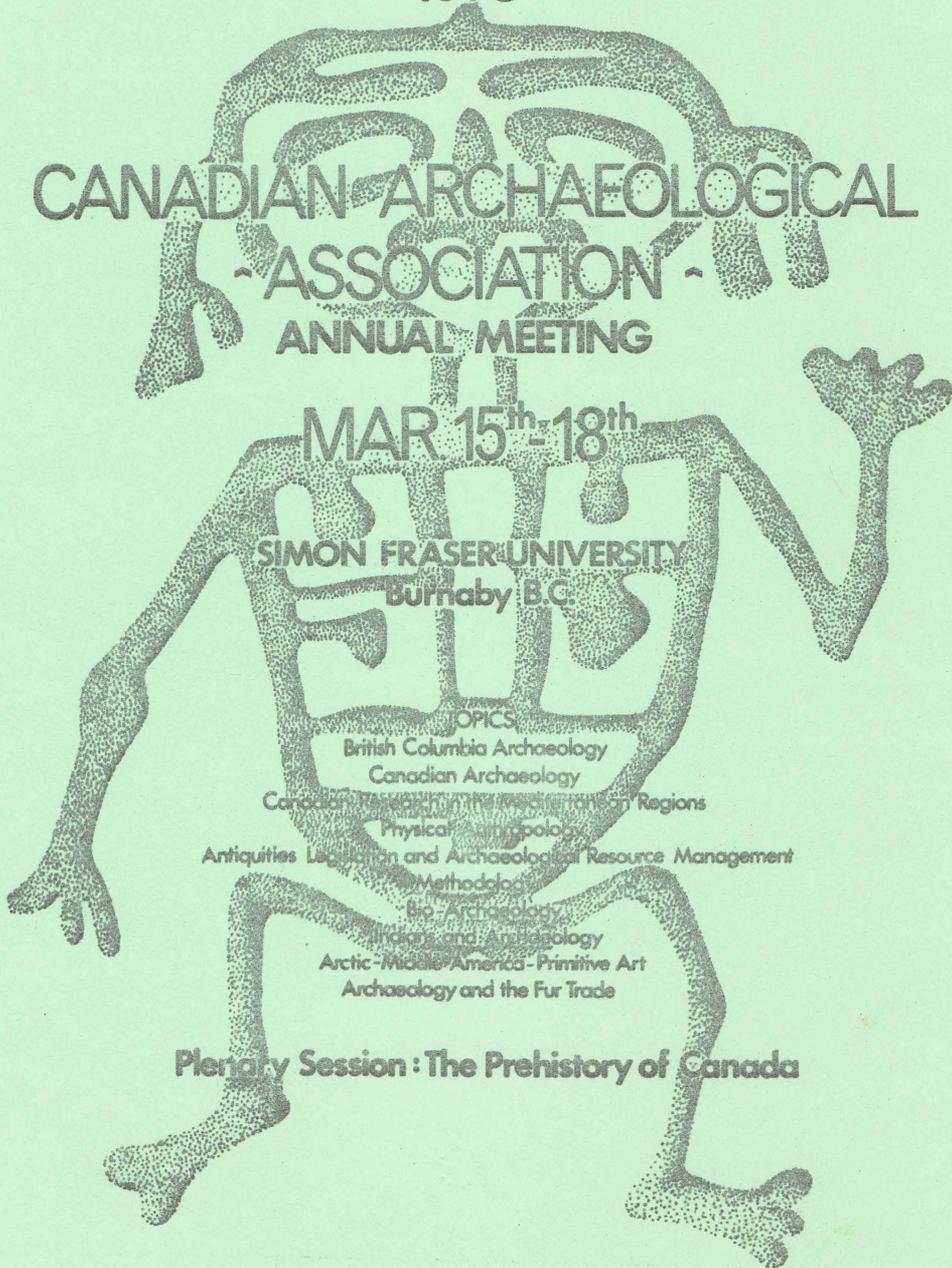


ABSTRACTS

1973



CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETING

MAR 15th - 18th

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
Burnaby B.C.

TOPICS

British Columbia Archaeology
Canadian Archaeology
Canadian Research in the Mediterranean Regions
Physical Anthropology
Antiquities Legislation and Archaeological Resource Management
Methodology
Bio-Archaeology
Inkari and Archaeology
Arctic-Middle America-Primitive Art
Archaeology and the Fur Trade

Plenary Session: The Prehistory of Canada

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Don Abbott, British Columbia Provincial Museum

The new form of Indian-run cultural recovery programmes

commonly anticipates the creation of Band museums on the home reserve.

So long as these are properly constituted on sound museological principles the major "professional" museums - and university departments which maintain permanent collections - can hardly object.

Indeed, these developments conform with recent trends for the larger central institutions to cease competing for collections but rather to encourage and assist local museums specializing in the story of their own communities. Mutual cooperation between large and small museums is a definite advantage to the research interests of the former as archaeologists, for example, have always insisted that full and accurate information is infinitely more valuable than mere objects. In this field major research museums may more and more emphasize their functions as resource and data centres at some expense to their traditional roles centred about collections of "significant objects".

