

PROGRAMME
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
OTTAWA, MARCH 12-15, 1970

Thursday, March 12

Registration, 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., C.A.A. suite in the Lord Elgin Hotel.

The Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Man will host an open house at their Bell's Corners facility, in which case a bus service will be provided, leaving the Lord Elgin Hotel at 8:00 p.m.

Friday, March 13

Registration, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, C.A.A. suite in the Lord Elgin Hotel.

Morning session 9:30 - 12:30 - Auditorium, National Gallery

Symposium: "Northern Athabaskan Prehistory"

Organized by: Richard Morlan, (National Museum of Man)

Symposium Chairman: William N. Irving, (University of Toronto)

Participants and Topics:

Douglas Anderson (Brown University) Northern Archaic Tradition.
Annette McF. Clark (National Museum of Man) Koyukuk and Kobuk
Crossties.

Richard Morlan (National Museum of Man) Kutchin Prehistory.
John Cook (University of Alaska) Healy Lake - Central Alaska.
Joan Townsend (University of Manitoba) Tanaina Prehistory.
Roscoe Wilmeth (National Museum of Man) Chilcotin Prehistory.
James Millar (University of Saskatchewan) Slave Prehistory.

Discussants: Frederica de Laguna (Bryn Mawr College)

Robert A. McKennan (Dartmouth College)

Afternoon session 2:00 - 5:00 - Auditorium, National Gallery

Symposium: "The Middle Woodland - Tradition, Tiers, and Tension
Zones"

Chairman: James V. Wright (National Museum of Man)

Participants:

K. C. A. Dawson (Lakehead University)
James Fitting (Case Institute)
James Griffin (University of Michigan)
Ronald Mason (Lawrence University)

Participants (cont'd)

William Ritchie (New York State Science Service)
Robert Salzer (Beloit University)
James V. Wright (National Museum of Man)

8:00 p.m. - Reception, Chateau Laurier Hotel, Renaissance Room.

Saturday, March 14

Morning session 9:30 - 12:30 - Auditorium, National Gallery
Symposium: "Skeletal Biology of Prehistoric Canadian Peoples"
Chairman: F. Jerome Melbye (University of Toronto)

Participants and Paper Titles:

Jerome Cybulski (University of California at Santa Barbara) "Human Populations from the Coast of Northern British Columbia"
F. Jerome Melbye (University of Toronto) "Late Woodland Populations in the Upper Great Lakes"
Sonja Jerkić (University of Toronto) "The Maurice Ossuary: A Late Huron Population"
David Stothers (University of Toronto) "The Shaver Hill Burial Complex"
J. Edson Way (University of Toronto) "A Report of the Human Osteology of the Fort Coteau du Lac Site"
Christopher Meiklejohn (University of Toronto) "The Facial Morphology of the Eskimo"
Charles Merbs (University of Chicago) "The Eskimos and Indians of Northern Hudson Bay"
James Anderson (McMaster University) "The Morphological Gap and the Publication Gap"

Afternoon session A - 2:00 - 5:00 - Board Room, National Gallery
Session Chairman: Jervis Swannack (National Historic Sites Service)

Contributors:

Albert Wilson (National Historic Sites Service) "A Magnetic Survey of the Site of the Battle of Restigouche"
Walter Zacharchuk (National Historic Sites Service) "Excavation of the Restigouche Fleet"
Robert Grenier (National Historic Sites Service) "The Cargo of the Restigouche Fleet"
Donald Webster (Royal Ontario Museum) and
John Lee (University of Windsor) "The LeBer Site, Nun's Island, Montreal"

Contributors (cont'd)

James Whelan (University of Winnipeg) "The Development of a Provisional Typology for Precambrian Shield Rock Paintings"

William Hurley (University of Toronto) "The Archaeology of a Myth"

William Mayer-Oakes (University of Manitoba) "A Fluted Lanceolate Point from El Inga, Ecuador"

Afternoon session B - 2:00 - 5:30 - Auditorium, National Gallery
Session Chairman: Charles Borden (University of British Columbia)

Contributors:

Albert Dekin Jr. (SUNY College at Potsdam) "Paleo-climate and Paleo-ecology of the Eastern North American Arctic During its Occupancy by Man (ca. 2500 B.C. to date)"

Alan McCartney (University of Wisconsin) "Silumiut: A Progress Report of Recent Excavations"

William Fitzhugh (Harvard University) "Cultural Traditions of the central Labrador Coast - 3000 B.C. to the Present"

