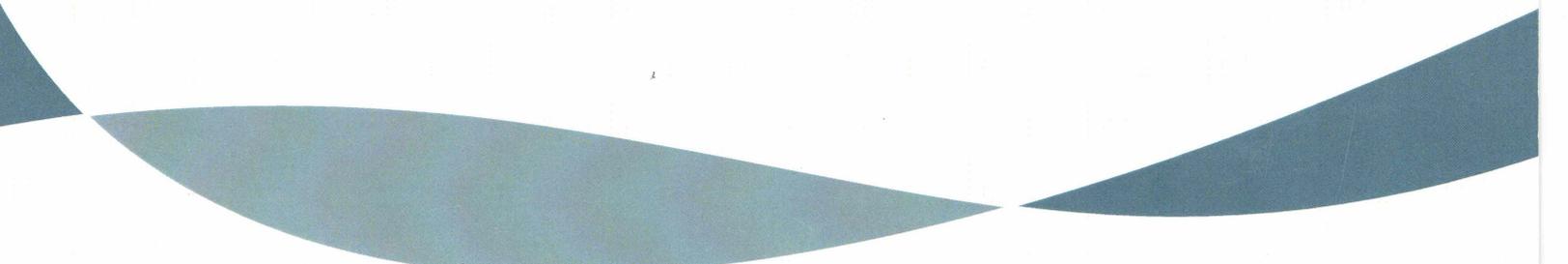

CONGRÈS ANNUEL DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE

C·A·A 2008 A·C·A

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

CONFERENCE PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



TRENT UNIVERSITY 

CAA 2008 Conference Executive

Chair

James Conolly, Canada Research Chair, Trent University

Committee Members

Helen R. Haines, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre

Paul F. Healy, Trent University

Susan M. Jamieson, Trent University

Morgan Tamplin, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre

Nancy Champagne, Trent University

Volunteers

Lauren Archer, Kathy Axcell, Marika Atfield, Susan Beckwith, Peter Bikoulis, Heather Bird, Matt Bujaki, Chris Carleton, Shannone Carr, Jaclyn Catterall, Christa Collantes, Dr Laure Dubreuil, Jordan Downey, Jenna Green, Bill Given, Angel Hamilton, Matthew Hayes, Renée Homiak, Patrick Hoskins, Jamie Houston-Dickson, Trudy Kirschner, Zachary Knox, Lauren Larson, Caylanne Lyall, Tiffany McLellan, Meredith McNulty, Steph Maukonen, Beka Neri, Jen Patterson, Keri Sine, Mike Stringer, Samantha Thompson, Danielle Weaver, Matt Wiggin

1 General Information

Welcome to Peterborough, gateway to the cottage country and heritage sites of the Kawarthas (a major recreational region of Ontario), home of Trent University and Sir Sandford Fleming College, the Trent-Severn Waterway (a Canadian historic site which includes the Peterborough Lift Lock—the world’s highest hydraulic lift), architecturally significant buildings, The Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives, The Canadian Canoe Museum, The Art Gallery of Peterborough, and a vibrant arts community. Sir Sandford Fleming, inventor of Standard Time and designer of Canada’s first postage stamp and renowned Canadian author Robertson Davies have both called Peterborough home. Downtown, there is a many and varied selection of restaurants and pubs available for dinner.

1.1 Facilities

The following take place at the main campus (Symons Campus) of Trent University: meetings registration, book room and silent auction, Thursday night opening reception, Friday and Saturday sessions, Introduction to GIS, Strategic Plan Forum, Annual Business Meeting, awards celebration and annual banquet, tour orientations, meeting of the Executive, and lunch meeting of the Public Education and Outreach Committee.

Heritage attractions of Peterborough and the surrounding area are the focus of the social program: tour of the Serpent Mounds, the Peterborough Petroglyphs, historic pub tour, tour of the Canadian Canoe Museum, and the student social.

1.2 Opening Ceremony

An opening ceremony will be held on our behalf on Thursday, May 8th. Gather near the registration area (Gzowski College, 2nd floor foyer—street level). It will be conducted by Doug Williams (Kitiga Migizi, Pike Dodem), a member of the Mississaugas of Curve Lake First Nation and one of the first graduates of Indigenous Studies at Trent in 1972. He is very much interested in the ongoing study of Indigenous Knowledge in the academy and how that knowledge is applied at the community level. He is also concerned with the loss of language. Doug is a Pipe carrier, a Sweat Lodge keeper and a ceremony leader. He considers himself a trapper, a hunter, a fisher and a warrior. Doug is the Director of

Studies for the Indigenous Studies Ph.D. Program at Trent University and oversees the cultural component of that program.

1.3 Badge Use

Meeting registration badges are required for all events during the conference, and attendees are asked to display their badges to attend meeting events. Badge checkers will be monitoring access. If you have registered for events or activities where a fee is charged, your badge will have the corresponding sticker.

Note that Peterborough Public Transit is providing free access to their buses for conference delegates—simply show your registration badge.

1.4 Registration and Membership

Registration is located in the 2nd floor foyer of Gzowski College near Rooms 213 and 214. Registration hours: Thursday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Saturday 8 a.m. to noon. Individuals who have registered in advance can pick up their registration packets at the Advance Registration desk. Those who have not registered in advance should also report to the Onsite Registration desk. Memberships are available at the adjacent Membership desk, hours of operation TBA.

1.5 Message Centre

A self-service message centre is located adjacent to the registration desks.

1.6 Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be called to order at 3:10 p.m. on Saturday, May 10th, in Gzowski College, Room 114. Please inform yourself in advance of the main issues to be discussed at this important meeting by reading the Strategic Plan (included in your conference package) and by attending the Strategic Plan Forum (Gzowski College, Room 114) on Friday afternoon at 4:10 p.m..

1.7 Annual Banquet and Awards Celebration

Saturday evening's banquet (pre-registered only), will be in the Great Hall, Champlain College. Dinner will be served at 7:30 p.m. sharp. A cash bar will be open from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 to 11:30 p.m. (before and after the banquet) on Saturday evening.

The Guest Speaker, Dr. Jane Kelley, Professor Emerita with the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, has practiced archaeology in New Mexico, Chihuahua, and El Salvador and has also undertaken ethnographic and ethnohistorical work with the Yaqui of northern Mexico. She is the author of numerous publications: perhaps most notable among these are two books and at least one article on Yaqui law; the book (with Marsha Hanen) *Archaeology and the Methodology of Science*; the book (with Brian Kooyman) *Archaeology on the Edge: New Perspectives from the Northern Plains* and several

co-authored articles which contextualize Canadian archaeology and archaeologists. Dr. Kelley has served as Treasurer for, and has been on the Membership Committee of the Society for American Archeology; as a member of the Resolutions and Nominating Committees of the American Anthropological Association; and as President Elect, President, and Past President of the Canadian Archaeological Association.

1.8 Workshop

Friday, May 9th, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Otonabee College, Room 111. An introduction to OpenSource (i.e., cost free) GIS in Archaeology. Cost is \$20 per person, payable at registration for this workshop. Space is limited and is offered on a 'first come' basis to interested conference registrants, payable at the Onsite Registration desk.

1.9 Tours

Please assemble on the 2nd floor foyer of Gzowski College near the registration desk in advance of your tour. Tour tickets must be purchased in advance. Tickets are available at the Onsite Registration desk.

1.9.1 Serpent Mounds Tour

Thursday, May 8th. Bus departs Gzowski College at 2:00 p.m. and returns by 6:00 p.m. An introduction to the Serpent Mounds, hosted by Hiawatha First Nation and Serpent Mounds Park National Historic Site of Canada. The park, which overlooks scenic Rice Lake, derives its name from the largest of nine burial mounds that has a zig-zag or serpentine appearance. These mounds were built during the early part of the first millennium A.D. Cost is \$20 per person, payable at registration for this tour. Space is offered on a 'first come' basis to interested conference registrants, payable at the Onsite Registration desk. Wear appropriate outdoor clothing. Please respect the fact that this is a sacred site.

1.9.2 Historic Pub Tour

Friday, May 9th. Bus departs Gzowski College at 5:30 p.m. for downtown (to allow you to take advantage of the many restaurants and pubs), whereas the tour begins at 7:30. A bus will return from the Central Bus station at 11:00 p.m. This is the Trent Valley Archives' popular 'Scandals and Scoundrels' pub crawl, a.k.a. the history of bad behaviour in Peterborough! You will be guided on a walking tour through four historic taverns in downtown Peterborough (Clancy's, The Pig's Ear, The White House, and the Purple Rooster), where you'll stop and have a drink. Your guide will point out other hotels, their infamous guests, and boozy and bloody adventures along the way. Cost is \$20 per person (does not include drinks), payable at the Onsite Registration desk. Wear appropriate clothing.

1.9.3 The Canadian Canoe Museum

Saturday, May 10th. Bus departs Gzowski College at 9:30 a.m. and returns at 12:30 p.m. Peterborough was the world's foremost canoe building centre from 1850 to 1960. The

Canadian Canoe Museum—North American’s only canoe museum—is a unique national heritage centre that explores the canoe’s significance not only to the local region, but also to the peoples of Canada. A museum guide will provide a tour to the superb collection of birch bark canoes, dugouts, northern kayaks, and classic commercial canoes. Tickets are \$10 per person, payable at the Onsite Registration desk. This cost includes admission to the museum.

1.9.4 The Peterborough Petroglyphs/Teaching Rocks

Sunday, May 11th. Bus departs Gzowski College at 9:00 a.m., returns 4:00 p.m. The largest known concentration of indigenous rock carvings in Canada is located on a white marble rock outcrop northeast of Peterborough. More than 900 diverse glyphs depict animal tracks, humans, turtles, snakes, birds, lizards, and other images. Tickets are \$30 per person, payable at the Onsite Registration desk, which includes admission to the site and a buffet lunch at the nearby Burleigh Island Lodge. Wear appropriate outdoor clothing. We ask that you please respect the fact that this is a sacred site.

1.10 Forums

1.10.1 Strategic Plan Forum

Each time the Executive has discussed the draft of the strategic plan, it has returned time and time again to a central question: What should the CAA be? Should the CAA continue to be a collegial association, or should it become a professional organization in the fullest sense? The Executive has chosen to develop the Strategic Plan based on the assumption that the CAA should become a professional organization. This session is devoted to the discussion and debate of the Strategic Plan, which will be presented at the Annual General Meeting for a vote and determination of the CAA’s future.

1.10.2 Round Table Discussion

Saturday, May 10th, 9:00 a.m., Gzowski College, Room 115.

This session will introduce the history of the First Nation groups in Ontario. New court cases and other cultural issues that affect First Nations will be addressed, with dialogue directed towards requirements for community consultation. The representatives of these Nations will speak to the issues that impact and affect their communities, with a focus on archaeology. This will be an interactive session

1.11 Book Room

Located in the Gzowski College Dining Hall, the book room will be open Friday, May 9th and Saturday, May 10th, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.. There will be a variety of archaeology and history books, technical service providers, and other merchandise available. Please support the book room vendors.

1.12 Silent Auction

We have several items donated for the silent auction. These are available for bidding on Friday and Saturday in the book room. Bidding will close at noon on Saturday.

1.13 Breaks

There will be breaks throughout the program when registrants may have coffee, tea, juice, water, muffins, and cookies. These are scheduled for 10:20 to 10:40 Friday and Saturday mornings and from 2:50 to 3:10 Friday and Saturday afternoons in the lecture room reception area on the lower level of Gzowski College. Please remember to thank our generous sponsors.

1.14 Social Events

1.14.1 Thursday Reception

The ceremony will be followed by a reception in the Gzowski College Dining Hall. Finger foods will be provided and each registrant will receive a complimentary drink ticket. A cash bar will be open from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m.

1.14.2 Student Social

Current students, ex-students and students at heart welcome! At Friday 7:30 p.m., please meet us outside the Olde Stone brewpub and restaurant (380 George Street North) for dinner and then come along for drinks at some of Peterborough's favourite watering holes. A mix of excellent pub fare and cheap pints sure to satisfy all student tastes. Get lost along the way? Join us at the Only Cafe (217 Hunter Street West) after 1 a.m. for last call—a true Peterborough rite de passage!

1.15 Travel Costs Assistance

Through the generosity of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), augmented by the Association, the CAA/ACA is able to offer assistance to conference participants to offset their travel costs. Grants apply only to the travel portion of conference expenses and not accommodation. Grant applicants must be members in good standing and must participate directly in the scholarly program of the Annual Conference by presenting a paper or by being a Session Discussant or an Invited Presenter. Applicants must submit a completed application form along with original travel receipts for travel expenses claimed, no later than July 1st of the year in which the conference was held. The size of the travel grant varies from year to year, depending on the total number of grant requests. As per SSHRC instructions, preference will be given to student members, and those who have not received support in immediately preceding years.

Application forms are available at the Membership desk in the registration area.

1.16 CAA Executive and Committee Meetings

The CAA executive will meet on Thursday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in Otonabee College, Room 206.

The Public Education and Outreach Committee will hold a lunch meeting on Saturday, 12:00 noon to 1:20 p.m. in Otonabee College, Room 206.

1.17 CAPTA Meeting

This year's meeting will be on Saturday from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. in Otonabee College, Room 206.

1.18 Note to Session Chairs

Please maintain the established schedule in fairness to persons planning to attend specific presentations; please pause for the period allotted in the program if a scheduled speaker fails to appear. Please note that there are back-to-back sessions assigned to the same room. It is very important that all session chairs end at their scheduled times.

1.19 Power Point Presentations for On Site Use

There will be a PC laptop and projector in every session room. It is strongly recommended that presenters upload their PowerPoint presentations in advance. In order to upload your PowerPoint presentation on site, you will need to transfer your presentation to a portable media source (CD or USB/flash drive) and visit the computer desk in the registration area 12 hours before your presentation.

Power Point presentations should be 10MB or less. File sizes larger than 10MB will be difficult to upload and could potentially be slow on site. JPEG images are the preferred file format. Resolutions higher than 72dpi will not enhance the quality, and will unnecessarily increase the file size of your presentation. Standard Windows installation fonts will be supported for on site use.

MAC users—please save your PowerPoint presentations in a PC format (give a .ppt extension). Use common cross platform fonts such as Arial, Courier or Times New Roman. Be sure to check your presentation on a PC before submitting.

1.20 Computer and Printing Services

Computer and printing services are available in Otonabee College, Room 221. Wireless is also available throughout the conference area. Login details can be found in the computer services brochure included in your conference package.

1.21 Poster Presenters' Presence

At a minimum, all presenters should be present between 1:30 and 4:30 on Saturday, May 10, in the lecture room reception area of Gzowski College (lower level) to explain their

project and to answer questions. As one of the advantages of poster presentations is the potential for sustained interaction with all attendees, we urge presenters to spend as much time as possible with their material throughout the Friday and Saturday of the conference.

2 Academic Sessions: Abstracts and Schedule

2.1 Friday Morning, 9 May

2.1.1 Current Research in Latin America: Archaeology of Ancient Mesoamerica

Chairs: Paul F. Healy & Helen Haines, Trent University

8:55 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 103

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Kitty F. Emery, Florida Museum of Natural History & University of Florida-Gainesville
Medicinal Curation and Use of Animals by the Itza Maya of Guatemala: Implications for Zooarchaeology

Ethnoarchaeological research with the Itza Maya reveals a long-standing tradition of animal use for medicinal and medico-ritual purposes. Animals are curated, whole or in part, for use in curing primarily women and children. Some knowledge of medicinal animal use is shared among most women and many men, but other knowledge is specific to ritual healers. Medicinal use activities vary by species and animal portion/body part, materials are often curated over generations, and curated specimens are shared with other community members. These traditions have important implications for zooarchaeological research since they create distinctive discard and non-discard patterns.

9:20

Andrew D. Wade, University of Western Ontario

Something to Grind Your Teeth Over: House Affiliation as a Factor in Maya Dental Modification

Dental modification by the Maya, often referred to as dental mutilation, has been the subject of much speculation since its discovery. Treatments of dental modification in the study of the Maya region have focused on the testing of such factors as age, sex, socio-political status, and religious affiliation. It has been suggested by Williams and White (2006) that social/political affiliation, perhaps along the lines of polity or lineage, is a

contributing factor to modification. This paper presents a test for correlations between styles of dental modification and group affiliation in terms of the 'house system' proposed by Gillespie (2000a, b), through the analysis of spatial and temporal trends. In addition to examining the distribution of particular styles in time and space, this paper will also discuss problems inherent in the Romero (1970, 1986a) style classification system and the utility of a new system of classification based on stylistic elements.

9:40

Paul F. Healy, Trent University, and Marc G. Blainey, Tulane University

Reflections on the Ancient Maya: Iron Ore Mosaic Mirrors, Part 1 (Manufacture, Dating, and Contexts)

The ancient Maya of Central America created, and employed, composite lithic artifacts termed 'mirrors' by archaeologists. These objects, typically flat, shiny, iron ore plaques, fitted in a mosaic pattern to a backing of stone, ceramic, or wood, are assessed for their spatial, temporal, and functional contexts. Over 500 archaeological specimens from 41 sites in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras are examined.

10:00

Marc G. Blainey, Tulane University and Paul F. Healy, Trent University

Here's Looking at You: Ancient Maya Mirrors, Part 2 (Iconographic and Epigraphic Instances of Iron Ore Mosaic Mirrors in Ancient Maya Art)

The most prominent occurrence of ancient Maya iron-ore mirrors beyond those excavated archaeologically arises in their depiction in artistic works. The images on painted polychrome ceramics demonstrate mirrors functioning as principal objects in the royal court. Within this elite context, the iconographic evidence demonstrates that the mirrors were meant to be gazed into, but exactly what this gazing indicates is a much more elusive consideration. A consistent patterning of depictions provides the basis for a typology of physical mirror styles. Furthermore, the contexts in which mirrors are represented relative to the associated human actors in the painted scenes suggests possible renderings of the emic function of these objects in ancient Maya religion and socio-political environments. Supplementing the iconographic evidence, the analysis of hieroglyphs associated with the luminescent qualities of mirrors will work towards an interpretive model of a reflective surface complex of ancient Maya cosmology.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break**10:40**

Carrie Dennett, University of Calgary and Marc G. Blainey, Tulane University

Reflecting on the Looking Glass: An Exploration of Ancient Maya Mirrors beyond the Southeast Periphery

Maya iron ore 'mirrors' are known from both primary archaeological contexts and their iconographic representation on various artistic media, especially ceramics, in the Late Classic and Postclassic periods. It is generally accepted that these mirrors served as elite status items; typically the personal effects of Maya lords and nobles. Several hypotheses are introduced and examined in an effort to understand why these symbolically-charged elite status items occur in regions beyond the Maya southeast periphery. Exploratory frameworks focus on diachronically shifting socio-political power structure(s) and socio-economic restructuring as potential explanations for the occurrence of Maya mirror in

Lower Central America.