ABSTRACT

ANALOGY AND TECHNOLOGY: THE PROBLEM OF MICROBLADE USE

Robert E. Ackerman
Washington State University

Discoveries of microblades in sites in the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Canada have prompted investigators to consider the modes of microblade production. Primary emphasis has been on the identification of microcore types for use as spatial and temporal indicators. As a tentative venture into the problematic area of microblade use, a three fold approach has been taken in this paper: (1) ethnographic analogy- a study of side and end hafted tools from selected ethnographic collections, (2) experimental- use of microblades as end and side hafted tools in working wood and bone, and (3) archeological- analysis of wear patterns on a collection of microblades from a site in southeastern Alaska.

THE PREHISTORIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC USES OF FRESHWATER BIVALVES
ON THE INTERIOR PLATEAUT. MICHAEL BLAKE
CARIBOO COLLEGE

Three types of edible freshwater bivalves, Margaritifera margaritifera, Anodonta sp., and Goneidea angulata are present in archaeological sites on the Interior Plateau. Ethnographers report that mussels were rarely eaten, but archaeological evidence indicates that at one time large quantities were gathered for food. Some hypotheses regarding the collecting and eating of freshwater mussels are offered: (1) The increase in mussel use as shown in several excavated sites seems to correspond to the start of the Altithermal at about 6000 B.C. During the Medithermal, mussels became more difficult to obtain as their numbers diminished; (2) If Anodonta replaced Margaritifera as the predominant species, the taboo against shellfish eating might be explained by a preference for Margaritifera; and (3) During late prehistoric and early historic times, mussels were collected towards the end of the winter when stored food supplies became exhausted.

Abstract

Petrographic Analysis of Prehistoric Ceramics: Methodology and Results

Carolyn Bower, University of Calgary

This paper investigates the use of petrographic analysis (the microscopic study of thin sections) to solve problems concerning prehistoric ceramic ecology, defined as the place of pottery in the lives of the people who made and used it. The approach is distinct from analyses which produce types meaningful for chronological or stylistic studies. Petrographic analysis is a specialized technique which defines paste types effectively and accurately. The paste types are the data which can be quantified and used to answer questions about prehistoric ceramic ecology. The paper deals with problem orientation, what questions can be asked, how to design a test, how to sample the collection, how to make and analyze the thin sections, and what results may be expected. Two specific illustrations are given from my researches in Northwestern Plains pottery, and the pottery of the Sierra Blanca region of New Mexico.

ALAN L. BRYAN

University of Alberta

Evidence is now available to the effect that at least two flaked stone projectile point traditions were developing in parallel with the Clovis-Folsom Fluted Point Tradition. All three are material reflections of differential adaptations to environmental opportunities. Willow leaf-shaped El Jobo points with thick cross-sections are now quite well dated to between 12,000 and 14,000 B.P. in Venezuela, while the long stemmed Lake Mojave point tradition of the Great Basin has now been dated as early as 11,680 B.P. Probably the Lake Mojave form underwent general size reduction through time as did the Fluted Point Tradition. The presence of at least three partially contemporary and well differentiated projectile point traditions reflecting discrete ways of life in different areas before 11,500 B.P. implies that several antecedent cultural traditions developed indigenously in America during the Late Wisconsin from yet earlier cultural roots.

ABSTRACT

THE PREHISTORY AND ETHNOHISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PLAINS
AS REFLECTED BY CERAMICS

W. J. Byrne, National Museum of Man.

Although the ceramics from the Canadian plains are sparse in quantity, their formal and stylistic variations, at least in southern Alberta and the adjacent portions of Saskatchewan, are sufficiently distinctive to determine that the pottery can be divided into two major ceramic traditions, the Saskatchewan Basin complex and the Cluny complex. An Early Variant of the Saskatchewan Basin complex is affiliated with Avonlea phase occupations dating approximately between A.D. 600 and A.D. 900, and a Late variant with subsequent Old Women's phase components; both of these phases were originally defined on the basis of non-ceramic--mainly lithic--data. The Cluny complex, in contrast, associates with a new phase, the One Gun phase, which appears to represent an intrusion of Middle Missouri peoples into the area sometime after A.D. 1725. It would appear quite definite that the Cluny complex/One Gun phase materials were manufactured by a splinter group of the Hidatsa, possibly the Crow, while at least the Late Variant of the Saskatchewan Basin complex/ Old Women's phase assemblages are the remains of prehistoric and protohistoric Blackfoot groups.

