

1st CMA, 1968
Winnipeg

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

7.00 - 10.00 pm Hotel Lobby

Conference Registration.....\$3.00

A Conference "Package" is provided for registrants.

In the folder should be:

- 1) Conference Agenda
- 2) Abstracts of Proceedings (received to date)
- 3) Official ballot
- 4) Friday Luncheon\$2.00
- 5) Saturday Banquet tickets.....\$3.00
(extra tickets may be ordered)
- 6) Literature & Maps

Total cost \$8.00

From 7.00 - 12.00 pm

Hospitality Suite - Room 249

Provided by Manitoba Archaeologists

From 7.00 pm Display 2D

Registrants may set up their displays - assistants will be available.

AGENDA

Friday, March 8

9.00 - 9.15 am -Registration, Mezzanine

Business Meeting: The J.A. MacDonald Room

From 9.15

Welcome by The Honorable Stewart McLean,
Provincial Secretary.

Formation of a Canadian Archaeological Assoc.

1) Name of Association

2) Nomination and Election of Officers.

(Only those who have registered are eligible
to vote with the official ballot sheet
provided).

COFFEE BREAK

3) Discussion of Association

Aims and Policies

Constitution

Committees

Publication

Dues

Etc.

12.00 Arranged lunch in Salon D.

Friday, March 8

PROGRESS REPORTS

Chairman - James V. Chism

- 1.30 - G.F. MacDonald - National Museum of Canada
Archaeological Sites in the Tsimshian and Haida Areas
of British Columbia.
- 1.40 - Ruth Gruhn - Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta,
Edmonton.
Current Archaeological Research at University of Alberta.
- 1.50 - W. Irving - National Museum of Canada
National Museum Research in the Far Northwest & Arctic.
- 2.00 - B. Reeves - Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta,
Edmonton.
Archaeological Excavations in Waterton Lakes National
Park. 1967
- 2.10 - R. Wilmeth - National Museum of Canada
Current Research in Northern Athabaskan Prehistory
- 2.20 - Tim Jones - Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University
of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
The Status of Pictograph Recording Techniques in the
Precambrian Shield.
- 2.30 - Tom Phenix - Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
Changing Roles of Archaeological Societies: A Case History
from Saskatchewan.
- 2.40 - Hugh T. MacKie - Department of Anthropology, University of Man.
Fort Riviere Tremblante (North West Company 1791-1798)
- 2.50 - Dave Meyers - Department of Anthropology and Archaeology,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
An Historic Burial on the Red Deer River in Manitoba.
- 3.00 - Dennis Anderson - Department of Anthropology and Archaeology,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
Lake Agassiz Archaeological Studies in Saskatchewan.
- 3.10

COFFEE

March 8

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Progress Reports continued

James V. Chism, Chairman

- 3.30 - M. Tamplin - Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba
The Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey in Manitoba.
- 3.40 - J.V. Wright - National Museum of Canada
An Archaeological Survey of God's Lake, Manitoba.
- 3.50 - James V. Chism - Department of Anthropology, University of Man.
Three Seasons at Lower Fort Garry.
- 4.00 - Allan A. Simpson - Manitoba Archaeological Society
Field Work Progress of the Manitoba Archaeological Society.
- 4.10 - James Porter - Department of Anthropology, University of Winnipeg
Tracing Sources of Prehistoric Pottery Mud.
- 4.20 - J. Steinbring - Department of Anthropology, University of Winnipeg
and
D. Elias - Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba.
MP-4, A Large Boulder Site in Eastern Manitoba.
- 4.30 - Gerald McKenzie - Societe d'Archeologie du Quebec
Le site Pointe-aux-Buissons, Melocheville, Quebec.
- 4.40 - Donald MacLeod - National Museum of Canada
Survey in Central Labrador: Burial Excavations in Northeastern
Newfoundland.
- 4.50 - D. Sanger - National Museum of Canada
National Museum Research in the Maritime Provinces.

Evening Program

Laboratory of Anthropology,
Basement, 101 Education Bldg.
University of Manitoba.

Obsidian Dating Laboratory Demonstration

Archaeological Exhibits

A New Canadian Archaeological Film "Five Foot Square"
by Rom Vastokis, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

8.00 - 10.00

Informal get-together
1833 Pembina Highway.

SATURDAY MARCH 9

Chairman - W.J. Mayer-Oakes

SYMPOSIUM: "Laurel, Blackduck and Selkirk - Their Distribution, Chronologies, and Affinities"

9.30 - Chairman's Opening Remarks

9.40 - Alan McPherron - Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pa.
Ties with the Michigan Area.

