understanding the implications of this concept to a holistic approach to lithic analysis that includes the knowledge and skill of the knapper.

**Christianson, David J. (Nova Scotia Museum), Tim Bernard (Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq), Bob Ogilvie (Nova Scotia Museum) and Leah Rosenmeier (Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq / Brown University)**

*Towards a Management Plan for the Debert and Belmont Archaeological Sites*

The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq and the Heritage Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage are jointly working towards the development of a management plan for the Debert and Belmont archaeological sites. An interim strategic plan has been developed that reflects a set of guiding principles that recognizes the crucial significance of these archaeological sites to contemporary Mi'kmaq and the scientific values inherent in the preservation of these resources. The strategic plan outlines three strategic goals that will promote preservation of the sites while encouraging appropriate excavation and study. The research component of the work will define the regional area of interest and the levels of archaeological assessment in areas of related potential.

**Clark, Terence (University of Toronto), Genevieve Hill (Exeter University) and Kristina Bowie (I.R. Wilson Consultants Ltd.)**

*Old Songhees Reserve (DcRu-25): A Newly Discovered Northwest Coast Wetsite*

Recent recovery of organic material from the Old Songhees Reserve (DcRu-25) in Victoria, British Columbia has shed light on a dynamic period of human occupation. Dating to the European contact period, an interesting assemblage of prehistoric, ethnographic and historic items was unearthed. Notably this assemblage includes basketry, wooden fish hooks, a bentwood box, and one of the largest collections of leather shoes recovered from a North American wetsite. Analysis of the ethnographic artifacts depicts a rich story of the cosmopolitan life near Fort Victoria in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Less than 20 archaeological wetsites have been excavated from the entire Northwest Coast and this is the only one from the European contact period.



**Cooper, Martin (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*In the Tangled Garden: Archaeology, Art History, and the Group of Seven*

An archaeological investigation was commissioned by the City of Vaughan as part of the historic landscape design for the J.E.H. MacDonald property in Thornhill, Ontario. The goal of the investigation was to identify through archaeology the structure in the background of MacDonald's most celebrated painting and thus determine the location of the garden. This award winning project represented the first archaeological investigation related to Canada's Group of Seven and is an example of the contribution archaeology can make to art history.

**Coupland, Gary (University of Toronto)**

*Hierarchy and Communalism: Tensions of Domestic Space in Northwest Coast Household Archaeology*

Ranks societies, such as those of the Northwest Coast, grapple with an inherent tension in social structure grapple with an inherent tension between hierarchy and communalism. This paper examines the ways in which domestic space, in particular vernacular architecture, was used on the Northwest Coast to resolve this tension. Northwest Coast houses reinforced social principles of rank by assigning family spaces according to title within dwellings, while simultaneously supporting household incorporation through the use of central communal spaces.

**Court, Emily M. (University of Toronto) and Dana Campbell (University of Liverpool)**

*From the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age: The Ceramic Sequence of Tell Rakan, Jordan*

Excavations at Tell Rakan (WZ120) in Wadi Ziqlab, Jordan have revealed a stratified sequence of Pre-Pottery Neolithic B, Late Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age remains. This level of occupational continuity is rare in the Levant and Tell Rakan offers an important opportunity to study the ceramic development at a single site. Evidence suggests that Tell Rakan was occupied for the duration of the Chalcolithic, offering an excellent opportunity to identify the transition into and out of the period. Our analysis of the ceramic sequence addresses developments from the Neolithic, through these transitions, into the Early Bronze Age. In addition, we address how the sequence relates to finds from other sites in the region. The significance of the pottery sequence and occupational continuity of Tell Rakan is discussed at both the local and regional level.

**Creese, John (University of Toronto)**

*From Pattern to Performance: The Social Logic of Prehistoric Iroquoian Domestic Space*

The prehistoric Iroquoian longhouse is explored from the perspective of sociological performance. It is argued that the everyday practices of domestic life constituted an ongoing discourse in which tensions between social atoms and wholes were negotiated. The habitual behaviours that occurred within the longhouse exhibit an enduring concern for balance and symmetry between spaces identified with autonomous but allied social units. Moreover, the special emphasis on these principals, exemplified by post-cluster features associated with the house medial line, suggests that this liminal space was the focus of heightened ritualization in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, perhaps in response to scalar stress.

**Crockford, Susan J. (Pacific Identifications Inc.) and S. Gay Frederick (Pacific Identifications Inc.)**

*Neoglacial Sea-Ice Expansion Pushed Fur Seals South and Inuit North: Evidence from Archaeozoological Analysis of a Site in the Eastern Aleutians*

The Neoglacial was a period of cold climate that lasted from ca. 4700 to 2500 BP. We present evidence that the Neoglacial substantially altered the distribution of Bering Sea marine mammals, using faunal remains recovered from the Amaknak Bridge site on Unalaska Island (occupied ca. 3,500 - 2,500 RCYBP, uncorrected). Archaeozoological analysis indicates that spring pack ice reached a more southerly position during the Neoglacial than it does today and persisted much longer. We infer from this evidence that sea-ice must also have engulfed the Pribilof Islands until early summer and blocked the Bering Strait virtually year round, preventing fur seals from using the Pribilofs as a breeding rookery and whales from making summer migrations into the arctic, as they do today. We suggest Neoglacial sea-ice expansion in the Bering Sea pushed fur seals south along the Northwest Coast and explains the timing of Inuit arrival into the Western Arctic.

**Cunningham, Jerimy J. (University of Calgary)**

*Cautionary Tales to Cultural Translations*

In this paper, I suggest that many of the challenges faced by emerging indigenous archaeologies parallel those encountered by ethnoarchaeology. Archaeology once eagerly anticipated the new perspectives that it assumed ethnoarchaeology would bring to archaeological interpretation. However, as ethnographic knowledge increasingly challenged many of the core tropes of archaeology's conceptual models, some archaeologists began to critique ethnoarchaeology for what it saw as the production of cautionary tales and trivial knowledge. I argue that at the core of this dispute is a fundamental misunderstanding about the role of "source-side" research in archaeological interpretation and suggest ways that both ethnoarchaeological and indigenous perspectives can contribute to a robust archaeological enterprise.

**Darwent, John A. (University of California, Davis), Genevieve LeMoine (Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum / Bowdoin College), Christyann M. Darwent (University of California, Davis) and Hans Lange (Greenland National Museum)**

*Across from Ellesmere: Results of Archaeological Survey in Inglefield Land, Greenland*

The Inglefield Land Archaeology Project is a collaborative multi-year project with the primary goal of studying culture contact among the Inughuit, Inuit, and Euro-American explorers in northwestern Greenland in order to investigate issues concerning loss and regain of technology, changes in land use, and environmental impacts. As a start to this endeavour, we began a program of helicopter and pedestrian survey during the summers of 2004 and 2005 in order to identify sites for further investigation. Although Inglefield Land is renowned for sites such as Ruin Island and Inuarfissuaq (Holtved 1944), overall the archaeological record of the area was poorly known. Here we present the results of the 2004 and 2005 survey during which we examined most of the coastline of the area by helicopter and identified 1375 cultural features in four localities during pedestrian survey.

**de Gruchy, Michelle (University of Toronto)**

*The Lenape Meadow Excavations in Basking Ridge, N.J.*

In 1995 excavation began at the Lenape Meadow site in Basking Ridge, NJ; conducted as an archaeological field school open to the general public through the Somerset County Parks Commission and directed by Dr. Alan Cooper. This site consists of a historical component, the cabin of Lord Stirling (a resident of the area in the 18th century), and a prehistoric component. Excavation thus far has focussed on the latter, which dates primarily to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods. This presentation will describe the prehistoric findings from this ongoing project of an intact site on the edge of the Great Swamp.

**Deller, D. Brian, Chris J. Ellis (University of Western Ontario) and James R. Keron**

*Feature #1 at the Crowfield Palaeoindian Site, Ontario*

The Crowfield site near London, Ontario, excavated in the 1980s, is a small typical Palaeoindian campsite except for the presence of a plough-truncated pit feature associated with thousands of pieces of at least 182 functional, but purposefully burned and destroyed, stone artifacts. This paper reports on the spatial distribution of artifact pieces within the feature. Plotting of individual tool classes reveals that they are not randomly distributed. These data indicate that some tool classes we recognize match the conceptions of the Palaeoindian peoples themselves, show the material was sorted and carefully placed in the feature, supports the idea the items were burned where found, suggests that it is more likely the items represent an individual's tool kit rather than contributions from several individuals, and for the first time provides direct evidence that Palaeoindians transported their tool kits around sorted into types used for different purposes.

**Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Trust) and Sean Fraser (Ontario Heritage Trust)**

*Sizing up the Situation: Tools for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in Ontario*

The mission of the Ontario Heritage Trust is to identify, preserve, protect and promote Ontario's cultural and natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. Last year's passing of the Ontario Heritage Act strengthened regulations to protect Ontario's unique heritage sites, including its mandate to protect natural heritage. Identifying and protecting places in our communities that have cultural heritage value is an important part of planning for the future, and of helping to guide change while keeping the buildings, structures, archaeological sites and landscapes that give each of our communities its unique identity. This paper will address the available tools for the protection of archaeological resources in the Province of Ontario and provide substantive examples

**Downey, Jordan T. (University of Toronto)**

*The Picts: Issues in Identifying an Historical Ethnicity*

Many problems arise when one attempts to define an ethnicity, particularly a past ethnicity with few living descendants. This is the case with the Picts, a people of Celtic descent that lived in Northern England into the European Middle Ages. One of the main problems with identifying the Picts is that they were one of at least five different nations, each with a unique language, which existed contemporaneously in the British Isles. This paper uses a multivariate approach to deal with the issue of identifying the Picts in the historical and archaeological record. In addition to archaeological and historical methods of identification, I examine the linguistic and ethnographic evidence for the existence of the Pictish nation. I conclude that, despite some problems, it is possible to identify the remains of an unique Pictish nation through these methods.

**Ewonus, Paul (McMaster University)**

*Towards a Social Archaeology of the Southern Northwest Coast*

The Pacific Northwest Coast is an example of dominant evolutionary themes structuring the analysis of archaeological data sets that can almost exclusively be considered interrupted. This follows from the difficulty accumulating archaeological

knowledge in a sparsely populated and environmentally diverse region of the world. The information that has been gathered from archaeological sites over this mountainous, rugged coastline is constricted both temporally and spatially. The nature of archaeological data on the Northwest Coast thus lends itself well to evolutionary debates while at the same time leaving historical narratives little in the way of a grounding. This situation is beginning to change, however, in several regions of the Northwest Coast. In the Gulf of Georgia a foundation of archaeological research results now exists that is detailed enough to begin to build an historical interpretation of social life. Employing existing archaeological data a detailed example explores the meanings of a new framework for interpretation.

**Ferris, Neal (Ontario Ministry of Culture)**

*Contact Archaeology in Southern Ontario... and Other Oxymorons*

Interpreting the early contact archaeology in southern Ontario usually begins with the assumption that contact with Europeans was an entirely unique experience to Aboriginal people, the impact of which exacerbated by a "profound localism" assumed previously during the Late Woodland. Central to these contact era interpretations of Aboriginal archaeology has been the assumed dominance of European interests and motivations on events and Aboriginal behaviours. Yet these are assumptions that emerge from a distinct conceptual filter: one that sees archaeology interpreted through history. A revised conceptual filter that sees history interpreted through archaeology - archaeology being an oppositional dataset to written records rather than an assumed compliment to them - leads to a very different understanding of the archaeological record. This shift in emphasis and reorientation leave the concept of "contact" to be an oxymoron, and demonstrates archaeological patterns and Aboriginal behaviours to be remarkably consistent with the patterns and behaviours seen archaeologically in previous - and subsequent - centuries.

**Fox, William (Parks Canada), Patrick Julig (Laurentian University) and Dan Long**

*Ontario Cherts Revisited*

An overview of current knowledge concerning Northern and Southern Ontario chert sources is presented, focussing on characterisation/identification and knapping quality. An attempt is made to clarify some of the chert type terminology established by Fox, some 30 years ago, which continues in use in the literature.

**Friesen, T. Max (University of Toronto) and Charles D. Arnold (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre)**

*New Dates on the Nelson River Site: Implications for the Thule Migration*

The Thule Inuit migration eastward from Alaska is one of the great events in the Arctic past, yet many aspects of this process, including its timing, remain unclear. In this paper, we present new dates for the earliest known Thule sites in the Amundsen Gulf / Beaufort Sea region: Nelson River and Washout. This region acted as a "bottleneck" through which Thule migrants would have to pass, and therefore accurate dates for these two early sites have important implications for our understanding of the timing, rate, and nature of the Inuit peopling of the Eastern Arctic.

**General, Paul (Six Nations Eco Centre) and Gary Warrick (Wilfrid Laurier University)**

*Haudenosaunee (Six Nations) and Archaeological Perspectives on Site Preservation in Southern Ontario*

Land development in southern Ontario causes the excavation of over 100 Indigenous sites per year. It is rare that sites are preserved when threatened by development, despite the "conservation ethic" that demands that archaeologists place site preservation before excavation. Site significance criteria guide archaeologists in making decisions on which sites will be "saved" through excavation. Indigenous peoples in Ontario have different site significance criteria and perspectives on site preservation. The Haudenosaunee (Six Nations) believe that archaeological excavation of ancestral sites should be a last resort, especially for any sites with the possibility for burials. If it is not possible to protect and preserve ancestral sites, the Haudenosaunee would like to be consulted because their site significance criteria give precedence to sites that are not always the largest, oldest, or densest. Consultation with the Haudenosaunee and other Indigenous communities in southern Ontario needs to become part of standard archaeological practice.