ABSTRACT

Using Archival Data Pertinent to Fur Trade Contact in the Colville District. By David H. Chance, University of Idaho

The character and abundance of ethnohistoric data available on the fur trade contact with the peoples of the H.B.C. Colville District of the Columbia Plateau are evaluated. Most attention is given to the documents of the Hudson's Bay Company, but some comparison is made to other types of records. Along with the discussion of sources, reference is made to some of the conclusions that may be drawn from them with varying degrees of reliability. Such conclusions refer to demographic changes, alterations of political structure, the emergence of larger ethnic entities, rates of acculturation in relation to the proximity of Fort Colville, interpretations of the markets, the spread of European ideology and custom, trapping intensity, the role of the Company in gold mining, and the question of peonage to the Company.

Lower Fraser Prehistory: A.D. 400 - 1,250

Arthur S. Charlton

Simon Fraser University

Archaeological research in the Lower Fraser/Gulf of Georgia region has concentrated upon the establishment of local chronologies of culture. This cultural sequence spans the last three millennia, although recent investigations (Carlson, 1970; Calvert, 1970) suggest that this may be pushed back another 1,000 to 2,000 years.

A major problem in the cultural sequence has been an apparent hiatus which appeared to exist between A.D. 400 and A. D. 1250. Surface collections from a prehistoric coastal midden in the region suggested that data from the site would hopefully be able to shed some light on this developmental gap. It was with this in mind that excavations during the summer and autumn were undertaken at the Belcarra Park.

On the basis of observed physical stratification and material culture excavated, two components (Early and Late) are recognized. Two C-14 dates show that the late component (Belcarra Park II) falls within the above mentioned hiatus. It is suggested that considerable culture change, reflected in technology, took place during this time period.

Title: Prehistoric exploitation and dispersion of a "welded tuff" found in the Keele (Gravel) River area, N.W.T.

Titre: L'exploitation préhistorique d'un "tuf cinéritique soudé" dont le centre de dispersion se trouve dans la région de la rivière Keele (rivière des graviers), T.N.-O.

Jacques Cinq-Mars

Project Director,
Salvage Section,
Archaeological Survey of Canada,

Résumé:

La découverte récente d'un affleurement géologique ainsi que l'augmentation des données archéologiques en provenance de la région centrale de la vallée du Mackenzie, nous permettent maintenant de présenter un certain nombre de caractères macroscopiques concernant ce qui est provisoirement appelé: "Tuf cinéritique soudé". Cela nous donne en plus l'occasion de discuter de son origine, de la fréquence des affleurements, ainsi que de sa dispersion du point de vue archéologique. La source géologique de ce matériel peu commun semble limitée à une région assez restreinte, située au nord de la rivière Keele (des graviers), le long de la chaîne des monts Mackenzie. Sa répartition archéologique suggère un vaste réseau d'échanges, s'étendant aussi loin que les Crow Flats, dans le nord du Yukon, la région du lac Dismal, au nord-est du grand lac de l'Ours, etc. Le contexte culturel semble indiquer que le matériel était déjà utilisé, il y a plus de 8,500 ans. Enfin, cette exploitation se poursuivit, dans certaines régions de la vallée du Mackenzie, jusqu'à une période préhistorique récente.

Abstract:

The recent find of a geological outcrop as well as the increasing amount of archaeological information available from the Middle Mackenzie Valley have made possible a presentation of a number of macroscopic attributes of what is tentatively called "welded tuff", together with a discussion of its possible origin, geological occurrence and archaeological dispersion. This peculiar raw material seems to have been obtained from a relatively restricted area, north of the Keele (Gravel) River, along the Mackenzie Mountains. Its archaeological distribution pattern is indicative of widespread trade, reaching as far as the Crow Flats in northern Yukon, Dismal Lake to the northeast of Great Bear Lake, etc. The cultural context suggests an age in excess of 8,500 years for the earliest archaeological occurrence. Finally, its utilization lasted, in some areas of the Mackenzie Valley, up until late prehistoric time.

THE LIBBY RESERVOIR - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Wayne Choquette, Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of B.C.

Abstract

Analysis of the excavated data from DhPt-9 (The Waldo site) has revealed a dynamic pattern of occupation. Intersite distribution of faunal remains, artifacts, and lithic types indicates an occupational focus during the latest prehistoric inhabitation. Correlations with locational, technological, and subsistence data obtained from survey of other sites in the Canadian Libby Reservoir area are examined, and a hypothetical reconstruction of later Libby Reservoir area prehistory is offered.

**CULTURALLY INDUCED TOOTH WEAR PATTERNS IN
PREHISTORIC CANADIAN WEST COAST PEOPLE**

Jerome Cybulski

University of California, Santa Barbara

Abstract

This paper presents dental evidence for culturally induced patterns of tooth wear in precontact skeletons of the Prince Rupert Harbour region, British Columbia. In historic times the area was inhabited by the Coast Tsimshian. Two unrelated types of tooth wear were observed over and above that produced by the processes of mastication. In the mandibles of 12 people, including both sexes, the labial surfaces of anterior tooth crowns were flattened and polished. The dentine had been exposed in several instances. These wear patterns could be ascribed to the abrasive action of a stone labret. The second type of wear was evidenced by thin linear grooves on the occlusal surfaces of anterior teeth in five mandibles. All bones were those of females. This type of wear may have resulted from using the teeth to soften cedar bark fibers for the weaving of blankets. Among the historic Tsimshian, this art was the exclusive property of women.

ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1972 an eleven man crew investigated two large sites in the Kame Hills Locality of Southern Indian Lake. The research involved a controlled surface pickup and the excavation of the heavy moss layer. The moss and debris were removed from the entire area of the smaller site. The results of the exposure of the entire site are: 1) the delimitation of the site boundaries, 2) the relationships between subsurface features and surface scatter, 3) the definition of tentative activity areas within the site. These are discussed in their spacial and temporal aspects.

**Title: ASPECTS OF PREHISTORIC AND
HISTORIC TRADE ON THE INTERIOR
PLATEAU OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Abstract: This paper discusses a few
of the inferences to be drawn regarding
trade on the plateau using archaeo-
logical, economic and ethnohistoric
sources. Some suggestions for future
research are made.**

Paul F. Donahue, The University of Manitoba

Abstract

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE MOULTON CREEK SITE

MORLEY ELDRIDGE
CARIBOO COLLEGE

This paper describes results from a small scale investigation at a multi-component housepit village on the South Thompson River near Chase B.C., and compares it to other assemblages in the Interior Plateau. Of special interest is the basal component, which, although the sample is small, may represent a belated Protowestern tradition. This site adds new support to the hypothesis that because of ecological reasons, the cultures of the Fraser and Thompson River areas differed, until recent times.

Abstract

Intuitive Archaeology, A Psychic Approach

J. N. Emerson,
University of Toronto

Intuition has been described as "the immediate learning or knowing of something without the conscious use of reasoning".

This paper describes a new approach to archaeology research in which the author has received information about archaeological sites and artifacts from a psychic associate who appears to "know without the conscious use of reasoning".

In actual fact the whole research program defies reasons and the usual concept of the rational man. The ultimate implications of this alliance of archaeology and para psychology are to say the least "mind boggling".

Abstract

Additional Data on Saugeen Focus Burial Practices

William D. Finlayson
University of Toronto

The excavation of a secondary cemetery at the Donaldson site has provided additional data on burial practices in southwestern Ontario during the Middle Woodland Period. Methods of treatment of the body prior to interment were extended to include dismemberment and partial cremation. Additional burial positions included the extended position and the flexed position with the individual lying on its stomach. There were also differences in the kinds and nature of association of grave goods. The occurrence of Hopewellian grave goods such as cut sheet mica and copper pan pipe covers indicates a limited but definite participation in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere.

Title: Thoughts on the Origin and Relationships of Northwest Coast Art
K. R. Fladmark, Simon Fraser University

Abstract: The relative significance of in-situ development versus external influences on the early evolution of Northwest Coast art is discussed in the light of recent archaeological data. Evidence is presented to support the view that some stylistic features of Northwest Coast art are a result of relatively late prehistoric influences from the Bering Strait region.

Title: Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations near Shuswap Lakes, B.C.

Abstract:

During the summer of 1972, under a salvage contract from the National Museum of Man, archaeological investigations were conducted in the Shuswap Lakes region of south-central B.C. In total 7 sites were tested, four of which had housepits. Test excavation of these housepit sites of the Kanloops phase (1360-1750) revealed information on house structure and the subsistence base.

EfQv 4, on the Adams River, represents a fishing/hunting camp of a middle period; artifacts include 2 large corner-notched points and 1 lanceolate point. EeQw 6 which, due to necessities of salvage was most intensively investigated, yielded approximately 2,000 artifacts. In addition, a probably historic burial was excavated. Burial goods include 22 artifacts, several of which are engraved bone and dentalia.

The complete absence of microblades and microblade cores in the sites tested is of interest when considered in relation to the high number of Plano type points from this region.

ABSTRACT

"The Community, Settlement and Subsistence Patterns of the Nootka Sound Area: A Diachronic Model."

William J. Folan

A detailed analysis of all available prehistoric and historic data relating to the Nootka Sound Area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia has made possible the formation of viable inferences leading to a developmental model of the cultures inhabiting the shores of the Sound from earliest times to present. Pertinent data has been drawn principally from ethnohistoric and ethnographic sources describing the inhabitants of Yuquot, a Nootkan village.

R.G. Forbis

1. Proposed Antiquities Legislation for the Province of Alberta.

Established in 1971 under the auspices of the Environment Conservation Authority, the Committee for the Conservation of Historical and Archaeological Resources has presented to the Alberta government a number of proposals to be considered for legislation. The recommendations and the principles underlying them are briefly discussed.

2. The Present State of Archaeology on the Canadian Prairies.

Contrasts are presented between the state of archaeology on the Canadian Plains of several years ago in comparison to the present situation, with a view toward illustrating the general nature of changes that have come about both in organizational facilities and research results. Comments on future requirements in both areas are suggested.

