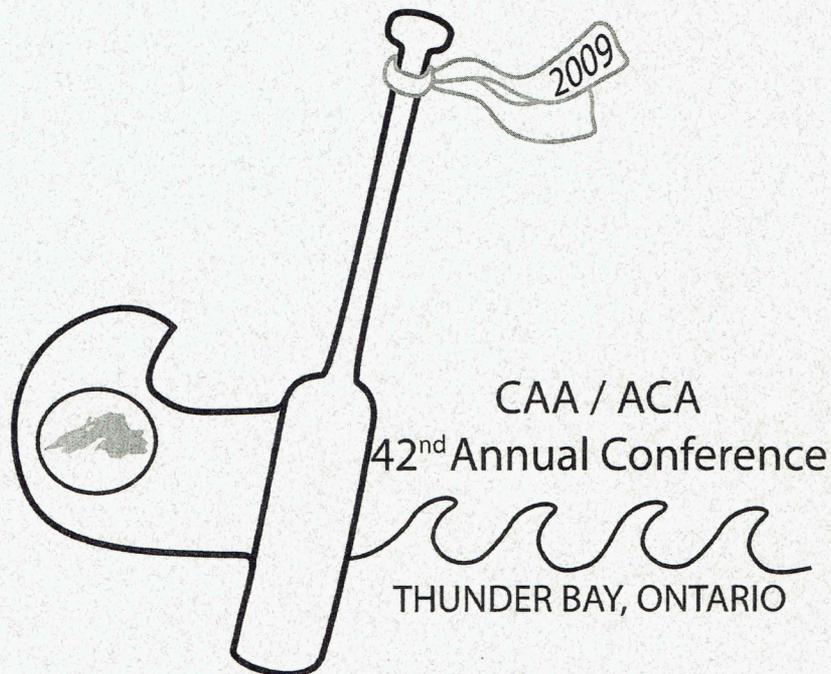


42nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE/42^{IÈME} RÉUNION ANNUELLE

**CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE**



**Thunder Bay, Ontario
May 13-17, 2009**



WELCOME MESSAGE

On behalf of the organising committee, welcome to Thunder Bay for the 42nd Annual Conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA). In 1975, one of the earliest CAA conferences was held in Thunder Bay and it remains the only one that offered cash bars in every session room. Unfortunately, discretion does not permit a repeat in 2009! The conference takes place in the traditional territory of the Fort William First Nation Ojibwa. We have a wide range of sessions this year including discussions about the state of archaeology in First Nations settings, most provinces, the Arctic, and international locations. Given the subarctic setting of Thunder Bay, on Saturday, there is a large boreal forest research session in honour of K.C.A Dawson, one of the pioneers of northern Ontario archaeology. The organising committee is pleased to have received what we think is a CAA Conference record for the number of poster abstracts, partly as a result of the student poster contest. We have also organised a number of special events including tours of one of the local DNA laboratories, a special screening of the documentary "Death or Canada", and a field trip to a number of the many Paleoindian/Early Period sites in this region. The banquet evening offers a performance by the MacGillivray Pipe Band, our acclaimed guest speaker Dr. Dennis Stanford, and the CAA Awards.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the committee members, sponsors and volunteers who have worked so hard to make this meeting happen. Thank you for travelling to Thunder Bay and we hope that you have a wonderful time during your stay.

Scott Hamilton, Conference Chair

This volume was compiled and edited by
Jill Taylor-Hollings and Pete Hollings

CAA 2009 CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Chair: Scott Hamilton

Budget Committee: Bill Ross, Bev Hamilton, Irene Mitchell

Registration: Paige Campbell

Program and Abstracts: Jill Taylor-Hollings and Pete Hollings

French Translation: Clarence Surette and Isabelle Therriault

Field Trips: Bill Ross and Clarence Surette

Audio/Visual: Matt Boyd, Tamara Varney

Website: Pete Hollings

Book and Poster Room: Jon Nelson

Email Coordinator: Joe Stewart

First Nation Liaison: Svenja Hansen

Artwork: Sarah Graham

Volunteer Coordinator: Eric Guiry

Volunteers: Jayal Chung, Zebedee Kawei, Mary Lou Lafleur, Katie McLean, Christine Shultis, Dan Ward, Emma Yasui, Monika McNabb