**George, Brandy E. (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*Native North Americans and Archaeology: Struggling for Middle Ground*

The relationship between archaeologists and First Nations groups in Canada is an increasing concern and an important issue is whether this relationship can be called a "partnership" in which both benefit. This is a topic discussed in detail by both archaeologists and First Nations, but not from the perspective that I wish to address it. Being a Native North American archaeologist gives me a unique perspective. In the past two years I have worked with several First Nations groups in various archaeological contexts and would like to share aspects of these projects, including what I learned from these experiences. Furthermore, I have an interest in what archaeological encounters other First Nations people have had, and will include a preliminary look at these experiences.

**Gilbert, Drew (University of New Brunswick) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick)**

*The Archaeological Exploration of Deer Island, N.B.: History and Recent Research*

The Quoddy Region has the longest history of archaeological exploration of any part of New Brunswick. However, the prehistory of Deer Island, the largest island in the region, has been investigated only sporadically. This is surprising given the extensive collections of prehistoric artifacts held by avocational archaeologists on Deer Island. The presentation will summarize the history of archaeological investigations on Deer Island and report on a current research project being conducted there. Archaeological investigations at the Deer Island Point site (BfDr-5) were conducted in cooperation with a local avocational archaeologist. This multi-component coastal archaeological site which includes intertidal and terrestrial deposits has yielded artifacts spanning the past 4000 years. In addition to furthering archaeological knowledge of the Quoddy Region, the purpose has been to foster cooperative working relationships among professional and avocational archaeologists, landowners and the public.

**Gilbert, Drew (University of New Brunswick), Michael J. Gallant (University of New Brunswick) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick)**

*Distinguishing Carboniferous- from Mesozoic-Associated Chert Toolstones in the Canadian Maritimes*

Until about two decades ago, brightly coloured, variegated chert toolstones observed in the Maritimes prehistoric archaeological record were generally assumed to have been acquired by Native people from sources associated with the Jurassic-Triassic (Mesozoic) Scots Bay Formation sediments and North Mountain Formation basalts, exposed on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy. More recently, it has become clear that prehistoric Native people acquired some brightly coloured, variegated chert toolstones from sources associated with the Early Carboniferous Mabou Group sediments, exposed around the edges of the New Brunswick Lowlands. Raw materials and finished artifacts of both of these chert types circulated in prehistoric lithic procurement and exchange systems during the Late Maritime Woodland period (ca. 1500 to ca. 500 B.P.). Frequently, artifacts made from both chert types are found in the same archaeological assemblages. Here, we present five criteria-patterns of (1) translucency and (2) variegation, presence of (3) carnelian and (4) strain fractures, and (5) type and scale of infilling silica fabric -for probabilistically distinguishing Carboniferous-associated from Mesozoic-associated chert toolstones using low-cost, low-technology, hand-specimen and microscopic examinations

**Glaude, Matt (Washington State University)**

*Traditional Cultural Places and Aboriginal Landscapes: Protective Measures at the Federal Level in Canada*

The protection of cultural resources is essential for any society, as they serve as vessels of the shared human experience of thousands of generations. This paper seeks to identify the existing legal measures in Canada that are applicable to the protection of Traditional Cultural Places, in order to better understand their strengths and weaknesses. This review will consider the effectiveness of current Canadian Federal legislation aimed at mitigating environmental and cultural impacts stemming from development projects. While the Canadian practice of Cultural Resource Management has sought to protect current and historical objects and places regardless of cultural affiliations, efforts to protect Traditional Cultural Places would benefit from both a stricter adherence to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and additional provisions to the Historic Places Initiative.

**Goldsmith, A. Sean (University of Calgary)**

*Flat but not Empty: Houselot Data Collection in the Maya Region*

Archaeological remains of ancient complex societies have traditionally been defined on the basis of visible architectural features, and those of the Maya region are no exception. Even the burgeoning field of household archaeology, considered in the Maya area to be a counterpoint to the excavation of large elite or civic structures, is usually contextualized by reference to the excavation of visibly mounded remains. An expanded spatial methodology - termed as the 'houselot approach' - is employed in this paper to broaden the subsurface data collection capacity of household archaeology. Such an expanded scope is intended to allow more meaningful comparisons between spatially patterned archaeological material and ancient domestic behaviour.

**Graham, Shawn (GeoCognition)**

*Community Building and Archaeology: An Experience in Western Quebec*

This paper presents a case study about a project to establish a public-archaeology programme in Pontiac High School in Western Quebec. In partnership with the schoolboard, the school, the local community development office, the Provincial Government and the municipality of the Village of Shawville, the 'Pontiac High Archaeology Corps' was established to help develop a new 'heritage park' on the grounds of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brickyard. The students' role was to help conduct the evaluation excavations to determine the extent and nature of any remains, for much of the brickyard had been destroyed through nearly a century of farming. In this paper we present the 'Pontiac High Archaeology Corps' and their on-going activities (which we help supervise) as a model for integrating archaeology into the community, and as a driver for social

growth in small rural communities.

**Gulløv, Hans Christian (SILA - The National Museum of Denmark)**

*Prehistory of Greenland*

Presentation of Greenland's prehistory from 2500 BC to 1900 AD based on the first complete publication in Danish from 2004, second printing 2005 and in Greenlandic 2006.

**Halwas, Sarah (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Current Palaeoethnobotanical Research in the Maritimes: New Information from the Clam Cove Site, Nova Scotia*

Recent palaeoethnobotanical research carried out at the Clam Cove site in the Minas Basin region of Nova Scotia has added new information to the study of Late Woodland hunter-gatherer groups in this area. Although this small midden site is considered to be in a marginal area, the large clam bed located near the site, and the modest compliment of plant and animal species made this location suitable as a temporary camp during lithic collection trips to Davidson's Cove, a quarry site across Scots Bay. Evidence of previously unknown species to the Clam Cove site, including beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), poplar (*Populus* sp.), strawberries (*Fragaria* sp.) and blueberries (*Vaccinium* sp.) have been recovered through flotation and charcoal analysis. This information will be compared to habitation sites in the area to gain insight into the movement of people during the Late Woodland.

**Hamilton, Scott (University of Western Ontario) and Eldon Molto (University of Western Ontario)**

*Mid-Holocene Human Burial from Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug, Big Trout Lake, Northern Ontario*

Recent mechanized gravel removal along the shores of Big Trout Lake revealed human skeletal remains that were subsequently discovered and completely excavated by a local resident. In light of past discoveries of burials in similar shoreline contexts nearby, the Chief and Council at Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug sought analysis and dating to aid in interpretation. They loaned the material to the Lakehead University Department of Anthropology for dating and analysis prior to reburial. A small collection of stone artifacts recovered from the nearby beach was also loaned for analysis. Radiocarbon dating of the remains indicates an antiquity of  $4450 \pm 50$  (TO-11878). With the nearby burials from Wapekeka First Nation dating to about 7,000 years ago, these remains are among the oldest yet discovered in Ontario, and attest to the comparatively early occupation of the taiga region. Ongoing biological analysis is addressing the physical condition and health profile of this adult male individual.

**Hammond, Joanne E. (Independent Researcher)**

*In the Land of the Fire-Cracked Rock: Archaeology of a Canoe Culture in Pitt Meadows, British Columbia*

The customary use of canoes by prehistoric groups can have a pronounced effect on the local and regional archaeological record. Regular manufacture and use of canoes affects not only the kind and distribution of material culture, but is also suspected to have had a profound influence on individual, local and regional economic interactions, social relations and worldview. These effects have important implications for our approaches to seemingly inaccessible landscapes, and might challenge some of our assumptions regarding mobility, site location and classification, organization of labour, and concepts economic risk management. The social significance of canoes is explored through cross-cultural examples, specifically addressing the complex social phenomena that stem from expanded interaction spheres and changes in relative wealth. A general model of canoe-dependent cultures is proposed, presented as a suite of traits that have the potential to affect the archaeological record. This canoe-culture hypothesis is applied to Pitt Meadows, B.C., a unique alluvial environment in Coast Salish territory on the lower Fraser River.

**Healy, Paul F. (Trent University), Jaime J. Awe (Trent University) and Christophe Helmke (University College London)**

*Ancient Maya Settlement and Population History at Pacbitun, Belize*

Survey and excavations of visible, mounded structures on the outskirts of the site of Pacbitun, in western Belize, provide insights to the ancient Maya settlement pattern and paleodemography at this medium-sized regional centre. The settlement research employed two methodologies: four radiating 1000 m transect surveys, and a 100 percent areal pedestrian survey of intervening areas. Excavation of a 22 percent sample of all identified mounded structures provides chronological and functional information. Initial settlement occurred in the one square kilometre Core Zone of Pacbitun during the Middle Preclassic period (900-300 BC), with a population rise until the Late Classic period (AD 700-900), when density reached a peak of over 700 persons per square kilometre. The possible impact of topography, soils, water resources, and intensive agriculture (hillside terracing) on settlement size and distribution at Pacbitun is examined. At the time of florescence, the population of the nine square kilometre site (Core and Periphery Zones) is estimated to have been about 6000-7000 persons. The zenith population estimate is compared to that of several coeval lowland Maya centres.

**Henry, Michael (AMICK Consultants)**

*Feast on the Dead*

This paper presents the preliminary results of research toward a much larger research work. The information is offered in the hope of deriving suggestions, ideas and comments to guide further work. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century there was an extensive trade in bone as a raw material to support a wide array of industries. The bone and cutlery industries are generally well known but these represent some of the smallest users of bone. The bone trade was dominated by the fertilizer, sugar and steel industries. The demand for bone by these industries was so great that the prairies of North America were largely stripped of bone material over the course of three decades coincident with the construction of the transcontinental railways of the United States and Canada. However, the enormous demand for bone neither began nor ended with this orgy of consumption. To answer the demand for bone, garbage dumps, cemeteries, battlefields, fossil deposits and archaeological sites were pillaged on a global scale. The history of the industry will be outlined together with examples of resource locations exploited. The implications of this industry to archaeology will be discussed.

**Hnatiuk, Tara (University of Manitoba)**

*Faunal Report on The Pas*

Were the inhabitants cooking for small family units or were they cooking for a large feast? Much information can be learnt from the accurately recording of faunal material besides substance and seasonality. For instance study of the butchery; burning and disposal patterns of a site can reveal information on site usage and have implications for social/economical development of the culture under study. Thus the information revealed from the faunal record can be invaluable to interpretation of the site. This paper will focus on the presentation of The Pas faunal material and what information has been learnt in regards to substance, butchery and cooking patterns of the culture or cultures that used this site.

**Hodgetts, Lisa (University of Western Ontario)**

*New Insight into the Pre-Dorset Occupation of Southwestern Hudson Bay*

In the summer of 2005, excavations at two sites on the Churchill West Peninsula revealed different aspects of Pre-Dorset occupation in the region. One site, leKn-12, bore many similarities to the well-known Seahorse Gully site excavated by Nash and Meyer in the late 1960's and 1970's. Though limited excavations revealed only a single feature at leKn-12, the range of lithic raw materials, tool types, manufacturing techniques and faunal remains showed strong parallels to those at Seahorse Gully. Excavations at leKn-77 produced a very different picture. While a hearth feature and tool frequencies were similar to those at Seahorse Gully, the occupants of leKn-77 utilized distinct lithic raw materials and manufacturing techniques. These data indicate functional similarities between the three sites, but suggest that the occupants of leKn-77 were part of a distinct social network.

**Holland, Jane (Ontario Ministry of Culture) and Neal Ferris (Ontario Ministry of Culture)**

*Responding to Change: Ontario's Archaeology Customer Service Project*

In Ontario, the rapid growth of land-use development and the consultant archaeology industry over the 1990s has been phenomenal. But within the Ontario Ministry of Culture, this growth put increasing stress on program capacity, resulting in complaints about process and service. The legal basis for the ministry's archaeology program, the Ontario Heritage Act, was drafted in 1975 and did not envision the evolution of consultant archaeology. In 2000 the ministry initiated the Archaeology Customer Service Project, a comprehensive review of its archaeology processes, in response to these new realities. Its objectives include recognizing provincial responsibility for protection and preservation of Ontario's heritage, balanced with improving ministry services by making archaeological programs more efficient, effective and transparent. While many areas for improvement were identified, the project has focussed on two: archaeological licensing and the standards and guidelines for conducting and reporting on fieldwork. To date the project has resulted in major legislative, policy and process changes, highlights of which will be discussed in the presentation.