PERAKHÓRA 1972

Abstract*John M. Fossey, McGill University*

The first excavations, in 1965, on the prehistoric site by Lake Vouliagméni, Perakhóra revealed a series of deposits from Early Bronze I and transitional Early Bronze I/II. In 1972, at two higher parts of the site, sequences from Early Bronze II were recovered. In the principal area investigated a sequence of three EB II phases appeared. In the earliest the site was a pottery production centre: no kilns have been identified with certainty as yet, but a large dump of wasters accrued. The dump was subsequently levelled to take a very small, free standing, square structure in which was found a deposit of very fine pottery: the building was obviously of some importance, but its exact function escapes us as yet. The site was then levelled off again in order to construct a large, well built complex of rooms of which only part of the plan has yet been recovered. Finally this building appears to have been burnt down and the site abandoned until the 7th century B.C. when a small farmstead occupied, probably briefly, the same position. Subsequently the site lay unoccupied to the present day.

Glimpses of the Barrenlands

Bryan C. Gordon, National Museum of Man

A correlation between discrete human populations and discrete caribou herds has been observed ethnohistorically and proposed archaeologically in the area west of the Mackenzie River and north of Lake Athabasca and the Churchill River. Four major barren-ground caribou herds exist, their wintering area corresponding reasonably well with projected proto-historic Athabaskan band distribution before fur trade disruption. J.G.E. Smith has demonstrated Chipe-wyan/Beverly herd association within the historic period. Archaeologically, all but one of over 80 barrenland Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt) sites lie within modern herding areas. Changes within the herding range, specifically the calving grounds, during a prolonged cold period following 1500 B.C., induced ASTt hunters as far south as the Prairie provinces, suggesting herding areas similar to the present in regards to migration path and wintering range. The absence of significant ASTt artifactual materials from surveyed areas between discrete herds plus early historic band/discrete herd correlations suggest that similar analogies may be made for other prehistoric barrenland cultures, specifically Northern Plano, Shield Archaic and prehistoric Athapascan.

TWO PRECERAMIC SITES IN THE
HIGHLANDS OF GUATEMALA

Ruth Gruhn
University of Alberta

Abstract

Test excavations were carried out in 1969 and 1972 at two small sites each located in open meadows within a cloud forest on a mountain ridge at about 10,000 feet elevation. A quantity of flakes; and a small number of artifacts including scrapers, retouched flakes, and a small biface but no projectile points were recovered from weathered colluvial deposits. At one site, La Piedra del Coyote, the lithic assemblage underlies a horizon of Late Classic pottery. At the other site, Los Tapiales, the lithic assemblage has been dated at 7550 \pm 150 years B.P. (Gak-2769).

ABSTRACT

James C. Haggerty, B. C. Provincial Museum.

It is clear that many Indian people and their organizations are becoming more and more interested in all matters that directly concern them. Anthropology is no exception. What is becoming even more clear is the onus of responsibility on anthropologists to interact with and to engage Indian people in various aspects of their research projects. Anthropologists also have, of course, a responsibility to their discipline. These two responsibilities, perhaps among others, are judged by some researchers to be incompatible. Indeed, some view the recent developments that comprise the Hesquiat project as a threat to the very nature of scientific enquiry. The primary purpose of this paper will be to demonstrate on the basis of the Hesquiat experience that these recent developments are more an opportunity than a threat and that the two primary responsibilities of anthropologists, to the people with whom they work and to their discipline, are very compatible.

Abstract

Reconstruction of Protohistoric Patterns of Communities and Interconnecting Trade Links in the North-Central Interior of British Columbia.

Donald A. Harris

In north-central British Columbia the North West Company and, later, the Hudson's Bay Company carried on extensive trade from 1805 until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. During this period several fur trade posts were established usually adjacent to Carrier Indian villages. These fur trade posts and many of the villages have been located either by documentary search or by archaeological survey. Also excavations have been conducted on the site of Fort St. James which was the headquarters of the New Caledonia fur district. On the basis of these excavations, the survey of the trading posts and the documentary search an attempt has been made to reconstruct the pattern of aboriginal communities and their interconnecting trade links. This construct should provide the framework for a systematic archaeological survey of Carrier Indian sites and lead to a series of excavations which would provide the outline of the culture history and chronology of the Athabaskan settlement of this region. By relating these sites to a historic component it would also establish a connection between this settlement and the current calendar.

A PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE HUDSON BAY LOWLANDS

W. N. Irving and John Tomenchuck

University of Toronto

ABSTRACT

Caribou and waterfowl bones, fire-cracked rocks, a hearth, and a small number of stone implements and some of bone, were recovered from a stratified site in Polar Bear Provincial Park, Ontario, about 12 miles south of Hudson Bay and 25 miles east of James Bay. The site probably was under water until about 2000 years ago. A small triangular chipped stone point more than half way down in the seven-layer cultural sequence probably indicates occupation during the later half of the present millenium. Abundant evidence of recent use of the area by Indians, probably Cree from Lake River (F. Cowell, pers. Com.), and the absence of evidence to the contrary, suggest that the prehistoric visitors at the site were Cree.