Jack Steinbring (University of Winnipeg) "Old Copper - Copper Eskimo: A Comparison of Copper Artifact Types"

William Irving (University of Toronto) and
C. Richard Harington (University of Alberta and National Museum of Natural Science) "Pleistocene Radiocarbon Dated Artifacts from Northern Yukon Territory"

Louis Allaire (University of Montreal) "Towards a Prehistory of the Kitselas Canyon"

Charles Borden (University of British Columbia) "Tentative Correlations of Archaeological and Linguistic Data in the Pacific Northwest"

Evening: Banquet at Chateau Laurier Hotel, Quebec Suite:
cash bar 6:30 - 7:30 p.m.;
dinner 7:30 p.m.

Speaker: Roscoe Wilmeth (National Museum of Man)

Topic: "Radiocarbon Samples I Have Known"

Discussant: Weston Blake Jr., (Geological Survey of Canada)

Sunday, March 15

10:00 a.m. - Business meeting and election of new officers - National Gallery Auditorium.



CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

A B S T R A C T S

MARCH 12 - 15 , OTTAWA

WILSON, Albert: *A MAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE SITE OF THE BATTLE OF RESTIGOUCHE*

The advantage of indirect methods of locating archaeological features are very attractive at an underwater site where the high cost of diving man-hours prohibits exhaustive searching over a large area. This is particularly the case at the Restigouche site, where diving periods are restricted by tidal currents and where bottom conditions and poor visibility reduce recognition to a result of luck and tactile impressions.

Annual formation of a solid winter ice-pan, and shallow water at the site suggested a novel solution to the problems of precise position control for a systematic magnetic survey over water, and tests made over a known wreck location early in 1968 indicated a high probability of success for a magnetic survey of the area.

In March, 1969, nearly two miles of the channel was surveyed by the Canadian National Historic Sites Service with recording magnetometers used from snowmobiles; subsequently, during the first complete season of underwater work at the site, a number of important elements of the French squadron were located readily and accurately from the survey data.

ZACHARCHUK, Walter: *EXCAVATION OF THE RESTIGOUCHE FLEET*

Among the many engagements of the Seven Years' War, the "Battle of Restigouche" has received scant attention in North American histories.

The capture of Quebec in the fall of 1759 forced France to send supplies to its besieged North American colonists. A fleet of ships with reinforcements and provisions left Brest, France in April 1760 and consisted of three armed merchantmen, the Machault (500 tons), the Bienfaisant (350 tons), the Marquie de Malauze (300 tons) and 24 lesser craft. The convoy was trapped and destroyed by a superior British force at the head of the Baie des Chaleurs now known as the Restigouche River.

As a prelude to full-scale underwater archaeology beginning in 1969, and because of the unfavourable condition prevailing in the area, two years of preparation were required to pinpoint the wreck location. One partial season of exploratory diving was carried out and two magnetometer surveys on the winter ice pan were undertaken.

The film and paper will deal with the 1969 season and describes the preparation of the surface support craft, equipment used and made for the excavation, clearing of the site prior to excavating and excavation techniques. A large amount of time during the 1969 fiscal season was spent in experimenting and adapting techniques to very much less than ideal conditions, where visibility was nil 90 percent of the time, tidal fluctuations were great and currents varied from 1 to 2 knots. The site chosen for the 1969 operations is that of the Machault.

Some 75,000 artifacts were recovered from approximately 8% of the total wreck area.

GRENIER, Robert: *THE CARGO OF THE RESTIGOUCHE FLEET*

Very few sites have provided the wealth of well-preserved and precisely-dated artifacts as that of the French ships sunk in 1760 during the Battle of Restigouche in Chaleur Bay, New Brunswick, Quebec. This marine graveyard of Louis XV's last attempt to save la Nouvelle-France at the end of the Seven Years War was partially excavated during the summer of 1969 by the underwater archaeology unit of the Canadian National Historic Sites Service. A large and interesting selection of military supplies and other goods were recovered, principally from the Machault - the largest of the supply ships sunk during the battle. Though the detailed analysis of the artifacts has just begun, it is useful at this time to present a preliminary report on a chosen group of items due to their value for dating purposes, and because of the remarkable state of preservation. Among the objects recovered and discussed in this paper are high quality Oriental porcelain, French coarse earthenwares, shoes, clothing accoutrements, tools, rigging parts and ammunition - giving a good sample of a mid-18th century French military cargo.