**Howse, Lesley (University of Toronto)**

*Faunal Variability and House Use at a Late Dorset House Structure, Victoria Island, Nunavut.*

Addressing faunal variability within Dorset house structures is not commonly practiced. Zooarchaeological investigations tend to aggregate bone material from within houses, or focus on midden assemblages versus house floors. This is often an attempt to control for biases that may be introduced into an assemblage from house maintenance activities and taphonomy. This paper addresses faunal variability within a Late Dorset house structure at the Bell site, Victoria Island, Nunavut, in order to better understand how this house was used and to reconstruct an accurate picture of the site's economy. To highlight post-depositional processes and isolate patterns that may reflect primary activities taxonomic and modification frequencies of faunal assemblages have been predicted. This was based on the expected function of different areas in the house. Results of this analysis suggest that faunal material collected from any context within a Dorset house or midden provides a representative sample of a site's economy.

**Istomina, Tatiana (Canadian Museum of Civilization)**

*Zoomorphic Imagery in the Ancient Art of the European Northeast*

Images of animals and birds occupied a central place in the ancient mythology of the peoples who lived in the boreal forest zone of the far northeast of Europe. The earliest animistic images, tiny stone sculptures of animals, birds, and fish, called "figure flints", were recorded in the archaeological sites of the Bronze Age (III- II millennium BC). During the Early Iron Age and the Early Middle Ages (I millennium BC- I millennium AD) the animistic imagery appears on artefacts of the so called Permian Animal Style. These artifacts are metal plates with semantically complex images reflecting the mythological concept of the Universe. The images represent certain animal and bird species with an image of man-animal-bird on them; each image taking its fixed place within the mythological scheme. Images of another set of animals and birds became popular during the late Middle Ages (Perm Vychegodskaya culture, XI-XIV cent. AD). They appear on the basal parts of women's "noisy" metal pendants, representing most commonly horse and duck. The paper discusses the links between the animistic imagery of Finno-Ugric and Indo-Iranian mythologies.

**Ives, W. Jack (Alberta Community Development) and Darryl Bereziuk (Alberta Community Development)**

*Large Stemmed Points from the Peace River Country, Northwestern Alberta*

The Poohkay collection consists of large, quartzite stemmed points and other artifacts from a small knoll situated in the forks of the Peace and Smoky Rivers. Manufacturing strategy and patination suggest that the assemblage is of Early Prehistoric Period age. The Poohkay specimens resemble Sluiceway points from Alaska, but more precise similarities lie with the Western Stemmed Point tradition of the Great Basin and adjacent regions. The site is situated on a landform of glaciolacustrine origin, involving the mass movement of deposits near the floor of Glacial Lake Peace. The chronology of Glacial Lake Peace is uncertain, so that it is not clear when the site vicinity was available for habitation. The pattern of settlement-within a glacial lake basin-resembles that for other early points in western Canada, perhaps reflecting the attractiveness of such terrain to game populations.

**Jofre, Daniella (Trent University)**

*Changes and Continuities in Andean Rituality: The Cult of Catequil*

The cult of Catequil was documented by chronicles of the early sixteenth century as a widely venerated oracle from the central and northern Andes region. Catequil was considered a supernatural being, thunder and lightning deity, and founder ancestor from the Huamachuco area, who was worshipped during the Late Intermediate Period and Late Horizon (AD 670 to 1560). Excavations in San José de Porcón during 1998 uncovered what has been referred to as the shrine of Catequil at the Namanchugo site below the base of Cerro Iccal's mountaintop. It is argued that the construction of this site mimics the mountain and would reflect the development of an Andean place of ritual. My research has focussed in the process of construction and the nature of ritual at the Namanchugo site. For this paper, I argue that the historical development of the cult is linked to the ceremonial landscape in the area, and that the nature of ritual changed as the oracular aspect of Catequil became entangled with events in Inca court politics.

**Kaastan, Steven (Stantec Consulting)**

*Archaeological Longevity of Trail Use on the Canadian Prairies: The Roche Percée to Wood End Trail in Saskatchewan*

Archaeological remains of an 18-kilometre long trail have been identified in southeastern Saskatchewan, situated between Roche Percée and Wood End. The trail is anchored at one end by the sacred rock art site of Roche Percée along the Souris River, and on the opposite terminus at a former bend of Long Creek called Wood End. Originally, it appears that it was used as a dog-days travois pathway. Fifty-two pre-contact archaeological sites have coalesced in close proximity to the trail; 28 of these are habitation sites containing a total of 442 stone circles. Some of these stone circles are in association with Besant complex and Late Side-notched projectile points. A First Nation map drawn by John Crazy Mule depicts the trail in use at 1880 AD. Therefore, First Nations have travelled the trail from circa 0 to 1880 AD.

**Kaplan, Susan (Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum / Bowdoin College)**

*Boulder Structures: Miscellaneous Seasonal Occupations or a Key to the Labrador Inuit Occupation of the Coast?*

Rectangular and oval boulder structures have been found throughout Labrador. They are difficult to deal with, for they are often built in boulder fields and there is little to no material culture associated with many of them. However, ground slate, nephrite, and soapstone implements of the Thule tradition have been recovered in a handful of structures. This paper examines what we know about the structures, their distribution along the length of the coast, and what they might tell us about the earliest Labrador Inuit's use of the region.

**Keeler, Dustin (University of Buffalo)**

*Spatial Analysis of Magdalenian Sites in the Paris Basin*

The refitting of lithic materials is a research approach that can provide information for a variety of uses, including



examinations of post-depositional disturbances and interpretations of spatial division of activities within a site. While most lithic refitting analysis is performed in an effort to understand the *chaîne opératoire* or stages of production, the incorporation of this data into spatial analyses, especially in a GIS environment, can be useful in understanding many more aspects of a site. One of the main benefits of this type of analysis is a better understanding of the temporal use of space within occupation surfaces through an examination of refit sequence data. The spatial analysis of lithic refitting data from the Late Upper Palaeolithic site of Verberie in the Paris Basin demonstrates the utility of these applications.

**Keenlyside, David (Canadian Museum of Civilization)**

*Changing Perspectives on Early Population Movements in Atlantic Canada*

Recently published early post-glacial data from northern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island by Stea and Mott (2005), detailing the nature and extent of the Younger-Dryas Re-advance, appears to add significant new constraints on early occupation of this region. This paper discusses archaeological implications and examines various models for peopling of the Maritimes and more broadly, the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Growing archaeological evidence in the Gulf of St. Lawrence's north coast indicates earlier and broader influences across the Gulf region of early marine-adapted peoples.

**Keron, James R.**

*Changing Patterns in Iroquoian Chert Acquisition in Southwestern Ontario*

Chert type frequency and debitage morphology are examined across 42 Iroquoian sites in southwestern Ontario. The amount of chert from various sources is examined through time and space and across various types of sites looking for patterns both between sites and within sites. During Glen Meyer times a direct embedded acquisition pattern of Kettle Point chert is evident. Groups from the east of the study area could pass freely through intervening groups to acquire chert with distance being the only factor determining the quantity used. A transition to a down-the-line exchange pattern controlled by lineages takes place during the Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage coincident with other significant changes in social organization indicative of increasing complexity. Also, at that time, there is a general constriction in the accessibility of Kettle Point chert. Use of this chert rebounds through time to an almost obsessive use at the late precontact Lawson site.

**Kilmurray, Liam (University of Ottawa)**

*Oral Tradition, Archaeology and Social Memory*

The relationship between oral history and archaeology has long been characterized by friction and claims of incompatibility. Much of the discussion revolves around the applicability of the constructs from oral history to archaeological interpretation and analysis. In this paper I will highlight cases in which some oral histories have contributed significantly to archaeological understanding. By way of bridging the gap between oral history and archaeology, I address the role of oral tradition in the interpretation of Neolithic monuments in Ireland. I argue that social memory acts as a driving force for much of the archaeological record and also for much of oral history. Monuments and funerary events play a large role in structuring social memory and social identity. To highlight the role of oral tradition in these areas, I examine the role of social memory among the proto and historic Huron peoples of Ontario. I address the issue of how oral history has aided archaeology, and I attempt to unite oral history and the material record with social memory

**King, Amanda (Simon Fraser University) and Dana Lepofsky (Simon Fraser University)**

*Local Governments and Archaeology: The Perspectives of First Nations and Municipal Councillors in the Fraser Valley, B.C.*

This presentation explores the diversity of local government perspectives on archaeology in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia. In 2005, First Nations and Municipal councillors participated in surveys and interviews about their opinions on archaeology and heritage management. The results provide insights into how decision-makers perceive the value of local archaeology and may encourage a dialogue among local governments on the management of archaeological heritage. Although some councillors do not view heritage management as a critical community issue, the vast majority of respondents do believe that they will be able to work with local First Nations or Municipal councils on the management of archaeological heritage. Effective heritage management is particularly crucial for the Fraser Valley, as it is one of the fastest developing regions in British Columbia and home to distinct communities with different interests over the same archaeological resources.

**Kron, Hope (University of Western Ontario)**

*The Application of GIS for Predictive Modelling of Archaeological Sites*

GIS applications have been used frequently in recent years to aid in archaeological research. Research involving GIS includes spatial analyses, investigations of trade networks, population movement studies, and more. Despite such popularity, however, many archaeologists are not familiar with GIS and its potential. One aspect that has rarely been investigated is the possibility of using GIS software for predicting particular patterns of distribution of features in an archaeological site. In this paper I will address the potential of utilizing ArcGIS, a popular GIS software program, to create predictive simulations of



distribution patterns. I will begin by providing a brief overview of the history of GIS within archaeology. I will then discuss potential applications of GIS for archaeology. Finally, I will discuss the use of ArcGIS to predict random and non-random distributions of features in a site. I will conclude by suggesting future avenues of research in archaeology incorporating GIS applications.

**Lafleur, MaryLou T. (University of British Columbia)**

*"Spirit Camp" Studying the Future Through the Past: A Stó:lō Perspective*

The Internet has become an important medium for disseminating information about archaeology. Research into the use of the Internet by archaeologists is in its infancy. This thesis presents a first attempt to examine the opinions of descendant populations on archaeological content websites. The "Spirit Camp" website project was created to explore reactions to two different methods of conveying information via the Web. Members of the Chehalis and Stó:lō; First Nations were interviewed using focus groups. This thesis comparatively discusses the feedback attained from Chehalis and Stó:lō; about the websites and the dissemination of knowledge about their ancestors via the internet.

**Laskin Grossman, Dyan H. (University of Toronto)**

*Starch Grain Residue Analysis*

Plant residue analysis is a new and growing subset of lithic use-wear analyses. Residues are extracted to reveal the association between artifacts and plant materials. One plant residue receiving particular attention is starch, which is especially key in areas where root vegetables are important to subsistence as they leave few other traces in the archaeological record. There are various factors that can influence the preservation of starches on stone tools; however, many are not being taken into account in quantifying starch remains. This paper addresses some of the current work on starch grains, directions for improving the reliability of starch residue study results, and the need for experimental studies. A particular focus is on the ways in which the properties of the lithic materials themselves can influence preservation.

**Lea, Joanne (University of Newcastle)**

*Community Archaeology in Canada*

Public archaeology in Canada has a history covering several decades and a variety of purposes. These include providing accountability to funders such as taxpayers; promoting the protection of archaeological resources; implementing public policy; serving as a vehicle for socio-economic development and addressing issues of ethics and social justice. To date, there has been little discussion about the theoretical framework for public archaeology, as practised in Canada. How is public archaeology defined? How indeed is the public defined? What impact do these definitions have upon method and the implementation of public archaeology programming? The Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) undertook a mandate for public outreach and education at its 1999 meeting in Whitehorse in addition to a Statement of Principles for Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples, published in 1997. As the national body for Canadian archaeology, the CAA here provides a forum for the examination of the Canadian context for public archaeology theory and practice. One aspect of public archaeology is community archaeology. Again, the terminology is widely defined from region to region and includes communities of First Nations and other descendant populations, communities in geographic proximity to archaeological sites and communities of interest in archaeology. All such communities are enveloped within the CAA's public outreach mandates. This paper will discuss theoretical bases in interpretive and post-colonial archaeologies that are applicable for Canadian public archaeology and will examine the definitions used for public archaeology by stakeholders in its practice.

**LeMoine, Genevieve M. (Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum / Bowdoin College), Christyann M. Darwent (University of California, Davis), John Darwent (University of California, Davis) and Hans Lange (National Museum of Greenland)**

*What's the Point? Variant Palaeoeskimo Architecture*

Linear arrangements of stones, known variously as midpassages or axial features, are common to many Palaeoeskimo cultures. These features exhibit considerable variation in space and time, but are typically rectangular arrangements of slabs incorporating a hearth or lamp stand, centrally located in a dwelling. During recent survey work in Northwest Greenland we identified a variant form, in which the long sides converge to a point rather than running parallel. At least one similar feature is known on Devon Island. In this paper we present the chronological and spatial distribution of these features, and examine some possible reasons for their appearance.

**Leskovec, Barbara (Parks Canada)**

*Tavern Society in 18th-Century Ferryland, Newfoundland*

Throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Ferryland was a thriving entrepôt that welcomed the arrival of fishing ships each and every summer sent to exploit the abundant codfish resource. Ongoing archaeological excavations have revealed a multitude of historic features at the site, including the remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> century tavern. Taverns played an integral role during the

early modern period as community centres for entertainment, social interaction and business activities. The artifacts recovered from the tavern site, their function and sources will be presented. Inferences will be made about the tavernkeeper, the services offered at the tavern and the general consumption patterns of the clientele to provide insight into the social milieu of 18<sup>th</sup> century Ferryland.

