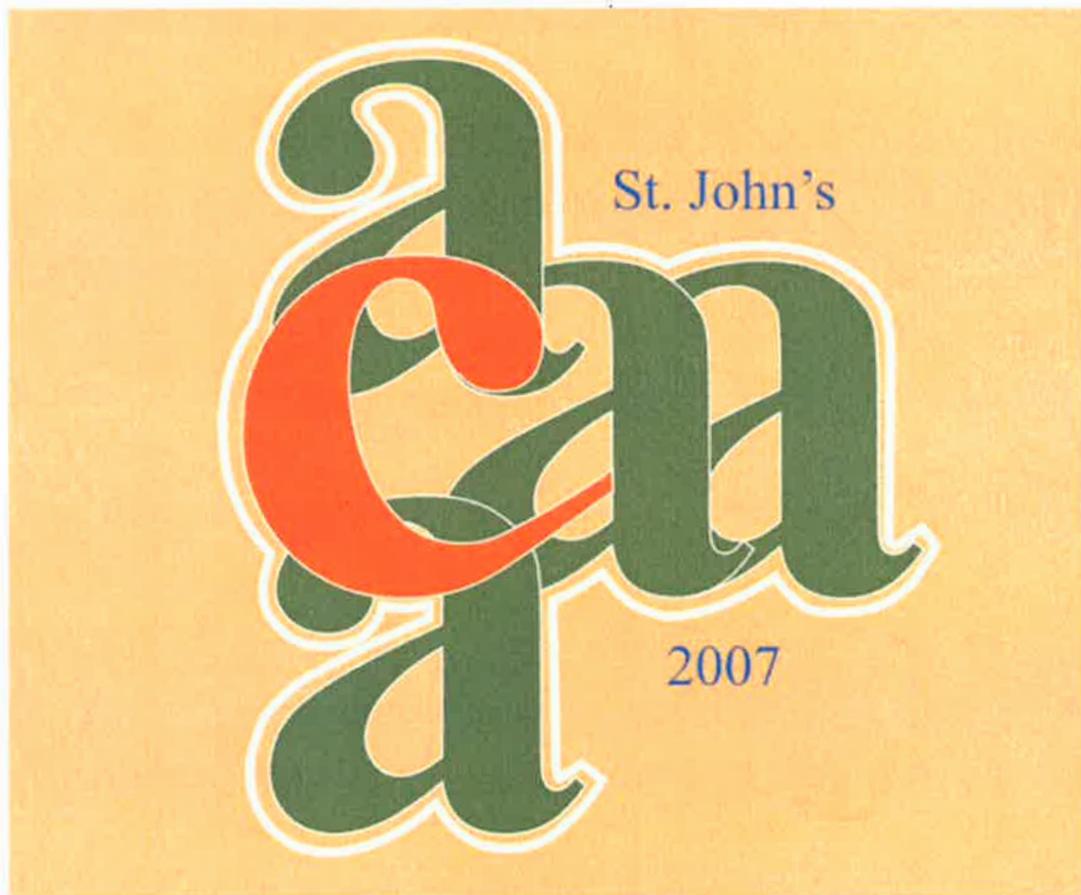


JEFF HUNSTON

CAA / ACA 2007

# ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS



**St. John's NL**  
**May 16 - 20, 2007**

**St-Jean, NL**  
**le 16 - 20 mai, 2007**



**Thanks to:**

**Rob Strong**

**Ellen Foulkes**

**Peter Whitridge**

Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, MUN, for assistance with the production of abstracts

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## SESSION ABSTRACTS

### ***Session 1: The Historic Archaeology of Survival in the New World***

*Steve Mills (Town of Placentia, NL), chair/président (Salon C)*

Since the beginning of European exploration, exploitation and settlement in the New World, nations competed for control of resources and territory. On a more personal level, families and small communities struggled for basic survival, while being far away from the safety of the mother country. Even when support was sent to the colonies, it was often inadequate and usually infrequent. This general session is intended to present recently investigated sites and will focus on topics relating to the basic themes of survival in the New World: settlement, subsistence, communication, defence and trade.

### ***Session 2: Revisiting Eastern and Central Subarctic Pre/history***

*Donald H Holly. (Eastern Illinois University), chair/président (Garrison)*

This session aims to offer a venue in which participants can assess our current understanding of the pre/historic record of the Eastern and Central Subarctic and suggest innovative avenues for research and theory building. I welcome papers that present new syntheses of the pre/historic record, address topical issues (trade, belief systems, foraging strategies, social organization), and offer critical perspectives on the current state and history of archaeology, theory, and ethnohistory in the region. I am also interested in soliciting papers that address aspects of Subarctic pre/history from different disciplinary perspectives; for example, papers that chart pre/historic population dynamics through linguistic or genetic evidence; that explore social, technological, and ideological changes resulting from early contact and interaction with Euro-Canadians or displaced native populations; and that critically assess the relationship between environmental change and culture history.

### ***Session 3: What's Up Down North: Reimagining Arctic Archaeology***

*Peter Whitridge (Memorial University), chair/président (Salon D)*

The North American Arctic has experienced a tremendous surge in archaeological research, as the logistical infrastructure bounces back from years of bureaucratic neglect. Now with the dawning recognition of global warming, the Arctic has become something of an international obsession. Archaeologists have benefited enormously from this swing in priorities, and have restarted research on a host of issues that reflect both wider societal concerns and contemporary methodological and theoretical interests. This session provides a snapshot of this new generation of northern archaeology.

### ***Session 4: Fear and Loathing in CRM Archaeology: Tales from the Far Side***

*Neal Ferris (Ontario Ministry of Culture) and Phil Woodley (New Directions Archaeology), chairs/présidents (Signal)*

The rise of consultant archaeological practices, across Canada and globally, has irrevocably changed the face of archaeology. With this have come changes and experiences never before faced, the consequences of which have only... blah, blah, blah! Are you tired of well-meaning and earnest, but nevertheless tedious and self-important conference sessions talking about the horrors and hang ups of CRM archaeology? Want to approach the topic from a different tack that embraces the inherent humour in so much of what we do? If so, we welcome you to this proposed session for the CAA meetings.

While true that CRM experiences are unique, it is also true that they run the gamut of petty to surreal, and often just plain slapstick in the telling. To quote Alexei Sayle, "It's a Funny Old World!" And through such tellings we learn much about the human foibles of archaeologists negotiating the wider worlds of business, bureaucracy, regulation and divergent interests as it loops back onto our obscure corner of society where the archaeological record is discovered, interpreted and serves as the consultant's and bureaucrat's daily bread and butter. So, regardless of whether you wish to provide cautionary tales, rants, gripes, insights or innovative trends, or if you simply want to complain or praise employees, colleagues, competitors, bureaucrats, clients or the public, we invite you to offer your CRM insights and experiences to this session. Our only stipulation is you must do so with humour, self-deprecation and personal perspective. And we warn you: we will insist on audience participation. So make 'em laugh... or you cry!

**Session 5: Global Perspectives in Archaeology**

*Leigh Symonds (Trent University) and Jennifer Campbell (University of Toronto), chairs/présidents (Garrison)*

After such excellent sessions on Canadian Archaeology Abroad at last year's CAA in Toronto (many thanks to Heather Miller and Matthew Mosher), we thought we would continue the tradition by offering a combined session on Global Perspectives in Archaeology with two sub-groups. The first group is an open session focusing on archaeology being done by Canadian archaeologists around the world. The second group session will focus on a specific theme: Place and Identity. It will explore how place and identity are structured through ethnicity, gender, architecture, monumentality and material culture practices. This was a popular topic in last years session and we thought to highlight its importance in archaeological discourse.

**Session 6: Inuit Archaeology Roundtable: Consultation and Collaboration among Communities, Parks, Heritage Institutions and Researchers**

*Jim Woollett (Université Laval) and Peter Whitridge (Memorial University), chairs/présidents (Salon D)*

Since the 1980s, archaeology in the Canadian North has been formalised through the strengthening of administrative bodies and through the professional and practical growth of the discipline. Recent political developments (such as the ratification and implementation of the Nunasiavut land claim and Government, the creation of the Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve and the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement) create particular challenges for the planning and administration of scientific projects in the region, including archaeology. Nevertheless, this new administrative landscape also provides opportunities to reinforce the role of archaeology as a useful approach to understanding the past with contemporary relevance in northern communities. This workshop is intended to be a practical discussion between members of Inuit communities, Inuit cultural program administrators, Parks Canada and governmental heritage resource managers and archaeological researchers, professionals and students. Its ultimate goal is to develop a better understanding of new and proposed regulatory policies and their impacts on archaeological research at all levels, and to explore how policies and practices might be constructed that encourage more effective collaborations between communities, governmental agencies and archaeological researchers.

**Session 7: Exploring Terre Neuve: The Historical Archaeology of the French in Newfoundland**

*Amanda Crompton (Memorial University), chair/présidente (Signal)*

From the sixteenth century, Newfoundland's shores were a traditional destination for French ships and fishermen and by 1700 the French had settled Placentia Bay. The resulting archaeological sites range in scale from ephemeral seasonal fishing stations to permanent settlements. As a result, French archaeological material from Newfoundland takes many forms, and can be traced using a variety of means. This session will explore the diversity of the French experience in Newfoundland, through the examination of archaeological sites, the origins and distributions of artefacts, documentary analysis, and the analysis of the built environment. Papers will discuss the breadth of French occupation in Newfoundland, from early periods through to comparatively recent times.

**Session 8: Current Research in Arctic Archaeology**

*Patricia J. Wells and M.A.P. Renouf (Memorial University), chairs/présidentes (Garrison)*

The aim of this session is to present current research results from topics in Arctic archaeology. Participants are invited to report on a broad range of issues, particularly those that address social organization, contact and colonization. Archaeologists working in the Arctic are increasingly involved in interdisciplinary research projects involving for instance, geography, climatology, and zoology. The results of these collaborations are encouraged as presentation topics.

**Session 9: After the Gouge, Before the Bullet: post-Archaic Archaeology in the eastern Subarctic and far Northeast**

*Scott Neilsen (Memorial University), chair/président (Salon C)*

Over the last century archaeologists have made a concerted effort to understand the Native people who have inhabited northeastern North America since time immemorial. Historically, the Archaic peri-

od is the most often discussed; the post-Contact period is bolstered by traditional knowledge and documents; while the time in between — the Ceramic period, the Woodland period, the Intermediate and Recent period, the post-Archaic period, whatever — has, for the most part, been limited to sporadic descriptions of occupation features, lithic concentrations and ceramic sherds. The goal of this session is to bring together individual researchers focused on this post-Archaic period (ca. 3500 – 500 BP), in order that we may expand our collective understanding of the dynamic relationships that existed during this time in the area of the eastern Subarctic and far Northeast.

***Session 10: Hunter-Gatherer Bioarchaeology***

*Lisa Hodgetts (University of Western Ontario), chair/présidente (Signal)*

This session takes a broad perspective on Bioarchaeology, viewing it as the use of any biological technique to study people in the past. The remains of plants and animals from archaeological sites have traditionally been used to reconstruct past environments and diets. This session represents an attempt to move beyond such questions to address issues of mobility, social organization, cultural interaction and change, spirituality, and the construction of identity among past hunter-gatherers. The papers employ a wide range of biological evidence, from food residues in cooking vessels to the remains of animals (including humans). They also employ non-biological sources of information including settlement patterns, ethnography and ethnohistory, drawing on multiple lines of evidence to better understand hunter-gatherer behaviour in the past.

***Session 11: Indigenous Historical Archaeology***

*Adrian L. Burke (Université de Montréal) and Lynda Gullason (Université de Montréal and Carleton University) chairs/présidents (Salon D)*

This session will address the archaeology of indigenous lives following European contact, across Canada and the adjacent US states. We seek papers that are theoretically-informed and data-grounded. We are also interested in contributions that critically assess past and current approaches to key issues in indigenous historical archaeology. Participants should explore the particularities of this dynamic period from an interdisciplinary perspective that includes aboriginal sites, material culture, ethnohistory, environmental data, etc. While this subject has been explored in various regions of Canada and the USA, we are interested in seeing how different approaches might be brought together theoretically and applied to current data. We particularly welcome papers that address issues of agency, métissage and historical contingency.

***Session 12: Planning for the Future, or, Why does the CAA need a Strategic Plan and, More Importantly, Who is Going to do it?***

*Margaret G. Hanna (Royal Saskatchewan Museum), chair/présidente (Salon C)*

Any organization that wants to thrive must respond to the challenges that the world presents. Although that usually entails doing what it does but doing it better, it can also require the organization to alter its focus and strategies.

Strategic planning is defined as “a disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization is, what it does, and why it does it” (Bryson 2004:6). It involves determining where we are now, where we want to be in the future, and how we are going to get there. It requires us to challenge everything we think we know about who we are, what we do, why we do it, and whom we do it with and for. It also takes time and effort on the part of all members of an organization.

This session has two purposes. It will provide CAA members with an overview of the process involved in developing a strategic plan. It will also give members an opportunity to participate in the process through discussions of our mandates and their relevance to today’s situation, and by identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges.

***Session 13: Exploring Western Taskscapes***

*Rudy Reimer/Yumks (McMaster University/Squamish Nation) chair/président (Signal)*

A diverse range of past cultural activities are represented in the archaeological record of western Canada. As people went about their day-to-day tasks they produced a distinct set of material traces,

including artifacts, food refuse, sites, and cultural landscapes, as well as more intangible practices, beliefs and oral traditions. In attempting to pick up the thread of these traces and practices archaeologists become entangled in complex struggles over the interpretation and preservation of an ambiguous material record. This session offers new insights into how we have come to recognize the tasks people conducted in western Canada in the past, and the management strategies that have been formulated to stabilize relations with the archaeological record in the present.

***Session 14: Space and Society: Global Perspectives on Domestic and Community Space***

*John Creese (University of Toronto), chair/président (Salon D)*

Archaeologists have grappled with the spatial dimension of human culture since the advent of the discipline. From behaviouralist interests in activity loci, to post-processual interpretations of architecture as negotiating structures and ideologies, current research implicitly invokes various models of space as axiomatic. In spite of this, there have been relatively few methodological and theoretical discussions of space at the human and experiential scales of hearth and house, market square, or village street that explicitly address the following:

- 1) How intellectual and mathematical conceptions of space influence the nature of archaeological inference
- 2) How the spatiality of day-to-day life at household and community scales is recursively linked to wider processes of socio-cultural constitution, development and change

This session aims to contribute to self-conscious dialogue about these issues, featuring papers that explore the articulation of space and society in case studies from around the globe.

***Session 15: Small Scale Societies of the North Atlantic***

*M.A.P. Renouf and Patricia Wells (Memorial University), chairs/présidentes (Garrison)*

The North Atlantic has been home to a culturally and temporally wide range of societies for thousands of years. In all areas, characteristic climate and resource regimes present similar opportunities and challenges to human communities. Change is a constant – in climate, weather and the human environment. The medium of the sea presents challenges to transportation, mobility and cultural construction. Therefore the sustainability of North Atlantic societies is remarkable, linked to their small scale and their flexibility in the face of change. This session will present new research on the historic and precontact archaeology of the North Atlantic rim. It is not limited by theme or methodology but will bring together comparative information on this culturally and climatically dynamic region.

***Session 16: The Social Dimensions of Historic Canadian Cemeteries***

*Nicole De Schiffart (McMaster University), chair/présidente (Salons C & D)*

The session presents current anthropological and archaeological approaches to the study of historic period cemeteries in Canada. Historic cemeteries provide great insight into the social dimensions of past communities, including kinship patterns, status differentiation, mobility, demography, and social or emotional responses to death. In addition, cemetery research can take many forms, thus lending itself well to interdisciplinary discussion and collaboration. By focusing on the social implications of cemetery studies, this session aims to demonstrate the breadth of cemetery research within Canada while providing a meaningful forum for discussion.

***Session 17: “Don’t be bossy, don’t be greedy” — reflections on a decade of community archaeology initiatives in Canada***

*Stephen Loring (Smithsonian Institution), chair/président (Avalon)*

With the publication of Nicholas and Andrews’ *At a Crossroads: Archaeology and First Peoples in Canada* (1997) and the Indigenous Archaeology conference at Chacmool (1999) Canadian archaeology formally acknowledged a conspicuous new direction in the discipline and in the practice of archaeology for, with, and by First Nations communities. Indigenous archaeology recognizes the significance of descendant communities involvement in the production and interpretation of knowledge about their past and brings a much appreciated breath of vitality to the discipline. As more and more First Nations are becoming involved with archaeology the goals and the practice of fieldwork are evolving in innovative

and more inclusive directions and interpretations of the meaning and significance of the past are promoting dramatic and innovative research.

**Session 18: West of Wawa: The Boreal Forest, Parklands and Prairies of Western Canada**

*B. A. Nicholson (Brandon University) and Scott Hamilton (Brandon University), chairs/présidents (Signal)*

It is the intention in this session to provide a venue for researchers working in the boreal forest, parklands and prairies of western Canada and adjacent areas in the United States. Research has shown that precontact groups residing in these large regional biomes have moved freely between these regions throughout the precontact period and in some cases maintained linkages across time and space. Papers with an interdisciplinary focus are encouraged, as well as the results of research by individuals in archaeology and cognate disciplines.

**Session 19: A Glimpse of the Archaeology of Ferryland (Public Session)**

*James A. Tuck (Memorial University), chair/président (Salons C & D)*

Archaeology in Ferryland, Newfoundland, will enter its sixteenth consecutive year in 2007. This session, which is open to the public as well as members of the Canadian Archaeological Association, contains four presentations which discuss: the archaeology of Ferryland from earliest times to 1638, when Lord Baltimore's settlement of Avalon was appropriated by Sir David Kirke and his family; the Kirkes' Pool Plantation which flourished until it was destroyed by the French in the fall of 1696; food refuse from the seventeenth century that provide evidence of the subsistence practices of the early European residents; and the coinage found at Ferryland that is shedding new light on colonial coinage in what is now Canada.

## PAPER ABSTRACTS

**Acheson, Steven** (Archaeology Branch, Govt of BC)

*The Marpole archaeological site a hundred years on*

The Marpole archaeological site, located in the historic Vancouver neighbourhood of Marpole on the North Arm of the Fraser River, represents the remnants of a once large Salishan settlement and associated burial ground dating between 400 BC and AD 450. The site, known for its varied and elaborate collections since first reported in 1884, has attracted over the years the attention of professional archaeologists, informed and concerned amateurs, in addition to relic collectors. The greatest ongoing threat to the site, however, continues to be urban development as much of the site is located on private property. This paper explores the need for, and some of the issues involved in developing an overarching management plan for the Marpole site in an effort by the provincial government to balance the financial interests of the property owners with the cultural interests and aspirations of the affected First Nations and the scientific interests of the archaeological community. (Session 13)

**Amundson, LJ Butch** (Stantec Consulting Ltd).

*Confessions of a consulting archaeologist (at mid-career)*

Butch Amundson is well into his third decade doing (committing?) archaeology in the wilds of Saskatchewan. His career began before desktop computing, fax machines, cell phones, GPS, email, GIS, Google Earth, digital cameras...o.k. so he's getting up there, what's the point? Butch would like to share his adventures not just about fieldwork and learning how to do archaeology, but also how he adapted in fits and starts to the changes of the digital age, for better and worse. (Session 4)

**Anderson, Kirsten** (University of Calgary)

*By the fireside: a preliminary analysis of the spatial distribution of hearth assemblage materials from the Stampede Site, DjOn-26*

The Cypress Hills of southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan represent an important destination during the seasonal round of hunter-gatherers on the Northwestern Plains. Two models of long-term land use, the ecological and phenomenological models, have been used to explain continuity and change in the patterned use of sites by hunter-gatherers. Recent excavations at the deeply stratified

Stampede site have revealed remarkable continuity in the use of space throughout the past 8,000 years. In this paper, the spatial distribution of hearth assemblages from the Stampede site in Cypress Hills, Alberta, is examined. Three-dimensional spatial analysis is combined with GIS to investigate the patterning of materials around hearths in successive occupations. The results of this study will provide an opportunity to critically evaluate current models associated with the interpretation of hearth assemblages, while comparison of the nature and organization of activities during distinct occupations will be used to evaluate long-term land use. (Session 14)

**Anselmi, Lisa Marie** (Buffalo State College)

*Preliminary report of excavations at the Martin II site, Grand Island, New York*

The Martin II site is a small Early Woodland Meadowood site located in Beaver Island State Park on Grand Island, New York. The Buffalo State College Field School discovered the site during excavations this past summer season. This paper presents the preliminary results from this field work with an emphasis on the lithic artifacts recovered at the site and strives to link the artifacts recovered here to similar assemblages from other sites in the Great Lakes watershed. (Session 9)

**Appelt, Martin** (National Museum of Denmark)

*High Arctic megalith structures and the egalitarian investment*

In this exploratory lecture I will suggest that the High Arctic late Dorset societies included a group of specialised shamans that travelled between the late Dorset groups dispersed far and wide. It is further suggested that these travellers maintained the High Arctic late Dorset exchange and communication networks. Archaeological imprint of their activities include among others the distribution of meteoric iron, natural copper, and different shamanic objects (including some of the Arctic Megalith Structures/longhouses).

Several researchers have interpreted the strong homogeneity in the late Dorset carving styles as an expression of intense communication between the dispersed late Dorset groups. Apparently this is contradicted by the archaeological image of the late Dorset groups in the High Arctic settled (in groups of perhaps 50 to 250 people) with rather large distances in between.