The Archaeology of Point Pelee National Park, Ontario.

David L. Keenlyside

National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

Abstract:

Archaeological field research undertaken at Point Pelee National Park, the most southern part of mainland Canada, has revealed a unique sequence of prehistoric aboriginal occupation spanning nearly a thousand years. This sequence has been subdivided into three periods, commencing late in the 6th century A.D. and terminating in the 15th century A.D. These periods are correlated to the time levels of most intensive and culturally significant habitation on Point Pelee. Virtually all of the sites investigated are seasonally occupied sites, in many instances representing repeated yearly visits to exploit the easily available abundant natural resources. Although the cultural sequence, at first, appears to be a continuous one, at least three and perhaps as many as five distinct cultures are represented over the entire time span. Consequently a single, or several, traditions are not involved. Instead, what emerges is a composite of vignettes from many traditions derived from distantly separated geographic areas.

ABSTRACTBurial Classification vs. Archaeological Inference

F. Jerome Melbye, University of Toronto

Burial excavation is expensive in terms of time input and in terms of low yield of data. It is proposed that we are losing a great deal of information regarding mortuary practices because of an overdependence on preconceived classificatory schemes ("flexed", "extended", "bundle", etc.). An outline is provided for field note taking with particular emphasis on articulations. It is further proposed that patterns regarding mortuary practices will more readily emerge from these data.

ABSTRACT

Western Sub-Arctic Prehistory and the Dene

by J.F.V. Millar, PhD
 Department of Anthropology & Archaeology
 University of Saskatchewan
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

The western sub-arctic area covers the continental interior of northwestern North America from Hudson Bay to the Alaska border, north of latitude 56 degrees north. Prehistorically, the area seems to have been on the path of movement of people and ideas from the northern intermontane Yukon Basin, the arctic littoral, the northern intermontane plateau and the Northern Plains. The archaeological record shows alternating influences from these diverse areas into the western sub-arctic as responses in part to environmental change and in part to changes in adaptation and resource utilization. A pattern of movement and chronologies is proposed for the past several thousand years leading to the ethnographic Dene distribution.

ABSTRACT

"On Making Discovered Types Scientifically Honourable"

Donald H. Mitchell
 University of Victoria

Dunnell's recent review of systematics in prehistory has involved him in the dispute between those who feel that types are never more than constructs of the archaeologist and those who feel they may be inherent in prehistoric material and amenable to discovery. He holds that the largely statistical techniques of discovery are by their nature incapable of producing units applicable beyond the collections analysed and that they therefore cannot be used in the scientific pursuit of classification. This paper argues that Dunnell's restriction applies only to judgment samples. Groupings produced by analysis of probability samples can be treated as inferred classes existent in the sampled population.

Abstract

NEW DATA ON THE OSTEOLOGY OF THE DONALDSON SITE - SAUGEEN FOCUS.

by J. E. MOITTO., University of Toronto.

A population of eleven individuals from an Ontario Middle Woodland burial site is examined in this paper. Demographic data and dental pathology indicate this population to be more recent than the previously studied Donaldson site population. Discrete trait and continuous morphological data are used to examine relationships to other prehistoric Ontario sites, especially data from Surma and Serpent mounds. While exact relationships with any one specific population cannot be conclusively established, a chronological placement for the material from the new Donaldson site is suggested.

ABSTRACT

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN SOUTHWEST YUKON ARCHAEOLOGY

Richard E. Morlan
Archaeological Survey of Canada
National Museum of Man

Recent studies of major stratified sites in southwest Yukon have indicated that some of the components and phases defined by MacNeish (1964) should be redefined. New definitions have not yet been completed, but preliminary data suggest that the Gladstone phase should be abandoned in favour of a two-phase sequence for the so-called Northwest Microblade Tradition; the two phases which remain are known as Little Arm and Teye Lake. This arrangement is compatible with all available stratigraphic data, and it may help to resolve some of the inconsistencies in radiocarbon dating and obsidian hydration measurements.

Numerous curatorial and typological problems have been encountered in the first sites subjected to restudy, and the entire project is plagued by small sample sizes. Field work, beginning in 1973, should help to alleviate the latter problem.

ABSTRACT OF:

"Interpretations of Cultural Homogeneity and Function in the Lithic Industries of the Northern Manitoba Boreal Forest."

D. Pokatylo

A collection of unifacial chipped stone tools reflecting a representative sample of archaeological materials recovered from a survey of the Rat and Burntwood River systems is subjected to a functional analysis. Areas of specific concern are the relationships of attributes such as edge angles, striking platform angles, and use-wear patterning with respect to their spatial, temporal, and raw material type distributions in the study area. This data may allow more objective inferences to be made about culture change in the Boreal Forest.