11:00

Adam Pollock, North York Archaeological Services Inc.

Intensive Agriculture and Political Complexity in the Maya Lowlands

Recent and on-going archaeological investigations in the Maya lowlands have challenged previously widely accepted ideas regarding the relationship between agricultural production and state-level political organization during the rise and fall of ancient Maya civilization. Rather than agricultural intensification growing from the direct involvement of an emerging elite in mobilizing and coordinating the ever more labour intensive activities of farmers, a growing body of evidence suggests a much more complex interplay between producers, consumers, and their environment. This paper discusses the implications of these ideas to understandings of the development and nature of ancient Maya polities.

11:20

Jeff Seibert, Trent University

Architecture, Identity and Ethnicity: Inferences from Naachtun, Guatemala

In this paper, I plan on examining architectural data recovered from investigations at Naachtun, Guatemala, in particular focussing on work conducted in the Group B complex at the site. I will compare the style of architecture encountered through excavations and surface examination in this group to other architectural remains from the site and the region as a whole. It is my contention that the architecture encountered represents an example of the Central Yucatan style of architecture, which is unexpected and atypical for a site that is located in the heart of the Central Peten architectural style zone. After discussing the architecture in this location, and the site as a whole, I plan on examining what this might mean for our understanding of ethnicity and ethnic relations in this region of the Maya area.

11:40 Questions and Discussion

2.1.2 Contributed Papers: Current Research in Northeastern Archaeology

Chair: Susan Jamieson, Trent University

8:55 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 108

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Kora Stapelfeldt, Memorial University

Prehistoric Pots and Their Parts: A Comprehensive Form and Function Study of Vessels from Northeastern North America

Pottery is ubiquitous throughout the Woodland period (c. 500 B.C to A.D 1500) in northeastern North America. Mobile hunter-gatherer populations throughout this region used pottery technology despite its fragile nature. Though much great work has been completed on pottery design, form and function study remains woefully under-studied due to the small number of vessels available. Through a detailed analysis of near-complete

vessels and sizeable rim sherds from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Western Newfoundland we can begin to see variety in pottery form throughout time as well as across the geographic area of study. By inferring form we can discuss function and gain a broader perspective as to how these pots were used. Though much work must still be completed, this research can serve as a starting point to uncover more about prehistoric pottery technology in hunter-gatherer populations

9:20

Elizabeth N. Gorman and Dr. Susan E. Blair, University of New Brunswick

Fabric of Time: the Augustine Mound textiles

Textile technologies in the Northeast are scantily evidenced in the archaeological record, due to the acidic soils in the region. Contrary to this, however, numerous partially mineralized textile artifacts were excavated from the Augustine Mound, a prehistoric Mi'kmaq cemetery located on the Metepenagiag (Red Bank) reserve in New Brunswick, Canada. Such preservation was afforded due to the inclusion of several thousand copper beads. Among these artifacts are textiles that represent the earliest known forms of textile arts for the region. These artifacts vary in form and structure, and include twined, and plaited fabric, basketry, and matting, as well as wrapped textiles, braids, and cordage on which shell and copper beads were strung. Many of these technologies are still practiced by the Mi'kmaq people, such as in the manufacture of woodsplint basketry, and rush matting. This paper will explore linkages of continuity and change between these past and present textile technologies.

9:40

Matthew Beaudoin, Memorial University

Sod House Structure Architecture of the 19th Century Labrador Métis

The use of sods in house structure construction was common throughout the Labrador coast since the Labrador Inuit first entered the region. Since sod house structures are well suited for this environment, they were quickly adapted and used by a wide variety of different cultures and groups throughout Labrador. The use of sod structures by Inuit, seasonal fishers and permanent European settlers has littered the coast with sod house remains. This paper will discuss how the architecture of a recently excavated 19th century Labrador Métis sod house structure compares and contrasts to those of the other cultural groups in the region. Differences in the architectural features, house layout and methods of construction are apparent, and outlining these differences is the preliminary step in creating an archaeological definition of the Labrador Métis that could be used to help determine cultural affiliation of sod house structures on the Labrador Coast.

10:00

Janice Teichroeb, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

The Archaic Lithic Assemblage from the West Burleigh Bay Site: an analysis of the technological constraints of a Middle Trent Valley metasedimentary toolstone

The recovery of thick, irregularly flaked, asymmetrical tools manufactured on non-chert toolstone at the West Burleigh Bay site is consistent with other Northeastern Archaic sites that have observed increased use of local toolstone and dramatic changes to the appearance of flaked tools. After 8000 BP projectile points throughout the Northeast exhibited a noticeable decline in refinement and morphological sophistication. It has been suggested that changes in appearance are the result of a decline in skill and effort expended to manufacture the tools. In contrast, research conducted on the West Burleigh

Bay assemblage suggests the ability to manufacture a bifacial tool on poor quality material may actually represent enhanced knapping skill. Additionally, while the quality of the local toolstone certainly contributed to the asymmetrical appearance of the completed tools, morphologically similar tools were manufactured on fine grained, isotropic cherts, suggesting an alternative reason for the form observed. This paper summarizes the results of the lithic and petrographic analysis of the local metasedimentary toolstone and considers the rationale for the use of this material during a discrete period of the Archaic.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Lindsay Foreman, University of Western Ontario

Traversing Unknown Territory: Deciphering the Subsistence and Settlement Patterns of Ontario's Western Basin Tradition (ca. A.D. 500 to 1600) using Faunal Remains

After three decades of intensive research, the lifestyle choices of the members of the Western Basin Tradition (WBT), who occupied southwestern Ontario during the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 500 to 1600), remain somewhat of a mystery to archaeologists. To date, the material cultural evidence recovered from these sites has been rather sparse in comparison to their Ontario Iroquois Tradition (OIT) neighbours in the south-east. Current interpretations of Western Basin subsistence and settlement patterns are based on a combination of ceramic, lithic tool, subterranean feature, and postmould data. This paper adds another element to our understanding: an examination of the hunting, processing, transport, cooking, and discard practices of these groups through the analysis of the faunal remains recovered from their sites. Data synthesized from a number of Western Basin zooarchaeological reports prepared over the past three decades were combined with new data collected during the past year. The results provide greater insight into: Western Basin seasonal activities and overall mobility, the animal species of dietary, economic, social, and spiritual importance, the microenvironments that were preferentially exploited and occupied, and whether the adoption of maize horticulture by these groups affected the timing and location of animal procurement and settlement locations.

11:00

Helen R. Haines (1), James Sherratt (2), David G. Smith (2), and David Galbraith (3),
1—Trent University Archaeological Research Centre, 2—Department of Anthropology,
University of Toronto Mississauga, 3—Royal Botanical Gardens

The Point of Popularity: A Summary of Human Activity at the Princess Point Promontory, Cootes Paradise, Hamilton

Located on the south shore of Cootes Paradise the Princess Point promontory is ideally situated to attract human activity. Starting in the Middle Woodland period, the promontory may have served a variety of purposes. Archaeological investigations have been conducted intermittently in various locations around the promontory since the late 1960s revealing some interesting questions about the history of its use. Additionally, the Royal Botanical Gardens has conducted significant environmental research in Cootes Paradise that impacts directly on our understanding of the human activity in this area. This presentation summarizes both of these research areas with the aim of creating a framework of human activity at the site into which future, more focused studies, may be situated.

11:20

Jeffrey Muir. Archaeologix Inc.

The Westfield Village Estates Site: a Cabin Site in London, Ontario

The Westfield Village Estates Site (AfHh-377) was a proto-Neutral satellite site in London, Ontario. While no distinctive structural remains had been found, the material remains and subsurface features suggest its use as a field cabin. The nature of field cabins on Late Ontario Iroquoian sites is explored in the London area, using this site as an interesting example given the presence among the artifacts recovered of Parker Fестоoned pottery and ceramic effigy figures.

11:40

Jenneth E. Curtis, Parks Canada

Iroquoian Origins: The View from the Trent

Two competing hypotheses have been proposed to explain the origins of Iroquoians in the Lower Great Lakes area: migration vs. in situ development. Ceramic assemblages from the Rice Lake-Trent River region in south-central Ontario span the Middle Woodland through Early Iroquoian periods providing an opportunity to explore these hypotheses in some detail. In this paper, the regional ceramic data are evaluated against expectations derived from the migration hypothesis. The data are found to contradict those expectations, demonstrating clear continuity across the Middle to Late Woodland transition in the Rice Lake-Trent River region. This pattern is reinforced by the changes in specific variables along the continuum that represents the adaptation or elaboration of existing attributes.

2.1.3 Parks Canada: Current Research

Chair: Sheryl Smith, Parks Canada

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Jenneth E. Curtis, Parks Canada, Gary Baikie, Parks Canada, & Lena Onalik, Nunatsi-avut Government

Black Island: A 4000 year old Aullvik near Nain, Labrador

An aullvik is a place occupied by Inuit on a regular, seasonal basis for purposes of resource gathering. Today Black Island is a vibrant contemporary aullvik for Inuit from Nain who maintain their connection to the history and traditions of the island. The archaeological record further attests to the antiquity of this seasonal-use place with Historic Inuit, Dorset Palaeoeskimo, and Maritime Archaic sites. This paper will explore the continuity of seasonal, human occupation on the island through analyses of site locations, cultural features, and artifact collections.

9:20

JC Ouellet, Université de Montréal

Recent Prehistory of the Northern Shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence: Hints from the Mingan Archipelago nation park reserve (Qc)

This communication presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research project which aims to shed light on the prehistory of the central portion of the North Shore of the Gulf of

St Lawrence. The Mingan archipelago national park reserve contains 11 prehistoric sites and provides an interesting starting point for the study of the Recent Indian prehistory of the area (circa A.D. 1000 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 broader land-use patterns as it comprises the source of a regionally used lithic material: Mingan chert. Our analysis focuses primarily on lithic use and sourcing to identify links with other regions, but the main subject of this communication will be the presentation of the archipelago's assemblages and of its role in the prehistory of the Minganie region.

9:40

Michael Teal, Brian Ross, and Cesare D'Annibale, Parks Canada

Beyond the Strandlines: A Possible Paleo-Indian Presence at Healey Falls, South-Central Ontario

Relatively recently, a number of possible Paleo-Indian artifacts were identified at Healey Falls on the lower Trent River section of the Trent-Severn Waterway. Although the artifacts were recovered from a disturbed area of the site, along with later Archaic and Woodland period material, they have great potential for providing new insight into Paleo-Indian settlement research. Unlike most Paleo-Indian sites in Ontario that are situated on glacial lake strandlines near or on lacustrine environments, the Healey Falls site is located within a riverine setting much further inland. Based on its physiographic location, Healey Falls may have served as a strategic hunting location for big game, as a reliable fishing station, or, as it did in later years, as a portage for travellers wishing to bypass the falls on one of Ontario's oldest transportation corridors connecting the Lake Huron / Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario basins. Perhaps of greatest importance is the clue Healey Falls provides on where new Paleo-Indian sites may be found in Ontario.

10:00

Stacey Taylor, Parks Canada

Bootlegging on the Point: Point Pelee and Prohibition

'Rum running', 'blind pigs', 'speakeasies', and 'gangsters', these are not words that come to mind when thinking of Point Pelee National Park. Indeed, the park, which has produced one of the largest Riviere au Vase phase ceramic collections in Ontario, is associated more with the Western Basin Tradition of the Late Woodland Period. However, during the 2007 installation of a 7 km waterline, it was Point Pelee's more recent past that was brought into focus. Five sherry bottles, 3 still corked and full, were discovered buried under an asphalt road. Analysis of the bottles, their contents, and archival research seems to suggest that this find may be part of a Prohibition era (1920-1933) bootleg shipment, stashed underground for later retrieval. And although nearby Middle Island, which is part of Point Pelee National Park, has a direct connection with the Prohibition era, these bottles could be the first evidence to directly link Point Pelee to rum running.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Lisa Hodgetts, University of Western Ontario

Proposals, Permits and Partnerships: The Archaeological Landscape of Aulavik National Park

Aulavik National Park, located on north-central Banks Island, N.W.T., contains a number of important archaeological sites and has the potential to make a major contribution to our understanding of the human occupation of the Western Canadian Arctic. This paper will focus on two elements of the archaeological landscape of the Park: the dynamics of past peoples as a component of the cultural landscape, and the present-day political landscape in which an academic (non-Parks Canada) archaeologist must operate. It will outline the theoretical framework for new archaeological fieldwork in Aulavik that is scheduled to commence this summer. It will also document the ongoing process of relationship building with Parks Canada and local Inuvialuit groups; a process not without its challenges, but one that holds great promise and will contribute significantly to project outcomes.

11:00

Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Atlantic Service Centre

Kejimikujik: The Recording of Nineteenth-century Mi'kmaw Rock Art In Nova Scotia

In 1887-1888, George Creed recorded a remarkable collection of petroglyphs on the shores of Kejimikujik Lake in Nova Scotia. Probably the first extensive recording of a Canadian rock art site, it was included in Garrick Mallery's 1893 publication, *Picture Writing of the American Indians*. Both Mallery and Creed misinterpreted the age and much of the meaning of the images. Yet their interpretations continue to influence our understanding of the petroglyphs today. The petroglyphs, numbering more than four hundred, include images of people, clothing and designs, fauna, commercial porpoise hunting, sailing ships and canoes, streetscapes, traditional faith and Christianity, and literacy. Since 1970, Parks Canada has produced an extensive new recording through photography, direct tracings, and moulding, with varying degrees of success. This paper will illustrate the variety of images, discuss issues of interpretation and misinterpretation, and outline measures that have been taken to preserve the record of this rapidly disappearing legacy for future generations of Mi'kmaq.

2.1.4 Rock Art In The 21st Century

Chair: Sheryl Smith, Parks Canada

11:20 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 110

11:20

Dagmara Zawadzka, Université du Québec à Montréal

The Significance of Place: Canadian Shield Rock Art and its Landscape Context

Ethnohistorical, ethnographic and mythological sources indicate that Algonquian-speaking peoples perceive(d) the landscape as sacred and filled with spiritual powers often associated with cliffs, deep crevices, evocative rock formations and water bodies. This paper discusses Canadian Shield rock art from the landscape perspective trying to elucidate why rock art sites are placed in their particular locations and what characteristics of the landscape influenced the location of rock art sites. A phenomenological investigation of rock art sites aided by an examination of ethnohistorical, ethnographic and mythological sources is undertaken in order to interpret landscape features present at or near the sites, such as high cliffs, rapids, quartz veins or calcite/silica precipitate deposits, as well as the cardinal directions that the sites tend to face. It is argued that these features were most

likely selected because of their spiritual connotations, which enhanced the sacredness of the place and that the placement of rock art sites reflects spiritual and cosmological beliefs of Algonquian-speaking peoples.

11:40

Jack Brink, Royal Alberta Museum

Assessing Rock Art Erosion with Portable Laser Scanners

Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park (WOSPP), in southern Alberta, is home to a large collection of Aboriginal rock art images. Numerous erosional forces are destroying the images. However, recent research indicates that some forms of rock art weathering can be delayed through implementation of both passive and active conservation treatments. Implementing these treatments raised the issue of how to assess their effectiveness. Portable laser scanning offers promise, not just for detailed recording of rock art, but also for charting the progress of conservation experiments. This paper describes conservation methods at WOSPP and reports on two laser scanning episodes, spaced over 27 months. Comparison of the two scans suggests that erosion is taking place on short time intervals, and that greater weathering is occurring on the surface not treated with chemical consolidants. While all rock art will ultimately disappear, there is hope for extending the life of select images.

2.1.5 Identifying Contexts for Deeply Buried Sites

Chair: Andrew M. Stewart, Strata Consulting

8:55 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 114

Session Abstract Burial and preservation are affected by landscape-scale processes that are implicated in a variety of landforms. Widely recognized across North America and well documented by many researchers in the U.S. Midwest and Northeast, for example, is the role of fluvial processes and floodplains. In the Great Lakes area, base level changes are an important factor along shorelines, especially around the mouths of rivers. Other processes involved in site burial and exposure include wind, slope failures, soil profile aggradation and development, even possibly local glacial advances during the terminal Pleistocene. Urban fill is also an important consideration in this region. Are we missing some of these contexts for deep burial, and the sites they contain, using current Cultural Resource Management protocols and practices? What is the contribution and significance of such sites and any associated buried landscape elements? What are the implications of missing them for our understanding of the settlement record and past environments?

L'enfouissement et la préservation des sites dépendent de processus environnementaux, eux-mêmes liés à des formations géologiques diverses. Le rôle des processus fluviaux et des plaines d'inondation est par exemple largement reconnu en Amérique du Nord et bien documenté par différents chercheurs travaillant sur le Midwest et le Nord-Est des états-unis. Dans la région des Grands Lacs, les variations du niveau de base sont un facteur important pour l'enfouissement et la préservation des sites le long des berges, plus spécifiquement à l'embouchure des rivières. Les autres processus entrant en jeu com-

prennent le vent, les glissements de terrain, l'aggradation du sol, la pédogenèse, et dans certains cas, des avancées localisées des glaciers à la fin du Pléistocène. Les accumulations sédimentaires en contexte urbain peuvent également jouer un rôle important dans la région. Est-il possible que certaines formations comprenant des dépôts profonds, et les sites qu'ils contiennent, ne soient pas repérés étant donné le protocole et les techniques de l'archéologie de sauvetage actuellement en vigueur? Quels sont l'apport et l'importance de tels sites et des formations géologiques enfouies? Quelles peuvent être les conséquences de ce manque de données pour notre compréhension de l'occupation du territoire et des environnements passés?