In a "best-fit" model this would imply that the groups in general only had a limited interaction, while at the same time a few individuals were constantly on the move between the regional areas. The homogeneity in the style of carvings could indicate that these individuals had a strong role in communicating and maintaining particular shamanistic practices. This model may also explain the emphasis on an egalitarian principle that is suggested in the layout of both the late Dorset Arctic Megalith Structures/longhouses and the hearth-rows, which would have counteracted the potential formalisation of power among the travellers. (Session 15)

**Ashini, Daniel** (Innu Nation)

*Who owns the past? Innu concerns about archaeology and the history of Nitassinan*

Archaeology is a peculiar way of learning about Innu history and heritage. Although archaeologists frequently have little knowledge about contemporary Innu oral history, language and attachments to the land they yet assert a claim to interpret Innu history. The Innu Nation has a deep commitment to furthering an awareness and appreciation of Innu ancestry and seeks ways to get archaeologists to be better informed by Innu knowledge and values and to make archaeology more accessible to Innu. (Session 17)

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

*Prehistoric shellfishing in Prince Rupert Harbour, Northern British Columbia*

While vertebrate remains such as salmon, deer, dog and sea otter are relatively abundant at 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. Until now, prehistoric shellfishing as an important, organised economic activity in the harbour has not been considered. In this paper I present new information on shellfish abundance and variability from a series of camp sites in Prince Rupert Harbour, and I consider the contribution that shell remains can make to our knowledge of settlement, subsistence, and household organisation on the Northwest Coast. New evidence from Prince Rupert suggests

that people were occupying the harbour area and utilizing outer harbour islands for shellfishing by approximately 7000 years ago, 2000 years earlier than when was previously thought. (Session 13)

**Barta, Jodi Lynn** (McMaster University)

*New tricks for old dogs: ancient DNA and dogs reveal changes over time at Namu*

Recent advances in biotechnology have made ancient DNA (aDNA) analyses possible and expanded the analytical potential of archaeological assemblages. This paper outlines results and interpretations of the aDNA analysis of dogs at the winter village site of Namu (EISx-1) on the Central Coast of British Columbia. The long occupational history at Namu produced a faunal assemblage spanning over 7000 years. Changes indicative of economic stress are evident in the archaeological profile of the site starting around 4000 BP, with a subsequent proliferation of new sites in the area by 2500 BP. In this study, dogs were used as proxies of human activities at the site to investigate these changes. This research highlights the advantages of using new technology on archaeological assemblages – even those excavated long ago. (Session 10)

**Bell, Trevor** (Memorial University), **Robin Edwards** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Aidan O'Sullivan** (Trinity College, Dublin) and **Rory Quinn** (University of Ulster)

*Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (1): Discovering ancient landscapes under the sea*

The Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (SLAN) is a multidisciplinary consortium of researchers from universities and government agencies in Ireland, Northern Ireland and Newfoundland who are investigating the prehistoric environments and archaeology of drowned landscapes on the nearshore Atlantic seabed. The SLAN research has three main goals: (i) To demonstrate that ancient landscapes are preserved on the seabed of inshore coastal waters. Once located and mapped, these landscapes would be investigated to determine chronologies of sea-level and environmental change; (ii) To locate and record archaeological sites and materials preserved on these submerged landscapes. Recent advances in seabed mapping and the development of robust predictive models have made survey design more successful; (iii) To understand how these earliest coastal environments facilitated the expansion and growth of the first populations of Ireland and Newfoundland and how the evolving coastal landscape, marine resources and climate may have stimulated social and cultural change across prehistoric times and into the medieval period. Given current concerns over climate change and rising sea levels, our research will contribute to the understanding of future impacts. (Session 15)

**Berry, Paul** (National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada)

*The coinage of colonial Newfoundland: issues of supply and quality in the seventeenth century*

Recent excavations at Ferryland have been very informative with regard to the material culture of 17th-century life in colonial Newfoundland. Nowhere is this more true than in the numismatic record. Finds have laid bare before modern viewers a world devoid of one central issuing authority where coinage stemmed from many sources, private as well as public, where hard cash had for the most part a real intrinsic value, and where individual pieces took on many forms, most quite different from those in use today. It was also a world plagued by problems of supply and quality and yet filled with unique solutions, some illegal by modern standards. Drawing upon the results of these excavations, this presentation shall examine the character of coinage in colonial Newfoundland, its differences from today and many of the unusual solutions that inhabitants found to address its shortcomings. (Session 19)

**Betts, Matthew** (Idaho State University)

*Chronicling hunter-gatherer ethnicity: economy and identity in the western Canadian Arctic*

The study of hunter-gatherer ethnicity is often viewed as tautological in eco-functional paradigms. This paper explores a means to transcend this perspective, and revive a meaningful archaeology of ethnicity for foraging societies. In a direct confrontation of the materialist viewpoint, this paper utilizes faunal remains and settlement patterns to chronicle the development of hunter-gatherer societies who inhabited the Western Canadian Arctic during the 15th to 19th centuries AD. These peoples, known collectively as the Mackenzie Inuit, were by the late 19th century, segregated into as many as eight distinct ethnic groups, each supported by a unique specialized economy. Reconstructing culture histories for these

groups - understanding the development of this ethnic diversity - requires an historical perspective that incorporates both instrumentalist and primordialist arguments. (Session 10)

**Bibeau, Pierre** (Arkéos inc.) and **André Burroughs** (Hydro-Québec Équipement/SEBJ)

*Overview of Recent Archaeological Digs along the Eastmain River in the James Bay Region of Québec*

The harnessing of the Eastmain River (for the Eastmain-1 hydroelectric development) and the impounding of a 600-km<sup>2</sup> reservoir in Québec's boreal forest provided the impetus for a program to discover and preserve as many archaeological remains as possible in the area before it was flooded. The program was carried out as part of both the environmental impact assessment for the project and implementation of the resulting mitigation measures. Financing for the program was provided by the prime contractor and project proponent, Société d'énergie de la Baie James (SEBJ) and Hydro-Québec Production (HQP). The survey area was located 140 km northwest of Lake Mistassini and 180 km from the eastern shore of James Bay.

The archaeological surveys extended over a period of four years (2002–2005) and were conducted in close cooperation with the Native communities, who also undertook a number of their own studies in various fields, including archaeology (Nadoshtin Corporation). Arkéos inc. and the Nadoshtin Corporation carried out archaeological digs at 49 of the hundred or so sites discovered through the surveys. This presentation will cover the approach used in conducting the archaeological research and will briefly address certain aspects of Arkéos inc.'s findings, namely in terms of chronology, structural remains, lithic material and the use of ceramics. (Session 9)

**Birch, Jennifer** (McMaster University)

*Coalescent societies and late Iroquoian settlement trends in south-central Ontario*

This paper will outline current research and observations of common processes and behaviours among coalescent societies in North America. These processes will be examined in relation to settlement trends and the history of community formation during the Late Iroquoian period in south-central Ontario. Archaeological evidence in the form of settlement patterns and community plans from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries indicate that coalescence was well underway for Ontario Iroquoian communities prior to European contact. An understanding of the varying historical circumstances and trajectories of these developments requires that settlement histories of regions and sites be investigated in a manner that allows for a reconstruction of the initial occupation of sites, events and actions occurring during their occupation and the manner in which sites were eventually abandoned. (Session 14)

**Blair, Chris and Susan Blair** (University of New Brunswick)

*Would that go under entertainment?: CRM in New Brunswick*

The CRM industry in the Maritime Provinces is still in its youth compared to many other jurisdictions in Canada. In this paper we will discuss the development and growth of this industry through the lens of several key developments. These include the rerouting of the TransCanada highway, the construction of natural gas pipelines, and other major, and in some cases, minor capital works projects. In an anecdotal fashion, we will use these projects and the historical decisions that were made about archaeology during their implementation to speculate (or provide wry commentary on) the current and future state of cultural resource management in the region. (Session 4).

**Blair, Susan E.** (University of New Brunswick and Metepenagiag Heritage Park Inc.)

*The Lukuwakn site: Metepenagiag's place of work*

In the summer of 2007, Metepenagiag Heritage Park Inc. will formally open its doors, launching a world-class centre for tourism, archaeological research, and heritage resource management. Located in Metepenagaig Mi'kmaq Nation, on the banks of the Miramichi river, in northeastern New Brunswick, this heritage park will present and interpret information on the archaeological resources of the area, especially those of the Oxbow site and the Augustine Mound. During the heritage resource assessment for the park, archaeological resources were encountered in the footprint of the main interpretation centre. These resources consisted of two dense lithic concentrations. One appears to be derived from Early Maritime Woodland tool-making activities, while the other is related to the Middle Maritime Woodland. These were excavated during the fall and early winter of 2005. This paper will report on the results of this mitigation

project, and place the archaeological results in the context of the Oxbow site and the Augustine Mound. (Session 9)

**Blankholm, Hans Peter** (University of Tromsø)

*The Stone Age of central Norway in its Fennoscandian context: a regional research project*

The project aims to explore the Stone Age of the central region of Northern Norway in order to provide for a culture historically and geographically nuanced and balanced analysis of Norwegian and northern Fennoscandian prehistory in general and Stone Age archaeology in particular. A certain emphasis is placed on the until recently much under-investigated inland settlement. Key-issues are chronology, pre-historic landscapes, settlement, social and economic relations, communication, exchange, and symbology. This paper presents the project, a selection of the results of surveys and excavations from 1998 to 2006, and discusses aspects of the Early Postglacial pioneer settlement. (Session 15)

**Bourgois, Vincent G. J.**, (Archaeological Services Unit, Province of New Brunswick), **David W. Black** (University of New Brunswick), **Susan E. Blair** (University of New Brunswick), **Kim M. Edmondson** (University of New Brunswick), **Karen Perley** (Archaeological Services Unit, Province of New Brunswick) and **Brent D. Suttie** (Archaeological Services Unit, Province of New Brunswick)

*Investigating container chronology, technology and function as indicators of the pre-contact human ecology of the Grand Lake Meadows, New Brunswick*

The purpose of the study reported here is to analyze carbonized encrustations adhering to pre-contact containers (steatite and ceramic vessels) from the Grand Lake Meadows area of traditional Wolastoqiyik territory, using three techniques: 1) AMS radiocarbon dating; 2) stable carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios; and 3) light microscope and SEM examinations. The radiocarbon dating will allow us to refine the chronological sequencing of particular container types and styles. The stable isotopic measurements will indicate the types of food-stuffs that were cooked in the containers. The microscopic examinations will reveal whether identifiable macrobotanics (phytoliths, seeds, etc.) are preserved in the encrustations. (Session 9)

**Brake, Jamie E. S.** (Memorial University)

*Recent archaeological research on Ashuanipi Lake, western Labrador*

The Labrador interior has traditionally received much less attention than the coast from archaeologists. Western Labrador in particular is a region where almost no archaeology had been done until very recently. Prior to the 2006 summer field season there had never been an in-depth excavation in western Labrador. This paper will be a discussion of evidence collected from the 2006 excavation that was conducted at the Ferguson Bay 1 site (FfDn-01), which is located on the northwestern shore of Ashuanipi Lake. Archaeological evidence from this site, which has both historic and pre-contact components, provides some interesting information on the use of this area by aboriginal groups throughout the last 1600 years. (Session 9)

**Brink, Jack** (Royal Alberta Museum)

*Three dimensional laser scanning of aboriginal rock art*

Recent advances in the development of portable laser scanners has made these tools well suited for recording Aboriginal rock art, capable of providing accuracy—resolution—in the tens of microns. To date, most of the interest in laser scanners has been in their potential contribution as a harmless, accurate and objective method of recording rock art images.

This paper looks at the potential of laser scanners as important research tools in rock art study. Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park (WOSPP), in south-central Alberta, has one of the largest collections of rock art in western North America. The condition of the rock art varies from excellent to very poor. Clearly much art work has been lost due to erosion by wind, water, heat, freeze-thaw, groundwater and natural salts. Research at WOSPP has examined ways of slowing the process of natural erosion. The most promising studies involved use of the consolidant CONSERVARE, which provides a 350% improvement in rock strength yet maintains porosity. While we have not detected any detrimental consequences from the use of CONSERVARE, a limitation of this research is the need for long-term observation coupled with the inability to measure minute changes to a rock surface.

The extreme accuracy of portable laser scanners permits high resolution 'mapping' of rock surfaces treated and not treated with CONSERVARE. Repeated scanning of test surfaces permits observation of minute changes to a surface over time—changes not apparent to the naked eye or through photography. This paper discusses the initiation of such a project at WOSP. It also discusses the ethical issues surrounding attempts to preserve Aboriginal rock art and reports on consultation with Kainai (Blood) elders and individuals who have commented on the appropriateness of this work. (Session 18)

**Brink, Jack** (Royal Alberta Museum) and **Marty Magne** (Parks Canada)

*ASA in antiquity: a savage journey into the (former) heart of Alberta CRM*

During the 1980s and early 90s the Archaeological Survey of Alberta was the largest and probably most active CRM organization in Canada. Riding an earlier economic boom, and armed with a powerful Historical Resources Act, the place buzzed with excitement... oh, and occasionally from the effects of massive amounts of alcohol. A swine-like demented but dedicated staff indulged in the most outrageous parties ever held on Canadian soil, ran field camps that shattered every government regulation in existence, and generally made a nuisance of themselves. Living testimony to the truism of Raoul Duke — “when the going gets weird the weird turn pro” — ASA staff tormented a fleet of hapless consultants. This is that story. (Session 4)

**Buchanan, Scott**

*Something new on the horizon: the “Tusket tradition” and the Middle Woodland milieu of Prince Edward Island and the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence*

Over the past century the archaeological record of Prince Edward Island has remained a virtual *terra incognita* within the region. A hallmark of many Island collections is a large quantity of distinctive contracting stemmed point variants which are not readily placed within the established regional chronology. Attribute analysis identifies basic stylistic characteristics of several prominent local groupings. Comparative research with collections from elsewhere within the Maritimes reveals differential broad-scale horizon style trends in stemmed point design throughout much of the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Evidence from Prince Edward Island indicates the emergence of a distinctive Southern Gulf horizon style marker during the Middle Woodland period. The distribution of horizon styles provides suggestions of reflexive time-transgressive patterns in the underpinnings of a regional stemmed point sequence. (Session 9)

**Burke, Adrian L.** (Université de Montréal)

*Backstage from the action on the coast, and hidden from historic events?*

How does an archaeologist interpret the data from sites that were presumed to be “prehistoric” but turn out to be “historic”? One bead is all it takes to make the people that occupied a seemingly unremarkable lithic workshop and habitation site into players on a world geopolitical stage. But were the people of the upper St. John River, ancestors of the Maliseet or Wolastoqiyik, peripheral or pivotal to the historic events that transformed aboriginal societies on the east coast? There is little in the material culture of the CkEe-9 site to indicate any radical change in their society or their adaptation. A careful analysis of ethnohistoric documents from the region allows us to see a time-transgressive process of contact and transformation of aboriginal societies and lifeways. At the same time, this process is unique to each tribal group, depending in part on their geographical location and on their seasonal movements or settlement patterns. I propose a model for the interior of the Maritime Peninsula that is informed by what is known ethnohistorically and archaeologically for coastal areas, but which takes into account the particular ‘pre’-historic trajectory of the people of the Saint John River Valley. (Session 11)

**Burley, David V. and Alana Peters** (Simon Fraser University)

*Transplanting the Old World into the New - material culture and foodways in a 16th-century residence at Sevilla la Nueva, Jamaica*

In 1509 Juan de Esquivel founded Sevilla la Nueva, the first Spanish colony and capital of Jamaica in St. Anne's Bay on the island's north coast. Ultimately abandoned in 1534, the colony was to produce agricultural products and cattle to fuel Spanish exploration and colonization in the Americas. Excavation in 2004 of a residential structure in the former town provides a range of materials, including a

diverse faunal assemblage, to examine early transport of Spanish material culture, domesticates and foodways to the New World. Aspects of this assemblage reflect further upon localized adaptation as a consequence of first contact and interaction with Taino peoples. (Session 1)

**Burns, Mélissa** (Memorial University)

*Symbols of the French presence in Newfoundland: the archaeology of 17th- and 18th-century Breton crosses and calvaires in the Petit Nord*

French fishing ships have visited the Petit Nord region of Newfoundland since the sixteenth century. This area was utilized by Breton fishermen for almost 400 years with most of the boats participating in an inshore fishery. The French participants in this fishery built seasonal installations which they used for cod processing and for their social life. This paper will discuss crosses and calvaires as monuments and symbols of the Breton occupation in the Petit Nord region. Everybody knows what a cross is, but what is a calvaire? A calvaire is a cross with Jesus or symbols associated with the death of Jesus on the cross. Crosses and calvaires were an important Catholic tradition in Brittany, so it is not surprising to find reference to these in Newfoundland documents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These distinctive features of French fishing rooms can still be observed today in Conche, on the Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula, where three crosses are still found in situ. These landmarks are situated on beach terraces, looking down from inland on the work areas below. Therefore, this presentation will examine the form, function and symbolic meaning of these monuments. (Session 7)

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

*Identifying with and identifying through places: the ongoing construction of identity through the archaeological analysis of place*

This paper discusses the importance of trying to isolate user defined values of space, place and identity both in the archaeological past and the anthropological present. I use the architectural and historical analysis of two Mughal period Pakistani caravanserais to highlight the changing role that sites play in the ongoing social and cultural construction of place and identity. Cross cultural examples are incorporated into this discussion to look at how these concepts can be structured through interpretation of architecture and spatial monumentality in various regions of the world. This paper theorizes the interplay of holistic archaeology, landscape creation, architecture analysis, power negotiation, and identity creation. It approaches space and place as reflections of cultural and social meaning that are inherently related to individual and group defined identities. (Session 5)

**Cannon, Aubrey and Nicole DeSchiffart** (McMaster University)

*Contrasting monumental representations of children in rural Victorian England and Ontario*

The virtual absence of children from grave monuments in rural Victorian villages in Cambridgeshire, England contrasts sharply with their near ubiquitous representation on monuments in rural southern Ontario.

We view these contrasts in relation to contrasts in economic, social, and historical circumstances, and consider the implications of the differences for broader archaeological interpretations of children's representation in mortuary contexts. (Session 16)

**Cogswell, Ainslie** (Archer CRM Partnership)

*Gonzo archaeology: experiences from my first six months as a consulting archaeologist*

Gonzo journalism has been described as a style of writing that mixes fact and fiction, and usually incorporates healthy doses of sarcasm, humor, and exaggeration. In honoring the theme of the session, Fear and Loathing in CRM Archaeology, I will present a lighthearted paper about my early experiences in this exciting field. The following is an excerpt from my paper. The closest thing I had for an interview was a brief conversation. It could have been the nerves but I think it was the booze, by the end of the conversation I wasn't sure what I had agreed to but I knew I only had a few days to get packed and book a flight. I was greeted at the Prince George airport by a muddy Englishman; he had a sign with my name on it. It was spelled wrong. (Session 4)

sensory environment because prolonged periods of winter darkness make artificial light essential for everyday tasks. In this paper, we use 3D computer modeling to simulate the levels of light produced by the small stone lamps used inside pre-contact winter dwellings. The results demonstrate that interior light levels fall well below those recommended by western architectural standards for tasks requiring high levels of visual acuity. We conclude that this may have influenced where activities were situated inside the dwelling, and encouraged greater use of touch relative to vision when performing tasks such as sewing and carving. (Session 8)

**Deal, Michael** (Memorial University)

*The St. Croix Village site and post-Archaic research in central Nova Scotia*

The St. Croix site was the focus of investigation for the Minas Basin Archaeological Project from 1990-1993, and continues to be an important part of the long-term research program to reconstruct prehistoric resource exploitation and settlement patterning in the Minas Basin area. In particular, the project seeks to determine the distribution of coastal and interior sites with respect to critical resources, and to fine-tune the regional culture historical sequence within which land and resource use is interpreted. St. Croix was one of the first sites in the province to be sampled for paleoethnobotanical materials, and remains a key site to our understanding of prehistoric plant use. The site was also featured in a thermoluminescence dating project, which has helped to refine the regional ceramic sequence. Future plans for the site are to continue collecting information on resource use through the recovery of plant and animal remains from sediment samples using a forced-air floatation system. Another goal of future work is to isolate and excavate Late Archaic deposits, presently known only from private collections at the site. Large parts of the site are disturbed by agricultural activities and road and building construction, and thus provide a rare opportunity to study modern site formation processes in relation to previously excavated undisturbed deposits on a single site. (Session 9)

**DeGagne, Andrea** (McMaster University)

*Deriving Palaeo-Eskimo social organization through spatial analysis*

This paper explores how household-level spatial analysis has been used to understand the domestic organization of past hunter-gatherer populations and the implications this has for our current understanding of Palaeo-Eskimo social life. A division of space based on gender-specific activities and work areas has been interpreted from the high Arctic archaeological record as early as 4000 BP. This, however, indicates that a substantial degree of recognized social differentiation and organization was present within the ASTt population that lived here - such as is seen in the later Thule whaling cultures. Understanding how Palaeo-Eskimo populations are distinct from later Thule populations requires that this pattern be reassessed, as the assumption that non-functional spatial patterning exists alters the entire perception of socio-political organization in early Canadian Arctic cultures. (Session 14)

**Denton, David** (Cree Regional Authority)

*First Nation facts and archaeological stories: the challenge of Native archaeology for subarctic prehistory*