10.00- Robert J. Salzer - Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
Laurel and Blackduck Influences in Northern Wisconsin.

10.20- Ronald J. Mason - Department of Anthropology, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin.
Information South of the Laurel Area Pertinent to an Understanding of Laurel.

10.40 - K.C.A. Dawson - Lakehead University, Port Arthur, Ontario.
Recoveries From the Lakehead Area.

11.00 - J.V. Wright - National Museum of Canada

11.20 - Walter M. Hlady - Manitoba Archaeological Society
Selkirk Assemblages in Manitoba - An Ontario Divergence?

11.40 - Dennis C. Joyes - Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba.
Blackduck in the West: The Distribution and Stylistic changes of Blackduck Ware on the Prairies.

Closing Discussion.

12.00 - 1.00 - LUNCH

Saturday March 9, continued:

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Chairman - M.J. Tamplin

- 1.00 - William M. Hurley - Department of Anthropology, University of
Toronto, Toronto.
Soils and Archaeology
- 1.30 - J.V. Wright - National Museum of Canada
The Shield Archaic.
- 2.00 - Richard Conn - Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Problems and Progress in Trade Bead Research.
- 2.30 - J.E. Anderson - McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
The Study of Skeletal Populations.
- 3.00 - COFFEE
- 3.15 - Thomas R. Smith - Saskatchewan Archaeological Society.
Early Man in Terms of Glacial Recession in East Central
Saskatchewan.
- 3.45 - Bruce G. Trigger - Department of Anthropology, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.
Social and Cultural Approaches in Contemporary Archaeology.
- 4.15 - Z. Pohorecky - Department of Anthropology and Archaeology,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
Archaeology and the Law in Canada Today.

Evening Program: Moore's Restaurant,
297 Portage Ave.

7.00 - Cocktails

8.00 - Banquet

Guest Speaker: W.E. Taylor,
National Museum of Canada.

(ABSTRACT) SYMPOSIUM SATURDAY AM - MARCH 9, 1968

SELKIRK ASSEMBLAGES IN MANITOBA --- AN ONTARIO DIVERGENCE?

Walter M. Hlady

Archaeological manifestations which are linked to the Cree in various parts of Manitoba show distinct differences between those areas formerly occupied by the Plains Cree in southern Manitoba and the Woodland and Swampy Cree in the north. While there are many common traits between these groups north and south, the differences are important. Attempts to reconstruct the routes of diffusion of common traits have not been successful in showing much apparent contact archaeologically between the north and south in Manitoba. Evidence suggests Swampy Cree movement westward south of Hudson Bay from Ontario. Much the same information is deduced from archaeological evidence for the earlier Woodland Cree. The degree of use of prevalent pottery decorative motifs between north and south is negligible although the fabric-impressed body surfacing is almost universal. This suggests that it may be necessary to look well eastward into Ontario for the point at which the northern and southern groups diverged. Dawson's work at the north end of Lake Nipigon produced limited ceramics which appear to be a composite of some Selkirk motifs in southeastern Manitoba and of Clearwater Lake Phase (and to a more limited extent Grass River Phase) of northern Manitoba. It would appear possible that what we need to look for is a separation of Cree bands in northern Ontario at a time when ceramics included fabric-impressed body surfacing with a limited number of decorative motifs. It is possible that one group moved southwestward to Lake Nipigon and Lake Superior and westward to Manitoba, while other groups moved westward into northern Manitoba.

LAUREL AND BLACKDUCK INFLUENCES IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Robert J. Salzer

Archaeological investigations in the lacustrine district in extreme north-central Wisconsin for the past three summers have revealed distinctive Middle Woodland and Late Woodland assemblages which, for the most part, were previously unknown and unanticipated. These materials include considerable numbers of exotic artifacts and artifact styles which reflect prehistoric contacts and influences from southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, northeastern Wisconsin, and northern Minnesota, southeastern Manitoba, and adjacent portions of northern Ontario.

The Laurel and Blackduck-related styles reported here represent the southern limits of these influences in Wisconsin and, as such, help to define the maximum extent of Laurel and Blackduck with regard to their more southern contemporaries.

THE STUDY OF SKELETAL POPULATIONS

J.E. Anderson

The evidence provided by the skeletons may contribute greatly to our understanding of the people who inhabited an archaeological site. Two particular aspects of study will be discussed and illustrated:

1. The incidence of inherited skeletal variations may be used to establish the biological relationship of populations and to determine microevolutionary trends.
2. The pattern of bone and tooth disease bears a close relationship to diet and other ecological factors.

PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN RECENT TRADE BEAD RESEARCH

Richard G. Conn

Glass trade beads occur in almost all protohistoric and historic archaeological sites. These materials that should be helpful in dating seldom are since almost nothing is known of bead chronology or typology.