CAA EXECUTIVE

President/Président: Jack Brink

Past-President/Présidente-sortante: Dr. Margaret G. Hanna

Vice-President/Vice Président: Dr. Eric Damkjar

Secretary-Treasurer/Secrétaire-trésorier: Jeff Hunston

CAA EDITORS

Gerry Oetelaar, Canadian Journal of Archaeology

Colin Varley, CAA Newsletter Editor

Alan McMillan, Book Review Editor

Jean-Luc Pilon, World Wide Web Editor

SPONSORS

The Thunder Bay organising committee gratefully acknowledges the support of the following organisations and individuals:

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
Association of Professional Archaeologists
Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies, Lakehead University
Parks Canada, Thunder Bay
Molecular World Inc.
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.
Archaeological Services Inc.
Western Heritage Services Inc.
Manitoba Archaeological Society
Gear up for Outdoors Ltd.
Ross Archaeological Research Associates

The organising committee would also like to thank the following individuals for their assistance:

Chief Peter Collins and Vic Pelletier, Sr. of Fort William First Nation
Lisa Rankin, Memorial University
James Conolly, Trent University

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration

The registration desk will first be open in the Lobby of the Valhalla Inn from 4:30 pm on Wednesday, May 13.

Book room

The book room will be open throughout most of the conference from Thursday, May 14th until Saturday, May 16th in the Viking Room. There will be a variety of archaeology and related books, with some provincial archaeological societies represented. Please support the book room vendors.

Special Meetings - Wednesday, May 13

9:00-5:00 CAA Executive Meeting, Valhalla Inn

9:30-2:30 CAPTA Meeting, Valhalla Inn

Message Board

A large message board will be available at the registration desk for attendees to use.

Speaker's Preparation Room

Boardroom 2, on the second floor of the Valhalla Inn, will be equipped with a computer, projector and screen for speakers to practice their presentations.

Posters

Posters will be on display in designated locations in the Viking Room. Due to the record number of poster presentations this year, there will be two separate poster sessions at the CAA Conference. Presenters must be available for questions at these times:

Friday, May 15: 2:40-5:00 pm General Posters and PhD Student Poster Competition

Saturday, May 16: 9:00-12:00 pm Masters and Undergraduate Student Poster Competition

Three judges will consider the merits of each poster and a prize of \$100.00 will be awarded for each category of PhD, Masters and Undergraduate.

Business Office

The Valhalla Inn has on-site business services including high speed internet, photocopying, faxing, computer printing, stationary supplies and more.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Opening Reception - Wednesday, May 13: 7:00-10:00 pm

An opening reception will be in the Viking Room of the Valhalla Inn from 7:00-11:00 pm on Wednesday, May 13th. A selection of snacks will be provided with a cash bar available.

Opening Ceremony - Thursday, May 14: 8:30-9:30 pm

An opening ceremony will be held on our behalf in the Scandia 1 Room of the Valhalla Inn from 8:30-9:00 on Thursday, May 14th. The 2009 CAA conference is being held in the traditional territory of Fort William First Nation, an Ojibwa speaking community. Mr. Vic Pelletier Sr., an Elder from the community, will lead this ceremony that will include a sage smudge. The beautiful Anemki Mountain (Mount Mackay), visible from the Valhalla Inn, is part of Fort William First Nations lands. We ask that you please attend if possible.

Molecular World Inc. Tour and Cool Beer in Port Arthur - Thursday, May 14: 7:45-10:30 pm

In 1970, Thunder Bay was amalgamated from two cities: Fort William and Port Arthur. Each one has an important history in northwestern Ontario. The Valhalla Inn is located in Fort William but we would like to show you Port Arthur with views of beautiful Lake Superior.

On Thursday, May 14, there will be a tour of Molecular World Inc. (MWI), one of Thunder Bay's DNA analysis facilities, along with a stop at a local pub in Port Arthur. MWI is sponsoring this event and will provide tours of their state of the art facilities by former Lakehead University molecular anthropology students who are employed there. It is the first private laboratory in Canada to conduct both mitochondrial and nuclear DNA testing. MWI's accredited services include paternity and other familial relationships, forensics, and extracting and analyzing DNA from ancient or modern evidentiary samples. Buses will leave from in front of the Valhalla Inn lobby at 7:45 pm and return you there at the end of the evening. Sign up for this free tour at the registration desk by 6:30 pm on Thursday night.