Changing power relations with Native communities have encouraged archaeologists to reexamine basic assumptions and ways of looking at the past. In subarctic Quebec, archaeology is increasingly being carried out in a manner that supports Native cultural objectives, and this is having an impact on how knowledge of the "prehistoric" past is constructed. This paper addresses these issues, focusing on the quite unique context of archaeological research related to the hydroelectric development of the Eastmain river, where two large "salvage" programs were carried out, more or less in parallel — one by the Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the other by the Société d'énergie de la Baie James. The preliminary results are compared, highlighting both similarities and differences, the latter reflecting differences in goals and methodology. While these projects tell different stories about the past, the possibilities for dialogue and for the construction of a richer, more complex, and truer story are explored. (Session 17)

**De Schiffart, Nicole** (McMaster University)

*Negotiating remarriage on 19th-century Anglican burial monuments in Ontario*

This study uses the material culture of gravestones, complemented by documentary evidence, to evaluate the prevalence of remarriage and its acceptance in five Ontario communities in Halton County and Hamilton-Wentworth between 1815 and 1914. Although little is written about social attitudes towards remarriage in the nineteenth century, cemeteries and burial monuments are a recognized means of negotiating status and social relationships among the living, as well as a means of demonstrating kinship associations. The correlation of marriage and burial records to the cemeteries of five Anglican churches illustrates the contrast between the representation of blended families and nuclear families on burial monuments. While their representation is not uniform, the patterns among monuments of remarried or blended families often differ significantly from those of the general population. (Session 16)

**Desmarais, Danielle** (University of Toronto)

*Bone fuel: a comparison of seal and deer bone combustion*

Research on burnt bone and the use of bone as fuel by past cultures has expanded in recent years to identify the efficiency of bone fuel, the patterns burnt bone leave in the archaeological record and how these patterns can be identified and interpreted. Much of this research has involved land mammal bones, which are also used for subsistence and tool manufacture. Seal bones, which are rarely used for tool manufacture or subsistence, have not been investigated as a fuel source. This paper presents the results of experiments conducted that investigate the properties of seal and deer bone as a fuel source and compares the two to explore variable efficiency and to identify the specific resulting patterns with regard to fragmentation, calcination and carbonization. Included is a discussion of how the use of bone fuel affects archaeological interpretations. (Session 10)

**Desrosiers, Pierre M., Daniel Gendron, Dominique Todisco, Hervé Monchot, Noura Rahmani, Najat Bhiry and Claire Houmard** (Institut culturel Avataq)

*Reconstructing the puzzle together: multidisciplinary research at Tayara site (KbFk-7), Hudson Strait*

Since 2001 we have undertaken fieldwork at the Tayara site involving a multidisciplinary team. Last summer we returned to the site and excavated the third and deepest level which provides many new insights concerning the so-called "Early Dorset". The presentation includes a preliminary state of knowledge about the different aspects of this multidisciplinary research program which combines intra-site and extra-site geoarchaeology, zooarchaeology, lithic and organic technology, raw material procurement strategies, and spatial analysis. Data collected and analysed over the years permit a better interpretation of the site composition and characteristics and give a reliable reconstruction of Late Palaeoeskimo settlements and lifeways in southern Hudson Strait. This program demonstrates the importance of joining many disciplinary approaches and specialities in dealing with this well-preserved site and also provides new elements for future research. (Session 3)

**Ewonus, Paul** (University of Cambridge) and **Dongya Yang** (Simon Fraser University)

*Archaeological site use, seasonality and social life: a case study from the southern Strait of Georgia, Pacific Northwest Coast*

Through an examination of the interplay between society and the material world, this paper grapples with some of the challenges of characterizing archaeological site use. The nature and seasonal timing of site use are often difficult to conclusively determine. Using multiple strands of evidence we address these questions at the Dionisio Point site, situated in the southern Gulf Islands of British Columbia. Previous research has indicated that Dionisio Point was a pre-contact village inhabited over several successive generations. We combine this architectural and chronological evidence with detailed zooarchaeological study of a single post-and-beam house at the site. Ancient DNA analysis of Pacific salmon recovered from house inhabitation deposits further informs our characterization of site use. Interpreting these results within a social framework, we suggest that the house was inhabited during the spring and summer and that Dionisio Point was likely the location of seasonal group aggregation. (Session 10)

**Fay, Amelia** (Memorial University)

*Creating a community archaeology in Nain, northern Labrador*

As interest in the incorporation of oral histories, multiple narratives, and community collaboration increases in Canadian archaeology, approaches to interpreting the past have taken creative and unique

directions. This paper focuses on a recent collaborative research project in Nain, an Inuit community in northern Labrador. The project involved interviewing Inuit elders and working with various community members and institutions to create a website based on the archaeology and oral history of the region. Information gathered during the interviews included significant places and place names along the northern Labrador coast, as well as hunting areas and daily activities relating to subsistence and the household. My experiences with this challenging and rewarding community-based project are discussed with a view to better understanding how a community archaeology can be realized in practice. (Session 17)

**Ferguson, Rob** (Parks Canada)

*"This ridge, so lofty and sharp": The impact of environment on British defences at Signal Hill*

The rocky prominence of Signal Hill, overlooking St. John's Harbour and our conference venue, was once covered with an array of gun batteries, barracks, storehouses and workshops of the British military. No earthworks mark the outlines of a fort; no Vauban bastions jut out in star formation. With only a few modifications, the ridge offered the British a natural defensive position. Today Signal Hill National Historic Site is enjoyed primarily as a scenic lookout. And yet the hill holds a wealth of archaeological sites on its barren ridges and in its sheltered valleys. This paper will look at the ways topography and climate moulded the military use of the hill. And hopefully it will inspire conference attendees to venture beyond the summit parking lot to discover the military legacy of Signal Hill. (Session 1)

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

*Befuddled bureaucrats, contemptible consultants and pernicious policies: lies, myths and modified truths my profession has taught me*

I have had the dubious distinction of recently celebrating my 20th year of employment with a provincial government. As such anniversaries are wont to do, it triggered in me a reflexive moment – something along the lines of “gee, just what have these two decades of experience taught me?” Beyond being a question one shouldn't ask oneself in the middle of the night, thinking about the answer led to a realisation of how the massive changes that have occurred to the practice over the last two decades have largely been triggered by reactive, in-the-moment episodes of trying to figure out a range of mundane to truly bizarre circumstances. But from those reactive moments I thought I could see some general patterns, or tendencies, emerging from the last two decades flashing before my eyes. So this paper offers some entirely personal reflection on those tendencies, or rules that govern the absurd, that operate in CRM, at least seen from the uniquely warped perspective and experience I've garnered over 20 years of being enmeshed in and navigating through this very distinct form of archaeological practice more and more practitioners draw livelihood, relevancy, self-definition and, one hopes, humour from. (Session 4)

**Ferris, Neal** (Ontario Ministry of Culture [well, until the end of June])

*Creeping colonialisms: becoming enclaved and remaining Indigenous in 19th-century Ontario*

The Indigenous populations of the lower Great Lakes remained autonomous, interacting with various European-originating interests in a non-asymmetrical, entangled, middle ground – in other words in a consistent, entirely Indigenous – manner until well into the 18th century or 19th centuries, depending on group and place. A more colonialist structure did not emerge in the region until colonialist states begin to ignore the autonomy of Aboriginal nations through the indifferent and callous acts of transforming the region into a world of and for the colonizer. This was done through both massive colonialist population settlement and alteration to the landscape, and through self-interested and constantly revisionist catastrophic bureaucracy undermining Native community autonomy. In this paper I review the unique purview archaeology provides in reaching beyond the written record to understand southwestern Ontario Ojibwa and Six Nations Iroquois community and family variable uses of the social processes of revision and reinforcement as they negotiated the broader colonialities they were both a part of and becoming apart from. (Session 11)

**Fitzsimons, Rodney D.** (Trent University)

*Laying claim to the land: Tholos tombs as territorial markers in the Bronze Age Argolid*

The present study seeks to re-assess the role played by tholos tombs in the processes of social stratification and state formation that took place in the northeast Peloponnese of the Greek mainland dur-

ing the Early Mycenaean period. Between the LH IIA and LH IIIA:1 periods (ca. 1600-1370 B.C.), a total of fourteen tholos tombs displaying a wide range in size, technical skill and location were constructed throughout the region.

Traditional scholarship associates these funerary monuments with nearby settlements and interprets them as prominent vehicles for the advertisement of status and prestige on the part of local elite. This paper offers an alternate interpretation, suggesting instead that they served to symbolize the expanding authority of a single regional power, namely Mycenae, functioning as territorial indicators marking the boundaries of Mycenaean dominance at the edges of the Argive plain and laying claim to the entire region on behalf of the Mycenaean elite. (Session 14)

**Fitzhugh, William W.** (Smithsonian Institution)

*The Groswater occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore*

A surprisingly robust Groswater occupation has been found on the Quebec Lower North Shore radiocarbon-dated to ca. 2500 B.P. With several sites recently excavated on outer islands in the Harrington Harbor region, its settlement-subsistence system resembles that of the central Labrador coast. The expansion of this early Paleoeskimo culture into the Gulf coincides with the most pronounced cooling episode of the Holocene and is likely related to expansion of the harp seal migration and distribution. This paper reviews the cultural and environmental dynamics of the greatest geographic extent of the Eastern Arctic Eskimo cultural world. (Session 2)

**Foreman, Lindsay** (University of Western Ontario)

*Zooarchaeological and ethnohistoric insights into the ethnic identity of southern Ontario's Western Basin tradition*

Southern Ontario was occupied by two cultural traditions during the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 500 to 1600), the Ontario Iroquois Tradition (OIT) in the southcentral region and the Western Basin Tradition (WBT) in the southwest. Archaeological evidence strongly suggests that members of the OIT became the historic Huron, Petun, Neutral, Erie, and St. Lawrence Iroquois. However, very little is known about the ethnic identity of the WBT. Some researchers have hypothesized that the WBT was a western branch of the OIT while others have hypothesized that they represent the earliest Algonquians in the area. This study tests these hypotheses by combining zooarchaeological data collected from several Younge (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1300) and Springwells (ca. A.D. 1200 to 1400) phase WBT sites with ethnohistoric data on Great Lakes Iroquoian and Algonquian groups. Emphasis is placed on determining seasonal activities and the animal species commonly represented within camps and villages in order to identify the animals of economic and spiritual importance to the prehistoric and historic people of southern Ontario. (Session 10)

**Friesen, Max** (University of Toronto)

*An intersection of arctic pasts: a Thule Inuit response to a Pre-Dorset archaeological site*

When Thule Inuit arrived in the eastern Arctic around 800 years ago, they moved into a landscape saturated with the remains of earlier, Palaeo-Eskimo peoples. Thule people must have understood and been affected by this archaeological record in a variety of ways, most obviously as a source of information on good places to settle and the nature of important resources in each region. On another level, though, Inuit were entering a cultural landscape containing mystery, power, and things which were "foreign"; that is, obviously belonging to people, or other sorts of beings, very different from themselves. In this paper, I will describe a site near Cambridge Bay, Nunavut which contains Thule "offerings" associated with Pre-Dorset structures. While acknowledging that analyses of instances such as this one are prone to uncertainty, I interpret this site as one where the Palaeo-Eskimo record may have had a direct impact on, and been interpreted through, a Thule ideological framework. (Session 3)

**Friesen, Nathan** (Government of Saskatchewan)

*The archaeology and ethnography of the vision quest: considerations for Prairie sites with a focus on Saskatchewan*

Historically, the vision quest formed a central part of First Nation cultural expression within the northern plains, as well as adjoining areas. Some research has been done on the archaeological remains that are associated with vision quests, but much of this work has been on vision quest sites within moun-

tainous regions. Making use of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric records, this paper will instead focus on how these sites are expressed within the prairie region. The complexity and diversity of vision quest experiences will be emphasized in the interpretation of the archaeological remains of vision quests. Sites within Saskatchewan that have been labeled as having “vision quest” features will be used to test how information from ethnographic sources can be applied to the interpretation of these sites. (Session 18)

**Garvin, Richard** (University of British Columbia Okanagan)

*Historic Northwest Coast cemeteries and expressions of indigenous identity within a colonial context*

Death, with its resulting archaeological evidence generated through burial and mortuary ritual, provides us with glimpses into the ideological and cognitive perspectives as well as the values of a society. Functionally speaking, cemeteries have less to do with the disposal of the dead than they do with the interaction between the departed and the living. The North Coast Native Cemeteries Project has recorded ten historic Native cemeteries in Nisga'a, Tsimshian, and Haisla traditional territories on the northern coast of British Columbia. By examining the spatial distribution of monuments and grave markers, as well as their unique stylistic attributes, this paper will discuss inherent social and ideological contradictions encountered by the Indigenous populations (e.g. naxnox or spirit power, ranked, matrilineal phatries, redistributive economy) and their colonizers (e.g. Victorian Protestant, espoused egalitarianism, nuclear patrilineal units, accumulation of wealth). How the Indigenous populations rationalized their traditional concepts of identity and “reality” within the context of a new colonial “reality” will also be discussed. (Session 16)

**Gaudreau, Natalie** (Université Laval)

*A zooarchaeological study of Inuit and European contact in the Strait of Belle Isle (Seal Islands, FaAw-5)*

Between the 16th and the 19th century, the Labrador coast was the scene of ongoing encounters between Inuit and Europeans. These contacts influenced many components of Inuit daily life, notably their engagement in trade-related activities. Nevertheless, the question of how Inuit re-organized their daily subsistence activities to accommodate new modes of production remains open to zooarchaeological study. I will address this question through an analysis of faunal assemblages from Seal Islands (FaAw-5), in southern Labrador. This study focuses on the seasonal round of hunting and fishing of the site's occupants and their ethnicity. It includes conventional zooarchaeological taxonomic and cut mark analyses, demographic studies based on incremental growth layers of seal teeth and examination of environmental and historical data sources. Together, these elements have helped us examine how contacts between Inuit and Europeans may have modified subsistence strategies of the Seal Islands site's inhabitants between 1760 and 1820. (Session 11)

**Gaulton, Barry** (Memorial University)

*The Kirke family and the Pool Plantation, 1638 - 1696*

The arrival of Sir David Kirke and his family in 1638 heralded a new chapter in the story of Ferryland. No longer would this colony serve as the communally-based fishing village envisioned by George Calvert but rather, its function shifted to suit the mercantile capitalist business practices of the Kirkes. Archaeology has revealed that within a few short years after the Kirkes appropriated the plantation, there was a major reorganization of domestic and work-related facilities. Excavations have also shown that the Kirke's move to Ferryland was meant to be a permanent relocation — not a temporary transition — and they brought with them a diverse, and in some cases rare, collection of expensive household items and personal adornments including Portuguese terra sigillata vessels, personalized tin-glazed plates and bowls and a variety of gold and silver items such as a minute set of solid gold seals bearing the Kirke family coat of arms. This paper is an overview of our current interpretations regarding the Kirke occupation at Ferryland (ca. 1638-1696). (Session 19)

**Gendron, Daniel** (Avataq Cultural Institute)

*Colonizing Nunavik during the Early Palaeoeskimo*

(Session 2)

**Gibson, Denise** (University of Saskatchewan)

*Why white? factors driving consumer choices at Clark's Crossing*

Considered to be durable, simple, and cheap, plain and moulded white granite ceramics are often ubiquitous in late 19th-century archaeological sites in Canada. There are several factors that contribute to the prevalence of these wares and drive the consumer choices being made in their acquisition (or lack of). These include, but are not limited to, socioeconomic status, ethnic affiliation, marketing, availability and ideology. This paper will focus on the factor of ideology using the site of Clark's Crossing, Saskatchewan as the main example. This site, inhabited for approximately ten years in the late 19th century, was excavated over several field seasons by the Historical Archaeology Field School, Department of Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, under the direction of Dr. Margaret Kennedy. This paper is part of a larger project that seeks to explore consumer choice and ceramics in western Anglo Canadian sites from this time period. (Session 1)

**Gibson, Terrance H.** (Alberta Western Heritage Inc.)

*Magnetic modeling revisited: reintroducing magnetic prospection to the CRM of western Canada.*

It has been nearly 25 years since the author first developed simple magnetic anomaly models for identifying archaeological features in conditions found in the prairie, parkland and boreal forests of Western Canada. Now magnetometer instrumentation is orders of magnitude more accurate, ground coverage is much faster and the interpretive software is slick and sophisticated in keeping with contemporary personal computers. Yet the identification of magnetic signatures produced by cultural features most commonly found on buried precontact sites in the west has apparently not come very far at all. Contemporary literature dwells extensively on the identification of village sites yielding impressive earthworks, pit houses, trenches and palisades; nobody thinks much about the small bone pits, scattered fire hearths and other ephemeral features that are the staple of most hunting and gathering sites in the Canadian prairies. To address this shortcoming, this spring Western Heritage Services is planning to initiate a research program to revisit ephemeral archaeological feature modeling using the latest magnetic equipment and software, in a effort to refine their CRM field assessment methodologies and make archaeological assessment programs more efficient and effective.

Model development is to take place in different type localities, and the signature analysis results will be applied to several practical assessment programs on the prairies during the 2007 field season. This paper describes the modeling experiments and resulting magnetic signature characteristics identified for the most common precontact campsite archaeological features. Preliminary application results will also be discussed. (Session 18)

**Gibson, Terrance** (Alberta Western Heritage Inc.) and **Krista Gilliland** (University of Alberta)

*Exploring the deeper deposit dynamic at the Bodo archaeological locality, eastern Alberta*

The Bodo Archaeological Locality is a site complex containing over 800 hectares of continuous archaeological deposits. Surface finds of diagnostic artifacts suggest the area was first inhabited at least 5000 years B.P., and excavations point to frequent occupation over the past 2500 years. The most recent occupation is found within a clearly defined palaeosol and represents an intensive Late Precontact habitation (primarily Mortlach and Old Women's Phase), dated between 200 and 400 years ago.

Only a small portion of the site has received deep testing, therefore little is known about the oldest occupation at Bodo. Most of the deeper recoveries are lithics found within a 10-15 cm layer of sand; however this material is occasionally found within one or more discontinuous buried A horizons that appear throughout the locality. Reconstructing this relatively unknown period in the region's history requires exposing the dynamic geological and pedological history of the Bodo Sand Hills and integrating this with local and regional archaeology. Preliminary results have provided surprising information about the effect of climatic stability on human occupation of western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. (Session 18)

**Gilbert, C. Drew** (University of New Brunswick)

*The archaeology of the Deer Island Point site, Charlotte County, New Brunswick*

In contrast to the rest of the Quoddy Region, the southern West Isles contain a lower number and density of archaeological sites, as well as fewer shell-bearing deposits. Here, I present a comprehensive

analysis of an archaeological site in the southern West Isles: the Deer Island Point site (BfDr5), located at the southern tip of Deer Island, New Brunswick. Typological analysis of intertidal artifacts from the site provides evidence for occupations spanning the Terminal Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Test excavations revealed the first land-based Terminal Archaic component known from the Canadian Quoddy Region. The site contains an unusually broad range of lithic material types (130+), including such local toolstones as Perry Formation quartzite and Hinkley Point metasediment, and such exotics as Kineo-Traveler Mountain Porphyry, Munsungun Lake Chert, Minas Basin Multi-coloured Chert, and Washademoak Lake Multi-coloured Chert. This evidence indicates that the Deer Island Point site was an important place in pre-contact settlement systems and travel routes of the Quoddy Region. (Session 9)

**Gilbert, William** (Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation)

*Excavations at the Cupers Cove Plantation, NL.*

The first permanent English settlement in Canada was established at Cupers Cove (now Cupids), Newfoundland in 1610. The site was discovered in 1995 and excavations under the direction of William Gilbert have been ongoing since then. During this time the remains of four early seventeenth-century buildings (including the dwelling house and storehouse built in 1610), a number of related features and approximately 120,000 artifacts have been uncovered. Over the past few years excavations have also revealed portions of the enclosure wall that was erected around these buildings. Mr. Gilbert's paper will describe how the excavations at the site are revealing the layout of early 17th century Cupers Cove and how archeological, documentary and architectural evidence have been combined to create visual representations of this early English settlement on the eastern edge of North American. (Session 1)

**Gilbert, William** (Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation)

*Russell's Point and Dildo Island: two Recent Indian Sites at the bottom of Trinity Bay*

Russell's Point is a Recent Indian/Beothuk site on the western side of Dildo Pond about 2½ km south of the bottom of Dildo Arm in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The site was visited by Newfoundland's first governor, John Guy, in October 1612 and found using information contained in his journal. Excavations conducted at the site between 1994 and 1997 revealed that it was a fall and winter base camp occupied from about AD 1000 to AD 1650. Survey work conducted in the surrounding area uncovered a second major Recent Indian site on Dildo Island located at the entrance to Dildo Arm about 9 km north of Russell's Point. Excavations at the Dildo Island site have been ongoing since 2001. Mr. Gilbert's paper will describe the discoveries made at these two important sites and look at how both sites fit into the seasonal round of the Recent Indian people who occupied Trinity Bay. (Session 2)

**Gilliland, Krista** (University of Alberta)

*Hidden treasures, secret lives: detecting anthropogenic soils at the Bodo archaeological locality*

The Bodo Archaeological Locality in east-central Alberta contains evidence of at least 3 occupation periods, the most recent of which indicates Late Precontact habitation and bison procurement activities. Dense concentrations of artifacts from this occupation lie within a soil horizon distinguished from all others by its color, frequently greasy texture, and its uniform presence across 800 hectares.