**Lovelace Nicholas, Sandra (Senate of Canada)**

*Closing Comments*

This presentation will involve closing comments on the session "Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes: Papers in Honour of Dr. Christopher Turnbull".

**Lyons, Natasha L. (University of Calgary)**

*A Reflexive Account of the Collaborative Process: Indigenous Archaeology in the Western Arctic*

The tides of social change have profoundly influenced the ways that archaeologists conduct relationships with Indigenous communities, yet we seldom hear about the processes that attend the development of successful research partnerships. This paper will provide a reflexive account of the development of an Indigenous Archaeology with Inuvialuit people from the Western Arctic communities of Aklavik and Inuvik, Northwest Territories. This work has entailed collecting traditional knowledge related to Inuvialuit material culture and locating venues to share this information with youth, administrators, and educators. The paper will examine the processes involved in initiating a collaborative project with the Inuvialuit and the challenges of developing and executing a research design while maintaining good community relations. In closing, the paper will evaluate the utility of a participatory action research methodology in this context and comment on the prospects and directions for an Indigenous Archaeology in the Western Arctic.

**MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services Inc.), Katherine Hull (Archaeological Services Inc.) and David Robertson (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*Clachans in Ontario: The Maintenance of a Traditional Irish Settlement System in the New World*

The dislocation of rural society in Ireland, England and Scotland occurred after 1820 on a large scale, causing the province of Ontario to become, to some extent, a by-product of a complex interplay of demography, and shifts in land tenure and economy. It has been postulated that immigration to Ontario represented an opportunity for those dislocated to continue a way of life that was lost, and that the goals and values of immigrants were conservative. In terms of settlement patterns, such conservatism is not generally apparent, given the formal system of land allotment by the government of Upper Canada. Nevertheless, within a small area of the former Gore of Toronto Township, archaeological investigations have revealed a settlement pattern more reminiscent of the Irish clachan system than those typical of rural Ontario in the nineteenth century.

**MacDonald, Brandi Lee (McMaster University)**

*Evidence of Plant Resource Use at Rivers Inlet British Columbia*

Preliminary analysis of auger samples from the Wuikinuxv (Oweekeno) village site of Katit (EkSt-1) on Rivers Inlet on the central coast of British Columbia has yielded several deposits of well-preserved seeds. This site was in use from the late Pre-European contact period through to the early twentieth century. Analyses of the seeds show at least five different plant species present in the midden deposits. The specimens include both food and non-food species that are present in considerable quantities, indicating relatively intensive procurement of these plant resources. This redundant and low-diversity assemblage of plant remains is in contrast to the results of other studies (Lepofsky et al. 2003; Bonzani 1997) in which up to forty-two different plant taxa have been identified at sites of a similar type. Redundant and low-diversity assemblages are more typically identified at smaller, specific-purpose sites. A number of alternative explanations may account for the Katit pattern.

**Magne, Martin P.R. (Parks Canada), Tina Christensen, Andrew Mason (Golder Associates Ltd.) and John Maxwell (Ethos Archaeology)**

*Metric Comparisons of Microblade Cores from the Canadian West Coast*

Recent excavations of microblade sites at Elsie Lake on Vancouver Island and at Saltery Bay on the Sunshine Coast have greatly expanded the Canadian west coast sample of microblade cores. Saltery Bay provides a date of 6750 BP but Elsie Lake is as yet undated. Using data previously compiled for Haida Gwaii, interior British Columbia, and published data, multivariate metric analyses are used to examine temporal trends in microblade core morphology on the Northwest Coast from ca. 8900 to 6000 BP.

**Marsden, Susan (Museum of Northern BC)**

*Indigenous Oral History: Muse or Discipline?*

This paper discusses a methodological approach to oral historical research outside of the traditional disciplines of anthropology and ethnography, an approach inherent in the indigenous knowledge itself. The paper examines two series of oral texts and the cultural, geographical and linguistic knowledge that reveal their historical content. The second of these has been the foundation for the Dundas Island project discussed in other papers in this session.

**Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*Working Together? First Nations and Culture Resource Management in Southern Ontario*

This paper will provide a personal perspective on the relationship between First Nations and cultural resource management archaeologists in southern Ontario. It is, in part, a response to recent criticisms regarding the lack of First Nations involvement in archaeology. Using examples from partnerships developed with First Nations involved in our own firm's projects, the paper will attempt to tease out some of the more complex and logistical issues that arise in a cultural resource management context. It will explore the possibility of "partnership" and what that might entail with respect to the day-to-day operations of archaeological practice and project management. Recent projects can shed light on what is needed to develop stronger and more equal partnerships, as well as better systems of communication and consultation.

**Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*Of Bifurcates and Burnt Chert: Two Early-Middle Archaic Sites in Paris, Ontario*

The Farrugie and Leschuck-Weisz Sites, located near the Nith River in Paris, Ontario, were excavated in the summer of 2003. Both sites appear to date to the Early to Middle Archaic transition based on the presence of Stanly Stemmed points (weakly bifurcated stemmed projectile points). Sites of this time period and cultural affiliation are very rare in Ontario. The sites produced evidence of a complex settlement pattern that included a base camp (the Farrugie Site) and three smaller activity areas (the Leschuck-Weisz Site). The vast majority of the artifacts from the sites bear evidence of extensive thermal alteration.

**Martindale, Andrew (University of British Columbia)**

*Quantifying Defensiveness at Defended Sites on the North Coast*

The identification and classification of habitation sites as defended or fortified is commonly based on the presence of morpho-functional architectural or landscape features. Since it is well known that architecture, architectural locations, and architectural components frequently present symbolic, polysemic, and multi-functional aspects, there is a need for a comparative method for identifying the functional defensiveness of potentially defended sites. Using examples from the Northwest Coast, I propose a series of quantifiable architectural measures which may serve as proxies for defensibility and may have potential for identifying and classifying defensive sites.

**Matson, R.G. (University of British Columbia)**

*The Coming of the Stored Salmon Economy to Crescent Beach, B.C.*

The stored salmon economy has long been known to be the basis of the economy of the peoples of the Northwest Coast and Plateau Culture Areas. It is now apparent that the transition to this economy occurred between 3000 and 4000 BP. We chose to investigate this transition at Crescent Beach because it was continuously occupied between 4000 and 2000 BP. Using techniques developed by L. Ham to obtain detailed subsistence information from individual natural layers, we found that the diversity of important resources was reduced when evidence of salmon storage occurred, and that salmon importance increased along with a shift from an apparent foraging to a logistic economy, albeit at different times than expected.

**McGhee, Robert (Canadian Museum of Civilization)**

*Should "Indigenous Archaeology" be Different from "Canadian Archaeology"?*

The growing interest and involvement of indigenous Canadians in archaeology is a development that is undoubtedly beneficial to the continued growth of historical knowledge. The specific interests brought to the field by aboriginal scholars have encouraged a welcome shift in emphasis towards historical explanation and an appreciation for the role of the individual in history. However it is argued that claims or assumptions that indigenous people have special responsibilities for, or special knowledge of, archaeological materials relating to the indigenous history of the continent, are based on faulty premises. These derive from a concept of "Aboriginality" developed by the science of Anthropology as a boundary-marker and unique subject of the discipline. The acceptance of this flawed concept by science, the general public and indigenous people themselves, has led to problematic assumptions that have negative consequences not only for the practice of archaeology, but for the social, cultural and political lives of indigenous people.

**McKechnie, Iain (Pacific Identifications Inc.)**

*Reconciling the Complexity of Social Life and Shell Midden Deposits at a Coastal Village in Barkley Sound, British Columbia*

Archaeological evidence of resource use is often overwhelmingly ubiquitous in Northwest Coast shell midden sites but it is difficult to relate these data to the complex social dynamics observed in aboriginal village communities at contact. Just how interpretively meaningful are shell midden faunal assemblages given the enormity of these sites and the vagaries of sampling, recovery, and taphonomy? How is it possible to distinguish cultural practices of resource use occurring over time and in separate areas of these large human settlements? I address these issues using zooarchaeological data from an ethnographically identified village on the west coast of Vancouver Island (Ts'ishaa, DfSi-16). I discuss how patterning in the use of the most commonly occurring marine fish taxa shows similar temporal and spatial trends throughout the site. I argue this demonstrates that fishing was an aspect of village life that was collectively practiced at a community-level and reveals social interaction and coordination among village inhabitants spanning the past several millennia.

**McLaren, Duncan (University of Victoria)**

*Sea-Level Changes and Archaeological Site Locations in the Dundas Islands*

Archaeological research in the Hecate Lowlands region has been some of the most extensive on the Northwest Coast, particularly in Prince Rupert Harbour. This research has focussed exclusively on components associated with the late Holocene. To date, earlier sites are unknown, most likely as shorelines have changed making such sites less visible from the current and inventory-convenient coastline. Sea level changes along the Northwest Coast, since the last major glaciation, have been highly localized as the result of the complex interplay between eustatic, isostatic, and tectonic factors. To find a long-term representation of archaeological sites on the coast, the construction of a localized sea-level curve is instrumental. This paper presents the results of an isolation basin coring and palaeo-environmental research project undertaken on the Dundas Islands to identify relict shoreline for the purpose of narrowing the search for associated archaeological sites. This reconstruction of sea-level changes reveals that during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene shorelines were higher, up to 13 metres, than the present shoreline. Concurrent archaeological inventory in the region has identified early and mid Holocene archaeological sites associated with raised marine features. This data has been drawn upon to create an archaeological site prediction model aimed at identifying areas where late Pleistocene and early Holocene are most likely to be found. The model will be presented as a hypothesis that will be tested in the coming field season.

**McLaren, Duncan (University of Victoria)**

*Of Boundlessness and Sitelessness: Nonsite Archaeological Patterning of the Stave Reservoir Inundation Zone*

Site boundaries have been made an essential part of archaeological inventory work as a result of government oriented land management strategies in British Columbia. The creation of rigid geographical boundaries is an essential means through which the province asserts jurisdiction, control, and power over resources upon that land. Historically, this is reflected in the creation of such things as bounded private property, tree farm licences, Indian reserves, or archaeological sites. As an extension of this process, archaeological interpretation in British Columbia focuses on the site as a major unit of analysis. In contrast to this, an alternative interpretive approach is presented in this paper. This approach disregards archaeological site boundaries in an analysis of past land use patterns. These patterns are derived from artifacts found during archaeological inventory work in the inundation zone of Stave Reservoir. The results of this study are unique for inland lakeshore areas of the Northwest Coast as a result of the patterning, densities, and distributions of lithic materials across the landscape.

**McLay, Eric (Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group)**

*Hwmet'utsum - A Coast Salish Cultural Landscape: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Mt. Maxwell, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia*

In 2001, British Columbia created a new provincial park and ecological reserve at Mount Maxwell and Burgoyne Bay to publicly resolve a high-profile environmental land-use conflict on Salt Spring Island. In the shadow of Mount Maxwell's environment, the great cultural significance of preserving this mountain, known as Hwmet'utsum, from a Coast Salish First Nation worldview has yet to enlighten equal public attention and respect. In Coast Salish oral traditions, Hwmet'utsum, or 'Bent Over Place', is commemorated as an important character in creation narratives, and as a powerful wilderness spirit place used for ceremonial practices. A complex of sixteen rock shelters discovered amongst the colossal boulder fall beneath the slopes of Hwmet'utsum provide archaeological evidence for an antiquity of aboriginal land use dating from the Middle Pacific Period (4000-1500 BP) into the historical, if not modern, era. In this paper, it is presented that First Nation heritage site conservation at Mount Maxwell Provincial Park and Ecological Reserve involves not only the protection, interpretation and stewardship of archaeological heritage sites determined by direct observation of physical evidence, but the recognition of intangible, symbolic heritage sites and heritage values identified through the study of oral traditions. The mountain of Hwmet'utsum is introduced as part of a larger Coast Salish 'aboriginal cultural landscape' - a broadly-defined national heritage designation that attempts to integrate both these tangible and intangible elements of aboriginal land use in Canada.

**Meyer, David (University of Saskatchewan) and Andrea Freeman (University of Calgary)**

*Post-Glacial Landscape and Agate Basin Colonization*

Two assemblages of Agate Basin artifacts have been collected from fields adjacent to the South Saskatchewan River valley in central Saskatchewan. The bases of several Agate Basin points, end scrapers and other unifaces have been recovered from the Fenton Ferry site (near the town of Birch Hills). Agate Basin point bases have also been recovered from the Zarry I site in the Fish Creek area, some 60 km to the southwest. The Fenton Ferry site approaches the northern limit of the occurrence of Agate Basin in Saskatchewan. Indeed, a pro-glacial lake to the immediate northeast formed a barrier to the movement of people in that direction, until approximately 10,000 rcya. This Agate Basin occupation reflects the first significant human colonization of this newly deglaciated region. This paper, therefore will attempt to construct aspects of the palaeo-environmental setting in which these people lived, as well as their lifeways in this region.