Women's Lunch - Friday, May 15: 12:00-1:20 pm

A Women's Lunch will take place on Friday, May 15th from 12:00-1:20 pm in the Timbers Restaurant at the Valhalla Inn. There will be a sign up sheet at the registration desk. Participants will pay for their own choice of lunch selection (no set fee).

Documentary Screening - Friday, May 15: 8:00-10:00 pm

The film 'Death or Canada' will be screened in the Scandia Rooms on Friday, May 15th from 8:00-10:00. This documentary takes its name from an Irish newspaper advertisement that called upon the suffering Irish famine

victims of the mid 19th century to flee to Canada to survive, or die in their homeland. The film describes one of the most traumatic events in Toronto's history in 1847, when 40,000 Irish famine refugees arrived in the city, which at the time was populated by 20,000 people. This onslaught of immigrants resulted in a typhus epidemic that killed many people and changed Toronto forever. In addition to the history explored, a local archaeologist describes excavated materials found from this time frame in Toronto. Shown on the History Channel, this Canada-Ireland Co-Production has been nominated for Best Documentary Series by the Irish Film and TV academy. A cash bar will be available.

Annual General Meeting - Saturday, May 16: 3:00-5:00 pm

The CAA Annual General Meeting will be held in Scandia 1 & 2 rooms from 3:00-5:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 16th. All members are encouraged to attend.

Banquet Evening - Saturday, May 16: 6:00 pm onward

In order to attend this year's banquet, you must purchase tickets beforehand. Students may attend the guest speaker address (ca. 9:00 pm) for free. The following events will be held in Ballroom 3 at the Valhalla Inn as part of the banquet evening:

6:00 pm-12:00 am Cash bar

6:45 Closing Ceremony - Mr. Vic Pelletier, Sr., an Elder of Fort William First Nation, will provide a blessing for the banquet meal on our behalf. Mr. and Mrs. Pelletier will be attending the banquet, as our special guests.

7:00 A large and varied buffet meal will be provided including: salads, assorted deli meats, vegetable curry, chicken, beef, hot vegetables, rice, various desserts (cakes, pies, cheese board, fruit) and coffee/tea. Special dietary accommodations will be made but they must be requested in advance.

The MacGillivray Pipe Band, whose Pipe Major is archaeologist Bill Ross, will provide a short performance for us. This band has a long history in this area, being founded in 1917 by Dr. T.D. MacGillivray and Peter Fraser, Sr. It is one of the oldest private Pipe Bands with continuous service in North America and has a long association with the local Lake Superior Scottish Regiment (LSSR Reserve Force Infantry Unit of the Canadian Army), which is over 100 years old. The MacGillivray tartan, which the band wears, was officially adopted by the LSSR partly because of the historical association of William MacGillivray of the North West Company and (old) Fort William.

The guest speaker will be Dr. Dennis Stanford, Head of the Division of Archaeology of the Smithsonian Institution. He is a key figure in Early Period archaeology in the Americas.

Abstract - This presentation will focus on new discoveries on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and the Mid-Atlantic Continental Shelf that not only support the antiquity of Cactus Hill and Meadowcroft Rockshelter, but indicate the presence of bifacial projectile point and blade technologies in the Americas during the Last Glacial Maximum. Additionally the results of radiocarbon assays and lithic analysis of artifacts from two "Proto-Clovis" sites found on the Cumberland River near downtown Nashville indicate that fluting technology was developed in the southeastern North America ca. 14,000 Calibrated years before present. These developments suggest that we need to rethink the issues of the Peopling of the Americas.

Announcement of CAA Awards and final remarks

Field Trip - Sunday, May 17: 9:00 am to 1:00 pm

Tickets for this field trip must be purchased in advance, since there are a limited number of seats available on the bus. This field trip will tour some of the many Paleoindian/Early Period archaeological sites in and around Thunder Bay. Your hosts are former Ontario Ministry of Culture archaeologist Bill Ross, geographer Emeritus Professor Brian Phillips (Lakehead University) and geologist Professor Phil Fralick (Lakehead University), who have all worked on early sites in this region. The bus will leave the Valhalla Inn at 9:00 am on Sunday, May 17 and return to the Valhalla Inn around 1:00 pm.