This horizon's influence of human activities on soil characteristics. Chemical and thin section analyses are commonly used methods and produced results consistent with analyses at other archaeological sites. However, microbial PLFA analysis has rarely been applied to archaeological soils; intriguing results suggest that this method may be a valuable tool in detecting archaeological activity areas. (Session 18)

**Gloade, Gerald** (Mi'kmaq First Nation)

*Cultural memory timeline imbedded in the Mi'kmaw legends of Kluskap*

Imbedded in the Kluskap legends is information about our past. They speak of a time and place that does not exist, but once did. They tell the tales of animals that do not live here, but once did. One story refers to a battle that took place between Kluskap and the God of Winter, Kluskap lost, and it was Winter here, year round. This was the case here during one of our many "mini-ice ages!" In the Legend of Five Islands, the story speaks of the creation of a landform that remains today. The series of physical

events that have taken place over the past 13,000 years has shaped Mi'kmaki into the Nova Scotia of today.

This paper explores the Mi'kmaw legends of Kluskap as keys to the locations of lithic sources in Nova Scotia. In particular the paper reports on initial work in 2006-07 exploring known lithic sources with materials from the Debert and Belmont sites in Nova Scotia and their occurrence within the Kluskap legends. The place names mentioned in the Kluskap legends identify the places where lithic materials were gathered and fashioned into the stone tools found at Mi'kmawey Debert. The land changes that have taken place confirm the "Cultural Memory Timeline", taking us back to a time in Mi'kma'ki when our ancestors lived and told the stories of these changes in legend form. Our ancestors were living here when these events were played out. Legends are made of those things. It's part of our Cultural Memory Timeline. (Session 17)

**Gromoff, Nick** (Catawaqui Archaeological Research Foundation)

*Pauper's Corner and the social implication of the Union Cemetery, Kingston*

The Union Cemetery (1827-1875) in Kingston, Ontario is an example of a burial ground created during the "cemetery" movement. This movement spear-headed by non-conformists was concerned with creating interdenominational cemeteries outside cities, the precursors of the modern "garden cemeteries." In 2002-03 rescue excavations were carried out at the Union Cemetery. This paper discusses this cemetery's place in the social evolution of Ontario and Canada and at the same time presents archaeological evidence for social stratification within the cemetery itself. (Session 16)

**Grønnow, Bjarne** (National Museum of Denmark)

*High Arctic cultural landscapes - the GeoArk-project in North East Greenland*

During the last 4,500 years, Inuit and their Palaeo-Eskimo ancestors have populated the easternmost fringe of the New World Arctic, North East Greenland, through at least four separate episodes. The area saw the first and last encounter between native North East Greenlanders and Europeans (1823) and experienced large-scale commercial resource exploitation during the 19th and early 20th century, when whalers and sealers frequented the drift ice and fur hunters formed competing 'societies' along the coasts. The environmental and cultural processes, which in brief periods opened 'windows' for human presence in this important region of the High Arctic, are unknown. The interdisciplinary GeoArc Project, which is a joint research project of the national museums of Greenland and Denmark and the Institute of Geography, University of Copenhagen, has as its ultimate goal to explore and explain the backgrounds of this discontinuous settlement pattern in North East Greenland. Preliminary results from GeoArc's pilot projects in the Zackenberg/Clavering Island region during 2003 and 2005 are presented. Nowadays the study area appears an Arctic desert, but on closer examination a High Arctic cultural landscape emerges. (Session 8)

**Gullason, Lynda** (Université de Montréal and Carleton University)

*Inuit historical archaeology in review*

Inuit experiences of European contact, interaction and colonialism have taken place over the past 800 years in Arctic Canada. These encounters occurred within the contexts of exploration, commercial exploitation, religious missionary activity, government administration and settlement. Despite the broad diversity of these experiences, remarkably little archaeological research has been carried out on the historic period in this vast region. Inuit historical archaeology has chiefly focused on the development of the historic Inuit from their Thule ancestors according to one of two models: climatic deterioration and culture contact. The former approach may have discouraged research interest in historical Inuit culture by linking climatic stress to cultural degeneration. Both mono-causal explanations lack high-resolution data and the complexity necessary to address the interplay among possible sources of change. Nevertheless, the potential for a contextualized, integrated and inclusive archaeology of Thule Inuit cultural development and cross-cultural encounters is excellent. (Session 11)

**Hacquebord, L.** (University of Groningen)

*Cultural contacts between European whalers and Russian fur hunters*

Although much archaeological and historical research is conducted into human activities on Spitsbergen in the early exploitation period (16th and 17th century), almost no research was done into the

exploitation in the second period (18th and 19th century) so far. During the second period the natural resources of the archipelago competitive were exploited by European whalers and Pomor (Russian) fur hunters. The Europeans were whaling near the coast of Spitsbergen and the Pomors were hunting inland. Not much is known about the contact between these two cultural groups of different origins on Spitsbergen. In the 18th century however, whalers sought shelter in the bays of the archipelago and went ashore to hunt on reindeers, to collect water and ballast and to bury their deaths. According to written sources in the Netherlands archives it is very likely that the whalers met Pomor fur hunters during their trips on land. In the field sometimes sites are found with remains from both parties but no indications of exchange of material culture were found so far.

In 2004 a large, international research program was established to study the development of natural resource exploitation in polar areas and its impact on the environment, from a bi-polar international comparative perspective. This program was named Large Scale Historical Industrial activities in Polar Areas (LASHIPA). One year later, on Kokerineset in Green Harbor in Spitsbergen a site was found with house remains of both the whaling and hunting culture. This site will be excavated in the framework of LASHIPA during the International Polar Year 2007-2008 to compare the pre-industrial exploitation of natural resources with the exploitation in the industrial period and to search for traces of barter. (Session 8)

**Hamilton, Scott** (Lakehead University)

*Cultural heritage, archaeology and natural resource development in northern Ontario*

Subarctic Ontario is a vast landscape sparsely dotted with First Nations communities. Most of the land is deemed to be provincial Crown land, but many Aboriginal communities are challenging provincial managerial authority, particularly with growing pressure for natural resource development. This is bolstered by Supreme Court rulings requiring the Crown to consult and accommodate Aboriginal concerns when proposed development might affect treaty rights. Some Aboriginal communities are embracing natural resource development as a means of regional economic development, and local employment. Others take a more conservative approach, and are resisting development overtures until they have a central role in development planning and approval. Aboriginal concerns range from the long-term sustainability of development and ensuring local community benefits, the comprehensiveness of environmental impact assessment, and the social and cultural consequences of development. Some recent case studies are reviewed to highlight the challenges and opportunities for CRM archaeologists working in such northern regions. (Session 18)

**Hamilton, Scott, E. Leigh Syms, and Terry Gibson** (Lakehead University)

*The Snyder II site in southern Manitoba: a geophysical search for Aboriginal horticulture*

Some sites in southern Manitoba suggest the northerly limit of Aboriginal horticulture in North America. While Plains Woodland utilization of the region has been long recognized, the degree and economic importance of horticultural production remains uncertain. Addressing this question requires identification of candidate sites with sufficient depositional integrity from which suitable samples can be acquired. To this end, the Snyder II site along the Souris River is being re-evaluated. In the 1970s E. Leigh Syms excavated one pit feature along the uncultivated valley rim. It yielded a rich stratified sequence, and similar features might remain intact below the plowed zone in the adjacent field. If such deposits can be located, then new analytic techniques might substantively contribute to the question of local horticultural production. A geophysical remote sensing assessment was initiated to search for magnetic unconformities that might represent otherwise undetectable pit features. (Session 18)

**Hanna, Margaret G.** (Royal Saskatchewan Museum)

*After the fire: discovering site distribution and landscape use at Brabant Lake (Weposkawihsakehikun)*

Two intense fires destroyed the forest on the west side of Brabant Lake in northeastern Saskatchewan exposing sites of varying sizes and types, and allowing archaeologists easy access to areas distant from the shore. Thirty-six sites were found, assignable to five categories: campsite; campsite with associated quarry and lithic reduction; quarry; quarry and lithic reduction; lithic reduction; artifact scatter; and artifact find. Only 19 sites (56%) were situated within 50 m of shore, while 9 sites (25%) are located between 300 to 500 m away from shore. Campsites are the only site type that show any patterning with regard to landform, elevation, or distance from shore. Predictive models attempt to explicate and explain

landscape use as reflected in the locations of sites within a region. These models use the site and its immediate environmental attributes as the basic unit of analysis. Historical, cultural, and spiritual factors are equally important in the development of locational models even though their expression in the archaeological record may be more difficult to discern. (Session 2)

**Hartery, Latonia** (University of Calgary)

*Caribou hoof "amulets" and Palaeoeskimo belief systems*

Caribou hoof carvings at Arctic sites are usually limited to Dorset Palaeoeskimo occupations. Recently, this type of art was discovered at Fisherman Cove-2 on Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula, which therein qualifies as the most southerly location of these creations. However, this exceptionally small site, only 2 x 5 square metres, is Groswater Palaeoeskimo. Furthermore, it simply consists of a hearth feature nestled between two pockets of red-ochre stained tools, which provides a secure foundation for analyzing the contextual relationship between the site and the art. In this paper, I reconstruct the cultural origins, regional distribution, and stylistic changes of these oft-called amulets. Most importantly, the conjoined analysis of the carvings and Fisherman Cove-2 data is used as a building block to create broad scale hypotheses about northeast pan-Arctic and sub-Arctic Palaeoeskimo belief systems. (Session 2)

**Herzog, Anja** (Université Laval)

*Basque activities in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the turn of the 18th century*

The presence of seasonal Basque whaling stations on Canadian coasts has been amply documented through historical records and archaeological sites over the past few decades. However, research seems to have established that Basque sites, generally dating to the 16th and early 17th century, were abandoned afterwards and their activities were only revived for a short period during the mid-18th century. In between, historians and archaeologists seem to agree on the absence of Basque whaling activities in Canada.

With the discovery of another Basque site in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Smithsonian Institution in 2001, new insights may be won about Basque, and also French, activities in the region. Situated on Petit Mecatina Island on the Lower North Shore of Quebec, this site seems to attest to the continuity of the Basque whale fisheries in the late 17th and early 18th century in Eastern Canada. This paper will briefly explain the problem of dating the site, expose some particularities of the general context of this study and explore some possibilities of improving our understanding of the site. (Session 1)

**Higdon, John** (Memorial University)

*An experimental approach to Inuit nephrite use at Nachvak Fiord, Labrador*

Although nephrite use has been studied from various perspectives in many parts of the world (Asia, Mesoamerica, and Western Canada), discussion of its use amongst the precontact Inuit of Labrador is limited. Archaeologists have discussed possible nephrite sources in Labrador in the past, but have not dealt directly with its exploitation. Focusing mainly on the nephrite assemblage recovered from Nachvak Village (IgCx-3) in northern Labrador, the difficulties associated with nephrite procurement, manufacture and use are discussed. The fibrous crystalline structure that gives nephrite its strength and durability also makes it very difficult to work. Thus, the discussion will also include an analysis of the costs and benefits of using nephrite as opposed to slate. (Session 3)

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

*Traditions and trade: Inuit hunters and their neighbours at Fort Churchill, Manitoba*

Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th, Inuit hunters from the west coast of Hudson Bay travelled south each spring to hunt beluga whales and trade at the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Churchill near the mouth of the Churchill River. There, they encountered not only Europeans but also Dene and Cree groups that had well-established relationships with the fort, provisioning it with country food and other goods. Site distributions and surface finds from the Churchill West Peninsula suggest that Inuit groups actively maintained an identity that was distinct from their European and Aboriginal neighbours. Artifacts and faunal remains from an early 20th century Inuit dwelling reinforce the notion that Inuit were more conservative in their food choices and used European trade goods differently than the other Aboriginal occupants of the region. (Session 10)

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

*Eating like kings? Seventeenth-century diet at Ferryland*

The animal bones left behind from the dinner tables of Ferryland's colonists reveal that they were swift to adapt traditional English dietary practices to suit their new situation. When it came to putting meat on the table, they were faced with several constraints in Newfoundland: limited time to care for livestock or hunt for game during the busy summer cod fishery, and a colder climate that made keeping livestock more challenging. However, Newfoundland also represented freedom from the Game Laws that restricted hunting and eating game animals to the upper classes back in England. The bones reveal that Ferryland residents relied on a mix of domestic and wild animals, with pork as a main staple supplemented by beef, mutton, caribou and seal. Their choices represented a very practical way to maximize their supply of fresh meat. They also had important social implications, since the inclusion of wild game in their diet represented a reinterpretation of the food "snobbery" so pervasive in England at the time. While people at Ferryland may not have eaten quite like kings (ship's biscuits were probably not on the royal menu), it does appear that they consumed more meat, and particularly more game than their social equals back in England. (Session 19)

**Holly, Donald H. Jr.** (Eastern Illinois University)

*Pre/history*

Thanks to the hard work of ethnohistorians, our understanding of the last several hundred years of Eastern and Central Subarctic native history is rich and nuanced. Likewise, recent attention to native oral history and dialogue on the past has added much-needed depth and perspective to this picture. But pre/history, of the kind crafted by archaeologists, often seems shallow in comparison. In this paper I make the case for a more explicit historical approach to Central and Eastern Subarctic pre/history and offer some suggestions for how this might be accomplished. (Session 2)

**Hood, Bryan C.** (University of Tromsø)

*North Norway and Russia's Kola Peninsula ca. 2000 BC: pit-houses, pit-falls, people, and environment*

The period of 2200-1700 calBC in northern Norway has been the focus of considerable discussion. On the coast, the appearance of larger and seemingly more elaborate pit-houses, possible semi-sedentary multi-house settlements, and the first traces of metal have been taken by some researchers as evidence for social "complexity". Investigations on Russia's Kola Peninsula coast indicate the presence of very similar cultural developments. It has also been suggested that activity in the interior areas of north Norway was stepped up during this time, with an intensification of reindeer hunting related to producing skins for use in the metal trade. These interpretations rest more on wishful thinking than on strong inference. Several archaeological data dimensions are discussed critically, and the period is contextualized with new high-resolution paleoenvironmental data. (Session 15)

**Hood, Bryan C.** (University of Tromsø)

*Thinking the Arctic: cognitive history of science and the development of culture-historical concepts in the North American Arctic*

Archaeological research histories have been constructed from a wide variety of viewpoints (e.g. Kuhnian, Foucaultian, Marxian, Latourian), but most of these play out on a fairly general level. Cognitive history of science applies theory from cognitive science to map the conceptual microstructure of scientific fields and changes therein. The basics of frame theory and categorization are presented, including two dimensions of category formation: bottom-up exemplar learning, and top-down conceptual combination. The approach is illustrated with Steensby's reasoning concerning the concept "Paleoeskimo", Jenness' formulation of "Dorset", and later use of central categories. Cognitive approaches may help explain how some concepts within a field become Latourian "black boxes": firmly entrenched but constantly activated taken-for-granted whose origins and ongoing discursive functions have become thoroughly masked. (Session 8)

**Houmard, Claire** (Nanterre University and (Université Laval)

*Was there a cultural continuity all along the different occupations of the Tayara site (KbFk-7, Dorset period, Nunavik)?*

At the extreme north of the province of Quebec, the Tayara site was first excavated by William Taylor in 1958. It is a reference for the Canadian Early Dorset period. Recent excavations by the Avataq Cultural Institute (2001-2006) increased the site's archaeological collection.

The use of osseous materials as a raw material is well represented in this collection (~ 1,000 pieces mostly in ivory). All of artefacts came from the second (for ~2/3) and third levels. Taylor's collection contains hundred artefacts which are to be correlated according to the recent excavation stratigraphy. A typo-technological analysis, aiming at the reconstruction of the manufacturing and use processes of objects, identified techno-economical choices made by craftsmen according to raw materials used. In addition, a comparative analysis of the two levels highlighted analogies and differences in terms of typomorphological, technological and economical considerations. The questions addressed were: Did designs and dimensions change for a same typological category? Were the techniques employed similar? Did the exploitation strategies of the osseous material differ? This study is part of a more global analysis (lithic artefacts, environmental and zooarchaeological studies) aiming at a reconstitution of the subsistence strategies and lifestyle of the Tayara prehistoric hunter-gatherers. (Session 8)

**Hranka, Teal** (University College, Dublin)

*After the fire: eighteenth-century life at Ferryland, Newfoundland*

This paper examines the archaeological vestiges of an early eighteenth-century domestic structure at the English colony of Avalon at Ferryland, Newfoundland. Ongoing excavations at the site have exposed a number of seventeenth-century structures, clarifying the early evolution of the colony beginning with its settlement in 1621; yet information about the turbulent early eighteenth-century has to date remained comparably rare.

In 1696 the colony was attacked and destroyed, the colonists captured and ransomed. Resettlement occurred one year later, but the ensuing period was one of considerable stress at the colony as its inhabitants struggled to reestablish their earlier economic success amidst continuing attacks on the fishery. This paper briefly discusses the history of Ferryland, and culminates in a narrative of post-raid life derived from the archaeological analysis of early eighteenth-century archaeology at the site. It provides an opportunity to discuss the growth and development of the colony into the early decades of the eighteenth-century. (Session 1)

**Iverson, Bjorn and Maribeth Murray** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

*Birds, people, climate, and regional archaeology*

In this paper we briefly review the role of sea birds in the subsistence and settlement systems of eastern North Atlantic hunter-gatherers. Drawing on archaeological data from Newfoundland and a comparative case study from the Gulf of Alaska bird remains are used to provide a common ground for expanding comparative regional research on small-scale societies beyond the North Atlantic. Taking a system-wide perspective we consider ways in which sustainability in both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific is linked to global scale feedbacks and interactions at the level of atmosphere, ocean circulation and temperature as well as a multitude of down-scale drivers of change and how this is evidenced in bird exploitation and bird remains from archaeological sites. We suggest some ways in which the archaeology of the North Atlantic better informs our understanding of resilience and adaptation in the North Pacific and argue for stronger linkages in research between the regions. (Session 15)

**Izaguirre, Dario** (Cree Regional Authority.)

*2000 years of history in 70 cm of alluvial silts: Excavations at the FaFv-5 site, on the Eastmain River, Québec*

Excavations carried out in 2004 and 2005 in the framework of the Nadoshtin Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program brought to light a series of sites buried in alluvial soils, a context unknown in subarctic Quebec outside of this area. One of most significant of these is FaFv-5, constituting the best example of a stratified site, with at least 5 episodes of human occupation within 10 alluvial horizons over a period of some 2000 years. The paper focuses on the strategic geographic context of the site in relation to resource use patterns, and on the stratigraphic context. The archaeological materials associated with the different layers are presented and their implications for better understanding the ancient Cree occupation of the area are discussed. (Session 9)

**Jenkinson, Anthony and Sebastian Piwas** (Tshikapisk Foundation)

*Wolverines, caribou bones and old stones: reclaiming Innu history at Kamestastin*

The Newfoundland school system has now exposed at least three generations of Innu children to a version of history in which they do not exist. Conventional archaeology has unconsciously echoed the colonial themes taught in the government schools. It has denied the Innu their origins amongst the ancient caribou hunters who peopled Innu territory immediately after deglaciation. For sixteen years Tshikapisk Foundation an Innu non-profit organization has conducted historical research work in the Kamestastin/Kanahastkuanikanist/Ashuapun area. This presentation will discuss the reclamation of Innu history against the backdrop of this work. (Session 17)

**Jensen, Anne M.** (UIC Science, LLC)

*Learning from the past: archaeology of Nuvuk Thule cemetery and contact-era work area*

North America's northernmost village, Nuvuk, was once located at the tip of Point Barrow, Alaska. Erosion has been exposing ancient graves at an alarming rate. A variety of cultural features associated with the period from time of first contact with Euroamericans through the Yankee whaling period, are also eroding.

This project has completed the second field season of a major archaeological project to excavate these threatened cultural resources, and save the data they contain about the past 1100 or 1200 years of history at Nuvuk.