FITZHUGH, William: *CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF THE CENTRAL LABRADOR COAST --
3000 B.C. TO THE PRESENT*

Two field seasons in Hamilton Inlet have produced a cultural chronology of some detail covering the past 5000 years. Four cultural traditions have occupied the region, including Maritime Archaic, Dorset, Neo-Eskimo, and predominantly interior Archaic Indian tradition. Each of these is discussed in terms of its assemblage, dating, relationships, and ecological area. The effects of the environment on these traditions is discussed. The hypothesis that interior ecological structures are unstable in comparison to coastal ecology and that they result in accelerated culture change and population replacement is forwarded and discussed in the light of the Hamilton Inlet evidence. Finally, several problems for future research are suggested.

MAYER-OAKES, William J.: *A FLUTED LANCEOLATE PROJECTILE POINT FROM
EL INGA, ECUADOR*

A single fluted Lanceolate point has been reported from the surface of the Ecuadorian sierra site known as El Inga. It is described in terms of the five attribute systems used previously to describe other projectile points from the surface of the El Inga site. Our conclusion is that the technological attribute of "fluting" is clearly present at this site but on a point style which is not directly comparable to known North American fluted point styles.

HURLEY, William: *THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A MYTH*

The growth and development of archaeology in Canada during the past decade has created within its own scientific milieu a paradox which needs clarification. The present urgency of salvage archaeology in Canada is directly related to the current awareness by archaeologists of site destruction throughout the nation. There is a view, however, that sites

in provincial parks are preserved and protected and thus, salvage efforts are directed elsewhere. This is an unwarrantable assumption and this myth will be maintained as long as provincial parks fail to employ full time archaeologists. The largest park in Ontario, Algonquin Provincial Park, serves as an example of how this paradoxical situation can develop.

ALLAIRE, Louis: *TOWARDS A PREHISTORY OF THE KITSELAS CANYON*

The Kitselas canyon of the Skeena River, B.C., was occupied until historic times by a Tsimshian group, speaking the coastal dialect and holding permanent villages on both sides of the canyon. Excavations directed by G.F. MacDonald in 1968, on one of the traditionally known village sites, Gitaus, provides us with a cultural sequence dating back to around 2000 B.C. (by C14) up to late prehistoric times.

Four distinct components could be determined. Evidences suggest that the first occupants were coast oriented. These were replaced by interior populations, represented by two components, belonging to a "Plano-like" tradition of projectile points. The last occupation is definitely coastal and its assemblage includes "mirrors", ground shist points and other coastal traits. All four components share an important cobble and spalls industry.

These data being among the very first from the Skeena valley, they should be of definite interest for Tsimshian as well as Athapaskan culture history.

MCCARTNEY, A.P.: *SILUMIUT: A PROGRESS REPORT OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS*

The Northwest Hudson Bay Thule Project, from 1967 through 1969, expanded Mathiassen's original investigation of Thule-age occupation sites south along Roes Welcome Sound and the northwestern Bay coast.

Our excavation of seven winter houses and associated middens during 1969 at the island-site of Silumiut provides a large collection

of artifactual and faunal materials from which to compare cultural diversity and similarity with other Thule localities. Approximately 95,000 pieces were recovered. Well-preserved organic detritus from individual house middens allow us to estimate the relative importance of different animals in this Thule pattern and to study a full range of hunting and household equipment.

Artifacts from Thule and more recent historic burials at six sites between Wager Bay and Chesterfield Inlet form a transitional series across the early contact period of the 17th and 18th centuries.

DEKIN, Albert A, Jr.: *PALEO-CLIMATE AND PALEO-ECOLOGY OF THE EASTERN NORTH AMERICAN ARCTIC DURING ITS OCCUPANCY BY MAN (ca. 2500 B.C. to date)*

This paper deals with available evidence for climatic change during this period and demonstrates the interrelations of the various forms of paleo-climatic data available, including pollen analysis, marine fossil distribution, geological stratigraphy, oxygen isotopic variation in the Greenland ice strata, sunspot frequency changes, cosmic ray frequency changes, variations in the ratio of C-14 to C-12 as measured in tree rings, and other faunal distribution changes. A long series of cyclic climatic changes is postulated and the effect of these changes on the ecosystem (including man) is discussed.