ABSTRACT

THE OSTEOMETRY OF THE GLENROSE CANNERY SITE - R. J. POULTON

The proposed paper is concerned with the osteometric analysis of the human skeletal material recovered from the Glenrose Cannery Site during the summer excavation of 1972. During the two months (June & July) in which the excavation took place, a considerable number of complete and fragmentary burials were encountered, of these sixteen were removed.

The individuals vary in age from neonate to relatively old individuals, however, due to the very fragmentary condition of the infants, analysis has had to be restricted, more or less, to the adult remains, some of which required considerable reconstruction.

All materials lending itself to actual measurement have been recorded, and further, particular attention has been spent in recording anomalies or pathological conditions which may reflect the health of each individual.

The paper will be accompanied by slides illustrating any such unusual features and also such features as degrees of dental attrition, alveolare reabsorption, the presence of any special or congenital attribute worthy of mention. Further an attempt has been made to estimate the stature and live weight of certain individuals. In short the analysis has attempted not only to document the various data, but to illustrate the physical stress (as reflected on the skeletal remains) upon those persons living on the Fraser Delta in aboriginal times.

ABSTRACT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES AND GROUND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, ALBERTA 1972

B. O. K. Reeves, University of Calgary

In 1972, a two month inventory, under contract to the National Museum of Man, was made of 43 proposed highway projects in the Province of Alberta, utilizing certain pre-field route evaluation techniques to schedule inventory priorities of some 77 proposed highway projects. The utility of such techniques are discussed in relationship to the results of the subsequent ground truth studies. Archaeological site evaluation and rating procedures are discussed, and spinoff salvage excavation projects briefly mentioned. Conclusions are drawn on the overall impact of transportation systems upon the archaeological values of the various environmental areas of the province, and the usefulness of specific inventory procedures in managing the resource in each area.

ABSTRACT

HBC COLUMBIA DISTRICT TRADE (1829-1860), AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Lester A. Ross

European trade with Native populations living within the Columbia River drainage system may have occurred as early as 1750, but historically documented accounts do not exist for periods earlier than 1792. Except for the 1805-06 expedition of Lewis and Clark, direct European trade appears to have been confined to the coast until 1807-12 when both the North West and Pacific Fur Companies began establishing interior forts. For the Columbia Plateau, the NWC (1807-21) and the Hudson's Bay Company (1822-70) represent the primary institutions affecting trade with Native populations, and public knowledge of this trade has been primarily oriented toward historical rather than archaeological interpretations. Archaeological excavations of the HBC Columbia District depot of Fort Vancouver (1829-60) have presently recovered over a quarter-million remains of imported and locally-manufactured goods. On the basis of these goods, stylistic, regional and temporal distributions for individual artifact classes are being developed; and through comparisons with other historical sites, complementary archaeological interpretations for historical trade events are being formulated.

ABSTRACT

A Synthesis of Western New Brunswick Prehistory

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As a result of recent fieldwork in the Saint John River Valley and in the St. Croix River system the prehistoric cultural sequence of western New Brunswick is becoming better known. Western New Brunswick prehistory should not be viewed merely as an extension of the New York sequence. Although cultural relationships to the west are evident, there is much unique in the way various Traditions emanating from diverse regions have been combined. Evidence for the presence of Paleo-Indian is slight. Archaic Stage remains of several distinct Traditions ^{are} present. Later prehistory is represented by inland and maritime adaptations. Some outstanding problems are reviewed and suggested means of solving them are discussed.

Abstract

FAUNAL CHANGES THROUGH TIME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA COASTAL SITES AND THE IMPLICATIONS THEREOF

Dr. Howard Savage, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Toronto

Greater use was made of land mammal than sea mammal species during approximately the first third of the occupation of British Columbia coastal sites of some antiquity at Prince Rupert and at Yuquot, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

In the Boardwalk site at Prince Rupert, sea otter bones remained much the more numerous findings, while deer elements were next most common. Mountain goat and mountain sheep bones appear only in the strata of the upper third of the occupation zone. In the Yuquot middens, the Coast Deer remained the most common single food species, but the combined findings from the Harbour Seal, Northern Fur Seal and cetacean species made the sea mammal representatives more numerous than the land species.

The use of these various species by the site occupants is suggested as dependent on an adequate technology in order to acquire them.

ABSTRACT

"Archaeological Resource Management and Antiquities
Legislation in British Columbia."

Bjorn O. Simonsen

Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of British Columbia.

Over 5,000 known archaeological sites have been recorded in British Columbia. With each year that passes, more and more of these sites are being endangered by the effects of rapid development of industry and communication networks within the Province.

Increased cooperation from Provincial Government Departments and industry, the passage last year of new Antiquities Legislation, and a growing concern by the public over the loss of archaeological and historic sites, should result in a relatively stable situation in terms of archaeological site protection in the near future.

Abstract

BLIND BAY ROCK SHELTER, B.C.