Preliminary results from the 2006 field season will be presented, as will an extensive series of C14 dates from the excavations. In addition to 16 graves, this season we also excavated an extremely well preserved activity area from the period of initial Inuit adoption of Yankee whaling technology. (Session 8)

**Jensen, Jens Fogt** (National Museum of Denmark)

*Spatial analysis of features and artefacts on Pearylandville*

With 34 features Pearylandville is the largest Independence I site known in the Wandel Dal corridor. The site has been discovered and excavated by Eigil Knuth, who believed Pearylandville to be a winter aggregation camp where the Stone Age Peary Landers overwintered. According to Knuth's convincing model the spring and summertime were spent on smaller dispersed single-family camps around Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. The presence of solid musk-ox bones and lithics in many of the dwellings enables 'refitting' to be implemented as a means of analysis to illustrate traffic between the individual features. The preliminary results of a combined revaluation and attempt on refitting bones as well as lithics are discussed. (Session 8)

**Kaplan, Susan A.** (Bowdoin College)

*Sprucing up houses by cutting down trees: Inuit and transformation of the landscape*

Most of the research concerning the Inuit cultures of Labrador has focused on their dependence on marine resources. Archaeological and ethnohistorical investigations in north-central Labrador have revealed the extent to which the 18th, 19th, and 20th century Labrador Inuit exploited terrestrial resources, and trees in particular. Ethnohistorical photographs further reinforce the extent to which wood was used throughout the region. This paper suggests that the Inuit harvesting practices have transformed tracks of Labrador's forested coast to a tundra-covered landscape. (Session 8)

**Knapp, Rebecca** (Memorial University)

*The spatial distribution of skin processing tools at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix*

This paper examines the spatial distribution of skin processing tools at the Phillip's Garden site (EeBi-1) in the Port au Choix National Historic Site in northwestern Newfoundland. Skin processing tools included in this analysis include slate and chert scrapers, as well as organic tools such as needles and awls. The aim is to discover potential temporal variation in tool use at Phillip's Garden, as well as to establish if the tools were found in primary or secondary contexts. To answer the first question, the distribution of the tools among the houses will be examined. Primary and secondary context will be determined by the distribution of artifacts within the house structures and the presence or absence of artifact clusters

and work areas. GIS maps were used to determine the location of tools at the site, as well as more traditional maps by Harp and Renouf. (Session 15)

**Krozser, Kit** (SaskPower)

*How to find a lost graveyard (and how not to)*

What do you do when asked to find an unregistered cemetery with no surface features, no records and no locational details except the vague memories of local old-timers? In this case it took an embarrassing 5 attempts using a variety of techniques including surface reconnaissance, oral history, GPR, shovel shaving and (when all else fails, bring in the backhoe) mechanical scraping. It also took a string of reluctant archaeologists, a cast of eager volunteers, and one very determined lawyer who just wouldn't take no for an answer. (Session 4)

**LeMoine, Genevieve** (Bowdoin College) and **Christyann Darwent** (University of California at Davis)

*Inughuit and explorers: history and archaeology in northwest Greenland*

The Inughuit (Polar Eskimo) of Northwest Greenland played an important role in the exploration of the far north. From the 1850s to the 1920s their expertise and assistance was vital to the success of nearly every expedition to the region. In return for their support, Inughuit families received manufactured goods, ranging from sewing needles to rifles and whaleboats. They also recovered wood, metal, and other items from abandoned ships, lodges, and supply caches. In this paper we discuss preliminary results of the 2006 excavations at Iita (Etah) by the Inglefield Land Archaeology Project and what they tell us about the ways in which Inughuit families made use of the new technologies these expeditions introduced. (Session 8)

**Loring, Stephen** (Smithsonian Institution)

*Searching for the Caribou House: Innu archaeology at Kamestastin*

Since 1999 a joint Smithsonian Institution-Tshikapisk Foundation archaeology and ethnohistory project has been centered in the Labrador barrenlands adjacent to the meteorite impact crater at Kamestastin. From its inception archaeology at Kamestastin has sought to involve Innu young people and mentors in the recovery and interpretation of their history. This presentation summarizes the archaeological research results which demonstrate that Innu and their ancestors have been hunting caribou at Kamestastin since the disappearance of the inland ice more than 7000 years ago. (Session 2)

**Loring, Stephen** (Smithsonian Institution) and **Derek Wilton** (Memorial University)

*Another ghost of courageous adventure: a Ramah chert fluted point from the Champlain Sea shoreline in Vermont*

What is now recognized to be a classic Michaud-style (ca. 10,200 B.P.) fluted projectile point was recovered about 70 years ago by John Manley Sr. of Milton, Vermont. The Manley collection contains a remarkable assemblage of paleoindian tools that had been recovered from relic Champlain Sea land-forms in the Lamoille River valley. A re-examination of one of Mr. Manley's specimens led to the realization that it appeared to be made of Ramah chert from northern Labrador.

A research program using LAM-ICP-MS microprobe to geochemically finger-print Ramah chert and other look alike lithics (including Mistassini, Labrador and Vermont quartzites) affirms the Ramah chert attribution thereby substantiating an intriguing insight into the mobility of Paleoindian explorers. (Session 3)

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

*Community archaeology in the Mackenzie Delta: Inuvialuit elders (re)interpret their material past(s)*

Inuvialuit Elders are the historians of their communities. Like Aboriginal Elders elsewhere in the north, their traditional methods of comprehending and transmitting history were literally colonized by the written pedagogies of EuroAmerican and EuroCanadian newcomers. The Inuvialuit were gradually stripped of their power to administer their own laws and conduct themselves in their traditional ways, including the loss of their particular suite of material technologies and the knowledges required to produce and use them. This paper describes a community-based archaeology project that has sought to enfranchise present-day Inuvialuit Elders to engage with and interpret artifacts collected in their tradition-

al territory and thereby retell their individual histories. It will explore how the Elders contextualized the objects by wrapping a rich text of their experiences around them and brought culturally distinctive viewpoints to their interpretation. The Elders fulfilled their obligations as community historians by challenging conventional archaeological dogma and broadening methods of explanation. (Session 17)

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

*One reel in the saga of Toronto's first General Hospital*

On June 3, 1829, the York General Hospital opened its doors to the "deserving poor" citizens of the town as well as scores of immigrants who arrived in the new colony of Upper Canada. The construction of a permanent hospital for these people, who lacked family homes where most medical care took place in the early-to-mid nineteenth century, was a significant step in Toronto's development as a modern city within the British Empire. Perhaps the most dramatic events in the hospital's history occurred in 1847 during the height of the Irish Potato Famine, when over 1,100 people died of typhus either on the hospital reserve or elsewhere in the city. Close to 150 years after the demolition of the hospital, the development of the new Toronto International Film Festival headquarters provided an opportunity to search for archaeological remains of Toronto's first hospital in the fall of 2006. Not surprisingly, this work generated a lot of interest in the Irish community, who have not forgotten this tragic story. This paper will discuss various aspects of the Toronto Hospital site (AjGu-51), including the very public nature of running an excavation in the heart of a big city. (Session 1)

**Macleod-Leslie, Heather** (Memorial University)

*More than just an address: investigating the common ground between African Nova Scotian and Mi'kmaq communities*

In the course of conducting field research for a doctoral thesis on African Nova Scotian historical archaeology, links between these communities and Mi'kmaq communities across the province of Nova Scotia became obvious. Common ancestry of descendent populations was met face-to-face as land access permissions were sought from property owners. Informants shared stories of the social interactions between Black and Mi'kmaq residents of neighbouring communities of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Still, others shared concerns over a sense of identity accorded or adopted by them - "Who am I supposed to be?". In a time of political and economic restitutions for past injustices - how important is it to maintain the sense of distinct histories for each of these communities. Is this distance a modern political artifact that masks the common ground occupied by people of these cultural origins? Though no clear answer exists in the! archaeological record of Nova Scotia, to date, one particular object collected during archaeological investigation begs the question, does the pattern of proximal settlements of African Nova Scotians and Mi'kmaw across the province reflect a closeness that is more than just an address? (Session 17)

**Malainey, Mary**

*Fatty acid analysis of archaeological vessel, rock and feature soil residues from hunter-gatherer sites*

Lipid residues extracted from North American hunter-gatherer pottery provide information about aboriginal subsistence patterns and the function of their vessels. Hunter-gatherer pottery use, however, is generally restricted to the last few thousand years. Furthermore, pottery was not necessarily involved in all food processing activities. For this reason, archaeological lipid residues extracted from thermally-altered rock used in stone boiling can provide valuable information about site activities. Bedrock mortars, earth ovens and other types of features can also absorb lipids from food processed within them. Archaeological residues can also be recovered from stone vessels and certain types of ground stone tools used in food preparation. Fatty acid analysis with gas chromatography provides a means of categorizing these types of archaeological residues. More precise identifications can be obtained by combining these results with sterol, stable isotope or other types of analysis. (Session 10)

**Mann, Elizabeth** (University of Alberta)

*Preliminary Evaluation of Pottery Recovered from the University of Alberta Field School near Bodo, east-central Alberta*

Five years of field school excavations at localities near Bodo, in east-central Alberta, have produced substantial amounts of material culture with the Late Prehistoric Period best represented. Two University of Alberta theses have assigned much of the prehistoric material to the Old Women's Phase based on diagnostic points and/or pottery. The preliminary evaluation of the pottery, presented here, concurs that most of the pottery conforms with the Saskatchewan Basin Ware: Late Variant of the Old Women's Phase. Some specimens, however, exhibit variation that is similar to ceramic assemblages known to the south and east of Bodo. These are evaluated in light of the geographic proximity between the Old Women's, One Gun, and Mortlach Phases in late prehistory. (Session 18)

**Marcoux, Francis** (Cree Regional Authority)

*The "other" lithic technology: Rough and ground stone tools as an essential adaptation to the subarctic environment*

In light of recent archaeological research carried out on the Eastmain River as part of the Nadoshtin Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (ACHP), it was possible to identify stone tools that served various functions. The finding of specialized grinding and crushing tools suggests food processing and the storage of provisions. Naturally occurring rocks found along the shore were used for such tools, sometimes with minimal modification. According to Cree elders, these tools continued to be used until modern times. The presence of numerous whetstones also suggests the importance of grinding and polishing to modify bone and other rocks into desired shapes. Presented here is an array of these rough-stone tools which played a vital role in people's adaptation to the subarctic environment. (Session 9)

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

*Tales from the edge: life as a small town girl turned CRM archaeologist*

With the intention to entertain, this paper shares some laughable moments experienced by a small town girl turned CRM archaeologist. Its intent is to trace the ironic circumstances of my personal transformation from a "gravel-pit" babe in the world of construction to a full-blown archaeologist working in the consulting industry in Ontario. After careful and humorous reflection, it would appear that my two worlds (construction and archaeology) are not so different when considered from a female perspective. Several tragic ironies and choice humorous moments experienced while living with PMS (Project Management Stress) will be shared in an effort to illustrate the fine line between reality and fantasy, sanity and breakdown in the Wonderful World of CRM. (Session 4)

**Martelle, Holly, John Sweeney, and Eileen Marion-Bellemare** (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

*A cemetery relocation in the Town of Uncle Tom's Cabin: untold tales in the history of Dresden*

The Town of Dresden in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario is well known as the home of Josiah Henson, the real life title character of Harriet Beecher Stowe's 1852 novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. In 2004, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants began a relocation project in the Dresden Cemetery that witnessed upon its completion in 2006, the relocation of 967 individuals from the oldest part of the cemetery that was threatened by riverbank erosion. While not a research-based undertaking, the project did provide a venue for both bioarchaeologists and locals to tell the stories of others, both black and white, who were not as well-known as Henson, but who nevertheless played important roles in Dresden's early history. This paper provides an overview of the project, its myriad of limitations, and the remarkable insights into Dresden society provided by the interments. (Session 16)

**Maschner, Herbert D. G.** (Idaho State University)

*A prolegomenon to Arctic prehistory: the search for origins and chronological concordance*

For nearly a century, local chronologies were developed because research projects were isolated or widely separated in space. These were further geographically restricted to account for ethnic and international boundaries and to mediate potential conflicts between the dispersed scholars of the north. More recently, chronologies have been manipulated to account for indigenous perspectives on the past, often without regard for the actual variation visible in the archaeological record. This presentation will review the scattered data for Arctic interrelationships and continuities. Are there connections between the

Aleutians and Bering Straits, or between the Bering Sea and the eastern Arctic? Are the staunch chronologies of Kodiak Island or the eastern Arctic as fixed as they appear or are they punctuated by pan-Arctic social events and interrelated? Here I will demonstrate an Arctic prehistory that is dynamic, volatile, and connected. I will argue that none of the individual prehistories of Greenland, Canada, Alaska, or far NE Asia can be understood without reference to the greater Arctic region. (Session 8)

**McAleese, Kevin** (Provincial Museum of Newfoundland and Labrador)

*Souvenirs, trinkets and other diverse things - collecting bits and pieces of Newfoundland and Labrador*

For approx 1000 years Europeans have voyaged to Newfoundland and Labrador. While exploiting this region's rich resources, especially codfish, they often took home with them examples of what was both exotic and familiar. The 'collected' included minerals, plants, material culture of indigenous people, and even the people themselves. This process evolved over time from a random, non-scientific localized one to a more systematic, scientific and large scale one. It seems fair to say that "collecting" here in Newfoundland and Labrador influenced the development of "western science" just as contemporaneous investigations of ancient Europe and other world regions affected that development.

This paper reviews that centuries old collecting practice in Newfoundland and Labrador. Various rationales for European 'collecting' are discussed within the historic and contemporary contexts. Select items of European and colonial interest will be highlighted, and extant, out-of-Province collections described. (Session 1)

**McCaffrey, Moira** (McCord Museum).

*"Horizontal memory": the emergence of a complex network in the eastern Subarctic*

Over the past 30 years, archaeologists have devoted much effort to identifying the different lithic materials on eastern Subarctic sites. Yet, for the most part, interpretations have remained stalled at a functional level. Lithic patterns are generally attributed to embedded procurement strategies or to random encounters between groups of highly mobile hunters accustomed to exchanging and gifting essential goods. Economic explanations come up wanting, however, when lithic assemblage composition is carefully documented over broad distances and through time. This paper proposes a novel approach to the study of lithic patterning, and uses Late Prehistoric period data from central Québec-Labrador as a test case. Employing an explanatory framework outlined by Bruce Trigger, the approach places renewed importance on the concept of cultural tradition and on the use of analogy. When combined with concepts from the new field of complex adaptive systems, it becomes possible to visualize the emergence of an extensive social network in the Late Prehistoric period. Though this model cannot be "tested" quantitatively, the approach encourages us to recognize the complexity of both the archaeological record and human behaviour, and provides new ways of thinking about the past that can shape future research agendas and, ultimately, lead to a more nuanced understanding of eastern Subarctic life. (Session 2)

**McLean, Laurie** (Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.)

*Archaeological salvage vs. long-term erosion at The Beaches (Deak-1): interpreting a shrinking multi-component site in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland*

Rising sea level has wreaked immeasurable damage on northeastern Newfoundland's archaeological record. Archaeological excavations over a 40 year period at the Beaches site (DeAk-1), combined with oral traditions, historical data and geographical/geological information have produced a detailed account of 5000 years of human occupations that otherwise would have been lost. (Session 2)

**Melnik, Mary** (Memorial University)

*Salmon Net: untangling Groswater lithic technology in Newfoundland*

This paper summarizes the results of a 2006 research project that took place at Salmon Net (EfAx-25), a Groswater Palaeoeskimo site located near the town of Conche, on the east coast of the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland. The primary research objective of this graduate research project was to compare the data from Salmon Net with other Groswater occupation sites in Newfoundland, particularly those on the west coast of the Northern Peninsula, in order to better understand Groswater culture. The Salmon Net excavation was a great success, yielding a very large and diverse collection of cultural material, thus making it possible to proceed with the research objective. Some of the most interesting and

significant finds were the amount of fire-cracked rock in the cultural occupation, the quantity and assortment of diagnostic artifacts collected, and the structural evidence we uncovered. The range of chert Groswater harpoon endblade styles will be emphasized in this paper. For example we found a number of exceptional, very finely made, often ground and serrated endblades, similar to those found at Phillip's Garden West, which were labelled a Groswater variant (Renouf 2005). Clearly, the fact that we found the Phillip's Garden West variant type endblades at Salmon Net suggests they aren't so unusual in Groswater contexts in Newfoundland. This information as well as other significant data from the Salmon Net research project will be discussed in terms of how it affects our understanding of Groswater Palaeoeskimos particularly in Newfoundland. (Session 15)

**Merbs, Charles F.** (Arizona State University)

*Who were the Sadlermiut? A study in bioarchaeology*

During the winter of 1902-03, the last of the Sadlermiut, the native Inuit of Southampton Island on the northern boundary of Hudson Bay, perished in an epidemic. Who were these people? The neighboring Inuit called them Tunit, a term now identified with the Dorset culture. Certain elements of their material culture have also led archaeologists to identify them as Dorset. Some unusual features of their culture even resemble those of the Polar Eskimos of northeast Greenland. Today, however, the Sadlermiut are most often identified simply as members of the Thule culture.

This study uses the tools of bioarchaeology, plus ethnographic accounts, to examine the identity of this group. Results indicate that although the Sadlermiut show similarities to both Dorset and Thule, their isolation on Southampton Island appears to have resulted in the development of a unique Inuit culture, one that differed in significant ways from that of their Thule neighbors. (Session 10)

**Meyer, David** (University of Saskatchewan)

*The River House complex and Middle Woodland cultural taxonomy in east central Saskatchewan*

Middle Woodland site assemblages are not common in central and east central Saskatchewan and those that are present have a random quality to their cultural content. Distinctive cultural materials such as coiled/plain pottery (Laurel ware), net-impressed pottery, side-notched flake points and Avonlea projectile points are all present. However, there is little in the way of a consistent co-occurrence of these artifact classes in various site components. Indeed, these assemblages challenge classification into the usual culture history categories of phases or complexes. These site assemblages, therefore, provide evidence that the normative culture theory that is the basis of the culture history approach may have weaknesses. This paper explores the likelihood that social field theory provides a more appropriate explanatory basis for the kind of distribution of material culture that occurs in these central Saskatchewan sites. (Session 18)

**Miller, Aaron F.** (Memorial University)

*The Far East in the Northeast: Chinese export porcelain and the seventeenth- and eighteenth- century trade between Asia and Atlantic Canada*

From the beginning of the seventeenth century, Chinese material culture has been present in the English and French colonies in northeastern North America. Through an elaborate network of exchange; textiles, foodstuffs, ceramics, and symbolism all played an important social role in this early period of settlement by Europeans. This presentation will examine the role of Chinese goods in the colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, focusing on the export porcelain excavated at Ferryland, Newfoundland. The Ferryland assemblage and others from the Maritime Provinces reveal important insight regarding status and the developing tea-based social trends in colonial North America. An often overlooked and misunderstood ceramic, Chinese porcelain can illuminate a great deal about trade and society in the colonies. Through the analysis of these wares the enormous influence of Asia on the West in many aspects of daily life will be examined. (Session 1)

**Mills, Steve** (Town of Placentia, NL)

*Digging up forts, convents and governors' mansions: archaeological investigations on French and English sites in Placentia, NL*

For centuries, Placentia was an important fishing and administrative center at the south end of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. Fishers from the Basque country, France and Portugal began utilizing

the harbour's excellent beaches in the early 1500s. By 1662 it was the French capital in Newfoundland and a real thorn in the side of the English settlements to the north. In 1713 Placentia was ceded to England at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession and the following year British soldiers and planters moved in, taking over the French defenses and fishing premises. Superb documentary resources, including maps, plans and structural probates, provide remarkable details of the military defenses, religious buildings and fishing premises in the area. In the summer of 2006, archaeologists returned to Placentia, to investigate several sites and this paper will highlight the findings from that season and discuss future plans for the town. (Session 1)

**Milne, S. Brooke and Mostafa Fayek** (University of Manitoba)

*Lithic raw material sourcing on southern Baffin Island: a geoarchaeological approach*

Lithic raw material sourcing studies traditionally draw on observational methods to assess the kinds and qualities of toolstone used in the manufacture of chipped stone technologies. Once patterns of variability are isolated, linkages can be drawn between artifact assemblages and known source areas to reconstruct cultural phenomena like seasonal settlement strategies, activity scheduling, social interaction, and trade. However, observational methods like individual attribute analysis and minimum analytical nodule analysis (MANA) can over inflate actual patterns of variability since diversely coloured toolstones that may derive from the same depositional environment will be considered different based on this attribute state. In this paper, we explore the effectiveness of isotopic and trace element analysis using secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) to more precisely source toolstone resources located in the interior of southern Baffin Island. Toolstone from this region is highly variable in colour and our objective is to precisely determine if this variability is indicative of multiple source areas or if it is an artifact of more subjective observational analytical methods. (Session 3)

**Mitchell, Jillian and Erin Andersen** (Memorial University)

*Following in Anguti's footsteps: community archaeology*

Between 1999 and 2004 the quiet Inuit-Settler community of Makkovik on the central coast of Labrador was host to an archaeological project at a nearby 18th-century Labrador Inuit sod-house village site at Long Tickle. In this paper the authors discuss some of the consequences and results stemming from their participation in the project and the significance of archaeology for expanding their awareness of their culture and history. In the evenings and on rainy days conversation often turned to what it must have been like for our ancestors to live at this place. Clues from the archaeology, from history accounts, and from community historians and elders guided us in our thinking and led us to work together with the archaeologists to tell the story of the site and our ancestors who lived there. (Session 17)

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

*Prey choice, costly signaling, and Nuu-chah-nulth whaling*

Two apparently opposed theoretical positions are evaluated in the context of Nuu-chah-nulth whaling on the Northwest Coast. On the one hand, prey choice models of optimal foraging predict that body size can be used as a proxy measure for the rank of a prey resource. By this criterion, whales should occupy the highest rank and should be sought after by most group members. On the other hand, models of costly signaling predict that low return behaviours are undertaken for the purpose of communicating information about the performer to observers. Nuu-chah-nulth whaling was, by all accounts, a high-risk, low-return activity that was engaged in by only a few individuals. Nevertheless, it falls under both of these apparently competing models. Ethnographic, archaeological and historical data are presented and discussed in an effort to resolve the apparent contradiction in the models. (Session 10)

**Murray, Maribeth S.** (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

*Demonstrated relevance - arctic archaeology and some larger scientific issues*

Synthesis of Holocene-ere circumpolar zooarchaeological data and new research on Alaskan faunal collections indicates that there have been significant changes in marine mammal ranges, that northern marine ecosystems varied temporally and spatially, and that changes sea ice extent may be accessible through retrospective analyses. Despite some limitations, the analysis of faunal collections from regionally appropriate coastal prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sites can be used to provide baseline

information on marine systems that is less likely than more recent data to be compromised by intensive and extensive human impacts. While the implications for arctic archaeology should be clear, the long-term time-series data derived through zooarchaeology, and especially those data developed using biochemical and genetic methods, are also particularly relevant to marine conservation and management decision-making. This kind of applied research is perhaps most pressing in the Arctic where climate change scenarios predict accelerated environmental changes in the coming decades. (Session 8)

**Myrup, Mikkel** (Greenland National Museum)

*Aspects of pre-Christian and early Christian mortuary practices in West Greenland*

Inuit mortuary practices are one of the least studied areas of archaeology in recent times, but at the same time hold the potential of contributing significantly to such topics as social organization and ideology of both prehistoric and historic communities in Greenland. The paper will try to outline possible venues for future research focusing on areas such as temporal and spatial variations, the relationship between the worlds of the dead and the living and changing worldviews as reflected in the mortuary practices. A point of departure will be taken in a puzzling non-Christian grave that was found during fieldwork in 2006 imbedded in a midden that most probably accumulated in what is thought to be the early Christian period in the Nuuk-area (West Greenland). (Session 8)

**Neilsen, Scott** (Memorial University)

*Two worlds, one life: straddling the line between Innu knowledge and archaeology*

Since 2003 I have been working on graduate degrees in archaeology at Memorial University in St. John's, NL. Having completed my MA, I immediately began work on a PhD. Both degrees have included research in Labrador and both have focused on "Indian", as opposed to Inuit history. Throughout this process I have been serving two masters. As a student of archaeology, I must demonstrate knowledge of certain methodological practices and theoretical principles and work within certain regulatory guidelines (none more evident than the terminology above). In the field, I am working within Innu territory and with Innu people and I must meet the obligations inherent in this relationship as well. In this presentation I will attempt to explain how I have dealt with the challenges brought about by these circumstances and how I hope to straddle the line between these two diametric worlds. (Session 17)

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

*An Egyptian origin for the Minoan and Helladic "genius"?*

The "genius" is a figure in Minoan and Helladic iconography which combines anthropomorphic characteristics with a number of animal elements such as a thick, reptilian tail and an extended canid face. Several Aegean Bronze Age scholars have suggested that this figure originated in the form of the Egyptian hippopotamus goddess Tawaret, whose imagery, they believe, resembles the "genius". Although an Egyptian origin for the "genius" is possible, the essential meaning inherent in this symbol clearly changed significantly from the original Egyptian context to the Minoan and Helladic contexts.