BORDEN, Charles E.: *TENTATIVE CORRELATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC DATA IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST*

Archaeological data supported by C-14 dates and geological evidence suggest a gradual spread in terminal Pleistocene-early Holocene time of hunting and fishing folk of essentially Mesolithic culture from central Siberia across Beringia and thence through interior Alaska, southwestern Yukon and intermontane British Columbia into Washington. An earlier assumption that the groups involved in this movement were of

Nadene stock is re-examined and previously not considered linguistic data are brought to bear on this and other ethno-historic problems in the Pacific Northwest. Results of the study reveal a reasonably close accord of current archaeological interpretations with linguistic data.

IRVING, William N.: *PLEISTOCENE RADIOCARBON DATED ARTIFACTS*
 HARINGTON, C. Richard: *FROM NORTHERN YUKON TERRITORY*

Two fragments of mammoth bone and an implement of caribou bone, from Loc. 14N, Old Crow River, Y.T., have been dated by apatite analysis to between 25 and 30,000 radiocarbon years B.P. The dates cannot be discounted easily, and appear to indicate the presence of Man in eastern Beringia prior to the Wisconsin Maximum.

LEE, Rev. John R.: *THE LEBER SITE, NUN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL*
 WEBSTER, Donald:

The LeBer site on Nun's Island, Montreal, is a historic site excavated in the summer of 1969 by The Royal Ontario Museum assisted by the Quebec Cultural Affairs Ministry. Montreal's richest merchant built a manor house and a tenant farmers' complex (1660 to 1695). The paper and the accompanying slides deal with the history of Nuns' Island and the site itself, the problems and techniques of excavation, and closes with an analysis of the artifacts, which illustrate the culture of this relatively unknown early period of French Canadian History along the St. Lawrence.

CYBULSKI, Jerome S.: *HUMAN SKELETAL POPULATIONS FROM THE COAST OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

Archaeological excavations in the Prince Rupert Harbour area of British Columbia have yielded upwards of eighty skeletons from five island sites. These remains span a temporal range from approximately 500 B.C. to the Late Prehistoric period.

Although present sampling at different time levels is small, laboratory analysis has provided initial data on population morphology, skeletal pathology, and dental conditions. These data are discussed with a view to their potential for investigating the biological relationships between early and later population segments. Comparative morphological considerations concern possible affinities with the historic Haida from the Queen Charlotte Islands.

MELBYE, F. Jerome: *LATE WOODLAND POPULATIONS IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES*

The skeletal biology of the Robinson site in northern Wisconsin has been analyzed in depth. The Robinson people (ca. A.D. 1100 \pm 100) are used as a comparative model in time and space. The people were relatively healthy except for a high incidence of trauma. The incidence of violence is highest among women and children, and includes both healed and unhealed wounds which could have been inflicted by other persons.

Intersite comparisons are restricted to cranial measurements because of the dearth of data. Conclusions concerning external relationships are considered tentative until they have been corroborated by discrete traits:

1. The Robinson people are not related to contemporary populations of the Central Plains.
2. Two sites group together suggesting a Central Woodlands People in Late Woodland times in southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan. The temporal and spatial limits of this population are beyond the scope of this analysis.
3. Four sites group together forming a Northern Woodlands People in the Upper Great Lakes. Spatially, this population ranges from southern Manitoba to northern Georgian Bay and includes northern Wisconsin and extreme northern Michigan. Temporally, the Robinson people date the earliest at ca. A.D. 1100 \pm 100, and the Old Birch Island people are the latest at ca. A.D. 1750 \pm 50. The Juntunen and Melita people are intermediate at ca. A.D. 1350 \pm 100.

4. Differences are apparent at each of the three time horizons of the Northern Woodlands people, and at least one descendant population is Ojibwa. It is suggested, therefore, that the so-called Algonkians have dominated the Upper Great Lakes since at least A.D. 1000.

JERKIC, Sonja: *THE MAURICE OSSUARY: A LATE HURON POPULATION*

The Maurice Ossuary is an early historic Huron site near the south shore of Georgian Bay. Analysis of the metrics and morphology of crania from this ossuary has begun for the first time to describe the Huron on a skeletal basis and to suggest their biological affinities to surrounding Algonkian and Iroquoian peoples.

STOTHERS, David M.: *THE SHAVER HILL BURIAL COMPLEX: REFLECTIONS OF A NEUTRAL INDIAN POPULATION*

The Neutral Indians who inhabited the region around the west end of Lake Ontario and down into the Niagara Peninsular area were dispersed and exterminated in 1649-50 by the League of the Iroquois after their onslaught on the more northerly Huron. To date the skeletal material from the Shaver Hill Burial complex is the only extant material representing the Neutral Indians. This burial complex was excavated during the summer of 1968, and found to contain the remains of 190 people - the result of ossuary burial - a burial practice that affords the study of a large and unified biological population. This material represents a valuable corpus of data concerning pathology, demography, burial customs and skeletal genetics for the Neutral Indians of contact times (circa 1615 A.D.).