The dozen-or-so workers in this area have focused on specific problems such as the location of various European manufacturers, processes of manufacture, exact chronologies derived from European sources, relative chronologies derived from North American sites, and the correlation of archaeological materials with dated ethnographical specimens. From this research, two significant publications have come within the last two years.

However, those engaged in trade bead studies reckon more unsolved problems than accomplished results. The writer suggests that most of these could be attacked more effectively with increased intercommunication among those concerned. Contact should also be established with those in other disciplines (e.g. historians and chemists) whose interests are complementary. Finally there is a considerable need to locate and study all collections of properly-excavated materials.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS CONT'D.

EARLY MAN IN TERMS OF GLACIAL RECESSION
IN EAST CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

Thomas R. Smith

Clovis Man has been identified as a mammoth hunter of 11,000 to 11,500 years ago. Glacial studies in Saskatchewan and a reported mammoth tooth from Arborfield, suggest a possible range as far as Lake Agassiz in the Pasquia Hills area. A mammoth recovered from glacial lake sediments at Kyle was assigned C-14 age of 12,000 years. Glacial recession was not continuous; Valderan and Two Creekan readvances may have enveloped archaeological sites in till or water-born sediments. Glacial features such as meltwater channels, beaches, and boulder pavements and soils identification are useful in reconstructing an hypothetical environment. Retreating glaciers acquire lobate margins permitting access for significant distances beyond an assumed ice margin. Clovis-like implements in the upper basin of Glacial Lake Melfort and eastward may be explainable in this way although present knowledge of this area's glacial history is limited. The Barrier Valley at 1725 feet A.S.L. and the Crooked River channel at 1625 feet seem to fix two major intervals in glacial retreat. Extensive beaches in the area between the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills offer prospects for horizontal stratigraphy.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL APPROACHES
IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY

Bruce G. Trigger

This paper will examine the development of a functional approach to the reconstruction of prehistory. Particular attention will be given to changes in the definitions of society and culture.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS CONT'D.

THE SHIELD ARCHAIC

J.V. Wright

Archaeological survey throughout the major portion of the Canadian Shield has revealed the existence of a pre-and/or non-ceramic archaic complex which possesses a distinctive stone chipping technology. Characteristic tools are biface and uniface blades, lanceolate and side-notched projectile points, a wide range of large scraper varieties, large core scraping planes, and a paucity or absence of stone grinding. Although relatively few of the Shield Archaic tools are qualitatively diagnostic, there are a number of artifact classes that are regarded as being quantitatively diagnostic. Biface blades and scrapers dominate the assemblage whereas projectile points and other artifact classes are relatively rare. Both the apparent time depth of the Shield Archaic and its extensive distribution in space relegate the complex to an important roll in the interpretation of the prehistoric events which have taken place in the Canadian Shield.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE LAW IN CANADA TODAY

Zenon Pohorecky

The history of legislation regarding antiquities in Canada today must be reviewed and evaluated comparatively, province by province, because no constitutional provision was ever made in the B.N.A. Act of 1867 for the legal protection of antiquities at a time when antiquities were gaining importance in Europe among nations that singled out the dimension of antiquity for cultivating a pride in nationhood. Laws about Canada's antiquities have had to be based on shadowy frames of reference derived from arbitrary administrative interpretations of the meaning of such conveniently vague terms as "natural resources" -- so such laws have a ghostly aura of unreality, where antiquities have no legal status apart from the elastic category into which they may have been placed.

The question of property rights somehow looms like an iceberg in any consideration of laws about antiquities in Canada. Thus antiquities have fallen under the jurisdiction of either provincial or federal governments, depending upon whose public land such antiquities are discovered, and sometimes depending upon the extent to which provincial governments have cared to consult with private landowners upon whose lands antiquities are discovered. Since laws pertaining to antiquities (public property), antiquities on privately-owned land cannot be protected by law without the consent of the landowner.

However, even on public land, antiquities can be destroyed, mainly by a failure to provide adequate financial provisions for the rescue of archaeological sites being threatened by such public works projects as highway construction, except by prolonged negotiations following specific petitions. The success of such petitions and negotiations is not safeguarded by law anywhere.

It is suggested that some provision for antiquities be embodied in currently discussed revisions of the constitution of Canada, in accordance with principles consistent with those already implicit in other parts of the B.N.A. Act. It is argued that antiquities deserve a special status in Canada, quite apart from some expedient *ad hoc* marriage-by-default to some interpretation of such terms as "natural resources" -- in line with the recent liberalization of divorce laws?