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Andrew M. Stewart, Strata Consulting, Joseph R. Desloges, University of Toronto, Christopher J. Ellis, University of Western Ontario, Robert H. Pihl, Archaeological Services, Inc., and Michael Brand, University of Toronto at Mississauga

What lies beneath? A survey of the evidence in southern Ontario

The conventional notion that southern Ontario's Holocene landscape is relatively unchanged in 10,000 years, experiencing only minor post-glacial infilling/exposure, has discouraged archaeologists from looking for cultural deposits that are buried beneath the plough zone. Geoarchaeological results from southern Michigan suggest, however, that river floodplains and lake plains around the Great Lakes, among other depositional environments, have high potential for preserving former land surfaces, including paleosols, as well as associated cultural deposits, often with no surface expression. The archaeological record in major river valleys of southern Ontario including the Grand, Thames, Ausable and other rivers suggests that similar potential exists for lower reaches of rivers and the lake plain of Lake Huron below the Nipissing stage strandline. Assembling data on the location of these sites within the landscape and on their stratigraphy, however incomplete, is the first step towards creating a regional depositional model that will allow many more buried sites to be found in Ontario.

9:20

Peter J. Barnett, Ontario Geological Survey

Potential for Deeply Buried Archaeological Sites in Ontario based on the Glacial History

During the last deglaciation of Ontario, events occurred that resulted in transgression of lake levels and the possible deposition of lake sediments over pre-existing landscapes. These transgressions were the result of glacier re-advances, changes in the routing of glacier meltwater and isostatic rebound. Glacier re-advance could result in the direct burial of archaeology sites by till or blocking meltwater drainage passageways resulting in flooding of surfaces in front of the glacier that were previously exposed. The Arkona-Whittlesey, Kirkfield-Main Algonquin and the Nipissing Great Lakes transgressions are examples of these types of transgressions. Glacier re-advance to the Marks and Dog Lake moraines (Marquette advance) is an example where there is a possibility that a habitable pre-existing landscape was overridden and covered with till and areas immediately in front of the ice were rapidly flooded by ponding meltwater. The value of using a hillshaded digital elevation model (DEM) to find potential areas to explore for buried archaeology sites is examined.

9:40

William A. Lovis, Michigan State University, Alan F. Arbogast, Michigan State Univer-

sity, and G. William Monaghan, Indiana University

Coastal Dune Activation, Stabilization and Cycling: The Taphonomy of Buried and Stratified Archaeological Sites in the Lake Michigan Basin

Our research is directed at understanding the processes that contribute to the formation and preservation of buried and stratified archaeological sites in coastal dunes, particularly as such formation and preservation relates to the periodic cycling of activation and stabilization episodes. We have systematically dated deposits of coastal eolian sand, and paleosols contained within them, via OSL and radiocarbon dating respectively, to reconstruct these relationships. Samples were drawn from many sites by deep coring and at others by hand where good vertical exposures occur. These dates were augmented with AMS ages derived from carbonized residues on curated ceramics of varying age. Preliminary analyses of these data suggest that geoarchaeological relationships in coastal dunes vary in space and time, with at least four coastal partitions present. In general, older sites are more likely to be preserved in the southeastern part of the lake basin, whereas they are absent northward. We discuss the related contributions of isostatic uplift, lake level fluctuation, and wind direction to this variability.

10:00

G. William Monaghan, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, Daniel R. Hayes, Hayes and Monaghan, and Michael Kolb, Stratamorph Geoexploration

Methods for Effective and Efficient Discovery and Evaluation of Buried Archaeological Deposits: the Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project

A recent study, funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, compared the results and costs of various methods for discovering and evaluating buried archaeological sites. These methods included remote sensing (magnetometry, resistivity, and GPR), small-diameter, solid-earth coring (GeoProbe), and backhoe trenching. Each technique was applied independently by different research teams to six areas representing different types of depositional contexts across Minnesota. Results were reported without knowledge of the outcomes of the other methods. This presentation focuses on the project design and discusses results by comparing the strengths and weaknesses of these methods for buried sites discovery and evaluation.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Michael J. Hambacher, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, G. William Monaghan, Indiana University, Michael Kolb, Stratamorph Geoexploration, Daniel R. Hayes, Hayes and Monaghan, and Kathryn Egan-Bruhy, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group

Cost/Benefit Analysis and Deep Test Protocol based on the Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project

A recent study, funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, compared the results and costs of various methods for discovering and evaluating buried archaeological sites. These methods included remote sensing (magnetometry, resistivity, and GPR), small-diameter, solid-earth coring (GeoProbe), and backhoe trenching. This presentation compares the costs and benefits of the methods and discusses the protocol we propose for buried sites discovery and evaluation. Analysis of the data indicates that the implementation of a multi-disciplinary approach to the exploration for and evaluation of buried

archaeological sites meets the goals of the investigative process in a cost effective fashion. Implementation of this protocol since its development continues to demonstrate its effectiveness.

11:00

Patrick J. Julig, Laurentian University, and William C. Mahaney, Quaternary Surveys
Identifying the Contexts of Deeply Buried Great Lakes Coastal Sites: Examples from the Sheguiandah and Cummins Sites

Burial of late Pleistocene/Early Holocene archaeological facies on the Great Lakes are reported and described for the Cummins site on Lake Superior and the Sheguiandah site on Lake Huron (Manitoulin Island). Stratigraphies and contexts of formation are complex at both of these Palaeo-Indian sites, with mixed deposits containing both water-worn and unworn artifacts. Age of deposits and depositional processes have been extensively studied. The coarse and/or poorly sorted nature of archaeological/geological mixed facies is atypical for beach deposits associated with post-glacial lakes, but they are too young to be of glacial origin. This paper will report on micromorphology of sediments belonging to the lower deposits at Sheguiandah, which indicated varve-like structures. The dynamic nature of the Late Pleistocene Great Lakes coasts, subject to major (catastrophic?) level fluctuations, can lead to abrupt changes in sedimentation style, posing special challenges in interpreting site formation processes.

11:20

D.G.F. Long and P. J. Julig, Laurentian University

A reassessment of stratigraphy and site formation processes at the Spiegel/Killarney Bay-1 beach ridge site, Georgian Bay (Lake Huron), Ontario

The KB1 Middle Woodland site is situated on a ca. 2000 year Algoma stage beach in Killarney. It was first investigated ca. 1870 by R. Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada. Archaeological excavations during the 1930s-50s by Emerson Greenman (University of Michigan) focused on excavation of the mounds whereas Laurentian University researchers in the 1980s-90s excavated in the beach 'habitation area'. We investigate the ambiguity regarding the formation of the Killarney 'mounds'. Historical records and archaeological opinions are divided on the question of whether deposits represent a natural beach enhanced by dune activity or, alternatively, are cultural in origin. We also address the association of the various ceramic and projectile point types with stratigraphic beds using archival documents, old photos, field notes and new observations on site stratigraphy.

11:40

Elizabeth Robertson, University of Saskatchewan

Prospects and problems of deeply buried sites in the meltwater channels of the Northern Plains

Although the stability of many landforms on the Northern Plains precludes deep burial of archaeological occupations, the networks of meltwater channels left by the Late Wisconsinan glacial retreat from this region represent dynamic depositional environments favorable to the formation of deeply interred, stratified sites. This is demonstrated by research conducted on the meltwater channels flanking of the Cypress Hills of southwestern Alberta, where a series of manual auger tests revealed a pattern of intermittent deposition well-suited to the creation of deep, stratified sites. Moreover, this subsurface testing program demonstrated that manual augers are effective in detecting the presence of cultural material in such deposits, suggesting that the archaeological potential of meltwater

channels can and should be explored using this simple and inexpensive technique.

2.1.6 Gateway Communities in Hunter Gatherer Settlement Systems

Chair: Natalie Brewster, McMaster University

8:55 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 115

Session Abstract Gateway communities are sites, or series of sites, whose locations confer a strategic advantage for control over access to resources and to trade and communication routes. Consideration of these sites within their broader regional context allows for a more nuanced understanding of the social, political and economic organization of past populations. The papers in this session discuss the various roles played by gateway communities through specific case studies.

Les avant-postes sont des sites ou des séries de site, dont la localisation confère un avantage stratégique par rapport à certaines ressources et aux routes d'échange et de communication. La prise en compte de ces sites dans un contexte régional plus large permet une compréhension plus nuancée de l'organisation sociale, politique et économique des populations passées. Les communications présentées dans cette session discutent des divers rôles joués par les sites d'avant-postes à partir d'étude de cas.

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Aubrey Cannon, McMaster University

Routes, Crossroads, and Control Points: Defining Gateway Communities on the Northwest Coast

Examination of three villages on the central and south coasts of British Columbia illustrates their potential role as gateway communities. Their locations at the interface between environmentally or culturally defined regions, on routes travelled for resource acquisition or cultural interchange, explain a prominence that exceeds the economic or environmental potential of their locales. The village of Namu, within traditional Heiltsuk territory on the central coast, and the Coast Salish village of Xway xway, in what is now Stanley Park, are situated at crossroads linking travel routes north and south and between inner and outer coastal zones. While it is unlikely these villages exerted direct control over routes, their locations conceivably created and sustained social protocols for visiting and gifting while on route to further destinations. The central coast Wuikinuxv (Oweekeno) village of Cockmi, in contrast, is strategically located to control a key point of entry to Rivers Inlet.

9:20

S. Brooke Milne, University of Manitoba, Robert W. Park, University of Waterloo, Douglas R. Stenton, Government of Nunavut, and Megan Caldwell, University of Manitoba
An Inland Oasis: Palaeo-Eskimo Seasonal Hunting Strategies in the Large Lakes District of Southern Baffin Island, Arctic Canada

Caribou are arguably the most important terrestrial resource exploited by human pop-

ulations in the Canadian Arctic. In summer and early fall, large concentrations of these animals are found in the interior 'Large Lakes District' of southern Baffin Island. Archaeological reconnaissance by Stenton and Milne in this area has demonstrated that locations where caribou habitually cross major waterways were reoccupied over millennia. For the Palaeo-Eskimos, the northwest shore of Mingo Lake appears to have been an especially important destination. Eight sites have been investigated, all of which appear to be integrated into a large seasonal hunting settlement that was habitually reoccupied throughout the Palaeo-Eskimo cultural continuum. Faunal remains from these sites are exceptionally well preserved and provide a rare opportunity to examine patterns of change and stability in Palaeo-Eskimo subsistence strategies. This paper describes these sites and their associated faunal data. Preliminary results indicate a remarkable consistency in the exploitation, butchering, and consumption of caribou suggesting that activities at the site remained unchanged from the early Pre-Dorset period to late Dorset.

9:40

Scott Martin, McMaster University

Material Possibilities: Hunter-Gatherer Gateway Communities in Southern Ontario

Until recently, hunter-gatherers have been considered 'small-scale', backward and incapable of significant endogenous change. While these social evolutionary and normative perspectives on fisher-gatherer-hunters have been undergoing transformations from within archaeology and anthropology, reasons for social change have remained notably external, stemming from optimal uses of the environment or from contacts with outside communities. In this contribution, I suggest that enchainment, as a relational mechanism for (re)creating persons through materials, is a concept that can encourage us to rethink the dynamics of forager agency. I also offer that the edges of their communities were not as clear-cut as we may expect and series of localities acted as gateways for new lives. In order to give these ideas some archaeological credence, I review some southern Ontario sites from the AD 1-1000 period and show how evidence may be reconsidered to emphasise the active role local people played in the upkeep and alteration of their traditions.

10:00

Natalie Brewster, McMaster University

Here for a Reason: The Dundas Islands as a Gateway Community

This paper examines the important role that the Dundas Islands played in the context of the northern coast of British Columbia. For hunter-fisher-gatherers living in this region salmon and eulachon represented both dietary staples and highly valued trade commodities. There is a volatile history of conflict on the northern coast that may be related to efforts to control the abundant Nass and Skeena River fisheries where these resources were procured. Furthermore, the settlement choices of the region's inhabitants reflect a similar endeavor. Though they are a marginal resource area, intensive settlements were maintained on the Dundas Islands. The strategic location of the islands along transportation routes to both rivers provided a means to both defend and control access to the fisheries.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break**10:40**

Robert I. MacDonald and Ronald F. Williamson, Archaeological Services Inc.

The View from Mt. Albion: Considering the Context of an Early Paleo-Indian Site in the

Upper Red Hill Valley, City of Hamilton

The Mt. Albion West site (AhGw-131) is a Gainey phase, Early Palaeo-Indian period, occupation site discovered and salvaged in advance of highway construction in the City of Hamilton. Situated on the brow of the Niagara Escarpment, at the head of the Red Hill Creek re-entrant valley, the site enjoys a commanding view of the Red Hill Valley and the glacial Lake Iroquois Plain which surrounds Lake Ontario. At the time of occupation, lower water levels in the Ontario basin would have expanded this plain and the habitats it provided for various potential prey species. Situated at one of the few locations affording transit between the Iroquois Plain and the uplands to the south of the Niagara Escarpment, it seems likely that the Mt. Albion West site was selected in order to take advantage of certain environmental attributes. This paper reviews the archaeology of the Mt. Albion West site and considers its environmental context in order to shed further light on the broader concept of significant environmental nodes and the ways they may have influenced Palaeo-Indian land-use patterns.

11:00

Gerald A. Oetelaar and D. Joy Oetelaar, University of Calgary

Crow's Nest and Old Swan's Bill: Landmarks for Gateway Communities in the World of the Niitsitapi

To the Niitsitapi, the Rocky Mountains are known as mistakis and represent the backbone of their world. Together with the major rivers, the mountains serve as a framework for the network of trails connecting important places on the landscape of the Niitsitapi. In fact, the major east-west trails lead directly to distinctive peaks such Chief, Crow's Nest Mountain, and Old Swan's Bill, each of which marks the location of important passes through the mountains. The mountain passes, in turn, served as avenues of trade and communication between the Niitsitapi and the Ktunaxa, most of which appears to have occurred during the winter months. Specific Niitsitapi communities were associated with each one of these landmarks and were responsible for monitoring the nature of the exchanges across the divide. In this paper, we examine the changing roles of these gateway communities as a result of the fur trade.

2.2 Friday Afternoon, 9 May

2.2.1 Current Research in Latin America: Archaeology of Ancient Mesoamerica

Chairs: Paul F. Healy & Helen Haines, Trent University

1:25 p.m.—4:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 103

1:25 Chairs' Remarks

1:30

Linda Howie, Christine D. White, and Fred Longstaffe, University of Western Ontario
The Postclassic Pots and People of Lamanai, Belize

Lamanai is a large Maya ceremonial centre located in northern Belize, one of a few regions that did not experience the political disintegration and depopulation typical of 9th-11th century Classic period collapse. The ability of this community to survive during the Postclassic period, and up until and beyond the arrival of the Spanish in the area in the 16th century, appears to have been related, at least in part, to its favourable subsistence and commercial location. In this paper we explore the relationship between biological and material markers of identity and status differences as evidenced in mortuary contexts. The focus is on the potential contribution of detailed integrated scientific studies of ceramics and their associated skeletal remains in the reconstruction of Lamanai's relationships with other surviving city centres, and the consequent status accrued to the site.

1:50

Geoffrey G. McCafferty and Tanya Chiykowski, University of Calgary
Maya Migrants to Tollan Cholollan

Recent reinterpretations of archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence indicate lowland to highland interaction during the Epiclassic period, with influences seen at such sites as Cacaxtla, Xochicalco, and Cholula. During the summer of 2007 the authors had the opportunity to work with recently excavated materials from a large rescue project at Cholula that included ceramic trade wares which further support these interpretations. This paper will present ceramic and lithic evidence to suggest exchange patterns from the Classic to Postclassic transition. Discussion will integrate Epiclassic Cholula into the dynamic changes that were taking place during this crucial period of Mesoamerican history.

2:10

Rhan-Ju Song, University of Toronto-Mississauga and Scarborough
Tipu Revisited: Confronting Challenges in Historical Maya Archaeology in Belize and the Implications for Heritage Management

This paper summarizes results of 2006 testing in the colonial centre of Tipu, central western Belize. Test pits and excavations were conducted in the courtyard of the Christian church in previously unexcavated areas. While no additional Historic period interments were located, discovery and excavation of a new structure in the Southwestern courtyard supports evidence of cultural continuity at Tipu, and is testament to the integrity of the surface site decades after its discovery. Based on Tipu data, the challenges in historical Maya archaeology in Belize will be discussed, as well as the benefits of collaborative, archaeologist- and landowner-managed, cultural stewardship.

2:30

Karyn C. Olsen, University of Western Ontario, Christine D. White, University of Western Ontario, Fred J. Longstaffe, University of Western Ontario, and Stephen L. Whittington, Wake Forest University

Integrating Ethnohistory, Landscape Theory, and Isotopic Analysis to Investigate Late Postclassic Maya Identity

Iximche is a Late Postclassic Cakchiquel Maya site found in southern Guatemala that was settled during a turbulent period in Highland Maya history and only several decades before the Spanish's arrival to the region. The construction and transformation of identity at Iximche was investigated using ethnohistoric sources and theoretical concepts derived from landscape archaeology. In addition, oxygen isotope compositions of tooth enamel from sacrificial victims recovered at Iximche's ceremonial centre were used to examine the geographic identities of these particular individuals. Significant aspects of the natural, built and imagined landscapes are used to interpret the isotopic data and provide new understanding of community and individual identity at the Late Postclassic period site.

2:50—3:10 Coffee Break**3:10**

Clifford Patterson, University of Western Ontario and Elizabeth Graham, University College London

Deconstructing Lamanai: The Impact of Deforestation and Agriculture on Archaeological Sites in Belize

Since 1995, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has reported a steady increase in deforestation in Central America. In Belize, from 1995 to 2005 there was a 13.5% loss of forests while the population concurrently increased by over 62000. Belize statisticians have now predicted that the population will grow from about 294 000 today to about 499 000 by 2050, thus potentially straining the country's resources and fragile economy. Amidst this approaching environmental and economic crisis is an archaeological crisis as thousands of sites are affected annually. This paper will first describe the recent history and impact of deforestation and agricultural colonization around Lamanai, Belize. We then discuss ways in which archaeologists can approach the issue proactively by using satellite remote sensing to predict high risk areas, by communicating with local farmers, and by establishing a framework for communication with Belize archaeological authorities. Perhaps ways can be found to encourage local agriculturalists to consider more permanent and less archaeologically and environmentally destructive forms of agriculture.

3:30

Helen Haines, Trent University

Discussion and Concluding Remarks

2.2.2 Contributed Papers: Current Research in Northeastern Archaeology

Chair: Susan Jamieson, Trent University

1:25 p.m.—2:30 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 108

1:25 Chair's Remarks

1:30

Francois Guindon, Université de Montréal

Potsherds of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition at Lake Abitibi, Northwestern Quebec

Iroquoian pottery exhibits an unusually high frequency at Lake Abitibi sites compared to other sites of the Canadian Shield. For this reason, it has attracted the attention of archaeologists since research began in the Abitibi area in the 1970s. A corpus of 143 vessel equivalents, all attributable to the Ontario Iroquois Tradition, and coming from six sites and one private collection were analysed in the course of my master's thesis research. The main results of this work as well as what it implies on the relations through time between the Ontario Iroquoian and the Lake Abitibi Algonquian people are presented.