Joe D. Stewart

A small rock shelter on the shore of Shuswap Lake in British Columbia was excavated during the summer of 1972. Faunal remains, along with the few artifacts of bone and flaked stone, indicate man's exploitation of both fish and land animals through the entire occupational record. An estimation of the site's chronology awaits C-14 results. However, the earliest occupational levels are in what appears to be a beach deposit of the last stage of Glacial Lake Shuswap, which was drained sometime before about 8,900 years ago.

Abstract

CULTURE HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PLATEAU

ARNOUD H. STRYD

CARIBOO COLLEGE

The prehistory of the Canadian Plateau, a vast area stretching from the Coast Range to the Rocky Mountains and from the international border to the "big bend" of the Fraser River near Prince George, has, until recently, been virtually unknown. The purpose of this paper is to review the archaeological investigations which have taken place in this area during the last decade and to formulate an areal culture history. More specifically, this paper will: (1) Define a series of archaeological units for the sub-areas of the Canadian Plateau; (2) Integrate these units into a general framework for Canadian Plateau prehistory; and (3) Discuss cultural continuity and change on the Canadian Plateau in terms of adaptations to changing paleo-environments.

Excavations of a Neolithic Site in South Italy

Sterlin P. Vinson, University of Alberta

Excavation of a Neolithic Site in South Italy; Sterling Peter Vinson. The site, known as Casa S. Paolo, is located in the province of Bari, in Apulia, and was explored and excavated by a team of Canadians and Americans under the direction of Professor George Bass, with Dr. Vinson as assistant director. Funds were provided by the University of Pennsylvania and the Ford Foundation. Trenches were dug on anomalies located by a cesium magnetometer. The excavated areas proved to have been actively flowing streams. In the earliest phase of the site's occupation, it seems likely that the settler's merely dumped their rubbish into the river. The debris consisted of red-painted and impressed wares, deer bones, and rather poor stone tools. A later phase is represented by the silted up streams being utilized by the settlers for rubbish pits, temporary shelters, and the like. Bones of ox, pig, and sheep/goat are present, accompanied by highly sophisticated pottery and stone tool types. Two vases bore potter's marks, the second set found in Italy. The presence of Bellavista ware, and the absence of Serra d'Alto and Trichrome wares suggests that the latter two, normally taken as chronological indicators, may in fact represent distribution patterns only, at least at inland sites. The site shows a picture of a steadily developing society within the context of a thoroughly surveyed general area.

AbstractExcavations at Anemurium, Turkey

Hector Williams, University of British Columbia

Since 1970 the University of British Columbia and the University of Toronto have been conducting excavations in the Greco-Roman city of Anemurium (Eski Anamur) on Turkey's southern coast. Large parts of the civic centre have been uncovered, including several big public baths, a palaestra complex, an odeion, part of a theatre, and remains of industrial establishments. Most of these structures appear to date from the third century A.D.; in and around them were also found considerable traces of a late-Roman and early Byzantine settlement. Extensive mosaics, both simple and polychrome, were cleared in the earlier structures. The site has also produced enormous quantities of late Roman pottery, glass and coins. The evidence from these indicates that the site was abandoned in the mid-seventh century A.D., probably as a result of Arab raids from the sea.

Abstract

Two Prehistoric Siteson theKamloops Indian Reserve, British Columbia

R. L. Wilson, Simon Fraser University

Archaeological research on the Kamloops Indian Reserve of British Columbia in 1971 was the first scientifically controlled excavation conducted in the area. Two pithouse village sites located directly across the South Thompson River from the City of Kamloops, one of which originally consisted of over 200 housepits, were thoroughly sampled, and yielded pre-Kamloops Phase components.

Diagnostic artifact types are comparable to portions of both Sanger and Stryd's Lytton-Lillooet cultural sequences, but are not directly incorporated into their chronologies. Problems in analysis of diagnostic artifact function and transition are discussed.

Conclusions focus on the author's interpretation of pithouse archaeology in the south-central plateau of British Columbia.

ABSTRACTHistoric Preservation in Alaska: Past & PotentialK.W. Workman
Archaeologist, Alaska Division of Parks

In 1967 the State's Executive directed the implementation of an Alaskan historic preservation program and appointed a State Liaison Officer. Participation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 began in the summer of 1970 when an historian was hired by the State Division of Parks to construct a cohesive preservation philosophy within the framework of state and federal legislative programs. Active in the drafting of "The Alaska Historic Preservation Act" of 1971 were the Alaska Historical Society, legislators and state officials. Early in 1972 an archaeologist was added to the staff of the Division of Parks. Much labor went into these early developments, but it has been less than three years that Alaska has been actively participating in the historic preservation effort. As the clearinghouse for information on prehistoric and historic resources, the Division of Parks Statewide Survey of Heritage Resources exploits a variety of approaches including examination of the literature, field research, cooperation and contact with other governmental agencies, regional groups and concerned individuals. Identification of resources establishes the responsibility of protecting significant sites, and ultimately, the interpretation of Alaska's past at both the regional and the statewide levels. Major projects evolving from the survey have and will continue to develop within the framework of the Division programs.