In Egypt, Tawaret is most commonly associated with childbirth and protecting the young, a function which does not seem to be associated with the "genius". Indeed the features of Tawaret such as swollen breasts and a rounded belly, which associate her with childbirth do not carry over into the Aegean Bronze Age where the genii appear to be male or masculine in body. Similarly the association of the genii with libations, sacrifice and the master/mistress of animals figure do not appear to have an Egyptian parallel. Parallels for the "genius" may instead be found within the Minoan and Helladic culture in the form of other human-animal "hybridised" figures such as the Minotaur and other animal-headed anthropomorphic figures. (Session 5)

**Newstead, Sarah** (Memorial University)

*Terra Nova in Terre Neuve: an examination of 17th-century Portuguese coarse earthenware from Placentia, Newfoundland*

Portuguese coarse earthenwares (previously labeled "Merida-type wares") were a pervasive material found on many ships coming to Newfoundland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. On the island, these ceramics are generally found in non-Portuguese contexts, and because of this have a great potential for the study of North Atlantic trade and commerce networks. This presentation will discuss

recent research undertaken in Portugal and Newfoundland which has been focused on improving the definition of the ware type. Two facets of this project have been to develop a relevant typology for Portuguese coarse earthenwares occurring in Newfoundland, as well as to locate production areas for the ceramic in Portugal. The new information on these wares and their applicability to the study of North Atlantic trade will be explored with a discussion of sherds recovered from French contexts in Newfoundland. Specifically, the Portuguese coarse earthenware assemblages from the Vieux Fort/Mount Pleasant (ChA1-04) and the Castle Hill sites at Placentia will be examined. The presence of Portuguese earthenware in these contexts can provide valuable information on the seventeenth century trade networks which were supplying the French colonies in Newfoundland. (Session 7)

**Nicholson, B.A.** (Brandon University), **Scott Hamilton** (Lakehead University), **Matthew Boyd** (Lakehead University), and **Sylvia Nicholson** (Brandon University)

*A late Plains Woodland adaptive strategy in the parklands of southwestern Manitoba: the Vickers focus forager-horticulturists*

The Vickers Focus people are believed to have migrated to southwestern Manitoba from Minnesota and practiced a lifeway based upon foraging and gardening in the Tiger Hills, a glacial-moraine upland. It may be that these people were an extension of the Scattered Village Complex in North Dakota. It has been argued that their society was more socially complex than earlier hunter-gatherer groups in the region that relied almost exclusively on bison hunting. There is evidence to suggest a limited stratification of this society and clear evidence of a widespread exchange network that brought a variety of exotic materials and finely made ceramic vessels into their central site. Other smaller seasonal sites have been identified nearby, and these have been interpreted as satellites of the larger Lowton Site. These people appeared as immigrants in the area circa A.D. 1350. Sometime in the next century they disappeared from the Tiger Hills and have been identified further west in the Lauder sandhills around 100 years later, following an intensive foraging lifeway and likely continuing to practice gardening in a more limited way. The relocation of this group of people and their altered subsistence strategy is now believed to have resulted from a sudden and drastic cold spike circa A.D. 1450 during the cooling trend known as the Little Ice-age. Recent work has shown that the consumption of cultigens was frequent in their sites. A point of major interest is the degree to which these foodstuffs were locally grown or the result of trade. (Session 18)

**Nixon, Douglas** (Caribou Heritage Associates Inc.)

*Fear, loathing and CRM in a Newfound Land*

Many of us earn a living as CRM archaeologists, perish the thought. Here's the perspective of one living "on the edge" literally and figuratively, as a practicing archaeologist in Newfoundland and Labrador. Some 20 years in the field provide fodder for the technology, client, conservation and colleague cannon. Images may include friends, foes and clients from BC, ON and NL. (Session 4)

**Nuna, Richard** (Innu Nation)

*From being an Indian to an Innu*

People of European descent have always tried to geographically and culturally delineate Innu from other native peoples in the lands bordering Nitassinan (the Quebec-Labrador peninsula). Likewise archaeologists have divided Innu history into periods and categories that have little meaning to the Innu and—worse yet—serve to divorce Innu from their distant ancestors. The future of the past in Nitassinan has to seek ways to incorporate Innu perspectives, respect Innu values and acknowledge Innu descent. (Session 17)

**Ouellet, Jean-Christophe** (Université de Montréal)

*Recent prehistory of the northern shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence: hints from the Mingan archipelago*

This communication presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research project which aims to shed light on the prehistory of a portion of the North Shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence which corresponds broadly to a region called La Minganie. The Mingan archipelago contains 13 prehistoric sites and provides an interesting starting point for the study of the late Amerindians prehistory of the area (circa A.D. 1 to contact period). The analysis of the Mingan archaeological assemblages not only provides hints

as to local population use of the archipelago but also offers the possibility of identifying ties or influences which now seem to be widespread in the Estuary and on the Lower North Shore. Our analysis focuses primarily on lithic use and sourcing to identify links with other regions, but typology and the study of ceramics also provide grounds for a better understanding of the prehistory of the area. (Session 9)

**Park, Robert W.** (University of Waterloo) and **Douglas R. Stenton** (Government of Nunavut)  
*Investigating a German arctic expedition cache on Axel Heiberg Island, Nunavut*

In 1999 a team of geologists surveying near Cape Southwest, Axel Heiberg Island, discovered an assemblage of items including a transit, fragments of wood, rope, canvas and clothing, and what appeared to be a collection of geological specimens. Based on the site's location and on their analysis of two artifacts removed from the site, the discoverers concluded that it was a hastily abandoned campsite created in 1930 by Hans Krüger's German Arctic Expedition, previously thought to have disappeared out on the sea ice between Meighen and Amund Ringnes Islands. An archaeological investigation of the site in 2004 by the Government of Nunavut confirms the tentative attribution of the site to the German Arctic Expedition but suggests that the site is the remains of a deliberately and carefully constructed cache, not a campsite. The finds suggest that one of the three members of the expedition may have perished on the way from Meighen or Amund Ringnes to Axel Heiberg Island. It appears that the survivors transported valued but heavy items, including Krüger's geological specimens, to this prominent and well known location with the goal of caching them to lighten their sledge load but also with the intention of recovering them at some later date. (Session 8)

**Paterson, Catherine** (Trent University)

*Stable isotope analysis and geographic origins of 19th-century pioneers of Port Hope, Ontario*

The aim of this research is to determine the geographic origins of a group of individuals who were buried in the Old Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery in Port Hope, Ontario between 1830 and the mid 1870s. Using stable oxygen isotope analysis of enamel and bone tissue, the geographic region of origin of 26 individuals was determined. Results indicate that the individuals originated from various regions including Upper Canada, the Northeastern United States, and the British Isles. Isotopic analysis also provides insight into the timing of relocation of non-locals and the mobility of 19th century inhabitants of Port Hope. When compared, the results of isotopic and archival analysis of five identified individuals do not agree in all cases, outlining limitations to both methods of research. (Session 16)

**Peck, Trevor** (Archaeological Survey of Alberta)

*The Besant-Sonota debate: a perspective from the Alberta plains*

Brian Reeves suggests the Sonota Complex is part of the Besant Phase while Robert Neuman and Leigh Syms have argued it is distinct. Besant-Sonota Phase sites in Alberta illustrate a trend towards sites with short, broad points that date between 2100-1500 BP and sites with lanceolate points that date between 1500-1300 BP. The schizophrenic nature of Besant-Sonota point morphology is temporally separate in Alberta providing strong evidence for inferring separate cultural units. The lack of pottery in the former crystallizes this separation. A geographically broader examination shows a coeval occupation with Sonota in the Middle Missouri area and southeastern Saskatchewan and Besant in the Saskatchewan Basin ca. 2100-1500 BP. About 1500 BP an apparent movement of Sonota Phase material into the Saskatchewan Basin replaces the Besant Phase material. Thus, the notion of the Besant Phase subsuming the Sonota Complex is no longer tenable, although cultural interaction almost certainly took place. (Session 18)

**Penney, Gerald** (Gerald Penney Associates Ltd.)

*Three days in St. John's, Franz Boas 1884*

As a young man of 26, anthropological pioneer Franz Boas spent three days in St. John's, in September of 1884. En route to New York, returning from 14 months fieldwork on Baffin Island, Boas merely viewed the coast of Labrador from the deck of the Newfoundland-Scottish whaler Wolf, but this was not to be his only connection with Labrador. As assistant to Frederick Putman in 1893 Boas conceptualized "life group" ethnology displays at the Chicago World's Fair, including 12 families (56 individuals) of Labrador Inuit. This paper traces Boas' connections to Newfoundland and Labrador, against the

backdrop of German and North American interest in Volkerschauen (cultural performance), polar exploration, and the "vanishing Indian." (Session 3)

**Penney, Mark** (Memorial University)

*Beyond Ramah: Labrador Archaic occupations at Nachvak Fjord*

Current archaeological literature contends that the northern expansion of the Labrador Archaic Indians (LAI) reached its limit in the vicinity of the chert bearing outcrops of the Ramah Bay region. Recent research at Nachvak Fjord in Labrador's Torngat Mountain's however, has found explicit evidence of two distinct Labrador Archaic occupations in this Arctic setting, north of the Ramah Chert quarries. The goal of this paper is to present data recovered from the multi-component and multi-cultural Kogarsok Brook-1 site, situated at the inner reaches of Nachvak Fjord. It will present the results of a lithic analysis conducted on both the early Labrador Archaic collection and the more recent Rattler's Bight component at the site. In line with the theme of this session, these results will be discussed in light of current theories of hunter-gatherer technological organization. This discussion will also allow for comments on LAI behavior, culture contact, and the colonization of unfamiliar, and sometimes already occupied landscapes. (Session 8)

**Pentz, Ben** (Memorial University)

*A river runs through it: discussing a summer of river surveying in southwest Nova Scotia*

Lithic material imported from the Bay of Fundy is commonly identified in archaeological collections from the southern half of the Mersey River, in southwest Nova Scotia. The Mersey River and the smaller Allains River are described in both Mi'kmaq oral history and early European references as forming one of the major traditional portage routes between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic coast. The result of recent archaeological work supports the historic record. Artifactual evidence from the previously unstudied northern half of this route indicates that non-local lithics from the Bay of Fundy were being transported along the Mersey / Allains corridor. The presence of Fundy lithics at these newly identified sites on the Allains River and the upper Mersey suggests that similar artifacts found along the lower Mersey were transported via this direct route. Discussing the importance of these waterways is now supported by evidence from the whole corridor. (Session 9)

**Pollio, Cara** (University of Saskatchewan)

*Cutmark analysis of protohistoric faunal material using the scanning electron microscope*

This paper describes the cutmark analysis of faunal material from the bison pound assemblage at EfPm-27 at Fish Creek Park in Calgary, Alberta. Emphasis will be placed on the use of Scanning Electron Microscopy to identify the presence and extent of metal tool usage at EfPm-27 during the Protohistoric component. Positive identification of both stone and metal cutmarks provides corroborating evidence for a Protohistoric time frame as trade goods at the site are sparse. Explanation of the process and results of the cutmarks study will be given and comparisons drawn between metal and stone tool butchery at the site. In addition, conclusions will be offered as to the necessity, practicality and usefulness of SEM as an analytical tool in Protohistoric assemblages. (Session 10)

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

*Breton coarse earthenwares at seasonal fishing stations in Newfoundland: transatlantic vernacular connections*

Breton coarse earthenware pots have been recovered from early fishing stations in Newfoundland, including Ferryland, St John's and the Petit Nord, the Atlantic coast of the Great Northern Peninsula. ICP-MS identification of vessels from St Jean le Poterie, in southern Brittany, raises questions about the early Breton migratory fishery, which is generally supposed to have been centred in northeastern Brittany, around St. Mâlo. Preliminary identification of another ware, from sites on the Petit Nord, amplify this evidence that the French transatlantic fishery was not completely concentrated at St Mâlo. These ceramics appear to have been produced at Pabu-Guingamp, not far from St Brieuc, on the Côte d'Amor of northwestern Brittany. The transatlantic fishery and early artisanal pottery production exhibit interesting parallels, in terms of recruitment and seasonality. These parallels are rooted in the vernacular organization of these industries. (Session 7)

**Pope, Peter and Janine Williams** (Memorial University)

*Small scale reproduction: the vernacular context of the 17th-century dispersion of North Devon fisher folk to Clears Cove, Fermeuse Bay, Newfoundland (CfAf-23)*

The fishing hamlets that developed on Newfoundland's English and French Shores in the 17th century were small in scale — but they grew within larger, transatlantic, commercial economies. These small-scale settlements were, in fact, part societies. The dispersion of North Devon fishing families around the well-protected harbours of the South Avalon followed a very different dynamic from that which had characterized the early medieval Norse Atlantic, for example. Proximity of a seasonal fishers' cookroom of 1600-1625 and a resident planter house of 1625-1695, uncovered during excavations at Clears Cove (CfAf-23), suggests the degree to which the European settlement of Newfoundland occurred within the matrix of the migratory fishery. The annual seasonal round of European settlers was synchronized or even entrained with the vernacular rhythms of the transatlantic fishery. This was a key adaptation, facilitating survival of small-scale part societies, in a new and challenging environment. (Session 15)

**Porawski, Tom** (University of Western Ontario)

*Where's the walrus? The role of walrus hunting in Thule Inuit culture*

Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) have traditionally served as a very important northern resource providing hunters with valuable ivory and large quantities of meat and fat. The capture of these animals required a cooperative effort that consequently resulted in extensive food sharing. Given the central role of whaling in the Thule culture, zooarchaeologists have paid little attention to the social and economic importance of other large sea mammals. This paper explores the nature of Thule walrus exploitation based on available faunal data from the Foxe Basin and Hudson Strait area, examining the economic and social implications involved in hunting walrus. (Session 10)

**Rankin, Lisa and Peter Ramsden** (Memorial University)

*Sorry, what was the question? A survey of attitudes to CRM in Canada*

This paper reports on a survey of government, public, academic and consultant attitudes to various aspects of CRM as it is practiced in Canada. The survey reveals a surprising degree of consensus on some basic problems, and some simple solutions. (Session 4)

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

*Developing Squamish Nation community archaeology*

The eyes of the world will center on Squamish Nation territory during the 2010 Winter Olympics. As a result, the Squamish Nation has had to deal with numerous development pressures placed upon the community and territory. Realizing this concerned Squamish Nation community members and the leadership has responded with the enactment of land and resource management plans and active anthropological and archaeological research programs. These initiatives also work with neighboring First Nations and are part of developing content for a Spo7ez, a soon to be open cultural center (<http://www.spo7ez.ca/index.html>) in Whistler BC. (Session 17)

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

*Smaylilh or Wild People archaeology*

The native peoples who inhabited anthropologically defined areas called the Northwest Coast and Plateau possess abundant oral traditions that mentioned what is commonly known as Sasquatch or Bigfoot. To the people of the Squamish Nation, Bigfoot is Smaylilh or the Wild People. More specifically oral historical accounts within the Squamish Nation mention that Wild People and human beings are related. This sense of ancestral relation allows for Squamish people and Smaylilh to co-inhabit a known territory. I will present a number of examples from throughout Squamish Nation territory that discuss both detailed stories and tales of brief encounters with the Wild People. In mapping these stories and encounters then relating them to the regional of archaeological record, I suggest that archaeological sites in remote or difficult locations are representations of Smaylilh. In taking this approach, I hope that anthropological/archaeological theoretical concepts can mesh with Indigenous perspectives. (Session 13)

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

*Influences of changing mobility strategies on Palaeo-Eskimo lithic technology*

High residential mobility was a defining feature of ancient life in the Arctic. The seasonal availability of important animal food resources necessitated seasonal relocation for most Palaeo-Eskimo peoples (2500 BC — AD 1200). However, around 2800 years ago, significant change took place in Palaeo-Eskimo mobility strategies. Characterized as a general decrease in mobility, this change is evident in dwelling feature architecture and increasing occupational duration (Nagy 2003). Following arguments put forth by Bleed (1986), Bousman (1993), and Kuhn (1996), changes in mobility would also have influenced Palaeo-Eskimo stone tool technology. In this paper I present preliminary data from the ongoing analysis of Pre-Dorset and Early/Middle Dorset lithic assemblages from Iqaluktuuq, southeastern Victoria Island, Nunavut. The goal of this research is to determine what effects changing mobility strategies had on the composition and organization of Palaeo-Eskimo lithic toolkits. (Session 3)

**Rousseau, Gilles** (Arkéos inc.) and **André Burroughs** (Hydro-Québec Équipement/SEBJ).

*Archaeological Findings at Eastmain-1: Two sites associated with paleosols buried in alluvial deposits.*

The archaeological surveys conducted between 2002 and 2005 as part of the Eastmain-1 hydroelectric development project resulted in the discovery of over 100 sites, spread over more than 400 areas with archaeological potential. The sites that could be dated show that the region has been occupied for over 4,000 years. This presentation will focus on two sites that are characterized by their association with organic paleosols buried in alluvial sequences, which also constitute a valuable source of paleoenvironmental information. One of the sites, FaFu-6, is a good example of how well archaeological records can be preserved when they are buried in alluvial deposits; the homogeneous particle size in this type of sediment also makes for easier distinction between natural and cultural phenomena. The other site, FaFx-18, which is also covered by alluvial deposits, is more complex because of the many glacial boulders covering the human occupation layer and the soil disturbances caused by cryoturbation. The digs conducted at both sites revealed a number of dwelling areas, one of which (FaFu-6) dates back 2,000 years and corresponds to a type of longhouse called a Shaaputuwaan. (Session 9)

**Ryan, Karen** (Idaho State University)

*What happens when you're last? The disappearance of Groswater in Newfoundland*

Cultural replacements, interactions, and extinctions are frequently cited by archaeologists trying to explain change in the archaeological record. But we seldom think explicitly about the mechanisms implicit in these terms: was replacement total or partial? Was interaction significant or ephemeral? Terminal populations, representing 'the end of the line' culturally, are a special case study. Were terminal cultures aware of others encroaching on their socio-territories, and would such knowledge affect them in ways we can identify archaeologically? In this paper, I attempt to address these questions by examining the terminal Groswater occupation (circa 2110 B.P. - 1820 B.P.) of Newfoundland. During this period, two new groups, northern Middle Dorset and western Amerindians, appeared and began utilizing the same resources that Groswater had been using exclusively for hundreds of years. At the same time, material culture changes suggest a possible period of cultural stress in Groswater. While evidence for direct contact has not been unequivocally identified, it is useful to speculate on the possible relationship between the appearance of these new populations and the subsequent extinction of Groswater. (Session 15)

**Sable, Trudy** (Saint Mary's University)

*Putting the meat back on the bones: can archaeology be relevant to Aboriginal education? Can Aboriginal peoples find relevance in archaeology?*

Aboriginal peoples in Canada have experienced alienation within the educational systems of Canada, finding schools culturally barren and offering little with which they can identify or find meaningful. For many Aboriginal students this alienation comes from their cultures long being the object of scientific inquiry conducted by foreign researchers trying to make Aboriginal cultures understandable within a Eurocentric historical context. In turn, this research becomes the stuff of history and science text books within the educational systems where Aboriginal students find their cultures represented in terms of historical time periods and classification systems not of their making. This presentation will focus on how archaeology can become educationally meaningful for Aboriginal peoples, as well as an educational tool

of empowerment, through exploration of a unique educational program situated within the Innu ancestral landscape of Kamestastin in Labrador. Core to the program was that it was based within Innu cultural practices, values, and land use traditions, and included elders (tshishennuat) in the teaching and evaluation. Further, the program was timed to occur when the large herd of George River Caribou migrates through the area, a time that Innu from time immemorial have gone to the country to camp and hunt. Within this landscape, archaeology was presented as emerging from and informed by the long and continuous knowledge tradition of the Innu rather than the key that unlocked their hidden past. (Session 17)

**Sanger, David** (University of Maine)

*Quoddy region Terminal Archaic*

The Quoddy region refers to Downeast Maine and adjacent southwestern New Brunswick. For several decades now we have been aware of a Terminal Archaic presence which has been poorly defined by lithics in less than stellar contexts. My analysis suggests the presence of locally distinctive lithic expressions which do not fit comfortably into commonly utilized macro traditions, especially the Susquehanna tradition as it is manifested in coastal and interior Maine. I suggest that the difficulty of defining the Quoddy region version of Terminal Archaic stems from a common problem in the Northeast: the over-reliance on widespread stemmed biface forms to characterize whole cultural traditions. (Session 9)

**Schwarz, Fred** (Black Spruce Heritage Services)

*A beguiling simplicity: the Intermediate period in central Labrador Prehistory*

The Intermediate period in Labrador has been negatively-defined as a period of brief and ultimately unsuccessful Amerindian occupations (the Culture-Sink Model) intervening between the better-known Maritime Archaic and Recent Indian occupations. In comparison with earlier and later periods, Intermediate sites are smaller and rarer, offering few diagnostic artifacts and poor organic preservation. A fuller understanding of this period, one that may clarify the Culture-Sink Model, or even move beyond it, has remained elusive, in large part because of limited archaeological evidence. However, archaeological CRM projects over the last ten years have now identified many additional sites of this period in the central Labrador interior. Many of these sites have so far yielded only small survey collections. However, even a review of site distributions and regional variations in lithic raw material types among interior Intermediate sites suggests new and alternative interpretations of cultural dynamics in the Intermediate period of central Labrador. (Session 2)

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

*Human remains and sacred objects: an example of repatriation by the Royal Saskatchewan Museum*

For decades, archaeologists have excavated burials of Aboriginal peoples throughout North America for research purposes. The remains and accompanying grave goods often end up stored in the warehouses of museums. This has led to archaeologists being viewed with distrust and resentment by many Aboriginal people who think of all excavation as "grave robbing". One way to rebuild trust in archaeologists is by the return/repatriation of that which was taken in the past. Over the last decade, the Royal Saskatchewan Museum has been involved in consultations with Native Elders to address their concerns for human remains and sacred objects in the museum collection. Human remains issues were of the greatest concern and were addressed first with development of a provincial policy for repatriation and reburial. Most recently, consultations with Elders of the tribal councils of Saskatchewan is leading to new understandings and repatriation policy development for the sacred objects in the museum collection. (Session 17)

**Spence, Michael W.** (University of Western Ontario) and **Dana R. Poulton** (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.)