Au lac Abitibi, le nombre de poteries iroquoiennes est élevé comparativement au reste du Bouclier où la céramique iroquoise est présente. Pour cette raison, cette céramique a su attirer l'attention des archéologues travaillant dans le secteur depuis les années 1970. Un ensemble de 143 équivalents de vases faisant tous partie de la Tradition iroquoise de l'Ontario et provenant de six sites ainsi que d'une collection privée du lac Abitibi ont été analysés dans le cadre de mon mémoire de maîtrise. Les résultats principaux de ce travail ainsi que ses implications pour les relations historiques entre les Iroquoiens de l'Ontario et les Algonquiens du lac Abitibi seront présentés.

1:50

Jennifer Birch, McMaster University

Rethinking the Archaeological Application of Iroquoian Kinship

Kinship is the primary idiom through which social and political relationships are constructed and maintained in Northern Iroquoian societies. As such, it has often been invoked in explanations for organizational changes observed archaeologically. However, if overly generalized models of Iroquoian kinship are employed to explain the archaeological record we risk masking the variable and contingent nature of social relationships as they existed in practice. In this paper I discuss the historical construction of Iroquoian kinship by anthropologists and how archaeologists have applied the resulting models. I discuss how the terms matrilineage and clan have been used to describe household and village organization and offer alternative suggestions for how kinship-based relationships might be more productively employed (and not employed) in archaeological interpretations of Iroquoian society.

2:10

Susan M. Jamieson, Trent University

Rethinking the Ontario Iroquois Tradition

Ethnicity is an integral attribution in James V. Wright's taxonomic construct of the culture history of southern Ontario, the 'Ontario Iroquois Tradition'. On the basis of presumed northern Iroquoian traits identified using the direct historical approach and ceramic seriation, Wright (1966) designated two independent cultural developments—Glen

Meyer and Pickering—as representative of the tradition’s initial stage. Subsequently, he extended Iroquoian ethnicity to the earlier Princess Point culture (Wright 1984:287). Following revised ethnic designation, he eventually removed both Princess Point and Glen Meyer from the ‘Ontario Iroquois Tradition’ (Wright 2004:1309-1310). Wright’s ethnic attributions continue to have considerable currency within Ontario archaeology even though recent critical examination shows that the taxonomy and its modifications are subjectively based and that the observed distributions of traits used to identify the Ontario Iroquois are less bounded than Wright imagined. Although the ‘Ontario Iroquois Tradition’ has an important contributory history to Ontario archaeology as a taxonomic device, it cannot be supported either theoretically or empirically.

2.2.3 Contributed Papers in Arctic Research

Chair: Matthew D. Walls, University of Calgary

3:05 p.m.—4:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 108

3:05 Chair’s Remarks

3:10

Tom Porawski, University of Western Ontario

Identifying Refuse: The Formation of Middens in Thule Inuit Contexts

Semi-subterranean house structures are one of the best-known representations of Thule culture, and the majority of faunal assemblages that have been studied to date have been recovered from these dwellings rather than from middens (refuse dumps). Given that middens traditionally serve as the final repository for most food waste in prehistoric and historic cultures, these contexts can provide us with considerable insight into human discard behaviour. Interpretations based on assemblages recovered from middens must, however, consider not only human activities, but also a wide range of natural taphonomic factors. This paper uses faunal data collected from a site located near Hall Beach, Nunavut to examine the formation and preservation of Thule middens.

3:30

Matthew D. Walls, University of Calgary

Caribou Inuit Traders of the Kivalliq

In 1717 A.D., the Caribou Inuit of the Kivalliq, Nunavut were introduced to the Fur Trade through the Hudson Bay Company. It has been previously posited that between that time and 1900 A.D., the Caribou Inuit were drawn out of a traditional subsistence pattern and into an economy that was a part of a world system. However, the actual process of how trade goods and technologies were incorporated into Caribou Inuit society by the Caribou Inuit themselves has received little attention. Using a combination of archaeology, archival history, and oral history to examine the profiles of specific individuals, this paper demonstrates the importance of Caribou Inuit families that acted as intermediaries between their culture and European trade in the process of Caribou Inuit economic transition during the early historic period. **3:50**

Emily Holland, University of Toronto

Sadlermiut Children and Childhood

The paper to be presented concerns the Sadlermiut children from Southampton Island, Nunavut. In order to better understand the lives of these children, a three-fold methodology integrating archaeological and ethnographic evidence of children and childhood with an osteological analysis of growth and development was utilized. Osteological analyses revealed a high infant mortality rate and a growth pattern similar to that of the Eskimo and Aleut from Alaska, yet less than that of modern children of European descent, and archaeological populations from the U.S. These analyses paired with ethnographic information support the occurrence of puberty between 12 and 15 years of age.

2.2.4 Advances In Archaeological GIS And Remote Sensing

Chairs: James Conolly, Trent University and Michael Harrower, University of Toronto

1:25 p.m.—4:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 115

Session Abstract This session invites applications of GIS and remote sensing in archaeology in order to highlight the contribution of these spatial technologies to our collective understanding of past human behaviour, ecology, and social interaction.

Nous souhaitons réunir pour cette session des exemples d'application de SIG et télédétection en archéologie mettant en lumière l'apport de ces techniques d'analyse spatiale à notre compréhension des comportements humains dans le passé, de l'écologie et des interactions sociales.

1:25 Chair's Remarks

1:30

David Ebert, Saskatchewan Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport

Aboriginal Toponymy as a Data Source for Predictive Modeling: A conceptual model

One of the greatest challenges in archaeological predictive modeling is moving beyond the 'usual suspects' of environmental predictor variables. I have argued elsewhere for the importance of incorporating either traditional land-use data or habitat suitability as a source of data for predictive modeling. However, both of these types of data can prove problematic in their acquisition. Increasingly in Canada, First Nations are mapping their traditional territories, as part of the Treaty Land Entitlement process. I believe that the place names collected in these exercises provide a potentially rich source of data for archaeological predictive modeling. However, in order to incorporate these data, a robust conceptual model must be devised. In this paper, I present the beginnings of the concept and design of a conceptual model for the incorporation of Aboriginal place names. Particularly this paper identifies a number of issues with using place name data.

1:50

Lisa Sonnenburg and Joe Boyce, McMaster University

Submerged Archaic Site Potential of Rice Lake, Ontario

Rice Lake, near Peterborough, Ontario, has been continuously occupied by humans through-

out the Holocene (ca. last 12,000 yrs). Pollen records from Rice Lake record a mid-Holocene phase of lower lake levels at 6000 YBP that is linked to a regional mid-Holocene period of drier climates. The lowstand phase corresponds with the Archaic period of southern Ontario (9,000-3000 years BP), an era characterized by low archaeological visibility and highly disturbed sites. It has been proposed that the apparent paucity of such sites in the Great Lakes Region may be linked to the submergence of sites by rising water levels following the mid-Holocene lowstand. This research, which commenced in 2007, is employing multi-proxy geoarchaeological methods, including sediment coring, remote sensing and analysis of microdebitage to identify areas of high potential for submerged Prehistoric sites in Rice Lake. These data are being integrated within a predictive archaeological model that employs both landscape variables and spatial distribution of microdebitage to predict submerged site locations.

2:10

James Conolly, Trent University

An evaluation of the value of total viewshed analysis: an example from Antikythera, Greece

This paper explores the contribution of total viewshed analysis for understanding long-term human settlement pattern choices on the island of Antikythera, Greece. A 'viewshed' is a GISc term that describes the set of locations (grid cells) within a landscape that can be seen from a single observation point. A 'cumulative viewshed' (Tomlin 1990) is the sum of a set of viewsheds that tells us how many observation points can see each location. A 'total viewshed' is identical to a cumulative viewshed except that all locations are used as observation points, and thus the end product is a representation of the visual magnitude of each location on the landscape—what Llobera describes as “a first description of the visual structure for an entire terrain” (Llobera 2003: 34). The essential point in regard to human behaviour, however, is that the visual structure of a landscape has an impact on the human experience, understanding and/or use of that landscape. As the visual structure of a landscape can be modelled using GIS software, it becomes possible to examine empirically the relationship between this structure and the spatio-temporal variability of human activities in that landscape. In this paper I outline the total viewshed analysis of an island in the southern Aegean (Antikythera) for which we have long-term settlement pattern data (over seven millennia) in order to test the hypothesis that the visual characteristics of the landscape had an impact on settlement location.

2:30

Michael Harrower, University of Toronto

GIS Hydrological Modeling in Archaeology: An Example from the Origins of Irrigation in Southwest Arabia (Yemen)

From small bands of foragers, pastoralists, and village agriculturists, to states and civilizations, water accessibility and management played an important role in sustenance throughout the ancient world. Recent advancements in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and related remote sensing technologies offer powerful new means of analyzing water flow that are well-suited to help clarify design and operational requirements of different irrigation and water management systems. Studies of irrigation in Yemen have traditionally focused on massive flash floodwater systems that sustained ancient state capitals, yet far less is known about the incipient precursors of large-scale systems. This paper describes satellite imagery Digital Elevation Model (DEM) extraction and GIS hydrological modeling procedures conducted for the Wadi Sana watershed of Hadramawt Governate, Yemen, that help illustrate one of the local contexts in which irrigation originated.

2:50—3:10 Coffee Break**3:10**

Carla A. Parslow, Ontario Ministry of Transportation

Where Do You Belong? Perceiving Prehistoric Natufian Social Interaction through GISc
 Forty years of research on the Natufian has led to further understanding of their technology and their place in time. Although technological patterns are similar, the documentation of material culture and features from various Natufian sites throughout the Levant reveals variability across time and space. I suggest this variability reflects not only the ecological setting in which the Natufian were located, but also social groups formed over time and space. Acceptance of new technology, techniques, and ideas depends on the frequency and intensity of interaction with other groups, both near and distant, throughout the region. The sharing of information acquires a spatial context through the construction of an interactive-agent model detailing three spheres of interaction. Both archaeological interpretive methods and geographical information science (GISc) are used to show that Natufian groups had the opportunity to interact with one another and that these interactions occurred in defined locations where potential paths cross.

3:30

Matthew J. Senn, Michael Harrower, Dorota Brzinzska, Joy McCorriston, Ohio State University

High Resolution Satellite Imagery Requires Accurate Global Positioning System (GPS) Technology: Landscape Survey Methods in Southern Yemen

Recent fieldwork in the highly dissected uplands of southern Yemen has made use of kinematic Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to conduct a large scale archaeological landscape survey. This method of survey, in conjunction with high resolution satellite imagery, is being used to reconstruct ancient social dynamics based on the distribution of surface features across Hadramawt province. The objective of this approach is to integrate the archaeological data with statistical image analysis and develop an automated process of remotely detecting stone monuments. This paper underscores the need for sub-meter GPS to accurately overlay survey data on Quickbird satellite imagery.

3:50

Eric Damkjar, Archaeological Survey, Historic Resources Management Branch, Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture

GIS and the Archaeological Survey of Alberta: Made for Each Other

At the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, we have recently gone from drawing dots and circles on paper maps to managing archaeological sites with GIS. This paper reviews the growing pains that come with such a transition, describes ways that GIS has improved our ability to protect archaeological sites, and previews some of the future benefits we expect to see from the use of GIS. In particular, GIS provides an incentive and a mechanism for beginning the move to a “cyberinfrastructure” where vast amounts of archaeological data are accessible to researchers over the web. GIS excels at displaying disparate datasets to reveal hidden insights. It also requires rigor in how data is structured and stored. This will be a long road but it is necessary if the archaeological profession and the general public are to realise appropriate benefits from the large amounts of data sitting on the real and the virtual dusty shelves of our archaeological data repositories.

4:10

Terence Clark, University of Toronto

Integrative Archaeology: A New Method for Complex Data

This paper will introduce Integrative Archaeology. Integrative Archaeology uses Integrative Distance Analysis (IDA) to explore complex relationships across data classes. IDA uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and a series multivariate statistics to view data in much more comprehensive way that previously possible. The utility of Integrative Archaeology will be demonstrated in several North American case studies.

2.2.5 Identifying Contexts for Deeply Buried Sites

Chair: Andrew M. Stewart, Strata Consulting

1:25 p.m.—2:50 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 114

1:25 Chair's Remarks

1:30

Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

The Snowhill Site: A Buried Paleosol and Hi-Lo Locus on the Grand River

In 2003, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. completed the excavation of three Hi-Lo sites along the Grand River near Brantford, Ontario. One of these, the Snowhill Site, was in close proximity to the Grand River and contained a buried paleosol with Late Paleoindian (circa 10,000 b.p.) Hi-Lo material. This paper discusses the results of archaeological excavations and limited geophysical investigations at the site. In addition, it considers some of the difficulties in detecting buried deposits using standard archaeological survey techniques. In this case, the most significant Hi-Lo locus was not detected during pedestrian survey nor was it identified in subsequent testing.

1:50

R.I. MacDonald, Archaeological Services Inc., S.M. Douglas, Ontario Geological Survey, P.F. Karrow, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, A.J. VandenBygaart, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

The Geoarchaeology of the Peace Bridge Site, Fort Erie, Ontario

The Peace Bridge site (AfGr-9) is a very large multi-component site situated at the head of the Niagara River in the Town of Fort Erie, Ontario. On-going archaeological investigations have documented occupations from the Late Archaic period (circa 3,580 B.P.) through to the present. Archaeological deposits, sediments, and paleosols exposed through construction activities, bore holes, test pits, and archaeological excavations, reveal the evolution of this riparian landscape and its colonization by Aboriginal peoples. This paper reviews the geoarchaeological investigations of the site and outlines the implications of this work for reconstructing the paleoenvironment and interpreting Aboriginal land-use trends.

Discussion 2:10—2:50

Joseph Schuldenrein, Geoarchaeology Research Associates, and Andrea Freeman, University of Calgary

2.2.6 The Analysis and Reconstruction of Palaeoenvironments

Chair: Jocelyn S. Williams, Trent University

3:05 p.m.—4:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 114

Session Abstract The purpose of this session is to bring together researchers using analytical techniques (e.g., mass spectrometry) to reconstruct past environments (not restricted to Canada). This session will explore the techniques and materials being used to investigate palaeoenvironmental questions and the type of data that are generated. Papers should focus on the method and material but also the interpretation of the data in an anthropological context.

L'objectif de cette session est de réunir des chercheurs utilisant des techniques analytiques (e.g. spectrométrie de masse) pour la reconstitution des environnements passés (non restreint au Canada). Cette session s'intéressera aux techniques et matériaux utilisés dans les recherches paléo-environnementales ainsi qu'aux types de données générées par ces recherches. Les contributions pourront traiter des techniques et matériaux d'étude mais aussi de l'interprétation des données dans un contexte anthropologique.

3:05 Chair's Remarks

3:10

Paul Szpak, Trevor Orchard, Darren Grcke, McMaster University

Ecological Change Associated with the Maritime Fur Trade in Southern Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia)

Among the most well known trophic cascades involves the extirpation of sea otters on the Pacific Northwest Coast and resultant ecological changes, the most significant of these being a dramatic reduction in kelp forest habitat. This is largely the result of intensive sea otter hunting by both First Nations groups and European and North American traders. Stable isotope analysis ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) of faunal bone collagen was utilized to investigate the nature of these ecological changes in southern Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia) during the Late Pre-Contact through maritime fur trade periods. The results of the isotopic analysis, combined with archaeological and ethnohistoric data, suggest extensive hunting and long-distance trading of sea otters following European contact and provide direct evidence of major ecological change in the region.

3:30

Rachel ten Bruggencate, Dr. Robert D. Hoppa, Dr. Mostafa J. Fayek, University of Manitoba

SIMS oxygen isotope analysis of human dental tissues from Fidler Mounds (EaLf-3), MB: mobility during Manitoba's Middle and Late Woodland periods

Secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) was used to obtain stable oxygen isotope data from the dental tissues of 12 individuals once interred at Fidler Mounds (EaLf-3), a cemetery mound site located in south-central Manitoba, 19 kilometers north of Winnipeg. Fidler Mounds was originally constructed c.1800BP and was utilized as a burial ground by precontact peoples in Manitoba for approximately 1000 years thereafter. The use of SIMS allowed the researcher to obtain several $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values from each individual's intact cementum, dentin and enamel. These values show that mobility patterns during Manitoba's middle and late Woodland period were extremely complex and varied.

Additionally, intra-tissue $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variability recorded through SIMS analysis indicates that traditional mass spectrometry may not be appropriate for assessing migration patterns within highly mobile populations.

3:50

Evelyn Siegfried, Royal Saskatchewan Museum

Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction and Paleoethnobotany at the Tuscany Site (Calgary, AB): Looking Back 8000 Years into the Past.

Intact macrobotanicals recovered through flotation analyses of sediments from archaeological sites can provide tantalizing evidence of the plant life existing in landscapes of the past. While the methodology can be relatively simple it can provide identifiable specimens for projections on diet and ecology. This paper will examine the charred macrobotanical evidence recovered from paleosols of the Tuscany archaeological site to reconstruct the paleoenvironment and explore the lifestyle that people may have employed to live within an ancient landscape near the eastern flanks of the Rocky Mountains.

2.2.7 Early Watercraft in Northeastern North America

Chairs: Susan Blair, University of New Brunswick & David Sanger, University of Maine

1:30 p.m.—4:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 110

1:30

Introduction: Susan Blair and David Sanger

1:50

David Sanger, Ann Dieffenbacher-Krall, and Alice Kelley, University of Maine

Holocene Water Levels and Canoe Travel

Historic accounts of inland canoe travel in the Maritime Peninsula reflect water levels of the past 500 years. Before we assume that these water highways were available to Native peoples in earlier times it is necessary to assess the available evidence. Paleoecological research in northeastern North America demonstrates that water levels have been rising throughout the last few millennia from levels that were sometimes much lower in the mid-Holocene, although the history of lake levels has not been the same for each lake. In this paper we present an overview of lake levels generally, and then discuss some of the implications for canoe travel, as well as the evidence for such travel, as reflected in site locations and site survival.