**Michelaki, Kostalena (McMaster University)**

*Integrating Archaeological Science and Social Theory to Gain a New Insight into Iroquoian Ceramics*

Ceramics have always played a central role in Iroquoian archaeology. They have been used to develop local and regional chronologies, and to define ethnic groups and their movements across space. The idea that ceramic taxa can explain the actions of ethnic groups has come under attack as inappropriate. This paper argues that it is also limited. Iroquoian ceramic making as a technology, revealing people's knowledge and skill about their natural environment, the mechanical properties of their materials, the performance characteristics of their vessels, their identities as skillful craftspeople and their perceptions of 'right' and 'wrong' ways of doing things, is an exciting field of study. The combination of theoretical advancements in the anthropology of materiality, of powerful archaeometric techniques available to archaeologists, and the chronologically well defined Iroquoian ceramic material record can enhance Iroquoian archaeology and bring it to the foreground of anthropological discussions of agency and material culture

**Miller, Heather M.-L. (University of Toronto at Mississauga)**

*Trade and Travel in a Globalizing Economy: South Asian Caravanserai Networks of the Medieval & Late Historic Period (ca. AD 1000-1900)*

Caravanserais and other travel amenities are found throughout the historic Islamic world, from Africa to South Asia and beyond. They are one of the markers of the increasing economic and cultural connections worldwide. The Caravanserai Networks Project is a new joint endeavour of the University of Toronto, Canada, the NWFP Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Peshawar, Pakistan, and scholars from a number of other institutions. The initial stages of the project are using historical and archaeological records to examine the urban and non-urban travel amenities of the historic period in northwestern Pakistan and beyond, to see what groups are encouraging and participating in travel and communication - traders, pilgrims, government officials, and others. The long-term goals of the project are: (1) to document changing exchange and communication patterns between South & Central Asia over time, and (2) to examine cultural change in relation to changing contact with other people, through communication and transportation changes. In the future, the project will use regional field survey to check and extend knowledge of travel patterns; at present U of T project members are assisting in analysis of materials from recent excavations and architectural surveys in the Old City of Peshawar, Pakistan, by the NWFP Directorate.

**Milne, S. Brooke (University of Manitoba), Lisa M. Hodgetts (University of Western Ontario) and Steven T. A. Timmermans (London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society)**

*Pre-Dorset Foragers? New Insights on Pre-Dorset Subsistence Strategies from the Interior of Southern Baffin Island*

Binford's forager/collector model is frequently used by Arctic archaeologists to infer Pre-Dorset land use and resource exploitation strategies. Despite an absence of preserved faunal remains in many Low Arctic sites, Pre-Dorset are classified as foragers and are presumed to have used an encounter strategy for subsistence. This implies that the Pre-Dorset were less familiar with their landscape and more opportunistic in their subsistence pursuits than subsequent Dorset populations. Faunal remains from several Pre-Dorset sites located in the interior of southern Baffin Island appear to challenge these inferences. These sites indicate that the Pre-Dorset were familiar with the location of seasonally optimal prey species and scheduled their hunting pursuits accordingly. Early radiocarbon dates for these sites suggest that landscape learning occurred rapidly upon entry into this pristine area. These data, while preliminary, challenge existing interpretations of Pre-Dorset lifeways as less sophisticated than those identified for the Dorset period.

**Monks, Gregory G. (University of Manitoba)**

*Salmon and Rockfish Utilization at T'ukw'aa (DfSj-23A), Western Vancouver Island*

The history of intensive salmon exploitation on the Northwest Coast has been the subject of research and debate because of the central role attributed to salmon in the emergence of cultural complexity of hunter-fisher-gatherer groups in this culture area. A longstanding view holds that intensive salmon harvesting began very early and that the development of

salmon storage was instrumental throughout the area in the emergence of cultural complexity. Recent research suggests that intensive salmon utilization occurred only relatively recently in some regions, and the question of storage in these regions has not yet been addressed. This paper presents preliminary results of fish identifications from T'ukw'aa Village (DfSj-23A) in terms of the relationship between salmon and rockfish. These results are compared to equivalent results from other sites in the Nuuchah'nulth region and beyond, and the implications of these findings for the emergence of cultural complexity are discussed.

**Mosher, Matthew (University of Toronto)**

*Leadership in Early States: Variation and Implications*

The role of centralised leadership as the main authoritative structure in ancient state-level societies is one aspect upon which most scholars in the field agree. However, just what leadership entails, an under-appreciation of its diversity, and the ambiguity of its manifestation in the archaeological record has hampered serious exploration of the full range of authority in ancient states and has obstructed a broadly applicable definition of "state-level" society. This paper represents an attempt to move beyond viewing centralised leadership as simply a necessary criterion for such societies through an analysis of its (archaeological and historical) variability, specifically utilising the interpretive frameworks of Richard Blanton and Gary Feinman. The implications of such analyses for how we conceive of and define ancient states will be addressed.

**Murray, Andrew (New Directions Archaeology)**

*Is the East Holland River Site the Lower Landing?*

The East Holland River site, BaGv-42, is a large multi-component site located 50 kilometres north of Toronto. Because of its position along the East Branch of the Holland River, the site is part of an important prehistoric and historic transportation route connecting Lake Ontario via Lake Simcoe to Georgina Bay. The results of the Stage 3 test excavation are compared with historic documentation including written records, maps, and an 1815 painting in order to determine past site use. The comparison illustrates some of the difficulties in using archaeology to determine specific events and the limitations of documentary research.

**Newman-Stille, Derek (Trent University)**

*Acculturation in the Aegean Bronze Age: The Adoption and Adaptation of Minoan Religious Symbols by Helladic People*

Though the Minoan and Helladic cultures were distinct, as illustrated by differences in their material remains such as variation in their burial styles and the types of religious buildings being constructed by these two groups, the Helladic civilization incorporated many aspects of earlier Minoan religious iconography into its own religious representations on seals. These similarities in seal engravings have lead many Aegean Bronze Age scholars to assume that the Helladic people adopted Minoan religious representations entirely and with little reflection. By applying current theories of acculturation, I intend to demonstrate that although the Helladic people borrowed many religious symbols of Minoan origin, they adapted these symbols to a distinctly Helladic system of representation. Variations in the way that symbols were used by Helladic people indicate that they viewed these symbols differently than the Minoans had and attempted to fit these symbols into a pre-existing Helladic religious system.

**Nicholas, Michael (Archaeological Services Unit, New Brunswick)**

*Video Accolades*

There are many people in communities throughout New Brunswick who have worked with Chris Turnbull, and gained from his approach to community-driven archaeology. However, few of them are able to directly participate in this session. This presentation will bring together their comments and voices in a series of short, videotaped testimonials.

**Nicholas, George P. (Simon Fraser University)**

*Second and Third Wave Indigenous Archaeology*

That approach to, philosophy of archaeology known as Indigenous Archaeology continues to evolve in response to changes within and outside of the discipline. This realm shares much with both Feminist Archaeology (and feminist theory and practice), given their mutual concern with the disempowered and disenfranchised and their goals of establishing a more equitable and representative understanding of the lives of ancient peoples and the sociopolitics of contemporary archaeology. In this paper, I explore aspects of the development of Indigenous Archaeology and the degree of which they parallel (or not) so-called Second and Third Wave feminism, and what the implications of this may be.

**Oetelaar, Gerald (University of Calgary)**

*Theory and Practice: Exploring the Advantages of an Indigenous Approach to Archaeology*

'My journey into Indigenous archaeology began in 1995 when I sought the advice of Bruce Starlight on how to excavate a precontact site in northwest Calgary. My primary objective was to increase Indigenous enrolment in the archaeological field

school because this course dealt with their history and offered them a unique opportunity to fulfill their science requirements. Although the journey began with a simple quest for the “Indian behind the artifact”, some ten years later, this trek has prompted me to question many of the cherished traditions in archaeology. I find myself looking at the archaeological record with a new set of eyes and a theoretical framework based on Indigenous knowledge. Using examples from my own research on the history of the Niitsitapi, I will illustrate how an Indigenous archaeology impacts all aspects of our research from the analysis of artifacts to the interpretation of landscapes.

**Oliver, Jeff M (University of Sheffield)**

*Between Stories and the Landscape*

Amongst the non-literate cultures of the Northwest Coast, there is a profound relationship between oral history and worldview. Narrated by respected storytellers in contexts such as gatherings at the winter village, oral history acted as a vehicle to inform people about origins, distinguishing insiders from outsiders by 'placing' them within the wider context of historical and geographical relations. These traditions are said to be most strongly evoked by the landscape itself; indeed, to use Keith Basso's words, the 'storied landscape' could be 'read' like a book, each mountain, river and stone were like 'mnemonic pegs' on which hung the stories of the mythical past. However, if the landscape became meaningful to people in the conspicuous times and spaces of storytelling, what did people make of it when they returned to the routine activities of the seasonal round 'out on the land'? Drawing on oral history, ethnography as well as the landscape itself, this paper suggests that there is a significant gap between the meaning of the landscape mediated by 'tribal' discourse and that created through situated experiences of place. The implications of this are significant insofar that they suggest a degree of nuance to often monolithic interpretations of proto-historic power relations and concepts of identity.

**Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto)**

*The Coming of the Iron People and the Importance of the Sea Otter: Haida Economic Changes During the Maritime Fur Trade Period*

The late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maritime fur trade on the Northwest Coast encouraged an increased focus on sea otter hunting by the Haida and other coastal First Nations, and rapidly led to the extirpation of sea otters from much of the coast. The loss of this ecological keystone species had myriad effects, and resulted in further changes in Haida subsistence adaptations. The excavation and analysis of zooarchaeological and artifactual assemblages from eight late precontact and early contact period Haida village sites in Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site provides insight into this dynamic period in Haida history. This paper will provide an overview of the results of these analyses and examine the changes that occurred in Haida economic adaptations resulting from European contact and the maritime fur trade.

**Orchard, Trevor J. (University of Toronto) and Terence Clark (University of Toronto)**

*Was Salmon Specialization a Northwest Coast Universal?: Intensification and Generalization of Prehistoric Northwest Coast Economies*

Recent applications of multidimensional scaling (MDS) have demonstrated the applicability of the technique to the analysis and interpretation of zooarchaeological faunal assemblages. Building on these previous applications, we apply MDS to the analysis of 84 faunal assemblages from 49 sites that span the geographic range of the Northwest Coast. The results of this analysis provide new insight into geographic and temporal trends in prehistoric First Nations economies across the culture area. Specifically, temporal patterns suggest that the earliest known economies in most parts of the coast are characterized by moderately generalized adaptations. Later patterns point to a variable shift to even more generalized adaptations in some parts of the coast while other regions became more highly specialized. The results of this analysis provide new insight into pan-coastal patterns in economic development, and highlight the high degree of variability that existed in Northwest Coast economies in relatively recent times.

**Patton, Katherine (University of Toronto)**

*Early Plank House Architecture in Prince Rupert Harbour, B.C.: Evidence from a 2000-2500 Year Old Village Site*

Plank houses have been inferred from surface depressions and a handful of architectural remains at many northern NWC sites. Comparing architectural features on the ground to information gleaned from ethnographic sources indicates that both historic and prehistoric houses often do not meet our expectations. Using recently excavated data, I will attempt to reconstruct an early plank house (Circa 2500 B.P.) from a small village site in Prince Rupert Harbour, B.C. This will assist me in understanding how domestic architecture may be related to social organization at this site.

**Perley, Karen (Tobique First Nation / Senate of Canada)**

*Archaeology and Maliseet / Wolastoqiyik in New Brunswick: Partnership and Co-Management Through the Efforts of Chris Turnbull*

'In 1996 the largest archaeological excavation that ever took place in Wolastoqiyik territory in New Brunswick was spearheaded by Provincial Archaeologist Chris Turnbull. His success in working cooperatively with Wolastoqiyik advanced to post

Jemseg projects which eventually led to the successful compilation of the most comprehensive data ever collected on Wolastoqiyik. I will be presenting a summary of these projects.

**Playford, Tomasin (Natural Resources Institute / University of Manitoba)**

*Placing Boundaries on the Aspen Parkland: Understanding the Implications*

Placing human activity within an ecological context has become standard practice in archaeology because understanding the biological and physical environments is a necessary first step in the interpretation of cultural activity. The Aspen Parkland of the Canadian Northeastern Plains provides an excellent opportunity to examine how environmental reconstruction influences interpretation. The Parkland is most often considered a transitional zone between the northern Boreal Forest and the southern Grasslands, and species of each are found within the Parkland. The identification, delineation and classification of these three areas however have not been consistent, and the placement of their boundaries is vital to the interpretation of the archaeological record. Previous researchers have modelled Late Precontact human population movements within the Canadian Northeastern Plains based on the seasonal occupation of the Grasslands, Parklands and/or Boreal Forest. In order to employ or evaluate these existing models, it is necessary to understand how each model interpreted the landscape, and realize the implications of the environmental reconstructions.

**Pollio, Cara (University of Saskatchewan) and Meagan Brooks (University of Saskatchewan)**

*Faunal Analysis of the Ospennia Site, FeNq-11, A Doukhobor Farming Community*

The Ospennia site, FeNq-11, is a Doukhobor settlement site north of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan that has provided an unusual faunal assemblage. Its relatively young age of around 100 years and the sandy soils have produced a superbly preserved and undisturbed assemblage. The content of the collection is uncommon as it is comprised of several essentially complete individuals in full articulation, including a horse (*Equus caballus*), a lamb (*Ovis aries*), and several chickens (*Gallus gallus*). In addition, it is evident that the animals were not butchered, coinciding with Doukhobor vegetarianism, suggesting the site was periodically used as a burial area for animals as opposed to a kitchen midden. This site presents an opportunity to consider the lifeways of the Doukhobor settlers and their reliance on non-food animals for their livelihood and survival. In addition, we are able to study the possible histories of the animals themselves through the examination of pathologies.