2009 CAA Conference Schedule

Time	Wednesday, May 13	Thursday, May 14		Friday, May 15			Saturday, May 16		Sunday, May 17	
		Scandia 1 Room	Scandia 3 Room	Scandia 1 Room	Scandia 3 Room	Viking Room	Scandia 1 & 2 Rooms	Viking Room		
8:30		Opening Ceremony by Fort William First Nation		8:40 It's Cold in Winter & the Summers are Hot - But the Living is Good Session	8:40 Killarney Bay 1/ Speigel Site Session w/ Discussant		8:40 Papers in Honour of KCA Dawson Session, boreal forest research			
9:00-9:20	CAA Exec. Meeting 9:00-5:00 CAPTA Meeting 9:30-2:30	Ontario CRM Session	Arctic Session					Masters and Undergrad Student Poster Sessions	Paleo Field Trip	
9:20-9:40										
9:40-10:00										
10:00-10:20		end	end							
10:20-10:40		Break		Break			Break			
10:40-11:00		Ontario Session	NewMethods and Appl's in Archy Session	Session con't	Session con't		Session con't			
11:00-11:20										
11:20-11:40										
11:40-12:00		end	end	end	end		end	end		
12:00-1:20		Lunch		Lunch + Womens' Lunch			Lunch		end	
1:20-1:40		Historic Archy Session	Boreal Forest and Quarries Session	Landscape Archy Session	International Archy Session		Session con't Great Lakes Paleo sites			
1:40-2:00										
2:00-2:20										
2:20-2:40		end	end				end			
2:40-3:00		Break		Break		General & PhD Poster Sessions 2:40-5:00	Break			
3:00-3:20		Arch. Collections Session w/ Discussant	First Nations & Archy	Session con't	BC Archy Session		CAA Annual General Meeting 3:00-5:00			
3:20-3:40										
3:40-4:00				end	end					
4:00-4:20					Intrasis Workshop 4:10-6:00					
4:20-4:40	4:30 Registration Lobby									
4:40-5:00						end	end			
5:00-5:20			end	end						
6:00						end				
6:30							Drinks at Ballroom 3			
7:00	Opening reception at Viking Room	7:45 Molecular World Inc. Tour & Cool Beer in Port Arthur; leaves from Valhalla					Closing Ceremony by Fort William First Nation Elder			
8:00							Banquet evening begins			
9:00										
10:00			back by 10:30		"Death or Canada" Documentary screening & cash bar at Valhalla Inn					
11:00	end			end						
12:00							end of cash bar			

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTERS

All sessions will be held at the Valhalla Inn. Each presentation must be kept to a maximum of 20 minutes, including questions and answers. All of the abstract information here has been included in the language(s) that it was submitted.

Thursday, May 14: 8:30-9:00 Scandia 1 Room

Opening ceremony by Fort William First Nation community members and opening remarks.

Thursday, May 14: 9:00-10:20 Scandia 1 Room

Session: *A Sea Change in Ontario CRM Archaeology*

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

9:00 *The Thorah Pottery Site: Preliminary Results of the 2008 Excavations*

Henry, Michael B., AMICK Consultants Limited

9:20 *Ethical Issues in First Nations Consultation and Burial Negotiations Within a Cultural Resource Management Context: A View from Southwestern Ontario*

Martelle, Holly, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

9:40 *Dragging Ontario CRM into the 21st Century*

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

10:00 *The Role of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in Ontario CRM Archaeology*

Downs, Neil, Manager of the Culture Program Unit, Programs and Services Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture

Thursday, May 14: 9:00-10:20 Scandia 3 Room

Session: *Arctic Archaeology*

Chair: Donald S. Johnson, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

9:00 *An Overview of Late Dorset Subsistence Economies: Placing the Bell Site in Context*

Howse, Lesley, University of Toronto

9:20 *A Walrus-Based Subsistence Focus at a Classic Thule Winter Site, Northwest Foxe Basin, Nunavut*

Desjardins, Sean P.A., University of Toronto

9:40 *Across the Itivyaaq: 19th and Early 20th Century Northern Copper Inuit-European and -Eurocanadian Intersocietal Interaction, Walker Bay-Minto Inlet Area, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories*

Johnson, Donald S., Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

10:00 *Cultural Sites, Traditional Knowledge and Participatory Mapping; Long-Time Land Use in Sápmi*