2:10

David Cook, Central Maine Technical College and University of Maine, Farmington

Canoe Routes and Lithic Distributions

The increased precipitation and colder weather over the last 5,000 years raised lake and river levels significantly improving their utility for human travel and transport. The birch bark canoe gave humans unparalleled access to food resources and larger cultural networks poorly understood today. On the Maritime Peninsula, bisected by large north to south flowing rivers whose headwaters flow from a common highland and whose east-west tributaries nearly intertwine, prehistoric people used birch bark canoes to establish a variety of routes also used by subsequent cultural groups as revealed by archaeological remains and the distribution of distinctive lithic materials.

2:30

Drew Gilbert, University of New Brunswick

Floating Stone: Watercraft and Lithic Procurement in Maine and the Maritimes

The Quoddy Region, in southwestern NB, was a nexus of toolstone trade and transport between Maine and the Maritimes. Watercraft played an integral role in the procurement and trade of both local and exotic toolstones from their original source(s) to where these artifacts were later deposited and recovered from the archaeological record. This paper will focus on the varied lithic materials recovered from the Deer Island Point site (BfDr5). The discussion will illustrate how watercraft enabled the relatively rapid transport of large amounts of lithic materials with less overall effort than land-based travel.

2:50—3:10 Coffee Break**3:10**

Brent D. Suttie, Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport, Province of New Brunswick
Have Canoe Will Travel But How?

Over the last few years a number of pre-contact and early historic watercraft have come to light which originated in New Brunswick. While excellent research has presented overviews of individual watercraft, to date no work has been aimed at establishing the performance and physical characteristics of each vessel. The goal of the research presented here is to generate performance values and specifications for bark and dugout canoes derived from experimental modeling. The long-term goal of this study is to produce values for use in precontact mobility and resource transportation studies.

3:30

David W. Black, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton

The George Frederick Clarke Artifact Collection: Canoe and Portage Connections

Dr. George Frederick Clarke (1883–1974), a dentist and author, and an avocational archaeologist and historian, wrote the first book-length work devoted largely to the pre-contact archaeology of New Brunswick, and was awarded an honorary PhD by the University of New Brunswick. In 2006, his collection of 2700 artifacts and associated notes and records were donated to UNB by the Clarke family. Dr. Clarke's archaeological activities coincided with a time when little professional archaeological work was being conducted in the province, and many of the sites he found and explored were submerged, subsequently, beneath the head-ponds of hydro-electric dams. Thus, his work is important for its potential contributions to constructing regional archaeological history and for its place in the history of Canadian archaeology. One potential contribution is the light the Clarke collection may shed on the portage route between the headwaters of the Tobique and Miramichi river systems, which spans the traditional territories of the Wolastoqiyik and the Mi'kmaq.

3:50

Susan E. Blair, University of New Brunswick

Bulk procurement and transportation in the Saint John River valley

While archaeologists studying stone tool assemblages have devoted considerable attention to relationships among technology, raw material procurement and mobility, most of

this attention has focused on the influence of mobility upon technology, and not on the influence of technology upon mobility. This particular focus has led to some oversimplifications in the modeling of hunter-gatherer socio-ecology and mobility, and an emphasis on pedestrian movements. In turn, this emphasis has significantly influenced our treatment of efficiency; reduction for transport, and technological organization. In this paper I discuss my recent research into technology and lithic reduction on the Maritime Peninsula, and examine some of the implications of bulk transportation with watercraft for analyses of hunter-gatherer mobility, lithic technology, and patterning in the archaeological record.

2.2.8 Strategic Plan Forum

4:10 p.m.—6:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 114

Chair: Margaret G. Hanna

Each time the Executive has discussed the draft of the strategic plan, we have returned time and time again to a central question: What should the CAA be?

When the CAA formed in 1968, it served the needs of members who consisted of academic archaeologists—people with a Ph.D. who were affiliated with a university (or occasionally, a museum). Hence, it was essentially a collegial association. There was little concern about ethics, standards, or regulations other than those required by academic institutions.

The discipline of archaeology has changed substantially since then. Now, those who call themselves professional archaeologists work in a broader range of sectors, including the consulting industry and heritage resource management; a Ph.D. is no longer a necessary or perhaps even relevant requirement to practice in some sectors. In addition, the necessary range of knowledge and skills extends far beyond academic method and theory. Furthermore, the diversity of archaeological practice in Canada makes the definition of “professional” problematic. Provincial and territorial regulations and requirements vary among jurisdictions, as do standards for what constitutes “minimal” or “adequate” research, data recovery, report content, and curation of artifacts and data. The absence of federal legislation and regulations does not help. The CAA’s Statement Of Principles For Ethical Conduct Pertaining To Aboriginal Peoples is the only national set of guidelines.

This has left us pondering the question: What direction should the CAA take that will be best for the discipline of archaeology and for archaeological resources? In other words, should the CAA continue to be a collegial association, or should it become a professional organization in the fullest sense?

The Executive has chosen to develop the Strategic Plan based on the assumption that the CAA should become a professional organization. This session is devoted to the discussion and debate of the Strategic Plan, which will be presented at the Annual General Meeting for a vote and determination of our Association’s future.

2.3 Saturday Morning, 10 May

2.3.1 Round Table Discussion

Chair: Chief R. Kris Nahrgang, Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation

9:00 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 115

Session Abstract Participants in this session will present the history of the First Nation groups in Ontario. They will look at the new court cases and other cultural issues that affect First Nations, with dialogue directed towards consultation with their communities. The representatives of these Nations will speak to the issues that impact and affect their communities. This will be an interactive session.

Les participants à cette session présenteront l'histoire des différents groupes des Premières Nations de l'Ontario. Ils examineront les litiges juridiques en cours, ainsi que d'autres questions culturelles touchant les Premières Nations, dans une perspective de dialogue et de consultation avec leurs communautés. Les représentants de ces Nations traiteront des questions qui touchent et affectent leurs communautés.

Cette session sera interactive.

Participants

Luc Lainé is Federal Commissioner for Aboriginal Affairs and a member of the Huron-Wendat Nation from Wendake, Quebec. He is former Regional Officer for Community Planning, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Deputy Director of the Public Participation Directorate, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples; and a former Associate Chief for the electoral system and claims within the Huron-Wendat Council. He has been officially mandated by the Huron-Wendat Council of Wendake to represent his Nation's interests in its traditional Ontario territory.

Dr. William Woodworth, Bear Clan and member of the Mohawk Nation, adopted in the Deer Clan of the Cayuga Nation, Elder of the Six Nations of the Grand River and Traditional Architect. He is currently a member of the Heritage Toronto Board, where he represents the interests of the aboriginal community in Toronto, and is Special Advisor to the City of Toronto in the preparation of the Archaeological Master Plan.

W. Paul General, Snipe Clan and member of the Seneca Nation, is Wildlife Officer and Manager of the Six Nations Eco-Centre. His office asserts and protects treaty rights by monitoring the development of lands and the use of resources within specific land claims arising from the Six Nations tract, granted in 1784.

R. Kris Nahrgang is the elected Chief of the Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation, a licensed Ontario archaeologist, and Native Liaison for Trent University's Department of Anthropology. An internationally renowned stone-carver, Chief Nahrgang has been involved in ongoing consultations on heritage matters with aboriginal communities across southern Ontario.

Dr. Ronald F. Williamson is Chief Archaeologist and Managing Partner, Archaeological Services Inc., and Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. He is former President of the Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants; has undertaken extensive consultation with aboriginal communities in southern Ontario; and currently is a member of the Heritage Toronto Board and Chair of the Heritage Conservation Committee.

Jason Annibale is an Associate with Fraser Milner Casgrain's (Toronto) Litigation Department. Among his areas of expertise is aboriginal law. Recently, he successfully defended the Ontario Realty Corporation's First Nations consultation process against seven First Nations and their respective chiefs who claimed constitutional and statutory rights to consultation, although these had been formally surrendered. Since this application, he has continued to develop his practice of First Nations Law.

2.3.2 Old Problems, New Approaches: Novel Applications of Method and Theory

Chair: Lisa Hodgetts, University of Western Ontario

8:55 a.m.—12:00 noon, Gzowski College, Room 114

Session Abstract This session invites papers that explore new applications of methods and theory drawn from disciplines outside of archaeology and papers that draw on techniques and approaches already in use by archaeologists but apply them to new geographic regions or time periods. Contributors are asked to outline the contribution of these novel applications to our understanding of people in the past, and also to consider whether and how the particular method and/or theory needs to be modified in this new context.

Nous souhaitons réunir pour cette session des contributions traitant de nouvelles applications de méthodes et théories provenant de disciplines extérieures à l'archéologie, ainsi que des contributions traitant de techniques et approches déjà utilisées en archéologie mais appliquées à de nouvelles zones géographiques ou périodes. Les participants sont invités à souligner l'apport de ces nouvelles applications pour notre compréhension des peuples du passé, ainsi qu'à considérer dans quelle mesure et comment les méthodes et/ou théories mises en œuvre doivent être adaptées aux nouveaux contextes.

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Adam Allentuck, University of Toronto

Beyond Linnaean Taxonomy and Towards Alternative Animal Classification in Zooarchaeology

Linnaean systematics is based on evolutionary histories, degrees of difference in reproductive biology and biomechanics among animals. The question of whether people in the past also divided their animal worlds along the same lines has not been critically evaluated in zooarchaeological research. Ingold asserts in *The Perception of the Environment* that meaningful taxonomy can only be attained once we understand how people negoti-

ate their relationships with one another and with their environments. Though Ingold was referring to contemporary societies, this sentiment has not been adopted in zooarchaeological studies of human-animal interactions. Furthermore, the contextual-interpretive theoretical framework has been widely adopted among archaeologists working with traditional forms of material culture, but zooarchaeology continues to be practiced within the essentialist-positivist paradigm that upholds Linnaean taxonomy as immutable. In order to achieve meaningful interpretation of faunal assemblages, I propose that analysis should be founded on a contextually situated folk taxonomy that may or may not relate to our scientific notions of animal classification.

9:20

Ben Collins, University of Alberta

Element Survivorship of Salmo salar

This investigative taphonomic study explored the role of bone density and pH in the survival of salmon bones. Selected salmon elements were defleshed and subjected to a period of four weeks in four different solutions that ranged from pH 4 to pH 10. The results of the study, although preliminary, indicated that both extremely alkaline and extremely acidic environments were detrimental to element survival. Bone density was not found to correlate significantly with survivorship and no interaction was detected between pH and density. These results yield some interesting findings with respect to Northwest coast sites, as they are typically found in alkaline environments and are often linked with significant salmon use. Further research should be directed towards both acquiring accurate density measurements for the different species of salmon and in conducting more intensive experimental taphonomic studies.

9:40

Gregory G. Monks, University of Manitoba

Behavioural Ecology and Subsistence Emphasis in the Later Prehistory (1200—250 B.P.) of Barkley Sound, Western Vancouver Island

Recent research on the Northwest Coast has shown that some groups, especially those located near the mouths of major rivers, exploited salmon heavily, and may have stored it, at a very early date while other groups, especially those on offshore island locations, may have adopted intensive salmon exploitation relatively recently. On what other resources did island groups rely prior to the adoption of increased reliance on salmon? What social and demographic correlates attended the use of these other resources? These questions are explored within a behavioural ecology framework using data from DfSj-23A and DfSj-23B, located on the northwestern shore of Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

10:00

Michael O'Rourke, University of Toronto

Geographic Information System (GIS) Aided Survey Evaluation in the Northwest Coast Culture Area

Survey methods and methods of evaluating surveys have historically seen primary application in the geographic contexts of the Middle East and American Southwest. The temperate rainforests, mountainous terrain and irregular coastline encountered throughout the Northwest Coast culture area act in concert to complicate surveys and survey evaluation efforts. The application of a GIS research framework in such a situation not only facilitates the centralized organization of archaeological data, but can also aid in compensating for problems of clarity in such complicated cultural and geographic contexts.

Using data obtained from the British Columbia (BC) Remote Access to Archaeological Data (RAAD) online resource in concert with survey reports made available through the BC Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Arts (BCMSTA), I will demonstrate that the aforementioned difficulties in survey evaluation and planning can be at least partially ameliorated through the use of GIS analytical techniques.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Mike Stringer, Trent University

Exploring Human and Environmental Interactions on a Digital Landscape: The Archaeological Use of Cost-Surface Analysis

Archaeologists strive to employ a holistic approach to investigating the characteristics of past societies in many geographical locations. The use of Cost-Surface Analysis is one such method utilized to heighten our understanding of the effects that different landscapes have on human populations. Within a GIS and on a digital landscape it accumulates the relative 'costs' of traversing from one location to another. It has opened the door for investigating human and environmental interactions at local and regional scales in many areas of the world for many archaeological events. By applying this method to research on the origin and spread of agriculture throughout Europe we can visualize which areas are most constraining or accommodating for the movement of this subsistence system. This paper will comment on the usefulness of the technique past studying past cultures, recommend suggestions for improvement, and offer insight into other archaeological problems that can benefit from CSA.

11:00

Jordan Downey, Trent University

Prehistoric Chipped Lithic Technology: A Southern Ontario Perspective

There is currently no consensus as to how lithic analyses should be undertaken and what role they can play in interpreting the archaeological record. By employing both Sullivan and Rozen's (1985) 'interpretation free' approach to debitage analysis along with a stage reduction approach, I suggest that it is indeed possible to conduct a satisfactory lithic analysis, and that information about exchange, subsistence and settlement patterns can be obtained from this. I examine the tools and debitage from the Flying Snake site (AjGx-153) in Milton, Ontario to confirm that the site belongs to the Ontario Small Point Archaic phase (ca. 3500—3000 B.P.), as well as to suggest how the site fits into the Late Archaic in Ontario.

11:20

Dyan Laskin Grossman, University of Toronto

Handaxe Manufacture Sequences from Wonderwerk Cave, South Africa

Stone tools are typically represented by a photograph or drawing and measurements of length, width and thickness. However, lithic artifacts are also a record of knapping sequences, representing the specific mental processes that result in the object's final form. Refitting is one way of examining past decisions, but in cases where refitting is not possible, flake scars can provide evidence of past actions. Using a collection of handaxes from Wonderwerk Cave, South Africa, this paper examines how flake scars can be used to describe a handaxe in terms of the series of actions that created it, constructing schematic

representations that link process and final shape, quantifying the human action in tool production and providing information about past mental processes.

11:40

Elizabeth C. Robertson University of Saskatchewan, Robert Blyth, Canadian Light Source, Inc., and Alan Korejbo, University of Saskatchewan

Lithic Characterization Using Synchrotron Radiation: What Extremely Bright Light Reveals about Beaver River Sandstone

Cultural resource management projects associated with oil sands development in north-eastern Alberta have identified large numbers of archaeological sites containing dense concentrations of lithics composed of a locally available material known as Beaver River Sandstone (BRS). Although BRS has been the subject of previous characterization studies, there continues to be uncertainty regarding the marked physical variability that it displays, both at potential source areas and in artifacts made from BRS. This uncertainty is partly due to questions regarding the extent to which heat treatment was used by precontact groups to physically alter the raw material. Using the exceptionally high-resolution analytical capability provided by the Canadian Light Source, Canada's national synchrotron facility, we are identifying new ways for pinpointing archaeologically exploited BRS source areas and for examining how this material is altered by heat treatment; these techniques are not only proving useful for the investigation of BRS, but offer great potential for characterization studies of a wide range of lithic materials.

2.3.3 Bridging Theoretical Constructs with Archaeometric Data: Integrative Case Studies

Chairs: Rudy Reimer/Yumks and Brandi Lee MacDonald, McMaster University

8:55 a.m.—11:40 noon, Gzowski College, Room 103

Session Abstract Advances in high-resolution archaeometric techniques have allowed archaeologists to access a broader range of information than previously possible. However, such advances have proven to be a double-edged sword. Current archaeological discourse discusses the potential pitfalls of the use 'hard scientific data' in the formulation of archaeological constructs. This session focuses on how bridging the gap between high-level archaeological theory and high-resolution archaeometric data is achievable. We draw from examples that integrate methods such as geochemical characterization, isotopic and ancient DNA analyses with theoretical contributions of Indigenous archaeology, historical approaches and perceptions of landscape.

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Rudy Reimer/Yumks, McMaster University

Lithic Taxonomy, Taphonomy and Agency

As archaeologists, we chose to pigeonhole lithic materials in a number of ways such as readily definable visual characteristics, their elemental composition to various forms of

technological organization. While these approaches share a similar concern in how we answer our specific research questions, why is it rarely that these approaches are not considered holistically? Examination of these approaches when applied to lithic assemblages from the Squamish region of the Northwest Coast will illustrate that while these approaches may initially seem unfeasible it is possible to further our understanding of how, why and for what reasons people in this region chose to use certain lithic materials.

9:20

Anne Hamilton, S. Brooke Milne, and Mostafa Fayek, University of Manitoba

Rocking The Continuum: A Geochemical Analysis Of Paleo-Eskimo Lithic Raw Material Selection Strategies On Southern Baffin Island

Differential use of lithic raw materials is thought to represent one of the cultural changes distinguishing the early and late Palaeo-Eskimo periods in the Canadian Arctic. The interior of southern Baffin Island represents an ideal location to test this premise given the abundance of chert there. Moreover, Milne has identified several sites that indicate the Palaeo-Eskimos consistently traveled to the area over a 2400-year period to procure it. However, this chert is highly variable in colour and cannot be reliably sourced using observational methods alone. In this paper, we present a new technique that draws on petrographic, trace element, and isotopic analyses to accurately source chert from the island's interior. Our goal is to isolate inter- and intra-source variability through the identification of distinct geochemical fingerprints. This will allow us to determine how many sources exist in the interior, and to assess how they were being exploited by the Palaeo-Eskimos throughout the cultural continuum.

9:40

Mary J. Thornbush, Lakehead University (Orillia), University of Oxford

Headstone Weathering at Cemeteries in Central Oxford, UK

All types of weathering (physical, chemical, and biological) were evident on limestone headstones in the churchyards of St Peter in the East (at St Edmund Hall College, University of Oxford), St Mary Magdalen, and St Giles Churches in central Oxford. Weathering features included exfoliation such as spalling along bedding planes, dissolution features such as pitting, and biological features associated with insect nests and lichen growths. These were observed close-up under a hand-lens and photographed (using a *photoscope* field technique). Oxford cemeteries sampled in this study were noticeably weathered, perhaps due to air pollution (from combustion) in the city centre.