WAY: J. Edson: *A REPORT OF THE HUMAN OSTEOLOGY OF THE FORT COTEAU DU LAC SITE*

The Fort Coteau du Lac Site is a multi-component site located near Montreal. The prehistoric burials from the site were analyzed to determine their temporal position as well as temporal and spatial relationships. A simple population demography is presented. The analysis emphasizes

discrete non-metric traits rather than metric data to determine the relationships of this population.

MEIKLEJOHN, Christopher: *THE FACIAL MORPHOLOGY OF THE ESKIMO*

Work in the past has demonstrated the importance of the morphology of the face in identification of Eskimo skeletal remains. The present preliminary study indicates the high correlation of these features in Eskimo crania when compared to those of Canadian Indian groups. As a result of a fairly detailed study of these groups an eighteen feature index has been suggested to aid the identification of single specimens. Such identification is possible with a high degree of certainty in over eighty percent of cases. The present study suggests further more rigorous study of such patterns in time and space.

MERBS, Charles F.: *THE ESKIMOS AND INDIANS OF NORTHERN HUDSON BAY*

From about 1900 to the present, the northern Hudson Bay area has received more osteological attention than any other part of the Canadian Arctic. It is now possible to draw upon a wide variety of studies dealing with Dorset and Thule culture Eskimos, the Sadlermiut of Southampton Island, Caribou Eskimos of the Barren Grounds, and Northern Athabaskan Indians to write a fairly complete biological history for the area. Four major skeletal collections, all with excellent archaeological provenience, can be considered. These are the Sadlermiut of Native Point and the Thule populations of Naujan, Kamarvik and Silumiut. The available information ranges all the way from detailed dental studies to patterns of pathology including a complete arthritis profile for the Sadlermiut.

ANDERSON, J.E.: *THE MORPHOLOGICAL GAP AND THE PUBLICATION GAP*

Ten years ago, surprisingly little was known of the skeletal biology of prehistoric Canadian peoples. As this symposium shows, the map of Canada is gradually becoming filled in with regional data, in some

cases with temporal sequences.

Large gaps still exist. In some of these areas, delay in publication has hindered progress as comparative data have not been available. Three of these will be surveyed:

1. The archaic burials from Morrison's Island on the Ottawa River, a few skulls which give a tantalizing glimpse of early man in the New World.
2. The Orchid Site in Fort Erie, Ontario which provides a large comparative sample from neutral territory and an unresolved problem in the conflict between archaeological and osteological interpretation.
3. The wasteland of our knowledge about the physical anthropology of Northern Indians might sprout a few trees if data on scattered isolated skeletons were brought together.

WHELAN, J.P.: *THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROVISIONAL TYPOLOGY FOR PRECAMBRIAN SHIELD ROCK PAINTINGS*

Rock painting studies are emerging from an initial collection stage. As the field continues to evolve we must become involved with analyzing the pictographs themselves. For this purpose a typology of rockpaintings is undergoing development to facilitate comparisons between techniques, styles and contents of rock paintings. Such comparisons may uncover or bring to light evidence of cultural institutions, culture change, and/or intergroup relationships. Development of the typology is reviewed through its stages of modification and growth utilizing illustrated examples.

STEINBRING, Jack: *OLD COPPER - COPPER ESKIMO: A COMPARISON OF COPPER ARTIFACT TYPES*

In 1962, George Quimby hypothesized a long range diffusional connection between Old Copper technology of the Upper Great Lakes region, and that of the historic Eskimo of the Coppermine River. He based his

idea on statements made by Samuel Hearne, a collection of Copper Eskimo specimens at the Field Museum, a brief report by Cadzow, and an extensive first hand knowledge of Old Copper as classified under the Wittry typology. Observations of Copper Eskimo artifacts at the British Museum in 1968, and at the National Museum of Canada in 1969 make it possible to review Quimby's theory at this time. Essentially, very little support for it is achieved through this expanded data. However, a number of specific correspondences at the attribute level are discussed, and one reworked socketed projectile point is reported. The latter may have some significance in that all known Copper Eskimo specimens are of the insertion type haft.