*The Public Burying Ground, an early nineteenth century cemetery in Guelph, Ontario*

The Public Burying Ground in Guelph, Ontario was established by the Canada Company in 1827, the year the city was founded by John Galt. The cemetery was in use for 26 years, until 1853. Burials in the former cemetery were exhumed and removed into the 1890s. Partial archaeological salvage excavations in 2005 and 2006 led to the identification of 12 intact burials, one reburial, 25 exhumed graves and 11 finds of scattered bones. The intact burials provide data on the health threats (including

trauma) that faced the early residents of Guelph. Equally interesting, though, are the social attitudes revealed in the exhumation choices that were made in the late Nineteenth century. The exhumed burials and scattered finds, categories that are often overlooked in cemetery analyses, proved to be as informative as the intact burials. (Session 16)

**Stevens, Jamie** (Cree Regional Authority) and **Jamie Moses** (Cree Nation of Eastmain).

*Community-based research and hydro mega-projects: the Nadoshtin Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program*

How does one carry out community-based archaeology in the context of a hydro-electric mega project? This question is at the heart of the Nadoshtin Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program (ACHP). This unique program was established through a 2002 agreement between the Cree Nation and Hydro-Québec concerning the Eastmain-1 hydro-electric project, which resulted in the damming of the middle section of the Eastmain River and the creation of a reservoir of over 600 km<sup>2</sup> on Cree traditional lands. The preliminary results of the Nadoshtin ACHP are discussed in relation to some of the broader objectives of the program: to use Cree knowledge as a starting point for investigations, to involve the community in the production of archaeological knowledge, to create an archaeological record which is not divorced from modern and contemporary history of the area, and to train Crees in archaeology. (Session 17)

**Stewart, Frances**

*Abernaki subsistence systems in times of European conflict*

Abernaki living independently in their Norridgewock I village on the western bank of the Kennebec River in south central Maine relocated across the river to settle in a Jesuit Mission site in response to escalating European conflicts. The faunal remains were analyzed to determine how the conflict affected subsistence. The faunal remains revealed anticipated subsistence changes but also much continuity. (Session 11)

**Sullivan, Kristian** (University of Saskatchewan)

*The French counts of St. Hubert: a history, a story, an archaeology*

The development of history at the local level largely informs small-scale archaeological projects. This paper details my initial investigations into the "French Counts of St. Hubert", a late 19th century community of French aristocrats who attempted to recreate their high society lifestyle in the grasslands of Saskatchewan. My own understanding of the archaeological record begins with the locally constructed histories concerning the French Counts. I argue that these sources derive from storytelling and folklore that have been shaped to convey a specific commentary on the French Count lifestyle. I believe this entails a peculiar context relevant to many historical archaeology research projects. (Session 1)

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

*Dorset "longhouses": new evidence from the south coast of Baffin Island*

Dorset "longhouses" have been found throughout much of the Canadian Arctic, as well as in northwest Greenland, and have been generally interpreted as evidence of short-term seasonal aggregation. It has been suggested that they may have served as gathering places for the strengthening of social ties, for undertaking ritual activities, and for exchange of goods and information among members of dispersed Dorset communities. Recent survey along the southeastern coast of Baffin Island has located ten previously unrecorded longhouses. These features, together with those recorded across Hudson Strait in Ungava Bay, represent 40% of the total number of longhouses which are currently known. This paper compares the structures from the south coast of Baffin Island with those found elsewhere, and explores reasons for the apparent concentration of these features in the Hudson Strait area, including the potential for exchange outside the local system. (Session 15)

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

*The Acadians strike back: recent evidence of Acadian resistance to the mid 18th-century British policy of expulsion from New Brunswick, Canada*

Recent research along the Lower Saint John River Valley drainage in New Brunswick has identified two sites along the Oromocto River which are believed to be associated with an ambush carried out by French settlers of a large British Raiding party in November of 1759. This paper presents the results of the preliminary work conducted to date at the sites, as well as a discussion with particular reference to the historical accounts which have survived of this event. (Session 1)

**Swinarton, Lindsay** (Memorial University)

*How the Thule conceptualised animals: a tale from Nachvak Fjord, Labrador*

In an attempt to move beyond a dietary analysis of the faunal remains recovered from two sites in Nachvak Fjord, Labrador, ethnographically recorded myths and taboos are used to elucidate some aspects of Thule conceptualisation of animals in their environment. The faunal remains used in this study were recovered from house and midden contexts at a late prehistoric site (Nachvak Village, IgCx-3) and an early historic site (Kongu, IgCv-7). The spatial distribution and ubiquity of particular species identified within these remains are compared between contexts, and this data is combined with information recorded in regional ethnographies that not only describe physical interactions between historic Inuit and locally available animals, but also ideological interactions in the form of animal myths and rituals. (Session 11)

**Symonds, Leigh** (Trent University)

*Investigating place and identity in an island context: archaeological research on early medieval Isle of Man*

This paper addresses some of the benefits of landscape research in an island context as well as some of the challenges. It focuses on the identification of early medieval sites and discusses the ways in which multidisciplinary research can be used to investigate the identification and negotiation of identity during the early Christian and Viking periods. (Session 5)

**Tamplin, Morgan** (Trent University), **Kevin Brownlee**, and **Leigh Syms**

*Reconstructing Opaskwayak Cree Nation pots, sites and lifeways at The Pas, Manitoba*

FkMh-5 in the Opaskwayak Cree Nation is on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River at The Pas, Manitoba. This unique site, occupied for four millennia, is distinguished by distinct strata sealed by seasonal flooding.

From 1967 to 1972 each occupation layer was excavated separately over a 140 m<sup>2</sup> area, revealing cooking, storage and workshop areas. Associated sherds from single vessels which were stabilized before removal have been reconstructed and conserved at the Manitoba Museum.

In 2004, the Manitoba Museum Foundation supported accession of The Pas collections. Previously reconstructed vessels were restabilized and more vessels identified, with the process recorded by traditional drawing, photography and digital scanning.

Vessel reconstruction also aided stratigraphic interpretation. Because sherds in reconstructed vessels are by definition contemporaneous, certain stratigraphic units could be properly reassociated. Reuniting widely separated vessel parts on ancient surfaces also helped clarify the flooding and erosion history of the site. (Session 18)

**Taylor-Hollings, Jill** (University of Alberta)

*The Selkirk composite in northwestern Ontario: a review and update*

The Selkirk composite is found in archaeological sites in the boreal forests of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and northwestern Ontario as well as in the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest biome of northern Minnesota. It is a Late Woodland archaeological classification that includes five complexes: Clearwater Lake, Kame Hills, Pehonan, Kisis and Keskatchewan. Similar assemblages are grouped together within these complexes of distinctive pottery, triangular and small side-notched projectile points, typically locally sourced lithic materials, and an array of stone and bone tools. Presently, only the Clearwater Lake complex has been identified in northwestern Ontario; more typically it has just been referred to as 'Selkirk' by researchers. Other than for Lake of the Woods in northwestern Ontario, studies of the Selkirk composite in that province have been limited to general discussions in cultural heritage overviews or comments about single assemblages. Therefore, a regional review and update are required. (Session 18)

**Teal, Michael** (Parks Canada)

*Lyon underground: in search of William Lyon Mackenzie's rebel headquarters on Navy Island, Niagara National Historic Site of Canada*

During the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-38, a small rebel force led by William Lyon Mackenzie crossed the Niagara River from American soil and seized Navy Island in their first act to overthrow the Colonial government. Mackenzie and his followers were ultimately unsuccessful, but the island's occupation is considered nationally significant because it played a critical role in the development of Canada as a sovereign nation and in forging a distinctive Canadian identity. Little is known today about the location and condition of the headquarters, blockhouse, and various defensive works Mackenzie established on Navy Island, but recent excavations by Parks Canada on the island's northeast shore have uncovered artifacts dating to the Rebellion period and possibly Mackenzie's occupation. Historical accounts, maps, and other documents place the artifacts in the vicinity of Mackenzie's former headquarters and this discovery has prompted us to search out the command post of the man who dreamt of leading Canada to a violent independence. (Session 1)

**Temple, Blair** (Provincial Archaeology Office, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador)

*"Their house is the best I have seen on the Labrador": a nineteenth-century Jersey dwelling at L'Anse au Cotard, Labrador*

Partial excavation of an exposed stone foundation at the abandoned community of L'Anse au Cotard produced a large quantity of material culture from what has been interpreted as a dwelling with an attached pantry and storage area. The dwelling was first constructed during the 1830s by a man from Jersey, Channel Islands, and was occupied by generations of the same family up until the building was destroyed by fire during the early 1890s. The inhabitants were involved primarily in the cod fishery, but also engaged intensely in sealing as well. This presentation will discuss the findings from the excavation, and will briefly examine other aspects such as trade and site location. (Session 1)

**Tremblay, Roland** (consulting archaeologist)

*Confronting the discipline's denial: Native historical archaeology in southern Québec*

The way that archaeology has been practiced in Québec, according to a traditional chronological and methodological division between prehistory and history, has gradually led to an unquestionable failure in addressing the Native people's occupation of the land after the Europeans' arrival, especially in the St Lawrence Valley region of southern Québec. Regardless of the reasons behind this unacceptable gap in the archaeological data, the practice illustrates how archaeology can participate in the denial of Native people's past and their present-day rights, despite the anthropological foundations of the discipline. A few recent efforts, oriented around the study of cultural métissage and material culture as well as land use have nevertheless initiated some promising approaches to this poorly known era. (Session 11)

**Treyvaud, G.** (Université de Montréal)

*All about copper: a study of the metallurgical technology of the Thule Period in the Coronation Gulf Region*

Since its discovery, copper has played an important role as a raw material for the manufacture of tools. Native copper and copper alloys are extremely malleable, ductile and resistant to corrosion. The Copper Inuit have occupied Victoria and Banks Islands as well as the adjacent continental shores for more than a thousand years. They were, along with the Netsilik, the last members of their culture to be influenced by Europeans. The object of this project is the study of an important cultural transition among Arctic aboriginal groups, and the analysis of their worked copper technology. The artifacts in this study were manufactured by individuals practicing the same way of adapting their copper technology, where the acquisition and working of the metal was integrated into an economic, social and technological sphere. For this particular study, the artifacts from the thirteen sites were analyzed using archaeometallurgical techniques of metallography, mechanic metallurgic and experimentations. (MkPj-7;MkPk-2-3-11;NaPi-2;NcPd-1-2;NcPf-1;NkRh-3;OdPc-1-2-5;OdPp-2). (Session 3)

**Tuck, James A.** (Memorial University)

*The archaeology of Ferryland until 1638*

Ferryland was first occupied early in the sixteenth century, apparently simultaneously by native Beothuks and migratory fishing crews from many ports in western Europe. While the Beothuk occupation was short-lived, migratory fishing vessels summered at Ferryland in increasing numbers throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1621, permanent settlement began with the construction of George Calvert's settlement at Avalon. Calvert, the first Baron Baltimore, lived with most of his family at Avalon for a short time in 1628/29. Calvert's "mansion house" has been the object of much speculation, most of it based upon the notion that it was the same as the house built by the first settlers in 1621. In fact, excavations over the past few years have shown that the "mansion house" was a complex of at least seven contiguous buildings including three substantial stone structures surrounding a paved courtyard not unlike contemporaneous country manors in England. (Session 19)

**Varley, Colin** (Jacques Whitford Limited)

*The curse of Oh No!: life lessons from CRM.*

We all have tales, humorous and occasionally horrifying, of lessons learned from the unexpected in making a living through archaeological consulting work. In this paper I present some "highlights" which may be common to many in the CRM game (in which case you may nod sagely in agreement) or unique to my own field adventures (in which case you are welcome to wonder how I have survived this long!). By sharing these incidents as "cautionary tales" to consider I hope that others can find gratification in knowing that they are not alone. (Session 4)

**Walde, Dale** (University of Calgary)

*Migration, local development, and projectile points: a typological approach*

Discussions of culture history on the Canadian Plains frequently invoke migration and displacement of local groups as a mode of culture change. Alternatively, suggestions of change through local cultural evolution are also often presented. Criteria for distinguishing the two processes in the archaeological record are often unclear or arbitrarily changeable on a case by case basis. This paper explores ongoing development of a numerical typological and seriation approach to distinguishing the two processes. The projectile point sequence at the Gull Lake site in southwestern Saskatchewan serves as a case study in an initial application of the emerging methodology to the question of migration versus in situ development of projectile point style change from Avonlea through Plains Side Notched times in southern Saskatchewan. (Session 18)

**Wallace, Birgitta** (Parks Canada)

*The Icelandic Sagas, fiction or reality: the archaeological evidence*

A much discussed topic in research on Icelandic history has been the historicity of the Icelandic sagas. Originally taken at face value as objective and accurate historical accounts of events in the 9th-11th centuries, literary and historical researchers began in the 1940s to question their value, suggesting they were predominantly literary fiction rather than historical documents. A more recent school of thought suggests that the sagas are built on an historical reality but transformed into 13th- and 14th-century settings. According to this school, it is impossible to separate facts from fiction. Until recently this was true. It has been difficult to apply archaeological evidence to saga studies. The archaeological chronology was vague and methodical settlement studies were lacking. During the last decade this situation has changed. Systematic regional archaeological investigations of settlement patterns have been undertaken in both Iceland and Greenland in conjunction with a review of land and parish records. Modern archaeological methods, including the collecting of extensive environmental data and the application of new dating and scientific techniques, have increased our understanding of the archaeological record. At the same time, the sagas have been reexamined in the light of historical records as well as from an anthropological perspective. It will be shown here that by applying knowledge gained from archaeological, anthropological research, and historical research, it can indeed be possible to separate the original historical core from later obfuscation. (Session 15)

**Walls, Matthew D.** (University of Calgary)

*The excavation of a strange semi-subterranean house on Austin Island, Nunavut*

Since the early 18th century, trade with the Hudson Bay Company was an important part of Caribou Inuit life on the western shore of Hudson Bay. This paper investigates that relationship by analysing a large semi-subterranean house excavated on Austin Island, Nunavut in the summer of 2006. The house likely dates to a brief, but critical, time period in the late 1800s when the Hudson Bay Company directly competed with American Whalers who concurrently traded with the Inuit. Once the conflict was settled, the Hudson Bay Company began to refer to the local Inuit as "Padlirmiut" rather than "Home Guard Esquimaux" which had been the standard for 200 years prior. Combined with archival research, the archaeology of Austin Island raises the possibility that this was more than a shift in The Company's vocabulary but may have actually been the final stage in the emergence of the Padlirmiut within Caribou Inuit culture. (Session 3)

**Wolff, Christopher B.** (Southern Methodist University)

*Maritime Archaic households and ritual: a view from northern Labrador*

This paper presents recent data recovered from the investigation of several Maritime Archaic structures at White Point, northern Labrador. It focuses on unique evidence for the ritual termination of a Maritime Archaic pithouse, and places it in the larger context of ritual and architectural symbolism in other hunter-gatherer societies from the Arctic and Subarctic in order to interpret the pithouse deposits more comprehensively. It will also discuss how this structure and others investigated at White Point may address the evolution of Maritime Archaic structures more generally. (Session 2)

**Woodley, Philip** (New Directions Archaeology Ltd.)

*An archaeological consulting primer*

More and more archaeologists are finding employment in the consulting industry. Unfortunately, nothing we learn at university really trains us to deal with the day-to-day struggles of the consulting world. Given that some form of training would be helpful, I felt that a brief overview of consulting archaeology would help new archaeologists understand the consulting world. Topics to be discussed may include (but will by no means be restricted to): Consultants and Proponents; Consultants and the Competition; Consultants and Government Bureaucracy; Consultants and Academics, Consultants and Money, and Consultants and Alcohol. (Session 4)

**Woodward, Robyn** (Simon Fraser University)

*Expressions of ideology and power - A 16th-century sculptor's workshop at Sevilla la Nueva, Jamaica*

Artistic creation, perhaps more than any other activity, is an act of individual expression - a means to give form to one's cultural heritage and spiritual beliefs. This paper will discuss the excavation of the sculpture and personal effects of the artisans in the industrial quarter at Sevilla la Nueva, the first Spanish capital of Jamaica. The sculpture will provide insight into the identity and human agency of the individual craftsmen as well as the ideology of their patrons. It will also shed light on the organization of the early 16th century colonial building and craft industries. The analysis of this collection will demonstrate how the Church and the nobility used visual tools of communication and space to promote Christianity, status, and power in the contact era. (Session 1)

**Woollett, Jim** (Université Laval)

*Examining Labrador Inuit strategies of land use during the "Little Ice Age": a long term perspective on subsistence around Dog Island*

An ongoing programme of multidisciplinary research around Dog Island, northern Labrador, investigates relationships between environmental change and long-term patterns of Inuit winter settlement and land use. The region consists of a cluster of offshore islands which lie amidst the edge of land-fast sea ice and which host a variety of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Between 2000 and 2006, middens and household interiors of a number of Inuit winter sites around Dog Island were sampled. Regional-scale comparative zooarchaeological analyses, coupled with other ecofact remains, are being conducted in order to reconstruct the history of Inuit subsistence between the late 17th and late 19th century. Current results of the project will be summarized in this paper. Given its dynamic environmental setting and extensive archaeological

record of settlement, the study area provides an opportunity to examine impacts of "Little Ice Age" climate changes ! on basic economic practices, on mobility strategies and sedentism. (Session 3)

**Wutzke, Kim** (University of Saskatchewan)

*Early settlement in the Canadian west: the development of the Town of Fort Walsh*

In 1874, North West Mounted Police troops marched into the Canadian West with a mandate to introduce and sustain the laws of their newly independent country and in a sense to "tame the wild west". With the creation of the N.W.M.P post of Fort Walsh in 1875, people and businesses were soon attracted to this locality and a small town developed just north of the police post. The police body represented a state of order and structure that echoed in many varied manifestations from daily activities to the overall construction of the post itself. Just how this overarching impression of order and structure may have affected this newly established town surrounding Fort Walsh will be explored, particularly in terms of overall settlement development in a region that had yet to formally experience this phenomenon. (Session 1)

**Younie, Angela** (University of Alberta)

*Cultural implications of microblades in archaeological sites in northern Alberta: A technological analysis of microblade production at site HiOv 89*

This paper discusses my current research of HiOv-89, a prehistoric site located approximately 80 kilometres north of Fort McMurray in northeast Alberta. Site excavation in 2005 uncovered a wide range of microblade-related artifacts. Such artifacts are rare in Alberta, and those sites that have been recently found to contain microblades may indicate cultural associations to the established microblade traditions found to the northwest, in the western Canadian Arctic and Subarctic. In my initial research, I am studying microblade production methods at HiOv-89 through refitting analysis of these artifacts, supplemented by analysis of individual microcore types and features. The microcores from HiOv-89 show similarities to artifacts uncovered during recent excavations at other sites in the Oilsands area, indicating a possible regional pattern of microblade production in northern Alberta. Detailed analysis of such patterns may help to situate these ! sites within the wider cultural context of microblade traditions in North America. (Session 18)

**Young, Penny** (Ontario Ministry of Transportation)

*Like finding a needle in a haystack: the process of surveying, missing and re-surveying archaeological sites in CRM and government archaeology*

Appropriate field survey methodologies allow us to locate and document archaeological sites on properties to be impacted by future land development activities, right? Well, yes and no ... some of the time ... mostly! This presentation will include the ability of sites to be present in remarkable locations, like, for example, under a hydro tower or two, eluding archaeologists' watchful eyes. Also, how is it possible that multiple field archaeologists are hired to survey and re-survey the same location? The presentation will illustrate the importance of ... what? At a minimum, that we need a good GIS system to clearly demarcate where the heck we've been looking and finding (or not) archaeological sites in Ontario for the last 25 years of CRM. (Session 4)

## POSTER SESSIONS

**Beaudoin, Matthew** (Memorial University)

*Sweeping the floor: a 19th-century multiethnic household in southern Labrador*

This poster is a discussion of my proposed research for the field season of 2007. Through the excavation of a 19th century sod structure that has been recorded as being an early multiethnic household I hope to develop an understanding of the cultural interactions between Europeans and Inuit inside the home. This will help focus future research concerning the nature and date of the Inuit expansion into southern Labrador. Excavating a multiethnic household will reveal how the cultures are interacting within the dwelling and what impacts this will have on the material culture recovered and the structure of the dwelling. By examining the past excavation of Inuit and European sod dwelling structures I will attempt to develop a method to

distinguish the cultural affiliation of the sod dwellings without having to conduct a full excavation. This will also add to completing a typology of sod dwelling structures in southern Labrador.