10:00

Brandi Lee MacDonald, McMaster University

Sourcing Sacred Places: Traditions in Ochre Procurement on the Central Coast of British Columbia

Geochemical sourcing of archaeological materials has long been employed as a means toward understanding resource acquisition and patterns of trade and exchange. However, there are limited examples of how such data can be effectively re-integrated into broader conceptual approaches that explore tradition, history and landscape. By re-humanizing such empirically driven approaches, we create the capacity for more insightful interpretations of archaeological patterns. Neutron activation analyses of ochre from village sites on the central coast of British Columbia indicate long-term histories of selective ochre acquisition. This study is a unique example of how patterns of acquisition, as evidenced

through geochemistry, can be conceptualized in terms of traditional knowledge and behaviour towards landscape and resources.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Don Butler, Memorial University

Geochemical Investigations of Inuit Winter Dwellings In Northern Labrador

The Inuit people of northern Labrador had a variety of effects on their landscape. However, there is an absence of archaeological research addressing their inadvertent influence on the soil's chemical record. Here, I contribute to this type of research by investigating the geochemical characteristics of soils from Inuit winter dwellings at Igloiatik Island, Nachvak Fiord, and Komaktorvik Fiord, northern Labrador. My research at these locations distinguishes the geochemical composition of soils in association with household taskscapes, adding a geoarchaeological perspective to the Inuit use of space within winter dwellings. Spaces in these households had socially prescribed and proscribed functions, and the habitus enacted in these taskscapes modifies the soil's chemical record. As such, repetitive behaviour in spatially discrete locations can increase the concentration of inorganic elements or introduce foreign ones into the soilscape. These geochemical reflections of behaviour are useful for understanding social structures and identifying taskscapes that have no direct architectural or artefactual evidence.

The geochemical characteristics of soils from lamp stands, cooking niches, storage niches, dwelling floors, sleeping platforms, entrance tunnels, and refuse disposal areas underwent comparison with off-site control samples to determine their degree of anthropogenic alteration. Elemental compositions of these soils were measured using x-ray fluorescence and inductively coupled plasma—mass spectroscopy, while reduction—oxidation potential, pH, and total dissolved solids were determined using electronic meters. Correspondence and principle components analysis identified the distinct geochemical signatures of these cultural spaces.

11:00

Megan Caldwell, University of Manitoba

Fish Resource Use in Comox Harbour: Correlating Fish Traps and Fish Remains

This paper presents the results of recent sampling of shell midden deposits adjacent to Comox Harbour, British Columbia. Bucket auger and column sampling was undertaken to ascertain resource use patterns associated with the unique abundance of wooden stake fish traps located in Comox Harbour, proper, through the analyses of fish remains. These remains were identified and quantified with the intent of tracing changes in resource use that might be linked to the chronology of fish trap use, known from direct radiometric dates on fish trap components. This paper discusses the results of these analyses including spatial and temporal shifts in resource use, the relationship between fish traps and fish remains, and interpretation of fishing practices in Comox Harbour based on archaeological and ethnographic data.

11:20

Tristan Carter, McMaster University

From Strontium to the Social? The intellectual shortcomings of obsidian characterization

culture de masse, industrielle; l'expression des classes sociales; l'influence de la consommation sur les ménages ruraux; et l'examen du rôle des genres et de la division sexuelle des tâches. Cette session a été élaborée de manière à engager un dialogue sur ces sujets, ainsi que sur d'autres, à un niveau national en portant une attention particulière à la caractérisation des exploitations agricoles historiques et de leurs dépendances comme une composante essentielle des particularités régionales et du paysage. L'articulation des structures régionales pourra alors commencer afin de faire la synthèse d'un type important de site archéologique communément affecté dans le pays.

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Dena Doroszenko and Meagan Brooks, Ontario Heritage Trust

Ice and Fire? The Evolution of Outbuildings at the Macdonell-Williamson House

The Macdonell-Williamson House is situated in the Township of East Hawkesbury on the southern shore of the Ottawa River, adjacent to the village of Pointe-Fortune. John Macdonell, a retired North West Company fur trader, was prolific in the construction of outbuildings during the early period of occupation on the property. Between 1817 and 1842 he built over 20 outbuildings, six of which have been discovered archaeologically in the space of one acre. This paper will discuss the ice house and smokehouse buildings uncovered during archaeological assessment in 2007 and their context within the farmstead estate.

9:20

Gary Warrick, Wilfrid Laurier University

Six Nations Farming

Six Nations farming on the Grand River in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is examined through archaeology, historical documents, ethnography, and oral tradition. The distinctive characteristics of traditional Six Nations farming, such as the maize-beans-squash triad, swidden system, field size, shape, and location, farmstead layout, crop yields, and contribution of farm produce to the diet are summarized and compared with those of earlier times. The influence on Six Nations farming from the introduction of European crops and domestic animals, horse ploughing, fenced and fixed fields, and farmstead layout is discussed. It is clear from the archaeology, historical records, ethnography, oral tradition, and contemporary views and practices that Six Nations farming has persisted almost unchanged for several hundred years, resisting colonial efforts to Westernize it.

9:40

Eldon Yellowhorn and Simon Solomon, Simon Fraser University

Home, Home on the Rez: First Nations Household Archaeology

The household is the most basic unit of analysis for studying production and family life. Domestic spaces define their inhabitants, who internalize and reproduce the broader culture. Historic archaeology in First Nations is an underappreciated mode of examining the struggles of aboriginal families who made the transition from traditional ways of life to the lifestyle mandated by governmental and religious institutions. This paper reports on the excavations conducted on the Piikani First Nation. It chronicles the balance made between tradition and modernity in one Indian family confronted with a fluid cultural environment. Elements from the old culture remain visible at the same time that a new culture emerged in their household. One family's experience provides some insights about the challenges for a community settling into a farming life on the Peigan Reserve beginning

in the late nineteenth century.

10:00

Margaret Kennedy, University of Saskatchewan

Home and Away: Overcoming Isolation on a Small Saskatchewan Homestead

Canada's Dominion Lands Act and its stipulations regarding the dispersal of homesteads on individual quarter sections of land set in place a challenge that all homesteaders would have to mitigate: the need to establish contacts with neighbours, towns and institutions that lay a considerable distance from their front door. Even those settlers who arrived in western Canada under the aegis of a religious organization had to combat the physical distances inherent in the homestead system. Two seasons of excavation and analysis into small farmsteads in the Saskatoon region have provided some insight into how one family—and particularly one woman—found ways to interact with the wider commercial and social world from their isolated location.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Steven C. Kasstaan, Simon Fraser University

Remnants of Prairie Lifeways at the Thompson Homestead: A Study of 20th Century Material Culture

A homestead investigated in west-central Alberta reveals insight of 20th Century lifeways. As with most historical archaeological studies, the nature of materials culture sheds light on past activities, primarily by evaluating manufacture method, former use, and relative age of artefacts. A varied artefact collection from the homestead included bottle glass, metal canisters, ceramics, plastic items and much leather footwear. Historical records indicate that the homestead was occupied from 1924 to 1966, roughly the length of a generation. Artifacts recovered from three nearby depressions have a similar antiquity, with these features being utilized after 1908, 1911, and 1950. In particular a study of the footwear was rather productive, mainly evidencing changes in fashion and technology. In addition, a green plastic container was recovered with *Charles Thompson* written on it. This was a rare find, as seldom can artifacts be directly associated with their users solely on the basis of archaeological material. With such knowledge, the former owner Charles Thompson was contacted. He generously shared stories of life at the homestead and confirmed the archaeological interpretations. Combining multiple lines of material and historical evidence effectively assessed the activities and antiquity of homestead use, and provided a degree of insight into 20th century lifeways.

2.3.5 Current Research in Mediterranean Archaeology

Chair: Sally Stewart, University of Toronto

8:55 a.m.—11:40 a.m., Gzowski College, Room 106

8:55 a.m. Introductory remarks

9:00

Laura Gagne, University of Toronto

A Typology for Cypriot White Painted Ceramics: Chronology vs Regionalism

White Painted Wares, while not found in great numbers in any excavation, are the hallmark of the Middle Bronze Age on Cyprus. This makes them a critical marker for chronology. Paul Åström created the typology used today as his PhD thesis which was published in 1957. Åström examined material that came mainly from tomb groups, created a seriation of types based on both shape and decoration. This typology is used today to assign new finds to established types, but recently there have been some questions raised about the accuracy of Åström's work and its usefulness with newly excavated material, especially from settlement sites. The results of a preliminary petrographic analysis of the fabric of sherds from two sites on Cyprus raises the possibility that some of the types listed by Åström may be due to regional differences rather than chronological ones.

9:20

D. Matthew Buell, University of Buffalo

Archaeological Survey in the Heart of the Pediada: The Galatas Survey Project, Crete, 2005–2007

At the beginning of the MM IIIB period a new palace was founded on the Galatas Kephala in the central Pediada, on Crete. Among Minoan palaces Galatas is exceptional because it was abruptly constructed by Knossian architects in an area that had no previous palatial organization. This past summer the Galatas Survey Project completed its third and final season of intensive survey work around the palace. Work in this area has allowed us the unique opportunity of examining what happens to an area when a new palace is constructed. As such, the project has endeavoured to fulfill the following three goals; (1) to record the history of settlements for all periods, (2) to define the local physical environment and how it has been used, and 3) to describe the role of Galatas in the economic and political organization of the region. This paper will provide a general overview of some of the results of this survey.

9:40

Rodney Fitzsimons, Trent University

A Heterarchical or Hierarchical Landscape? An Alternative Approach to the Distribution of Tholos Tombs 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 during 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.

10:00

James Roames, University of Toronto

The Metal Industry in the Northern Levant during the Early Iron Age

During the 2006 and 2007 seasons at Tell Tayinat, Turkey, the remains of an Early Iron Age metal workshop were excavated, which consisted of three rooms with several discrete areas of ash, tuyere and crucible fragments, slag cakes, and iron and copper objects. During this period in the Eastern Mediterranean, iron began to be used for utilitarian objects (i.e. tools and weaponry), culminating at the end of this period with iron being used more frequently than copper for utilitarian objects, at least in the northern Levant. This research will show that during this formative period for iron production, copper and iron were being worked alongside each other on a small-scale workshop level in the northern Levant, perhaps by relatively unspecialized, but still technologically sophisticated, metalworkers with the freedom to work in both copper and iron.

10:20—10:40 Coffee Break

10:40

Cynthia Kwok, University of Calgary

The Use of Human Skeletal Remains in Graeco-Roman Palaeodietary Studies

Historically, scholars of the Graeco-Roman world have relied on textual and archaeological evidence to study the dietary patterns. Human skeletal remains can provide a more direct approach towards the study of past diets, and have not been employed as frequently within Mediterranean palaeodietary studies. In Classical antiquity, certain foods were associated with specific cultural aspects such as socio-economic status, religious rituals and medical practices. This paper explores the use of skeletal remains within the Graeco-Roman sphere and will focus on research using stable isotope analysis and palaeopathology. This study shows that by taking an interdisciplinary approach, it is possible to generate a more detailed picture of diet and the cultural factors that revolve around the consumption of food in Classical antiquity.

11:00

R. James Cook, University of Michigan

New Archaeological Approaches to the Study of Graeco-Roman Period Canals in the Fayum Region (Egypt)

During the Graeco-Roman period (ca. 300BC—AD400) an extensive system of canals provided irrigation water to the Fayum region of Egypt, greatly increasing its agricultural productivity. Despite the fact that traces of these important features are still preserved in the landscape, and despite the fact that numerous methodologies have been developed for the study of canal systems in other parts of the world, the Fayum irrigation system has only been examined archaeologically once previously (1927-1928). In fact, virtually everything that is known about these irrigation canals has been learned from ancient Greek documents preserved on papyrus. As a team member of the UCLA/RUG Fayum Project, I have been conducting survey and excavation along one portion of the canal sys-

tem near the ancient site of Karanis (Kom Aushim) in the Fayum. This paper reports on preliminary results of the first field season and assesses the effectiveness and applicability of the geo-archaeological techniques employed.

11:20

Jennifer P. Moore, Trent University

Heating Things Up: North African Braziers, Past and Present

Comparison of pottery production in ancient and present-day Tunisia (North Africa) reveals that the technology for making pottery has hardly changed, while certain products, such as braziers (handmade portable heaters), have been made continuously for some two millennia. The present-day practices that govern the production and distribution of braziers, especially as compared to wheelmade ceramics, reveal an intricate series of social and economic conventions that segregate gender, space, marketing, and consumption. At the same time, interconnections mean that those complexities are nearly invisible in the material record, a caveat to bear in mind when studying the ancient economy.

2.4 Saturday Afternoon, 10 May

2.4.1 Old Problems, New Approaches: Novel Applications of Method and Theory

Chair: Lisa Hodgetts, University of Western Ontario

1:25 p.m.—4:30 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 115

1:25 Chair's Remarks

1:30

Lisa Hodgetts, University of Western Ontario, Pete Dawson, University of Calgary, and Edward Eastaugh, University of Western Ontario

Applications of Magnetometer Survey to the Archaeology of Arctic Hunter-Gatherers

The potential of geophysical prospection techniques has long been recognized in archaeology, though they are more routinely used as part of mainstream archaeological practice in Europe than in North America. These techniques are better at identifying large archaeological features (e.g. ditches, building foundations etc.), and their limited use in North America may relate to the predominance of more ephemeral hunter-gatherer sites in the region's archaeological record. However, advances in both survey instruments and computer technology now allow the identification of less substantial features. Recent fluxgate gradiometer surveys of Arctic-adapted hunter-gatherer sites have produced promising results, and suggest that the technique may provide a useful complement to excavation in this context. Examples from Newfoundland and the southern Keewatin District of Nunavut illustrate both the potential of the technique and the need for further research to help interpret gradiometer results from such applications.

1:50

Barbara R. Hewitt, University of Western Ontario, Brian J. Fryer, University of Windsor, Christine D. White, University of Western Ontario, and Fred J. Longstaffe, University of Western Ontario

There's a new laser in town: Femtosecond laser ablation as a tool for identifying human

mobility in the archaeological record

Laser ablation as a research tool is quickly becoming common in the archaeological literature. Its minimally destructive properties make it a highly desirable method for use on rare and valuable objects and artifacts. To date however, the use of high intensity Femtosecond lasers has been restricted primarily to the fields of engineering, medicine, geology and marine biology. This paper presents the preliminary results of a recent study designed to test the use of Fs-LA-MC-ICP-MS on bone and enamel samples as a means of investigating questions surrounding human mobility in ancient Peru.

2:10

Michael W. Gregg, University of Toronto

A New Approach for Isolating Organic Residues in Prehistoric Pottery, and Implications for the Study of Agricultural and Herding Practices Originating in the Middle East

This paper presents molecular and isotopic evidence of subsistence practices from 8 early agricultural villages and herding encampments in the Middle East. Absorbed organic residues were extracted from archaeological pottery fragments through use of a microwave-assisted liquid chromatography protocol initially developed for the isolation and concentration of free fatty acids in marine sediments. Isotopic analyses of C 16:0 and C 18:0 fatty acids surviving in these fragments has revealed ¹³C ratios consistent with those of modern fats of wild boar and domesticated sheep and goats pastured in the southern Levant and central Anatolia. The implications of obtaining direct chemical evidence of the function(s) of pottery recovered from the earliest ceramic horizons in the Fertile Crescent will be discussed in context of a reassessment of the major hypotheses put forward to explain the domestication of sheep and goats in the Middle East, and the diffusion of prehistoric agro-pastoralists into Europe and Central Asia.

2:30

Emily M. Court, University of Toronto

Can mineralogy tell us about inequality? X-ray Diffraction as an Archaeological Tool

Current research at the Chalcolithic site of Tel Tsaf, Israel is focused on identifying the emergence of economic inequality. My PhD project employs a number of geology and geochemistry procedures. This paper is focused on the potential of X-ray Diffraction (XRD) in archaeological contexts. This technique is being used at Tel Tsaf to identify the mineralogy of wall and floor plaster, as well as mudbrick. It is hoped that comparing and contrasting composition can demonstrate variation in floor construction and quality of plaster. In addition, the composition of mud-bricks used to construct various architectural forms may indicate whether all the bricks were constructed using the same material and technique, or if there is variation in quality and composition of material across structures. These results may indicate either variation in use of space or an unequal access to resources.

2:50—3:10 Coffee Break**3:10**

Jennifer L. Campbell, University of Toronto

Three Dimensional Architectural Modeling: Viewing Sites in the Round

The creation of three dimensional models in archaeology was once the domain of a computer savvy few, but advances in technology and software availability has opened this

growing field of data analysis to more researchers. In this paper I address the use of ArchiCAD, an architectural drafting suite, for modeling standing and ruined archaeological structures. This software functions similarly to Architectural AutoCAD but with a friendlier user interface, a seamless three dimensional rendering component, and a photo rectification add-on. This paper presents the use of this software for modeling caravanserais from Northern Pakistan and discusses the difficulties and successes encountered in its use. It also reflects on the sorts of research questions three dimensional models can address and strategies for data collection when architectural modeling is intended in analysis.

3:30

Lana Williams and Christine White, University of Western Ontario

The 'Grand Cycle' of Life and Death: Body Position as an Extension of Venus Commemoration during the Terminal Classic

Specific variations in body position for burials found at Lamanai and other coastal Maya sites suggest a strong association with 'watery underworld' figures. These figures are also seen in Maya iconography as representing underworld gods and Venus identities related to commemoration during the Terminal Classic and Postclassic. The temporal and spatial extent of the burials are unknown and require further investigation to better understand their purpose and reflection of spiritual ideology among the ancient Maya. A new approach to understanding a possible ideological shift associated with these mortuary practices is explored using archaeoastronomy and spatial analysis.

3:50

Kristján Ahronson, University of Toronto and Canadian Museum of Civilization

Scotland, Prehistory, chloroform and cave sites: A legacy of thought

The idea that caves held significance in later prehistoric and early medieval landscapes has long been mooted, and, in the case of northern Britain, has been driven by the dedicated interests of key figures in the history of archaeology, such as Sir Daniel Wilson and Sir James Young Simpson. These two men were multi-faceted scholars of great significance. In his seminal 1851 publication *Archology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, Wilson coined 'Prehistory' and brought important ideas from Scandinavian scholarship to Britain and later to Canada. Simpson, in turn, is most widely known for his discovery and advocacy of how to successfully apply chloroform; however, he was also a leader for Scotland's archaeological community, bringing a wealth of wide-ranging knowledge and fresh perspectives to the field. Following on from Wilson and Simpson, a century and a half of research in Scotland identified cave sites as an aspect of early medieval settlement, and relates these places to the flowering of Gaelic monasticism. Nonetheless, there is a wider context for these sites and the fundamental similarities between early Christian communities across Britain and Ireland are at odds with this northern distribution. By considering the origins of our ideas for early medieval Britain, this paper targets the question of whether our perception of cave use may be skewed by the long history of Scottish interest in the topic. Given his prominence and long career at the University of Toronto, an unresolved question is to what extent Wilson's ideas affected his perception of cave sites in Canada.