**Ponomarenko, Elena (Canadian Museum of Civilization)**

*Recognizing Hearth Features*

Clusters of charcoal in soil can be produced either by natural processes (such as fire), or as a result of human activity (burning of logging slash, domestic fires, hearth use, etc.). Features created by the two groups of processes are not readily distinguishable, which in archaeological sites leads to misidentification of charcoal clusters, associated with tree uprooting, as hearth features. As a result, radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the hearth-like features does not reflect the time of human occupation. In this paper, the qualitative diagnostic features that allow for a reliable distinction between the combustion products of natural fires and hearths contents are discussed. The diagnostic features were formulated by the author based on analysis of charcoal assemblages from hearth contents, burned piles of logging slash, and tree uprooting structures associated with wild fires.

**Pope, Peter E. (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Community Archaeology and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Newfoundland's Petit Nord*

Local sponsorship of archaeological research is an unusual model in North America, but economic and political realities in Newfoundland and Labrador mean that archaeology here is now driven by the heritage interests of local communities, as well as by academic research agendas. Between 2000 and 2005, SSHRC sponsored the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program as a positive response to this situation. One major success was organization of the French Shores Working Group, of communities interested in archaeological interpretation of the historic French fishery. In 2004, the French Shore Historical Society co-sponsored an archaeological survey of the Petit Nord, the Atlantic coast of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula. Our research strategy is to look at the Petit Nord at several different scales, ranging from a specific fishing establishment; to the array of fishing rooms around major harbours, like Crouse or Croque; to the choice of harbours along the whole coast.

**Poulton, Dana R. (D.R. Poulton & Associates) and Christine F. Dodd (D.R. Poulton & Associates)**

*Military Life on a Victorian Frontier: The Framed Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario*

This paper describes the results of ongoing investigations in Victoria Park, a 132-year-old public park in the City of London, Ontario. The property contains the site of a 10-acre British infantry barracks that formed the heart of the 73-acre military reserve in London. The garrison was established following the Rebellion of 1837 to serve as the headquarters for all British fortifications in southwestern Ontario. The barracks stood for 36 years, until 1874 when it was raised to make way for Victoria Park. Throughout its short history, this garrison played a vital role in the defense of southwestern Ontario, and in



the social life and economic growth of the community. Since 1995, the property has been the focus of a multi-year study to identify and mitigate archaeological resources subject to threat of impact by the implementation of the Victoria Park Restoration Master Plan. Although improvements to the infrastructure are only affecting a small proportion of the six-hectare park, they have afforded an opportunity to investigate a wide variety of structures within the historic barracks. To date, the excavations have included portions of the two largest buildings, the soldiers' quarters and the officers' quarters. Other structures excavated in whole or in part include the palisade, soldiers' privies in the northeast and northwest bastions, officers' privies in the southeast and southwest bastions, a root cellar associated with the officers' quarters, and part of the hospital and its associated privy and root cellar. The excavations have recovered a wealth of artifacts from each of these structures.

**Prince, Paul (Trent University)**

*Auger and Soil Probe Sampling to Define a Multi-Component Planked House Village*

Northwest Coast archaeologists have increasingly used a combination of soil probing and bucket auger sampling over the past decade on deep shell midden sites to derive chronological, subsistence and palaeoenvironmental information as an alternative to costly and time consuming stratigraphic excavation. Another important area of research is household and village settlement pattern studies, which typically encounter a number of methodological problems resulting from dense vegetation cover, forest floor disturbance, poor preservation of building materials, re-occupation and remodelling of houses and stratification of deposits, and the even more costly nature of wide-scale area excavation. It is argued that systematic area sampling by soil probe and auger may help to mitigate these problems too in some cases. The results of such testing and limited excavation at an inland village (GiTa-19) and analyses of the soils, stratigraphy, microdebitage, botanical and faunal material derived from the samples helped to define house-floor and midden deposits and address basic spatial questions with a minimum of disturbance.

**Pritchard, Brian E. (University of Western Ontario)**

*Lithic Identities: The Case of Tsimshian-Tlingit Interaction*

Inferring ethnic identity and social boundaries from material culture has been a perennial goal of archaeology since the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Attempts to identify past cultures and ethnic groups using lithic materials have met with mixed success resulting in debates that have almost invariably centered around the tripartite division of style, function, and technology. This paper is an exploratory endeavour that seeks to develop an appropriate methodology and theoretical framework from which to analyze lithic material in the Prince Rupert Harbour area and Dundas Island group for the purposes of evaluating how ethnic identity is manifest in and recoverable from lithic materials. This hypothesis is testable because of the unique convergence of archaeological data (e.g. settlement patterns and architecture) and accounts in Tsimshian oral traditions indicating a time of conflict between the indigenous Tsimshian communities of this area and Tlingit invaders who migrated here prior to 2000 BP.

**Racher, Paul (Archaeological Research Associates)**

*Up from the Muck: Towards a Truly Professional Archaeology in Ontario*

Since its inception, consulting archaeology in Ontario has been characterized by wildly varying fieldwork standards, a poor publication record, and a general lack of debate on what the aims of the professional archaeological endeavour should be. Recent amendments to the Heritage Act, along with changes to the draft technical guidelines, have been a good first step in addressing these systemic problems. It is suggested, however, that these issues cannot be fully addressed until the industry takes concrete steps to organize and professionalize itself.

**Rankin, Lisa (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and Greg Mitchell (Labrador Métis Nation)**

*Unveiling Akuniktut: Developing a Community Based Archaeological Research Program with the Labrador Inuit Métis Nation*

Over the past five years the Porcupine Strand Archaeological Project has worked closely with the Labrador Inuit Métis Nation, training students and community members in archaeological techniques and communicating the results of annual field seasons at both a professional and general level. In the spring of 2005 a mutual decision was made to expand this interaction and develop a long-term archaeological research strategy fuelled by both community and academic interests. In February of 2006, with the support of a SSHRC Northern Research Development grant, we held a 30 person workshop to map out a major collaborative research project aimed at the study of the Inuit in southern Labrador. The process and successes of this endeavour will be examined.

**Reimer, Rudy (McMaster University / Squamish Nation)**

*Squamish Nation Cognitive Landscapes*

Inspection of Squamish Nation oral history allows a more detailed and contextual explanation for characteristics of the distribution of archaeological sites, the nature of resource use and movement of lithic materials along the southern

Northwest Coast. Squamish Nation place names of prominent landscape features help explain the presence or absence of archaeological sites, the role of marine and terrestrial resource use and settlement locations. The distribution of sites is linked to social status and gender, while lithic materials are interpreted as a marker of social cohesion and shared ideological belief. These cognitive structures are linked by specific materials within Squamish Nation territory and beyond.

**Renouf, M.A.P. (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Human Impact on the Environment at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix*

This presentation summarizes evidence of Groswater and Dorset impact on the Phillip's Garden area of Port au Choix, northwestern Newfoundland. Faunal data show that the Groswater and Phillip's Garden sites were specialized harp seal hunting locations. Micro- and macro-fossil evidence from Bass Pond, near Port au Choix, suggests that Groswater and Dorset palaeoeskimos had clear and recognizable impacts on their local environment. We suggest that some of this disturbance is connected to sealskin processing.

**Rewniak, David (Trent University) and Paul F. Healy (Trent University)**

*The Zooarchaeology of San Cristobal, Nicaragua: The Abundance of Mohammed's Paradise*

The San Cristobal site is located on the south shore of Lake Managua, southwest Nicaragua. It was inhabited, intermittently, for more than 2000 years, before the 16<sup>th</sup> century arrival of the Spanish. Ethnohistoric accounts, especially by the well travelled Spanish chronicler Oviedo, describe Pacific Nicaragua at contact as the richest area of the Indies, in reference to the abundance of terrestrial game and fish. Excavated in 1977-1979, San Cristobal produced a very large, diverse, and well preserved faunal assemblage which could not be studied until 2005. This faunal analysis, now complete, confirms the ethnohistoric descriptions, indicating the presence of more than 30 genera of wildlife, with a special emphasis on whitetail deer, freshwater fish, and turtles. A comparison is made between the San Cristobal faunal assemblage and other prehistoric sites of Lower Central America, and diachronic changes in faunal exploitation are examined.

**Riddle, Andrew T. (University of Toronto)**

*Fracture Mechanics and Flake Formation - An Experimental Program*

Experimental studies of lithic fracture mechanics are a viable and informative avenue to explore the fundamental rules governing the production of flakes and thus governing lithic technologies. Although the conditions under which these experiments take place are highly controlled and can seem removed from the reality of prehistoric knapping activities, they are essential for understanding how human stone tool production activities were at once facilitated and constrained. Applying experimental results to the interpretation of archaeological materials remains a problematic but necessary endeavour. The fracture studies conducted by Dibble & Pelcin (1995) and Pelcin (1996, 1997) provide some encouragement that the bridging of experimental and archaeological lithic studies is indeed possible. However, understanding how flakes form is but an important first step towards understanding the complex relationship between stone and the productive activities that shape it. This paper describes an exploratory experimental program designed by the author to investigate a number of interesting aspects of lithic fracture and flake formation.

**Robertson, David (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*Glimpsed Through the Smoke: A Survey of Two-Dimensional Figurative Imagery on Late Woodland Smoking Pipes from Southern Ontario*

Late Woodland smoking pipes of the of the Great Lakes region, especially those which incorporate modelled and sculpted 'effigy' figures, have long been recognized as media of great artistic accomplishment and symbolic expression. Such pipes-and even the very act of smoking-are often understood as belonging to the realm of the sacred, be they interpreted as evocations of clan totems or cosmological figures. A much smaller number of pipes bear esoteric two-dimensional figural motifs executed through the use of incised or punctuate techniques. Many of these symbols and compositions have counterparts in the lexicon of "rock art", the scrolls of the Midéwiwin, or other forms of eastern Woodlands graphic art. Beginning with a small number of pipes recovered in the past ten years from sites located on the northern 'frontier' of the Iroquoian and Algonquian territories of southern Ontario, this paper presents a review of two-dimensional imagery that was deemed suitable for reproduction and display, whatever the context in which this may have occurred.

**Roksandic, Mirjana (University of Toronto) and Christina Ingraldi (University of Toronto)**

*A New Look at Old Bones: Inferring Burial Ritual from Bones in Breccia at the Mesolithic Shell Middens of the Muge Valley*

While Muge valley shell middens have long history of excavations and research, to date relatively little attention has been paid to burial practices. Here we examine burials from the new excavations (2000-2003) and compare them to published data and burial information gathered from the skeletal material preserved in breccia at the Museo Geologico in Lisbon (Portugal).

**Rosenmeier, Leah (Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq / Brown University), Ralph R. Stea (Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources), Gerald R. Gloade (Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq) and Gordon R. Brewster (Nova Scotia Agricultural College)**

*New Research at the Debert and Belmont Archaeological Sites*

In partnership with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq initiated research aimed to clarify the temporal, environmental, and cultural context of the Debert Belmont archaeological sites in 2005. This paper reports the initial findings of local and regional surficial geology investigations, which inform and revise current understandings of the relationship between late glacial ice growth and retreat during the Younger Dryas with known occupations of the sites. The research results suggest revisions to understanding the soils as lacustrine deposits with further temporal resolution required to secure the environmental context for the sites. Geological investigations raised new questions related to potential relationships between Mi'kmaq oral traditions and late glacial landscapes and lithic sources in Mi'kma'ki.

**Rowley, Susan D.M. (University of British Columbia)**

*Archaeologists' Involvement in and Attitudes Towards Public Archaeology*

Surveys conducted by David Pokotylo and Neil Guppy indicate that the public has an interest in archaeology that often goes unsatisfied. Pokotylo investigates ways in which the public feels they might like to learn about archaeology. However, what do professional archaeologists feel works and what do they see as impediments to carrying out public archaeology projects? Attendees at last year's CAA conference were invited to participate in a survey of their involvement in public archaeology in an attempt to fill this lacuna in our knowledge. Results of this survey will be presented in this paper.

**Rowley, Susan D.M. (University of British Columbia), Ericka Chemko (Inuit Heritage Trust) and Christa Zawadski (Carleton University)**

*Inuit Heritage Trust Archaeological Field Schools*

The Inuit Heritage Trust, Inc. (IHT) was founded under the provisions of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. It has responsibility for protecting Inuit cultural heritage as embodied by archaeological sites, ethnographic collections and place names. IHT and the Government of Canada jointly own all archaeological materials recovered from Nunavut Settlement lands. As part of their mandate the Trust has taken on holding archaeological field schools for youth who are beneficiaries of the land claim. In this presentation we will discuss this initiative focussing on the Naujaat (2004) and Qilalukan (2005) field schools.

**Seibert, Jeffrey (University of Calgary)**

*Administration and Bureaucracy in Ancient Mesoamerica*

This paper seeks to examine the development of political administration in ancient Mesoamerica by examining textual and archaeological sources of information. This study is being conducted in light of theoretical approaches to the anthropological study of political organization, and in the light of research conducted regarding similar subjects in other early civilizations, in particular Mesopotamia and the Ancient Near East. Primary data gathered through field research, as well as secondary sources of information will be employed in this synthesis.