**Bell, Trevor** (Memorial University), **Robin Edwards** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Aidan O'Sullivan** (Trinity College, Dublin) and **Rory Quinn** (University of Ulster)

*Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (1): Discovering ancient landscapes under the sea*

The Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (SLAN) is a multidisciplinary consortium of researchers from universities and government agencies in Ireland, Northern Ireland and Newfoundland who are investigating the prehistoric environments and archaeology of drowned landscapes on the nearshore Atlantic seabed. The SLAN research has three main goals: (i) To demonstrate that ancient landscapes are preserved on the seabed of inshore coastal waters. Once located and mapped, these landscapes would be investigated to determine chronologies of sea-level and environmental change; (ii) To locate and record archaeological sites and materials preserved on these submerged landscapes. Recent advances in seabed mapping and the development of robust predictive models have made survey design more successful; (iii) To understand how these earliest coastal environments facilitated the expansion and growth of the first populations of Ireland and Newfoundland and how the evolving coastal landscape, marine resources and climate may have stimulated social and cultural change across prehistoric times and into the medieval period. Given current concerns over climate change and rising sea levels, our research will contribute to the understanding of future impacts.

**Bell, Trevor** (Memorial University), **Priscilla Renouf** (Memorial University), **John Anderson** (Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, Fisheries and Oceans Canada), **John Shaw** (Geological Survey of Canada), **Rory Quinn** (University of Ulster), **Anthony Brooks** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Robin Edwards** (Trinity College, Dublin) and **Aidan O'Sullivan** (Trinity College, Dublin)

*Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (2): A research strategy for mapping archaeological potential on the seabed off Newfoundland*

It is proposed that sites belonging to Early Maritime Archaic Indians (MAI) in Newfoundland were located on 6000 to 9000-year-old shorelines that are now submerged on the seabed in 10 to 30 m water depths. We have developed a research plan to prospect for these ancient sites that incorporates: (i) a computer-modelled simulation of relative sea-level (RSL) changes, constrained by geological data, that predicts the depth of submerged shorelines at specified time intervals around the coast; (ii) a high resolution seafloor map of selected study areas (e.g. Fogo Island, Burgeo), which in combination with the RSL data, will generate a series of reconstructed shorelines charting the prehistoric evolution of the coast; (iii) targeted sub-bottom profiler and coring surveys to map the geophysical signatures of palaeo 'land-surfaces' (e.g. freshwater lake basins, buried bogs and lagoons, gravel beaches and terraces); (iv) ground-truthing and dating of these terrestrial environments to refine the RSL model and to improve our interpretation of the geophysical record; (v) integration of sub-bottom data with seabed palaeogeographic reconstructions to produce a fully 3-dimensional evolutionary model of the maritime landscape; (vi) application of a predictive model, based on landscape attributes of Late MAI sites in Newfoundland, to classify the archaeological potential of these maritime landscapes; and (vii) remote testing (e.g. geophysics, video) and sampling (e.g. grab sampling, coring) of high potential sites. These research steps will be further described and illustrated in the presentation.

**Blackburn, Amanda** (University of Manitoba)

*Skeletal evidence for handedness: comparing modern and archaeological populations*

Certain aspects of skeletal morphology have been used to infer activity patterns. As humans tend to favour the use of one hand in uni-manual tasks, this should be reflected in asymmetry of skeletal elements in the upper limb. To test this hypothesis, bilateral asymmetry of the epicondylar breadth of the distal humerus and its relationship to hand dominance was examined in a living Canadian population and compared to a late Anglo-Saxon skeletal population from Raunds Furnells, Northamptonshire, England. Examination of trends in upper limb asymmetry reveals that biomechanical factors appear to be of primary importance in the expression of this trait. This study not only provides insight into how asymmetry is expressed in a modern population but also offers a means to examine asymmetry and handedness in the past.

**Brooks, Anthony** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Robin Edwards** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Rory Quinn** (University of Ulster) **Trevor Bell** (Memorial University), **Aidan O'Sullivan** (Trinity College, Dublin) and **Graeme Warren** (Trinity College, Dublin)

*Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (4): Drowning the myth of an Irish landbridge?*

When the Earth emerged from the last glacial period, melting land-based ice poured water back into the ocean basins, raising sea levels by around 120 m. As water levels rose, the geography of the globe was transformed. In formerly glaciated regions, such as Ireland, the removal of ice also caused the depressed land surface to rebound upwards. The result of this delicate interplay between changing land and ocean levels (termed relative sea-level) is central to the evolution of the Irish coastline. We have developed a new model that describes this process, and use it to estimate changing relative sea-levels around Ireland. We combine these data with a digital elevation model of Ireland's topography and offshore bathymetry, to produce a series of reconstructed shorelines charting the evolution of Ireland's coast. In addition to revealing the location of landscapes now lost beneath the sea, these data show the separation of Ireland from Britain before the onset of the modern warm interval (the Holocene).

**Campbell, Morgan L.** (University of Manitoba)

*Biomechanical modifications of a medieval Danish population*

This poster represents a general overview of research done in the fall of 2006 at Syddansk University. The sample of approximately 130 burials was selected from the collection of Øm Kloster, Jutland, Denmark. The monastic site has over a thousand burials excavated, and more that have yet to be examined. The research involved a comparison of biomechanical modifications between two temporal samples from the same site. The division of the two samples was created by major shifts in agricultural production from grain producing to livestock raising, and therefore changes in repetitive daily activity patterns. Metrics and a selected amount of musculoskeletal stress markers were taken for every burial and compared. A particular burial revealed a singular individual that upon examination is thought to be a metal worker, or blacksmith.

**Colligan, Paddy** (Hunter College, City University of New York)

*Regional variation in Newfoundland Dorset endblades*

While regional variation in Middle Dorset harpoon endblades in Newfoundland is widely acknowledged, systematic work comparing regional assemblages is only beginning. This poster shows the results of a quantitative analysis of Dorset endblades in collections at the Provincial Museum of Newfoundland and Labrador and Memorial University; variability between and within regions is examined by looking at size, shape, and manufacturing techniques. Variation is shown through statistical summaries of characteristics and photographs of individual endblades. This study includes sites from the West Coast, White Bay, Notre Dame Bay, Bonavista Bay, Trinity Bay, and the South Coast. Endblades from Labrador Dorset, as well as Newfoundland and Labrador Groswater, sites are shown for comparison. A previously unreported characteristic of Dorset endblades was observed: When viewing the dorsal side of an endblade, the right proximal angle is greater than the left. Although the difference is small, it is statistically significant; this may be of interest to others working with Dorset material.

**Czyrnyj, Ashleigh** (University of Manitoba)

*A model for providing web-based public access to archaeological data in Canada*

Archaeologists worldwide are embarking on initiatives whose primary goal is to make archaeological data available online. This poster presents a proposed model for the dissemination of Canadian archaeological data. Current problems involved in accessing data, a proposed solution and the anticipated benefits of undertaking such an initiative are addressed. Despite professional obligations to disseminate research results widely, public access to archaeological data in Canada remains limited. The Internet is a venue through which national and international audiences of unprecedented magnitude can be reached. To this end, a Web-interface will be designed through which users can access data housed in the University of Manitoba collections database. Information at three levels of detail and security will be available to public and professional users. The proposed model, which focuses on Manitoba archaeology, will suggest a method by which the systematic dissemination of archaeological data on a wide scale can be achieved.

**Edwards, Robin** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Aiden O'Sullivan** (University College, Dublin), **Anthony Brooks** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Rory Quinn** (University of Ulster), **Trevor Bell** (Memorial University) and **Graeme Warren** (University College Dublin)

*Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (5): a vulnerability assessment of Ireland's coastal archaeology*

Coastal erosion and flooding associated with climate change and sea-level rise represent significant threats to Ireland's coastal archaeological heritage. Impacts are both direct (e.g. accelerated erosion of estuarine environments, dunes, machair and other low-lying unconsolidated sediments); and indirect (e.g. destruction associated with engineering and defence works). Whilst these threats are significant, the potential loss of valuable archaeological resources has yet to be widely addressed in the Irish heritage sector. This poster outlines a preliminary vulnerability assessment of Ireland's coastal archaeology. We model long term patterns of post-glacial relative sea-level change and associated palaeogeographic evolution, highlighting the changing temporal and spatial distribution of critical coastal and inter-tidal environments with high archaeological potential. We then use case studies to illustrate the principal threats to our maritime cultural heritage and archaeological landscapes.

**Gilbert, C. Drew** (University of New Brunswick)

*The usual suspects: local toolstones in Quoddy Region archaeological assemblages*

Native people living in the Quoddy Region before European contact used a wide variety of materials to make stone tools. Distributions of these toolstones often contain important information about past technologies, landscape use, social interactions and economic activities. This poster illustrates six common local toolstones that are found in many Quoddy Region archaeological assemblages. By local, we mean those stones acquired from geological sources within the Quoddy Region. We describe these toolstones using five criteria: (1) colours; (2) transparency; (3) structure or variegation; (4) lustre; and (5) fracture characteristics. Additionally, we identify salient features of each material and indicate their probable sources. This poster illustrates the utility of using low-power microscopy and high-definition digital photography in archaeological toolstone analysis. All of the artifacts shown here are from Deer Island Point (BfDr5) located on the southern tip of Deer Island, the largest of the West Isles.

**Godbout, Geneviève** (Memorial University)

*Bread ovens of Newfoundland's Petit Nord*

From the sixteenth century to the early twentieth, French fishermen came seasonally to the Petit Nord, a region of Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula, to harvest and process cod. Their activities were regulated by national policies and international treaties, which prevented the fishing crews from permanently settling or over-wintering in Newfoundland. With the possibility that the crews would return to different fishing stations every year, their investment of energy and resources in the built environment of the fishing rooms usually remained minimal. Interestingly, archaeological surveys and archival work by Dr. Peter E. Pope have suggested that bread ovens were also part of the relatively bare landscape of the fishing rooms. Remains of those ovens are still visible in French fishing stations sites of the Petit Nord. Archaeological research should help clarify the socio-economic role of the bread ovens in the fishing crews' daily life, as well as their significance to the cultural landscape.

**Hamilton, Scott** (Lakehead University), **Matthew Boyd** (Lakehead University), **B.A. Nicholson** (Brandon University) and **Clarence Surette**

*How far north? Assessing the northerly extent of pre-contact horticulture in NE Plains*

During the Late pre-contact period some horticultural village societies appeared in the northeastern Plains, the best known being the fortified earthlodge villages of the Missouri River Valley. Plains Woodland sites are found scattered throughout the eastern Dakotas and into southern Manitoba, but it is less clear whether they also reflect horticultural production, and if so, its importance to the subsistence economy. Evidence of horticultural production is frustratingly elusive at the far northern extent of Plains Woodland occupation, with a few sites yielding sparse evidence of macro-botanical remains, storage features, and horticultural tools. Recent examination of pottery residue has revealed surprisingly widespread micro-botanical evidence of maize and perhaps bean consumption. At issue is whether this reflects local

cultigen production or widespread exchange. Also of great interest is the distribution of most Manitoba Plains Woodland sites in localities that might have been favourable for small-scale gardening.

**Holland, Emily** (University of Manitoba)

*Establishing a framework for understanding children and childhood*

The archaeology of childhood is an area just beginning to gain recognition. The incorporation of such a framework into osteological research makes it possible to expand our understanding of past societies. This poster presents a framework for incorporating archaeological and ethnographic literature and research with osteological analyses to better understand children and childhood in the past. This specifically concerns the children and childhood of the Sadlermiut of Native Point, Southampton Island, Nunavut. The Sadlermiut represent a unique population yet there is little to no ethnographic literature about them directly. Instead ethnographic evidence of contemporaneous peoples may serve as a proxy to understand children and childhood. In addition the information from skeletal analyses allows an understanding of health, nutrition, and growth and development. In this way, a glimpse into the lives of the Sadlermiut children and childhood may be possible.

**Hutchings, Corey** (Memorial University)

*Suggested chronology of houses at Nulliak Cove*

Work completed in Nulliak Cove by William Fitzhugh in the early 1970s led to the identification of at least fifteen long house structures on various beach ridges. After partial excavation of the site, Dr. Fitzhugh suggested that all the structures were occupied during a short window of time. Recent surface collections from Nulliak Cove have allowed for a new interpretation of the site. Using pre-established complexes, analysis of surface collected artifacts indicated different time ranges for groupings of long houses. As a result, this work suggests an update of the published map of the site, separating groups of houses by thousands of years.

**Josephs, Richard L.** (University of North Dakota)

*Micromorphological investigations at the Upper Sandy Cove 3 (GbBi-7) and Porcupine Strand 23 (FkBg-30) archaeological sites, Labrador*

This poster presents the results of micromorphological investigations conducted at two archaeological sites along the southeastern Labrador coast: Upper Sandy Cove 3 (GbBi-7) and Porcupine Strand 23 (FkBg-30). Micromorphology is the study of undisturbed soil or sediment in thin-section. The technique examines microscopic evidence contained in the soils and sediment in order to assess, and differentiate between, natural and cultural processes that affect archaeological sites. Numerous buried surfaces (paleosols) are present in the extensive dune features paralleling the Labrador coastline. Most of the archaeological sites along Porcupine Strand are buried by sand dunes. The majority of sites that have been recorded are from disturbed contexts, having been re-exposed in blowouts - a general term for various saucer- or trough-shaped hollows formed by wind erosion of the coastal sand deposits. In addition to elucidating the depositional (stratigraphic and sedimentologic) history of the sites, this study tests the use of micromorphology as a technique for locating buried sites. The discovery and subsequent excavation and analysis of intact archaeological sites would provide much-needed, contextually-accurate information about the cultures inhabiting the Labrador coast. Microscopic chert fragments (microdebitage) were observed in thin sections spanning buried organic horizons (paleosols) at both sites. Because the nearest chert sources are hundreds of kilometers to the north, it is generally accepted that any chert found in this area is the result of human transport and subsequent lithic reduction. These findings support the use of micromorphology as an effective tool for locating buried sites, particularly in a region where the predominant lithic raw material is extralocal. In such a harsh and remote environment, where logistical problems are paramount and time available for fieldwork is so limited, the use of micromorphology to locate buried archaeological sites is, by far, the most efficient, cost-effective, and least labor-intensive method for doing so.

**Lavers, Dominique and M.A.P. Renouf** (Memorial University)

*The Groswater Palaeoeskimo Component at Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1), Port au Choix, Newfoundland*

This poster will summarize the results of my Honours Dissertation in which I examined a Groswater Palaeoeskimo component at Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1), which is primarily known as a Dorset

Palaeoeskimo site. The purpose of this analysis is to identify and explain this Groswater occupation. The presence of two neighboring Groswater sites, Phillip's Garden West (EeBi-11) and Phillip's Garden East (EeBi-1) suggests the likelihood of a relationship with the Groswater component of Phillip's Garden. Five models are explored to assess this relationship: 1) an extension of Phillip's Garden West into Phillip's Garden; 2) an extension of Phillip's Garden East into Phillip's Garden; 3) Dorset scavenging of artifacts from Phillip's Garden West and Phillip's Garden East; 4) unrelated to the Groswater occupation at Phillip's Garden West and Phillip's Garden East and 5) Dorset were making an earlier form of tool. Qualitative and quantitative measures of the Groswater assemblages from Phillip's Garden are analyzed and compared to a similar study done by Renouf (2005). The results conclude that the Groswater tool assemblage at Phillip's Garden represents an extension of Phillip's Garden West.

**McLean, Laurie** (Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.)

*Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.*

The Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc. has conducted archaeological research and public interpretation in Bonavista Bay since 1989. It distributes posters and brochures, in conjunction with other advertising, to encourage people to visit its archaeological interpretation centre and take a boat tour to significant aboriginal sites where ongoing excavations can be observed.

**Morris, Christopher** (Orkney College)

*A Scottish Centre of Excellence for Northern Cultural Environments*

Orkney College UHI have recently been awarded funding to examine the feasibility of establishing the Scottish Centre of Excellence for Northern Cultural Environments (ESSENCE). ESSENCE aims to initiate and stimulate, with archaeology as a focus, multi-disciplinary research on the role of Scotland within the cultural environments of the North Atlantic. This geographical area is proposed for its millennia of cultural interactions, diaspora, shared materiality and traditions, and for its relevant management solutions and strategic approaches. This exciting new study will be run from Orkney throughout 2007 and will involve meetings with academics and experts from as far afield as Nova Scotia, Iceland and Finland, as well as from across Britain. ESSENCE will look at innovative ways of researching and developing the heritage of the region, bridging gaps that exist between research into the "natural" and "cultural" aspects of the environment, developing methods and procedures, and contributing to policy and management.

**Pace, Jessica** (Memorial University)

*Voices of change: Métis narratives and the archaeological landscape from 1918 to today*

This research uses narratives gathered from Métis elders and data from archaeological survey to access information about the importance of abandoned traditional sites near Cartwright, Labrador. The correlation between landscapes and the formation of personal and group identity is well documented in the literature concerning landscape archaeology; however, displacement is often overlooked in this context. Beginning with the 1918 flu, and later with centralized access to government services, the Métis in Labrador were displaced from traditional villages to larger, more permanent settlements. The goal of this project is to identify the ways in which these changes and the abandoned traditional sites they have left behind have influenced and continue to affect the formation of the Métis cultural identity. This will serve not only to preserve Métis cultural heritage, but also to test new theories relating to archaeologies of landscape and memory.

**Quinn, Rory** (University of Ulster), **Trevor Bell** (Memorial University), **Robin Edwards** (Trinity College, Dublin), **Tony Brooks** (Trinity College, Dublin), and **Aidan O'Sullivan** (Trinity College, Dublin)

*Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network (3): Palaeogeographic reconstructions for submerged landscape mapping in Belfast Lough — a comparative assessment of data and approaches*

Belfast Lough, located on the northeast coast of Ireland, is a large, natural intertidal sea lough situated at the mouth of the River Lagan. The inner part of the lough comprises a series of mudflats and lagoons. The outer lough is restricted to mainly rocky shores with small sandy bays. The sea-level curve for the area depicts a rapid fall from the glacial sea-level high to a minimum (lowstand shoreline) of —30m OD approximately 13,200 14C yr BP. The Holocene rise in sea level peaked at 8,000 14C yr BP at circa 2-4 m OD and then fell gradually to 0m OD. Comparative palaeogeographic reconstructions of the Lough are pre-

sented using a variety of RSL curves, isostatic models and marine geophysical data. The resultant palaeogeographies are presented and compared in terms of resolution, accuracy and limitations of approach.

**Zutter, Cynthia and Ashlee Pigford** (MacEwan College).

*Pooking the Poop: Coprolite analysis from Northern Labrador.*

Although human coprolite analysis has been practiced for the last 40 years (Bryant and Dean 2006), the focus of these analyses are generally found in arid (Fry 1976) or waterlogged sites (Hillman 1986). There are few if any coprolites that have been recovered in the Arctic regions of Canada. Exceptions to this are the recent work from the body cavity of Kwaday Dan Ts'inchi (Long Ago Person Found) in Northern British Columbia (Mudie et al. 2005). The analysis presented here begins the process of investigating a possible human coprolite from the Inuit site, Uivak (HjCi9), Northern Labrador. The overall goal of this analysis is twofold; firstly, to determine whether the Uivak coprolite is human and secondly, if so, provide insight into Inuit dietary choices in the 18th C. Excavated in 1997, the authors conducted a variety of standard analyses for coprolites (i.e. macro botanical, TSP hydration) supplemented by parasitic and micro botanical work completed by Paleo Research Institute (L. S. Cummings 2006). Results suggest that the Uivak coprolite is likely human and berries were consumed in significant quantities by the 18th C. Inuit.