4:10

David W. Fritz, David S. Strong and J. Tim Bryant, Queen's University

Ancestral Engineering: Bringing an Engineering Perspective to Archaeological Investiga-

tion

We have long felt those whom modern society has named *Engineers* have played a significant role in the evolution of cultures and civilizations. Working with manual tools and the materials that nature provided, archaeological evidence has shown that practical, innovative, and esthetically beautiful creations were produced by our engineering ancestors. As with most effective research, understanding the past can lead to optimizing the future, and we propose that it is beneficial to study engineering and design in this context.

In this paper we will discuss what we have termed *Ancestral Engineering*, and describe the rationale behind the initiative. Two main themes have emerged; engineers helping archaeologists to integrate engineering expertise into their investigations, and archaeologists helping engineers to extract engineering design practice and methodology from other cultures. We propose and will begin to develop a concept of some archaeological materials as *engineered products* as opposed to *artifacts*, within this framework. Several initial project ideas are discussed and a suite of Research Questions is proposed. We believe this is an emerging field, with significant opportunity to develop collaborative relationships with interested engineers, archaeologists and anthropologists to pursue discussions and potential research in this field.

2.4.2 New Approaches to Iroquoian Ceramics

Chair: Kostalena Michelaki, McMaster University

1:25 p.m.—4:30 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 106

1:30

Kostalena Michelaki, McMaster University

New Approaches to Iroquoian Ceramics: An Introduction

The last time a conference was organized to consider the accomplishments and challenges of studying Iroquoian ceramics was in 1979. In the present paper I consider the goals our colleagues had set three decades ago and examine where Iroquoian ceramic studies have gone since then and how they relate today to the broader field of international ceramic studies. A shift away from a preoccupation with singularly chronological questions will be identified, along with a desire to address research questions that range from pottery function and diet, to the social and economic aspects of ceramic manufacture, as well as questions of identity and of the active role of pottery itself in shaping the human (Iroquoian) experience.

La dernière conférence organisée afin de mesurer les accomplissements et les défis de la recherche sur la céramique iroquoise date de 1979. Dans cette contribution, je considère les objectifs établis par nos collègues trente ans auparavant et j'examine l'évolution des études céramiques iroquoises et comment elles s'intègrent au sein des recherches internationales sur la céramique. Un détachement par rapport aux études traitant de questions chronologiques particulières est remarqué. Parallèlement, on note un désir de traiter de problématiques allant de la fonction de la céramique et de la composition de la diète, aux aspects sociaux et économiques de la production céramique, ainsi qu'aux questions d'identité et du rôle actif de la céramique dans l'expérience humaine des Iroquois.

1:50

Christopher M. Watts, University of Toronto

Of One Mind: against form/substance imperatives in Iroquoian pottery analysis

There can be little doubt that our understanding of Iroquoian pottery has benefited from the growth of regional taxonomies, an increase in rigorous quantification methods and advances in various conceptual approaches to design (e.g., grammar, symmetry, and the chaîne opératoire). Despite these developments, a pervasive and insidious thread of Cartesian thinking—that potters impose preconceived form upon inert substance—remains axiomatic, both in the Northeast and beyond. In this paper, I consider Early Ontario Iroquoian pottery within a relational field—as something which comes into being through an agential manifold that implicates and transforms both pot and potter. I argue that while ‘mental templates’ contribute to the outcome of pottery production, these do not prefigure design to the exclusion of material forces. Moreover, that these contributions play themselves out within experiential settings, including those shaped by nascent village life, ultimately engenders I suggest the regularities we detect in Early Ontario Iroquoian pottery modes.

2:10

Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Why Pots Matter—Considering Vessel Form and Function in Iroquoian Ceramic Analysis

This paper discusses past impediments to the study of Iroquoian vessel form and function and stresses the continued importance of such research to our knowledge of Iroquoian peoples in general and to container systems, culinary practices and belief systems in particular. These are exciting times in Iroquoian ceramic analysis; the salvage of large village sites is making significant vessel collections available for study and new theoretical and methodological approaches (particularly materials science) are being employed. A renewed focus on vessel form and function is necessary in order to confirm or re-evaluate established site relationships based solely on rim sherd typologies that do not take vessel type per se into account.

2:30

Greg Braun, University of Toronto, Mississauga

Performance Characteristics of Rock-Tempered Iroquoian Pottery

Traditional analyses of Iroquoian pottery have focused on decorative attributes, with little attention given to its manufacture. In recent years, some research has suggested that an examination of manufacturing characteristics can make valuable contributions to our knowledge of Ontario Iroquoian society. The main goal of this paper is to investigate several aspects of pottery production through replication and experimentation. Previous research has suggested that at some Iroquoian sites, potters were tempering their clay with various types of rock, some of which required more effort to process than did others. I therefore wish to investigate whether the choice to expend more effort in the acquisition of certain tempers was primarily informed by a desire for certain performance characteristics, such as heating efficiency or resistance to thermal shock. If these tempers do not provide any performance benefits, it may be that the decision to use certain rocks over others as temper was influenced by *non-functional* or social concerns.

2:50—3:10 Coffee Break

3:10

Brandy E. George, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Manufacturing and Seasoning: Possibilities for Research Relating To Ontario Precontact Pottery Function

The functionality of Ontario precontact pottery is an area in which experimentation, research and published material is lacking. Most often, aspects related to decoration, time period and cultural affiliation are sought after while potential pottery usage is generally ignored. In the manufacturing and seasoning of a series of ceramic vessels, a multi-faceted approach is used in which experimental methods are employed, archaeological and ethnographic examples are consulted, and all are combined to make assumptions in relation to possible pottery function for the Ontario archaeological record. Ultimately the aim of this paper is to look at precontact ceramics as functional tools in an effort to open up more avenues for research, and to encourage the use of experimental archaeology to test theories of artifact function in general.

3:30

Alicia L. Hawkins, Laurentian University

Making Pots for Different Uses? A Consideration of Technological Variation in a Middle Woodland Assemblage from Georgian Bay, Ontario

The Spiegel site, also known as Killarney Bay I, is a Middle Woodland habitation and burial area located on the northern shore of Georgian Bay at Killarney. A team from the University of Michigan directed by E. Greenman excavated the burial area between 1939 and 1953, while faculty and students from Laurentian University conducted excavations in the habitation area starting during the 1980s and ending in 2002. In this paper I will compare the technological characteristics of pottery from the habitation area with a description of the pottery from the burial area made by D. Brose. According to Brose, pottery from the burial area falls into one of three general groups: thick-walled early Middle Woodland, thin-walled late Middle Woodland, and small amounts of Late Woodland pottery. In my characterization of the pottery from the habitation area, I use thin-sections to investigate temper type and density, and visual examination to evaluate how pots were built and whether they bear carbon encrustation. For comparative purposes, I also document the hardness of pots. Examination of the decoration from the habitation area shows that it is similar to other Middle Woodland ceramic material in being characterized by a high degree of variability, and thick-walled pottery appears relatively uncommon. Does the pottery from the two areas represent different chaînes opératoires focussed on producing pottery to be used in different social contexts? Does chronological variation explain well the differences within the assemblage from the habitation area?

3:50

Christina B. Rieth, New York State Museum

Stylistic, Technological, and Archaeometric Analysis of Iroquoian Ceramic Artifacts from Central New York

Archaeological excavations by the New York State Museum's Cultural Resource Survey Program at the pre-Contact Bailey site in Onondaga County, New York produced a large ceramic assemblage consisting of vessel and pipe fragments. Analysis of these artifacts using only traditional typological analyses severely limits our understanding of how these vessels were used. Combined use of stylistic, technological, and archaeometric analyses of these artifacts contributes to our understanding of the chronology of the site and enhances our understanding of Native manufacturing techniques. In this paper, I discuss

how the vessels were used, and discuss how the vessels were used within the larger realm of Iroquoian settlement and subsistence.

4:10

Kathleen M. Sydoriak Allen, University of Pittsburgh

Ceramic Variability and Social Identity: Applying Ideas about Technical Choices and Chaine Operatoire to Iroquoian Pottery

Ethnoarchaeological research has provided many insights into understanding the causes of ceramic variability in the archaeological record. Among these are those that focus on technical choices and manufacturing processes in relation to social boundaries. The ability to examine what was formerly termed function and style in a more unified way through a consideration of technological style provides new insight into the ways variability in ceramics relates to social and group identities and the process of marking social boundaries (whether intentional or not). Analysis of ceramics from two contemporary early historic Seneca village sites provides a database within which to apply results from several ethnoarchaeological studies. Patterns of technological variability as evidenced in vessel morphology, construction, and decorative techniques are analyzed for evidence of the use of material culture as an expression of social boundaries. While insights into Iroquoian ceramic variability and its causes are gained, problems in identifying appropriate interpretations remain and are discussed.

4:30

Warren DeBoer, City University of New York

Discussion

2.4.3 Connecting with People: Research Experiences and Insights when Working with Individuals and Communities

Session Chairs: Amelia Fay and Mélissa Burns

1:25 p.m.—4:30 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 103

Session Abstract The goal of this session is to provide a forum for researchers to discuss their experiences when conducting community-based research, both the good and the bad. By sharing stories and insights on projects that engage or involve communities it is hoped that we will be able to better understand the unique relationships that are formed within this research framework.

Some potential areas of focus are: How has working with individuals/communities altered or influenced your research? What are some of the lessons you have learned since working with non-archaeologists on archaeological projects? How can we as archaeologists improve our relations with communities and make our research more interesting and meaningful to them?

This session also invites community members or non-archaeologists that have an interest in archaeology and have had experiences with working with archaeologists.

L'objectif de cette session est de donner aux chercheurs l'opportunité de discuter, en traitant à la fois des points négatifs et positifs, de leur expérience de recherche impliquant

des communautés. En échangeant des témoignages et réflexions sur des programmes de recherche dans lesquels les communautés sont engagées ou impliquées, nous espérons arriver à mieux comprendre la spécificité des relations qui se forment dans ce cadre de travail.

Les aspects pouvant être abordées sont: en quoi travailler avec des individus/communautés a pu modifier ou influencer votre recherche? Quelles leçons avez-vous tirées du travail avec des non-archéologues sur des projets archéologiques? Comment, en tant qu'archéologues, pouvons-nous améliorer nos relations avec les communautés et rendre nos recherches plus intéressantes et plus significatives pour ces dernières?

Cette session est également ouverte aux membres des communautés ou non-archéologues qui sont intéressés par l'archéologie et qui ont une expérience de travail avec des archéologues.

1:25 Chairs' Remarks

1:30

Maryse Cloutier-Gélinas, Memorial University of Newfoundland

A Multiple voice Chorus: Dancing with Difference in Labrador Remote Area Archaeology
Archaeology is a gifted discipline of humanities, for it is an important asset in the cultural integration of aboriginal people in Canada. Many archaeological researches comprise essential community-based components, which allow for a mutual sharing of knowledge and life experiences that clearly enrich all parties. For example, numerous projects in Labrador involve the annual participation of Inuit students hired as field-assistants.

While it does provide daily moments of pure delight, for example the sharing of a warm meal after a cold and rainy day of work, archaeological fieldwork also comprises its set of difficulties. Both the strenuous character of camp life, as well as the multicultural nature of field crews can generate cohesion and friendship, as well as of misunderstandings and tension. In this presentation, I intend to discuss how fieldwork in remote regions of Labrador creates a distinctive context for community members and archaeologists to work together. Based on personal past field experiences, I plan to talk about feelings of unity or isolation created by both environmental factors, as well as social and cultural differences.

1:50

Jennifer Jones, Memorial University

Where My Grandfather Lived: Archaeology and Community in Croque, Newfoundland

Within Newfoundland's Petit Nord region, the archaeological site Genille (EgAw-07), locally known as Kearney's Cove, was settled in the 19th century by Patrick Kearney, an Irish Catholic man working as a gardien. Gardiens were essentially caretakers for French fishermen; the fishermen had seasonal fishing rights on the site but were banned from settling the land as part of a treaty established between the British and French. Having a gardien settled at the site ensured the protection of French supplies and resource interests during their absence over the winter. Many of Patrick Kearney's descendents currently inhabit the nearby town of Croque, and their narratives and experiences living at Genille add valuable insight into past aspects of daily life in northern Newfoundland. This paper focuses on the archaeological explorations conducted at Genille this summer, as well as experiences and related interactions with the local community. Research at Genille addresses the shared use of the landscape by the French and Irish and the settlers' quality of life. The archaeological evidence is complemented by the addition of archival evidence and a discussion of local oral histories regarding the settlement of Genille.

2:10

Mélissa Burns, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Archaeology of the Petit Nord; Learning from People along the Northeast Coast of Newfoundland

The main goal of the Archaeology of the Petit Nord project is to record the maritime cultural landscape of the French seasonal fishery in the Petit Nord region of Newfoundland, between 1504 and 1904. For my MA project I looked at a specific kind of feature—crosses and calvaires, which appeared in the Petit Nord landscape as early as 1680. Three monumental crosses are still standing in Carouge Bay, although these particular crosses were rebuilt by the French navy in the 1930s. During the summer of 2007, I conducted community archaeology at Dos-de-Cheval site (EfAx-09) to document those features. The French Shore Historical Society based in Conche was incredibly helpful throughout the project, and put me in touch with community members to interview regarding these features. This presentation will focus on the difficulties I faced as a young francophone woman trying to get information from older English residents of the Conche Peninsula about something they know but do not consider as part of their own culture.

2:30

Amelia Fay, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Archaeology without Artifacts: Research Experiences Outside of Excavation

One goal of my MA research was to talk to people and record their oral histories and opinions on archaeology. I wanted to engage the community in their rich history and current archaeological explorations of the past. Armed with digital recorder in hand, I went to the Inuit community of Nain, Labrador with the naïve enthusiasm that I assume many graduate students have before embarking on their first real research project.

This presentation urges a reflexive approach to community-based research and in doing so I will highlight my research experiences, both positive and negative. From my realization that talking to people is more difficult than I had originally thought or finding out that some people just do not think archaeology is nearly as interesting as I do, to hearing community members say they appreciate your work, and developing professional and personal relationships.

2:50—3:10 Coffee Break**3:10**

Peter Timmins, University of Western Ontario and Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Working with Indigenous Communities on the Archaeology of Contested Lands

This paper reviews and reflects upon the author's role as a professional archaeologist in recent archaeological projects conducted with and for First Nation communities in Ontario. All projects involve contested lands or landscapes that are the subject of negotiations between the state and First Nations. The paper discusses the variable role of the archaeologist, relationship building with First Nation communities and reconciling archaeological and indigenous concepts of site significance.

3:30

Ian Dyck and Elena Ponomarenko, Canadian Museum of Civilization

Comparing Ancient Nomads of the Russian Steppes and Northern Plains

The Ancient Nomads Project generated the first comparison of ancient pastoral nomads of the Russian Steppes and ancient bison-hunting nomads of the Canadian Prairies. Results are being disseminated in exhibition and book form. The exhibition is organized around nine major themes: (1) culture history, (2) environment, (3) herds, (4) travel, (5) subsistence, (6) dwellings, (7) social life, (8) spiritual life, and (9) warfare and trade. The book expands on the same themes. The project revealed amazing similarities in lifestyle and environment, but also crucial differences due to wild versus domestic herds, pedestrian versus equestrian travel, stone-rich versus stone-poor landscapes, and sparse versus moderately dense populations. It uncovered similarities and differences in the approach to archaeology in the two regions—comparable emphases on cultural resource management and culture history; but significant differences in focus—camp sites and bison-kill sites in the Northern Plains, human burials in the Russian Steppes. Sharp differences also exist in public reactions to archaeology—weak knowledge and variable interest in Canada; substantial knowledge and strong interest in Russia.

3:50

Ashleigh Czyrnyj, University of Manitoba

Accessing the past: Sharing the University of Manitoba's archaeological collections with the public

Archaeological materials are studied, preserved and curated by professionals in trust for the general public; however public access to the results of this work in Canada remains limited. While museums have begun to employ the Internet to provide increased access to their collections, this practice has yet to be embraced by other institutions and organizations housing archaeological materials. This paper discusses the considerations that went into making a subset of the archaeological collections housed at the University of Manitoba available online to the general public and the public response to this effort thus far.

4:10

Cathy Mathias, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Gayle McIntyre, Fleming College, Peterborough, Douglas Nixon, Caribouheritage *Preserving Archaeological Materials from Newfoundland and Labrador: Expanding Upon Collaborations*

For the past 20 years faculty at Memorial University's Archaeology Unit have relied on their conservator to help identify, document, process, conserve and restore the material culture which they excavate. The job of conservation has been broad and includes activities also related to community outreach, research, fund raising and the negotiations with provincial and federal bodies. This work could not have been successfully completed without the help of conservation students. The working relationship between supervisors and interns can be extremely productive with the end results benefiting both parties. Using current collaborations as a starting point, we are proposing to universities with archaeology departments to consider establishing a graduate level program in archaeological conservation.

2.4.4 Contributed Papers in Historic Archaeology

Chair: Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust

1:25 p.m.—3:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 108

1:25 Chair's Remarks

1:30

Cathy Mathias, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Buckles as Evidence for Costume at a 17th-Century English Plantation Site, Ferryland, Newfoundland

Buckles as fasteners provide evidence for the costume to which they belong regardless of whether or not the costume itself remains. Within the archaeological burial environment, where fragile textiles of wool, silk, linen and cotton rarely survive, metal components of costume such as the buckle can be used to determine both the type of costume and its value. Costume-related buckles from the 17th-century English colonial site in Ferryland, Newfoundland are examined here. The primary question is what type of buckles are preserved and worn during the 17th-century occupation of Ferryland, Newfoundland? Also considered is the rate of transfer of style and costume to the colonies from their origins in London and other European centres. The notion that one's social position could be judged solely by their outward appearance was a driving force for 17th-century consumers. The level to which this was followed in one of England's plantations located on the island of Newfoundland will be explored.