**Seip, Lisa (Golder Associates Ltd.)**

*Understanding the Past Through a Context Based Typology - A Case Study of Nuxalk Masks from Bella Coola, B.C.*

In order to create a culturally meaningful typology placing objects in their original social context is vital. This paper discusses the advantages of using a context based typology instead of a time period narrative typology. The basis of this paper will be the research the author conducted for her long term study of Nuxalk masks from Bella Coola, British Columbia. It will examine the pitfalls of applying a time period narrative typology to items of material culture and discuss the types of information that can be obtained from a context based typology and how it can provide a better understanding of artifacts and the past.

**Siegfried, Evelyn V. (Royal Saskatchewan Museum)**

*Archaeology with an Aboriginal Twist: Shaken and Stirred*

There are only a few archaeologists of Aboriginal descent that have persevered through graduate programs at Canadian universities. The discipline has not attracted many Indigenous students, though there has been an increase in collaborative work with Aboriginal peoples throughout the country. As a person with a background that includes northern Alberta Cree, I will review my journey to become an archaeologist specializing in ethnobotany and palaeoethnobotany. This will be a reflexive review representing one voice and personal observations on what it has meant to be Indigenous pursuing archaeology as a career.

**Sitchon, Myra L. (University of Manitoba)**

*Capturing the Essence of Archaeology Through New Media Approaches*

Digital media or new media technology is the computer-based integration of multiple media (i.e. text, video, or 3-Dimensional animations) represented in a digital format such as websites. Archaeologists have adopted digital media to present their interpretations to the public. These efforts have concentrated on the technical and tangible aspects of cultural heritage as found with 3D models of archaeological materials and sites. Yet, questions remain regarding the application of this technology in archaeology. Are we capturing the political, social, and economic realms associated with artifacts and places of significance successfully through these approaches? Are we representing the complex nature of cultural heritage to the public effectively through digital media technology? This paper presents a theoretical and critical approach regarding the use of new media resources in archaeology. The discussion focuses on the consideration of context, purpose, and the creation of content when presenting cultural heritage to the public through digital media.

**Slattery, David (Horizon Archaeology)**

*CaGw-2 A Dodge Gone Wrong: A Huron-Nipissing Village Destroyed ca. 1652*

First uncovered in late 2001, Horizon Archaeology has spent three seasons excavating a seasonal Nipissing encampment within the limits of Restoule Provincial Park. During its final years of occupation, it appears that a group of Nipissing and Huron fled from the Lake Nipissing area inland to this traditional site as the Iroquois approached. The remains of at three habitation structures have been found so far. Evidence of a severe destruction of the site, a significant number of musket shot, trade items and the discovery of several uncommon artifacts suggests that the site was quickly abandoned. In this regard, strong parallels can be made to the material uncovered at the Frank's Bay site, on Lake Nipissing, in the early 1950's.

**Smith, David G. (University of Toronto at Mississauga)**

*Plane Pattern Symmetry in Northeast Woodland Pottery Analysis*

This paper discusses the use of plane pattern symmetry to classify banded linear/geometric design. Repeated linear units organized into bands were a common design motif on Northeast Woodland pottery. Design generated by repeated units can be classified according to symmetry parameters that are mathematical, exhaustive and universal. The use of symmetry to classify banded linear/geometric design affords much-needed precision and comparability to stylistic analysis.

**Sonnenburg, Lisa P. (McMaster University), Joseph I. Boyce (McMaster University) and Eduard Reinhardt (McMaster University)**

*Palaeoenvironmental Reconstruction of a Submerged Landscape: Colonel By Lake, Ontario*

Colonel By Lake was created when the Cataraqui River was flooded to build the Rideau Canal between 1827 and 1832. This flooding inundated the landscape, and submerged areas of historical and archaeological importance. In order to gain a better understanding of the pre-canal landscape and its archaeological setting, a systematic geophysical survey and sediment coring program was conducted in Colonel By Lake. A digital bathymetric model was created to image the submerged terrain, and chirp seismic profiles were collected to help determine sediment type and palaeochannel infill stratigraphy. Sediment core lithofacies were logged, and magnetic susceptibility measurements and grain size analysis performed to help determine the pre-canal environment. This paper will show how sediment core analysis, in conjunction with geophysical survey, can provide important insights into the pre-canal environment of Colonel By Lake.

**Stafford, Jim (Coast Interior Archaeology) and John Maxwell (Ethos Archaeology)**

*The text is in the trees: Incorporating Indigenous forest practices into the archaeological landscape of the Northwest Coast*

In British Columbia, the results of more than a decade of continuous research and recording of trees modified by the indigenous populations of the northwest coast does provide the basis for more accurately identifying the larger cultural landscape of the region. These culturally modified tree features clearly demonstrate the interconnectedness of all things living and dead, and that the 'natural' environment is not so natural after all. A direct relationship between the maker and product may be inferred from old growth cedar forests containing cultural modifications. Calendar dates from these features can provide a unique historical record of practices within a living landscape up to about 1500 years old. Recording yellow cedar bark strips and identifying prehistoric forest practices on the northwest coast will be a focus of this paper.

**Steiss, Debbie (Archaeological Services Inc.), T.J. Hall (Archaeological Services Inc.), Mary West (Quest Management LLC) and Joseph Federer (Kinetic Synergy Inc.)**

*The Science of Managing Archaeology*

Managing the investigation of archaeological resources and the resultant archaeological record depends as much on sound project management as archaeological expertise. A comprehensive yet dynamic approach to process improvement and information flow is a prerequisite for best conserving the archaeological record, often the only remnant of the resource. When professional archaeologists develop skills in organizational strategies and structures, they and archaeology benefit.

This poster presents an examination of the ways in which the search for a more profound understanding of the science of managing archaeology led a Canadian CRM firm, with their partners, to develop an innovative integrated work system.

**Sumner, Alexandra (University of Toronto)**

*Rethinking Middle Stone Age Technological Ability: Cognitive issues in lithic core reduction.*

The study of refitted lithic material presents a unique opportunity for examining the nature of stone tool manufacture from a number of perspectives. Perhaps the most compelling are those which address issues of prehistoric cognition. The introduction of computer imaging programs not generally applied to archaeological analysis permits a more controlled testing of questions regarding the cognitive aspects of lithic reduction. By using 3-D imaging, computer morphometrics and statistical analysis the reduction stages of a sample of late MSA refitted cores from the site of Taramsa Hill, Upper Egypt, is schematically illustrated and analysed for specific concepts of short-term memory (working memory) and visio-spatial elements employed by prehistoric knappers during tool manufacture. Framed within theories of brain organization and function this paper presents a review of my research thus far, the methodological approach and its future applications. It also broadly addresses the current debate surrounding early human cognitive and behavioural complexity in Africa prior to that which characterizes the European Upper Palaeolithic.

**Supernant, Kisha (University of British Columbia)**

*Defensibility, Identity and Landscape: Evaluating Functional and Symbolic Defensibility in the Lower Fraser Canyon*

Identities are constructed in material and symbolic ways, and can be manifest on the physical landscape. Where cultures come into contact, certain forms of identity become crystallized, creating a sense of "inside" and "outside" when a group comes under attack. Defensive sites can mark the boundaries or spaces of these identities in both functional and symbolic ways. In the lower Fraser Canyon, rock wall sites have been assumed to be defensive in nature, but their ability to physically protect the community from harm has not been evaluated. If, in fact, these rock walls are not effective in a defensive sense, then they may represent a symbol of group identity and serve to create an image of a protected, bounded community. In this paper, I attempt to draw connections between the construction of rock wall sites, the dynamic process of identity formation, and the symbolic creation of defensibility.

**Sutherland, Pat (Canadian Museum of Civilization)**

*Radiocarbon Dating Helluland*

Assemblages recovered from several archaeological sites on Baffin Island and in northern Labrador are most reasonably interpreted as representing a contact situation between Dorset Palaeo-Eskimos and Europeans of the Viking or Mediaeval periods. However, most of the radiocarbon assays associated with these assemblages relate to a time before the historically recorded date for the European discovery of Greenland and adjacent regions of North America. This paper reports on the initial findings of a recent study involving different pre-treatments of some of the radiocarbon samples, and discusses other potential sources of error in associating the radiocarbon dates with the anomalous assemblages in question. Comparisons are made with other sites in northern and eastern Canada that have produced radiocarbon results that are equally incompatible with their cultural context.

**Suttie, Brent D. (Archaeological Services Unit, New Brunswick)**

*Cheap and Easy Digital Reconstructions of Archaeological Features: A Case Study from New Brunswick, Canada*

While digital reconstructions are nothing new to archaeology, the process generally requires a significant commitment in time and resources. These requirements are an impediment to smaller research projects where access to advanced software packages is limited. In this paper an alternate technique is presented for using standard field notes, a scanner and freely available software designed for medical imaging, to create accurate 3-dimensional digital models to aid in the interpretation and presentation of excavation data. The technique is illustrated in a step by step form through the discussion of a model created to aid in the interpretation of the Meijpkei site (CfDI-14), a large surface-depressed feature excavated in the community of Red Bank, New Brunswick, in 1983.

**Suttie, Brent D. (Archaeological Services Unit, New Brunswick)**

*Recent Research into the Archaic period in Southwestern New Brunswick*

This paper summarizes the results of Phase I of the Charlotte County Archaic Project, a project aimed at addressing a perceived lack of information relating to the Archaic period occupation of New Brunswick, and to southwestern New Brunswick in particular. During the first four years of this study, numerous and significant observations have been made relating to this time period in the province. This paper presents some of the more significant advances which have been made in the understanding of the nature of the occupation of New Brunswick during the Archaic period.

**Symonds, Leigh A. (Trent University)**

*Thinking Through the Early Medieval Landscape, Isle of Man: Issues of Gender and Conversion, Politics and Transformation*

The early medieval period in northern Europe (c. A.D. 450-1100) was a period of transformation. It was an age of migrations and resettlement, an era of religious conversion (from Germanic to Christian religion), and a period where tribute-giving kingdoms gave way to organised state administration. This paper focuses on a number of converging themes: gender, conversion, politics and transformation, bringing them together in an attempt to better understand the social developments taking place on the Isle of Man, an island in the middle of the Irish Sea.

**Szmidt, Carolyn (University of Toronto)**

*Methodological Considerations in Multi-Site, Regional-Scale Research: The Case of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic Transition in Mediterranean France*

The transition from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Upper Palaeolithic periods (ca. 45 000-30 000 years ago) marks a time during which, in a number of regions in Europe, substantial changes in many aspects of behaviour are noted. This period has not, however, been examined in detail in Mediterranean France despite the fact that this region is located right along one of the migration routes hypothesized by some as having been taken by Homo sapiens when they first inhabited Europe. In this paper, the transition in this region will be examined by adopting a multi-site, regional view. In particular, though, this paper will address methodological issues related to carrying out regional-scale analyses. The effect that such aspects can have on results and interpretation will be discussed using this period and region as a case study, but these issues are of relevance to regional-scale archaeological assessments of many periods and regions.

**Tamplin, Morgan J. (Trent University) and Kevin Brownlee (Manitoba Museum)**

*Archaeology at The Pas, Manitoba: Renewed, Revived and Reviewed*

From 1967 to 1972, the University of Manitoba's Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey recorded and excavated sites on the Saskatchewan River at The Pas, Manitoba. Most notable was a unique stratified site on the north bank (FkMh-5) with Archaic, Laurel, Avonlea and Selkirk layers, radiocarbon dated from about 1500 BC to AD 1500. The site's plains-boreal boundary location is reflected in the subsistence adaptations of its former occupants. We hope to answer significant questions about the ecological relationship between these groups of people and because boreal forest sites usually have shallow, collapsed stratigraphy, their temporal relationships may also be clarified. Recent Manitoba Museum Foundation funding has supported the consolidation, cataloguing and analysis of The Pas archaeological collections at the Manitoba Museum. Here we review the original data recovery, report results of the latest multidisciplinary study of The Pas material and discuss their archaeological significance.

**Tamplin, Morgan J. (Trent University)**

*Recording, Retrieving and Mapping Site Data from The Pas, Manitoba*

From 1967 to 1972, excavations at a stratified, four-component site on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River at The Pas, Manitoba yielded Archaic, Laurel, Avonlea and Selkirk occupations spanning two millennia from 1500 BC to AD 1500. Recovered remains were recorded during and after excavation, but although there were preliminary reports and an initial study of faunal remains, no comprehensive final report was completed. In 2003-2004 collections from The Pas stored at various institutions were consolidated at the Manitoba Museum and entered in its catalogue database. This permits recorded artifact locations to be combined with digitized maps of the various layers for horizontal and vertical spatial analysis. This poster documents the process from the initial data recovery, through recording and analysis, discusses problems encountered during the latest computer assisted research and displays the current results.

**Taylor-Hollings, Jill S. (Lakehead University) and Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University)**

*Archaeological Results of an Innovative Partnership in the Woodland Caribou Signature Site - Pikangikum First Nation Region*

Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, which is in the process of being expanded into a Signature Site, is located in the Boreal Forest of northwestern Ontario along the provincial border. Working towards learning about and protecting heritage resources within this Subarctic region, three short archaeological lake surveys were recently completed within and near the Signature Site; these lakes had never been examined for cultural heritage previously. Selected results about the sites discovered and work conducted during these projects will be presented. In addition, the innovative and ongoing partnership between Ontario Parks, Pikangikum First Nation, and individuals from Lakehead University as well as the Universities of Winnipeg and Manitoba will be discussed.