1:50

Kenneth A. Cassavoy, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre

Southampton Beach Shipwrecks Site: Artifacts and Archives—Identifying a shipwreck, buried on the Lake Huron shore, as the Royal Navy Brig H.M.S. General Hunter

In 2001, low water levels on Lake Huron exposed several frame tips of a shipwreck buried under the sand of a Southampton, Ontario, beach. A series of archaeological excavations between 2001 and 2004 revealed and documented the buried hull of an unidentified early 19th-century Great Lakes sailing vessel. This paper describes how the subsequent analysis of artifacts from the shipwreck, combined with lengthy archival research, culminated in the positive identification of the hull as the War of 1812 British Royal Navy Brig H. M.S. General Hunter.

2:10

Kenneth A. Cassavoy, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre

Southampton Beach Shipwrecks Project: The excavation, lifting and reburial of an 1870s stone-hooker work barge discovered under the sand of a Lake Huron beach

The investigation of shipwreck frame tips, exposed by low water levels along the shore of Lake Huron led to the discovery that two vessels—from different periods—were buried in the same location under the sand of a Southampton, Ontario, beach. One of the vessels was a stone-hooker work barge from the 1870s period of harbour construction in the Southampton area. In order to protect the work barge from intermittent exposure and wave damage on the beach, it was fully excavated in the spring of 2007, lifted by crane and moved to a new, deeper resting place further north on the beach. This paper describes both the excavation and the complex task of lifting, moving and reburying the vessel. It also illustrates how the detailed recording of the vessel has provided what may be the

only existing record of how these sturdy little workhorse vessels—ubiquitous on the Great Lakes in the era of sail—were constructed.

2:30

Sylvia E. Thornbush, University of Edinburgh

Seriation of Headstone Motifs in Three Oxford Churchyards

This preliminary study for a doctoral research thesis addresses the changing motifs on headstones in three churchyards in Oxford, England. Among these were St Peter in the East (at St Edmund Hall, University of Oxford), St Mary Magdalen, and St Giles churchyards. The aim was to conduct a photographic survey of headstones to document a) headstone dimensions and shapes, b) motifs, c) introductions, and d) epitaphs. Only motifs will be considered here. All headstones in this study were composed of limestone. There were a total of 110 out of 278 (or almost 40%) of headstones with years still legible. Temporally constrained seriations show the use of different headstone motifs, which are evident due to changing fashion trends; the economic status, age, occupation, or religious affiliation of the deceased in these churchyards.

2:50

Heather Battles, Sarah Buchanen-Berrigan, Stacey Hallman, and Martyna Janjua, McMaster University

Investigating health and mortality in the Hamilton Cemetery: The impact of progressive inclusion

The issue of burial representativeness is central to any attempt to reconstruct patterns of life and death in the past. Building on the work of Cannon (1995), we examine the impact of progressive inclusion efforts to study the impact of industrialization and urbanization through the demographic distribution of mortality. To address this issue, we used a sample of 400 gravestones yielding a total of 881 individuals in the Hamilton Cemetery in Hamilton, Ontario. The data were sorted according to birth cohorts and analyzed by age and sex. Statistical analyses of mean age at death indicate a significant decrease in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for both sexes, and a significant decrease in age at death in men. The authors believe this phenomenon reflects progressive inclusion of infants, children, and women and thus represents a significant and shifting source of bias in this burial population.

2.4.5 Current Research in Latin America: Archaeology of Ancient Lower Central America and the Andes

Organizers: Paul F. Healy & Helen Haines, Trent University

1:25 p.m.—3:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 114

1:25 Chairs' Remarks

1:30

Nicole Brunel, FMA Heritage Consultants

Gender and Ethnicity in Postclassic Greater Nicoya

Cross-analysis of ceramic female figurines from Santa Isabel and other Mesoamerican artifacts for the purpose of comparison with ethnohistoric chronologies of ethnic migrations, settlements and interactions in Greater Nicoya. Along with ethnicity, emphasis is placed heavily on gender in Postclassic Greater Nicoya, also explored through observation of consistencies and contradictions between archaeological and ethnohistoric data. Major topics include, grand-mother and motherhood in the archaeological record, ideology, ethnic and gender symbolism in costume and bodily decoration, and gender complementarity.

1:50

Carrie L. Dennett, Geoffrey G. McCafferty and Paul W.O. Hoskin, University of Calgary
Preliminary Assessment of Ceramic Composition from the Sapoa Period (800-1250 CE), Pacific Nicaragua

Compositional Analysis is a key factor in recognizing the *recipe* of ceramic ware and inclusions, which can inform on such factors as resource procurement, patterns of redistribution, and production techniques (*chaîne opératoire*). Previous studies from Pacific Nicaragua have utilized Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), though on limited scales. This paper will re-examine pottery samples excavated at the Santa Isabel site, in the Department of Rivas, including both petrographic and additional XRD analysis. Results will be used to evaluate questions of specialization, since a previous study using only XRD suggested possible distinctions in clay recipes between types and, in the case of monochrome utilitarian types, even between vessel forms.

2:10

Jordan Downey, Trent University

Catequil's Lithics: Stone Tools from an Andean Complex Society

Lithic artifacts are often largely or wholly ignored by archaeologists studying complex societies. While this situation is being rectified in many parts of the world, the Andean mountains of northern Peru remain one area where very few lithic analyses have been conducted. To this end, a comprehensive analysis was conducted of all lithic artifacts from four sites associated with the Oracle of Catequil, located on and around the mountain of Cerro Ichal near the village of San José de Porcn in La Libertad, Peru. The oracle, in use between 400 CE and the Spanish arrival in 1532 CE, is a sacred site of ancestor veneration and a place of pilgrimage. Through this analysis, I am able to show the relationships between the four different sites at Cerro Ichal, as well as show how this expedient tool assemblage fits into a general model for lithic design criteria in complex societies.

2:30

Paul F. Healy, Trent University

Discussion and Concluding Remarks

2.4.6 CAA Annual General Meeting

3:10 p.m.—6:10 p.m., Gzowski College, Room 114

2.4.7 Contributed Posters

Lecture room reception area of Gzowski College (lower level). Presenters will be present between 1:30 and 4:30 on Saturday, May 10, in the to explain their project and to answer questions.

Lisa Rankin, Memorial University

Under the Same Roof: Syncretism and Early Historic Housing Styles on the Labrador

This poster outlines the difficulty encountered by archaeologists working on Inuit history in Labrador of distinguishing houses that were occupied by the Inuit from those occupied by European settlers or families of mixed heritage. This difficulty arises from the fact that early European settlers tended to adopt the Inuit style of autumn/winter house, which worked particularly well in a region with limited forest resources. As interaction between the two groups continued, a 'hybrid' housing style, that incorporated elements of both Inuit and European architecture, was adopted by both. This has hampered the interpretation of Inuit history in the contact period, as well as the archaeological investigation of the history of the Labrador Métis. Attempts to resolve this confusion are outlined.

Pamela J. Dickinson, David W. Black and Bruce E. Broster, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton

Landscape Evolution and Human Occupation in the Lower Saint John River Valley, New Brunswick, Canada

Here we describe an application of Karl Butzer's principle, that geoarchaeological research is fundamental to reconstructing the cultural ecology of past human populations and documenting ecological changes through time. A 67 m core was recovered through drilling at the Grand Lake Meadows, at the junction of Grand Lake and the lower Saint John River, New Brunswick. Organic specimens from the core were radiocarbon dated to develop a chronology for the evolution of the area. Granulometric analyses, loss-on-ignition tests and ion chromatography analyses provide data for interpreting changes in depositional environments as the Meadows evolved. These data suggest coverage by brackish water from deglaciation to about 8,000 BP, and again, more recently, as rising relative sea level enabled marine water to breach the Reversing Falls, approximately 70 km downstream. We present a facies model for evolution of the Grand Lake Meadows. This model is correlated to current large-scale understandings of regional cultural history.

2.4.8 Undergraduate Poster Session—The Future of the Past: Undergraduate Research in Archaeology

Lecture room reception area of Gzowski College (lower level). Presenters will be present between **1:30** and 4:30 on Saturday, May 10, in the to explain their project and to answer questions.

Organizers: Trevor Orchard and Meghan Burchell, McMaster University

Abstract A wide variety of quality independent research is conducted yearly in Canadian Universities by senior undergraduate students. Unfortunately, the results of this research are rarely, if ever, communicated to the wider archaeological community. This poster session aims to provide a forum for undergraduate students to present the results of their independent, archaeological research. It will allow students to professionalize their results while providing them with valuable experience in a standard academic setting. This opportunity will help prepare these promising students for post-graduate research, while facilitating the networking of potential graduate students and supervisors. Furthermore, the session will provide the Canadian archaeological community with an opportunity to see the results of this research by the future scholars of archaeology.

Tanya Chiykowski, University of Calgary

Understanding Trade and Exchange in Pre-hispanic Cholula, Puebla, Mexico

Lithics are a crucial component of understanding material sourcing and exchange networks in Central Mexico. This poster will address the lithic material recovered from the 2006/2007 rescue excavations completed in Cholula Mexico. Approximately 650 pieces of flakes lithic material were found. The majority of raw material was obsidian, which was tentatively sourced based on physical appearance. Analysis of ceramic material suggests the deposits date to the Post-Classic. When the results are compared to previous research, a pattern emerges showing changes in resource use over time. The length of occupation of Cholula provides a case study for how exchange patterns fluctuated depending on political relationships of neighboring city states (such as Teotihuacan).

Rebecca Neri, Trent University

The Progression of Christianity on Mosaics in Roman Britain 200-400 AD

This poster will look at the potential geographic as well as symbolic appearance of Christianity within Romano-British villa mosaics. It will examine the reasoning behind placing Christian symbols alongside Graeco-Roman and Celtic imagery on these mosaics. It will also look at Christian symbols on other artifacts that appear in context with *pagan* mosaics. Many of the mosaics appear in the Dorset region and possible explanations as to why will be examined. Mosaics examined include Hinton St Mary, Frampton, Littlecote and Lullingstone.

Bryn Letham, University of British Columbia

Using Percussion Coring to Explore the Developmental Sequence of a Northwest Coast Shell Midden

Percussion coring has been employed as a cost and time-effective alternative to excavating shell middens. It is useful for interpreting shell midden stratigraphy and collecting basal samples for dating. Furthermore, augering has been used to estimate and map basal

surfaces below shell middens. This research discusses the results of systematic coring across a large midden with a long occupation history (7500-2500 BP) from the Dundas Islands Group, British Columbia. Stratigraphy evident in each sample is used to map the basal subsurface of the site as well as stratigraphic transitions and paleosols extending across the site. This allows for an exploration of the developmental sequence of the site through its 5000-year occupation in the face of shifting shorelines due to sea level changes and possible migrations evident in Tsimshian oral histories.

Amy Fox, University of Toronto

Historical Property Analysis for One St. Thomas Street, Toronto

My research examines this history and occupation of One St. Thomas Street, Toronto, Ontario through the application of 'property archaeology'. In 1844 five wooded houses were built which were then demolished to make way for a multi-million dollar condominium. With the aid of the Toronto Archives, City Directory, City Assessment Rolls, the Archives at Victoria College, and records from Goad's Fire Insurance maps I detailed the historical ownership, land use and value, and even a failed business venture attempted with the property. Patterns visible in the city's record show this property sample acted as a microcosm for demographics changes and are still occurring in this downtown neighbourhood at the intersection of Bay and Bloor streets.

Kelly Peterson and Kostalena Michelaki, McMaster University

Raw Material Selection and Preparation in SW Calabria, Italy—Student Internship Project

Ceramics from Southern Italy have long been analysed from a chrono-typological perspective but little is understood about the social behavior and significance behind the pot making process itself. We have collected petrographic data for Early/Middle and Late Neolithic ceramic materials from Umbro Neolithic (5800-2900 cal. BC) and Penitenzeria (5500-5000 cal. BC) in SW Calabria, Italy. Preliminary analysis of the petrographic data indicates at least two ceramic fabrics: one with foraminifera (Buff ware) and one without foraminifera (Stentinello and Impressed wares) suggesting a difference in raw materials selection and processing practices between the Buff and the Stentinello and Impressed wares. Grain-size analysis indicates a distinction between the Umbro and the Penitenzeria Stentinello pastes. This data will be integrated into further analyses as we consider the rest of the operational sequence.

Laura Perry, Trent University

Mousterian Tool Trends and Neanderthals: How the Industry Reveals an Absence of Neanderthal Creativity

This poster examines several aspects of the Mousterian tool industry, such as raw material transport, imposed form, assemblage richness, production, and how these characteristic reveal an absence in creativity as it is typically understood in modern Homo sapiens. The research presented is a component of an undergraduate honours thesis focused on Homo neanderthalensis and cognitive theories of creativity. The project relates current archaeological evidence, such as lithic technology, to theories of mind, particularly those outlined by anthropologists Thomas Wynn and Steven Mithen. The research, while relying on a multi-disciplinary approach, is primarily supported by the archaeological remains and general trends of Middle Palaeolithic Neanderthals.

Eliza Brandy, Matthew J. Seguin, Meghan Burchell, McMaster University
Internship Experience in Archaeological Collections Management: Improving the Status of McMaster's Research Collections

In September of 2007 the Department of Anthropology at McMaster University initiated the 'Collections Management Plan'. After decades in storage the materials recovered by archaeological field research conducted in 1960s and 1970s have been re-excavated from their cardboard matrix. The necessity for this came from a need for more storage space for existing materials, but most importantly it came from a recognized responsibility to maintain the collections and their potential for furthering research into Ontario's archaeological history. The objective is to develop and maintain a comprehensive database of excavated sites which will enable us to provide researchers with access to materials and information pertaining to the collections. It has also provided an opportunity to engage current undergraduate students with the changing practices of Canadian Archaeology. We hope that this research will reach the broader archaeological community and present opportunities for learning more about the history of this extensive collection.

Jenna Green, Trent University
The Use of Caves in Taino Religion

The use of caves as ritual and sacred landscapes has been well-explored in New World archaeology, especially in regards to Mesoamerican civilizations. Recent evidence has shed light on the importance of caves in the Caribbean, specifically the Classic Taino Chiefdoms of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico. This poster will show that Taino cave use reflects a highly developed and relatively wide-spread religion with direct implications for Taino social structure. Taino cave art demonstrates the alternative use of caves as a ritual area and the possible location of the axis mundi—the connecting element to the various realms of the cosmos. The importance of Taino religion has been documented with ethnohistoric sources, but as the indigenous population was completely erased with the arrival of Columbus, material remains are all we have to create a picture of the importance of religion to a developing Chiefdom-type society.

Rose A. Monachino and Trevor J. Orchard, McMaster University
Food For Thought: An Examination of Nutritional Aspects of Late Holocene Subsistence Changes in Southern Haida Gwaii, British Columbia

This poster considers nutritional characteristics of subsistence patterns that existed through the past 2,000 years in southern Haida Gwaii, on the northern coast of British Columbia. Recent archaeological work has identified a distinctive shift in subsistence practices from a more generalized economy with a slight focus on rockfish consumption to a more specialized economy focused on the consumption of salmon. Faunal assemblages representing these two distinct subsistence adaptations are considered in terms of their nutritional characteristics, namely the relative contributions of protein, fat, carbohydrates, and essential vitamins and minerals. This analysis provides new insight into the dietary implications of subsistence changes such as the intensification of salmon use widely described for the Northwest Coast.

Danielle Budhoo and Aubrey Cannon, McMaster University
Coffin Hardware and Children's Burials in Nineteenth Century Ontario

Evidence of the presence or absence and the form of coffin hardware on children's burials

from the 19th century provides insight into the role and perception of children and into how death ritual may have differed in public and private environments. This study investigated coffin hardware handles from St. Thomas' Anglican Church cemetery in Belleville, Ontario. Its aim was to understand any relationship between age and the use of coffin handles during the 19th century. Comparison of coffin handle ornamentation and handle size indicated that children usually had smaller coffin handles, but were generally provided as much decoration as other age groups. Because coffin hardware is much less commonly found in children's burials in family cemeteries, its presence in public areas may indicate that even in death, it was necessary to keep up appearances.

Krystal L. Cameron, Meghan Burchell, Trevor J. Orchard, McMaster University
Species Identification of Shellfish Material from Four Sites in the Dundas Islands, British Columbia: An Examination of Variation in Collection Practices

This research examines shellfish obtained through bucket-auger sampling of four shell midden sites in the Dundas Island Group, located off the northern coast of British Columbia. Shell fragments $\geq 8\text{mm}$ were identified to species level. Samples were analyzed from each twenty centimeter interval from the augers, making it possible to observe variability in site level collection practices. The results from the analysis suggest a relationship between collection practices, species availability and local ecology. Interpretations regarding the availability of shellfish resources are explored, focusing on environmental and cultural factors.

Woolsey, Cora A., Anne E. Thornton, Christian C. Thériault, Kristine A. Roesler, Ramona A. Nicholas, Angus Morrison, Sarah E. Little, Kenneth R. Holyoke, and Sarah C. Durham, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton

Unsolved Mysteries of New Brunswick Archaeology: Selections from the George Frederick Clarke Collection

Over the course of half a century, avocational archaeologist Dr. George Frederick Clarke (1883-1974) amassed, through surface finds and excavation, a collection of artifacts spanning approximately 8000 years of New Brunswick archaeological history. The 2700 artifacts in his collection were recently donated to the University of New Brunswick by the Clarke family. Honours students in archaeology are conducting preliminary research into a selection of these artifacts. Here we present research directed toward fulfilling UNB's commitment to the Clarke family — to use the collection for public promotion of New Brunswick and First Nations' heritage. Each student has chosen an artifact to analyze, placing it in geographical and chronological context, and considering material, manufacture, and function. The artifacts selected are a low-fired ceramic sherd, a ground-slate gorget, a unifacial end-scraper, a bi-pointed biface, a bifacial scraper, a flaked and ground stone axe, a clay tobacco pipe, a flaked-stone drill, and a bulbous plummet.

Miranda Brunton and Meghan Burchell, McMaster University

Shellfish Harvesting Patterns at the Dundas Islands Group

This research uses a subset of data which contributes to a larger project focusing on shellfish analysis and harvesting strategies from the Dundas Islands Group in northern British Columbia. Relative ages of bivalves obtained from growth increment profiles of the Butter clam (*Saxidomus gigantea*) were identified in order to examine variability in site-level collection strategies. The results from two camps and two villages indicate

intensive levels of shellfish collection at these locations. This suggests that that shellfish were an important dietary contribution, and may have played a critical role in sustaining the population at village sites.