**Thompson, Jeroen W. (McMaster University) and W. Jack Rink (McMaster University)**

*The Dating of Unburned Stone Tools*

We are developing a technique for dating unheated flint artefacts using electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) dosimetry. Radiation enhances the concentration of the E' paramagnetic centres in microcrystalline quartz. The external beta dose rate

in the burial environment is generally greater than the internal beta dose rate of the flint. Therefore, after an artefact is struck from a flint core and subsequently buried, the surface of the artefact will experience a larger dose rate than the interior. The age of the artefact is simply given by the ratio of the dose difference to the excess beta dose. We review the current progress on developing this method, including dose simulations and latest tests on modern and Lower Palaeolithic flint artefacts.

**Timmins, Peter (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.) and André Polsky (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*An Archaeological Survey of the French River*

In the spring of 2004 Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants conducted an archaeological assessment along a section of the Voyageur Trail, a historic portage on the French River adjacent to Dokis Indian Reserve No. 9. The project was undertaken in advance of landscaping and restoration activities planned for the Voyageur Trail. The participation of the Dokis First Nation in both community consultation and field activities was a key component of the study. The assessment resulted in the rediscovery of the Portage Dam site (CaHa-3) at the east end of the study area, and the discovery of the Second Bridge site (CaHa-19) at the west end of the portage. Both sites were subject to Stage 3 testing and yielded evidence of both historic and precontact occupations. This paper summarizes the results of the survey and test excavations.

**Timmins, Peter (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*A Buried Archaic Component in the Southeastern Lake Huron Basin*

Recent excavations on the South Bend site located in southern Ontario revealed a buried palaeosol that yielded faunal and artifactual materials probably contemporary with the Nipissing Phase of Lake Huron (ca. 5000 BP). The stone tool assemblage includes projectile points that are similar to water-worn points from the nearby Pascoe site located along the southern margin of the Nipissing beach. Morphological correlates to these artifacts exist throughout the lower Great Lakes and the Midwest. This paper describes the South Bend collections and, through comparative analyses, places them in the context of the Archaic in the lower Great Lakes and Midwest.

**Turton, Charles L. (Royal Ontario Museum) and John H. McAndrews (Royal Ontario Museum)**

*Canada Goose Pellets in Crawford Lake Sediment Document Iroquoian Agriculture*

Crawford Lake, Ontario, sediment contains fossil cultigen pollen and seeds, which date local Iroquoian agriculture. These include pollen and/or seeds of corn, squash, sunflower, purslane and black nightshade. This led to excavation of the Crawford village site and seven other Iroquoian sites within three kilometres of the lake. These sediments, radiocarbon dated from A.D. 1250 to 1500, contain nodules that are the main source of cultigen and weed pollen and seeds. DNA analysis shows that they are pellets from Canada Geese. The nodules are green, brown or black. The green nodules contain grass pollen and tissue indicating grazing in June whereas the brown pellets are full of purslane, corn and sunflower pollen indicating August foraging. The black pellets contain corn sunflower, purslane and grass together with charred grass tissue, suggesting the birds fed in burnt-over fields. Perhaps the Iroquoians burned their cornfields to make them attractive to geese who would leave behind countless pellets laden with nutrients. In addition, the pellets cast in the lake caused eutrophication which led to meromixis and the preservation of varves and some pellets.

**Van Sas, Nancy (University of Western Ontario)**

*Archaeology as a Teaching Tool*

The Museum of Ontario Archaeology (formerly London Museum of Archaeology) has the mandate to teach its visitors about the history of Southwestern Ontario based on the archaeological record. Exhibitions and educational tours were the main avenues of fulfilling these obligations. Over the past ten years, the Museum has changed its programming to include hands-on activities, taking the discipline of archaeology and making it into a teaching tool. A wide array of new programming was a result of this shift, including hands-on education programs, day camps, adult excavation programs, outreach programs and much more. These programs are constantly changing to meet the growing interest in archaeology and to fulfill the changing needs of the Museum's visitors. The successes of the Museum of Ontario Archaeology's programs can be used as a model for other educators.

**Walker, Caroline (York University)**

*Horizon Markers? Can Copper-Based Artifacts Help us Understand the Development of the Fur Trade?*

Bradley (1987a:70) considers large cylinders to be horizon markers for the last half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In 1602 Thomas Harriot recommended Samuel Mace purchase copper sheet and the sizes of the squares and circles that should be cut from it for trade in the Northeast. Straube and Lucchetti (1996:48) believe that the first Jamestown settlers manufactured pendants and beads for trade, during 1608-10, to the Chesapeake Bay chiefdoms. The "Skeleton in Armour" burials on the New England coast contained high status individuals with copper breastplates and hundreds of brass beads strung on a bandolier.

or "wampum style." Thousands of such beads have been found at Seneca and Susquehannock burials, but only about 100 in Ontario. The time of appearance and distribution of other artefacts such as "serpent pendants," hoops, spirals, hair coil ornaments, S- and B-profile tubing, corrugated brass sheet, and jetons and coins suggest exchange relations between sites in the Northeast.

**Ward, Pamela (Metepenagiag Heritage Park Inc.)**

*The Metepenagiag Heritage Park Project, Part I*

Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation is undertaking the development of Metepenagiag Heritage Park (MHP) with the primary objective of protecting and presenting the national significance of Augustine Mound and Oxbow National Historic Sites of Canada - two of the most outstanding archaeological sites in Eastern Canada. This presentation will explore the ongoing partnerships that have played a key role in the creation of this world class heritage park.

**White, Michael D. (University of Toronto)**

*Archaeological Paternalism and Indigenous Knowledge: The Struggle for Equality in Historicity*

In a recent article, Robert McGhee advocates the denial of Indigenous voice in the Archaeological profession, in order for our profession to continue to make significant contributions to knowledge. As an Indigenous person studying Archaeology, this statement is discouraging, particularly since I have come to the view that the past is large enough to accommodate many differing views. McGhee asserts that allowing Indigenous voices to emerge as a valid way of knowing will cause the loss of the cultural heritage of the continent. Ironically, though, I believe that McGhee's rejection of indigenous voices in archaeology could contribute to the loss of Indigenous knowledge, which in itself would lead to loss of North American cultural heritage. This paper will explore the context of McGhee's seemingly confrontational assertions through an analysis of his past works, and will advocate the alternative view that multiple voices, including strong Indigenous contributions, can only strengthen archaeological interpretation.

**Williamson, Ronald (Archaeological Services Inc.) and Andrew Clish (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*The Mantle Site: Urban Planning in Sixteenth Century Ontario*

From 2003 through 2005, Archaeological Services Inc. completed salvage excavations of a large, sixteenth century Iroquoian town, situated south of Stouffville, Ontario. Excavations revealed a four hectare settlement containing 82 house structures, at least 52 of which were occupied at one time, 1400 pit features and several middens, all encircled by a multiple-rowed palisade. More than 40,000 posts were used in the construction of the village and there is evidence of a waste-stream system likely designed to lengthen the period of time that the site could be occupied. The cosmopolitan nature of the site is evidenced by a series of modelled human effigies on ceramic vessels usually found on contemporaneous Oneida villages in New York State.

**Young, Janet (Canadian Museum of Civilization) and Jean-Luc Pilon (Canadian Museum of Civilization)**

*Ottawa Valley Burial Patterns*

In the summer of 2005, the Canadian Museum of Civilization repatriated to the Algonquin First Nation all of the Ottawa Valley First Nations skeletal remains it had held, some for more than a century. A surprising number of archaeological sites in the Ottawa Valley have yielded human remains yet very few of these have ever been fully reported on, let alone analyzed. Chronologically, these internments span more than 6000 years of human occupation. The methods of burying deceased group members have changed markedly over this time span to such a point that no clear "pattern" is discernable. Moreover, the careful analysis of some previously reported sites strongly points to the need for caution in accepting earlier reports which had not been based on rigorous analyses of the primary data.

**Zarrillo, Sonia (University of Calgary)**

*Starch Grains in Carbonized Pottery Residues: A New Analytical Technique with Examples from the Canadian Plains*

Starch grain analysis has grown in archaeological research as an important technique to address a variety of questions. While most starch research has focussed on preserved organic remains, lithic artifacts, and sediments, the nature of starch to gelatinize (melt) when exposed to heat has discouraged researchers from attempting such analyses on carbonized pottery residues. Pottery is found in virtually all parts of the world, has a long history of use, and when present at sites is usually ubiquitous due to its durability. Thus, applying starch grain analysis to carbonized pottery residues represents a truly significant new technique. This paper will present results of analyses of carbonized residues from Canadian Plains pottery to show that starch grains survive the cooking process in an identifiable form. The possible reasons for starch grain survival will also be discussed with respect to the implications for interpreting the results in light of these preservation mechanisms.



**Programme at a Glance - Thursday May 25<sup>th</sup>**  
**Un aperçu du programme - Le jeudi 25 mai**

Time	Colony Grande	Giovanni	Lombard	Armoury
8:40				
9:00	Session 1 Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes	Session 2 Regional Perspectives and Methodologies in N.W. Coast Arch.	Session 3 Lithic Studies	Book Room Open
9:20				
9:40				
10:00	- Coffee Break / Pause Café -			
10:20	Session 1 Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes	Session 2 Regional Perspectives and Methodologies in N.W. Coast Arch.	Session 3 Lithic Studies	
10:40				
11:00				
11:20				
11:40				
12:00 - 1:20	- Lunch / Le déjeuner -			
1:20	Session 1 Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes	Session 2 Regional Perspectives and Methodologies in N.W. Coast Arch.	Session 4 Altered States: Canadian Contributions to an Archaeological Understanding of Complex Societies	
1:40				
2:00				
2:20				
2:40				
3:00	- Coffee Break / Pause Café -			
3:20	Session 1 Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes	Session 5 Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory	Session 4 Altered States: Canadian Contributions to an Archaeological Understanding of Complex Societies	
3:40				
4:00				
4:20				
4:40	Session 6 Global Approaches to Hunter-Gatherer Studies			
5:00				
5:20				
5:40				

**Programme at a Glance - Friday May 26<sup>th</sup> / Un aperçu du programme - Le vendredi 26 mai**

**\*\* Poster Session 9-5pm Second Floor Lobby \*\***

**\*\* Les affiches seront présentées de 9h à 17h à l'entrée du deuxième étage \*\***

Time	Colony Grande	Giovanni	Lombard	Armoury
8:40	Session 7 Contributions to Great Lakes Archaeology		Session 9 Inuit and Their Ancestors: Advances in Arctic Archaeology	
9:00		(8:55) Session 8 Evolving Discourses in Indigenous Arch.		
9:20				
9:40				
10:00	- Coffee Break / Pause Café -			
10:20	Session 7 continued	Session 8 Evolving Discourses in Indigenous Arch.	Session 9 Inuit and Their Ancestors: Advances in Arctic Archaeology	
10:40				
11:00	Session 10 Contributions to the Archaeology of N.E. North America			
11:20				
11:40				
12:00 - 1:20	- Lunch / Le déjeuner -			
1:20	Session 10 Contributions to the Archaeology of N.E. North America	Session 8 Evolving Discourses in Indigenous Arch.	Session 9 Inuit and Their Ancestors: Advances in Arctic Archaeology	Book Room Open
1:40				
2:00				
2:20				
2:40				
3:00	- Coffee Break / Pause Café -			
3:20	Session 10 Contributions to the Archaeology of N.E. North America	Session 8 continued	Workshop 1 (ends at 6:00)	
3:40		Session 11 Digital Archaeology		
4:00				
4:20				
4:40				
5:00				Workshop 2 (ends at 6:00)
5:20				
5:40				

**Programme at a Glance - Saturday May 27<sup>th</sup> / Un aperçu du programme - Le samedi 27 mai**  
**\*\* Community Archaeology Lunch / Lunch de l'archéologie communautaire - Elm Suite 12:30 - 2:00 \*\***

Time	Colony Grande	Giovanni	Lombard	Armoury
8:40	Session 12 Contributions to Ontario Archaeology	Session 13 Community Archaeology	(8:35) Session 14 Alternative Approaches to N.W. Archaeology	Workshop 3 (ends at 11:30)
9:00				
9:20				
9:40				
10:00	- Coffee Break / Pause Café -			
10:20	Session 12 Contributions to Ontario Archaeology	Session 13 Community Archaeology (ends at 12:20)	Session 14 Alternative Approaches to N.W. Archaeology	
10:40				
11:00				
11:20				
11:40				
12:00 - 1:20	Association of Professional Archaeologists Meeting	- Lunch / Le déjeuner -		
1:20		Session 15 Contributions to Prairie Archaeology	Session 16 Advances in N.W. Coast Archaeology	
1:40				
2:00				
2:20				
2:40				
3:00		- Coffee Break / Pause Café -		
3:20		Session 15 continued	Session 16 continued	
3:40				
4:00	Annual General Meeting (ends at 6:00)			
4:20				
4:40				
5:00				
5:20				
5:40				