Bardlindhaug, Stine, University of British Columbia, Okanagan

BREAK: 10:20-10:40, Viking Room

Thursday, May 14: 10:40-12:00 Scandia 1 Room

Session: Ontario Archaeology

Chair: William Fox, Canadian Museum of Civilization (Research Associate)

10:40 *Evaluating the Results of Pedestrian Archaeological Survey*

Hawkins, Alicia, Laurentian University

11:00 *OFT (Optimal Foraging Theory) Meets SWO (Southwestern Ontario): Delimiting the Decisions Resulting in Late Woodland Mixed Subsistence Economies*

Foreman, Lindsay, University of Western Ontario

11:20 *Bruce Trigger and the 'Act of Seeing': An Encounter with the 'Shapes' of the Pictographs of the Lake of the Woods*

Colson, Alicia J.M.

11:40 *Pictured Pots of the Western Basin/Dessins de pots du bassin de Western Fox¹, William, and James Wilson²*

¹Canadian Museum of Civilization (Research Associate), ²Golder Associates Ltd.

Thursday, May 14: 10:40-12:00 Scandia Room

Session: New Methods and Applications in Archaeology

Chair: Terrance H. Gibson, Alberta Western Heritage

10:40 *Land Use and Occupancy Studies - A Source of Information for Archaeologists?*

Ebert, David, Parks Canada, Western and Northern Service Centre

11:00 *Going Digital - the Swedish Way*

Lund, Karin, Swedish National Heritage Board

11:20 *Virtual Reconstruction of Real Ceramic Vessels from The Pas, Manitoba*

Tamplin¹, Morgan, Kevin Brownlee², Leigh Syms², and Myra Sitchon³

¹Trent University Archaeological Research Centre, ²The Manitoba Museum, ³University of Manitoba

11:40 *Geophysics and the Archaeology of the Invisible*

Gibson, Terrance H., Alberta Western Heritage

LUNCH: 12:00-1:20

Thursday, May 14: 1:20-2:40, Scandia 1 Room

Session: Historic Archaeology

Chair: Scott Hamilton, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

1:20 *European Trade Glass Beads on Native American Sites in Quebec and Ontario, A.D. 1580-1650: Preliminary Findings for Ste. Marie II and Misner*

Charest, Nadia, and Caroline Jackson, University of Sheffield

1:40 *The Alberta "Advantage": An Expanded Fur Trade Post Inventory and Its Implications for Cultural Resource Management*

Peach¹, Kate, and Heinz Pyszczyk²

¹FMA Heritage Inc., ²Alberta Culture and Community Spirit

2:00 *The Historical Archaeology of the Fintry Estate*
Lawson, Alexander, University of British Columbia, Okanagan

2:20 *Settlement Trends in Western Canadian Fur Trade Posts: Insights into Spatial Distribution and Post Size*
Pyszczyk¹, Heinz, Robin Woywitka¹, and Kate Peach²
¹Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, ²FMA Heritage Inc.

Thursday, May 14: 1:20-2:40, Scandia 3 Room

Session: Boreal Forest and Quarry Research

Chair: Margaret Hanna

1:20 *Quarries: Places of Transition, Transformation, and Power*
Hanna, Margaret

1:40 *SIMS Trace Element and Isotopic Characterization of Quartz Quarries in the Churchill River Basin: A Preliminary Study*
ten Bruggencate¹, Rachel, and Mostafa Fayek²
¹Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, ²Department of Geological Sciences, University of Manitoba

2:00 *Interpretive Problems and Potential at the Quarry of the Ancestors, Northeastern Alberta*
Robertson¹, Elizabeth C., and Nancy Saxberg²
¹Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, ²AMEC Earth and Environmental, Historical Resources Group

2:20 *Results of the Clearwater River Archaeological Survey in Northwestern Saskatchewan*
Korejbo, Alan, University of Saskatchewan

BREAK: 2:40-3:00, Viking Room

Thursday, May 14: 3:00-5:20, Scandia 1 Room

Session: Archaeological Collections: Their Making, Use And Materiality

Organisers: Kristján Ahronson¹ and Michael Chazan²

¹University of Toronto/Canadian Museum of Civilization, ²University of Toronto

3:00 *Claiming a Share: Archaeological Subscription and Collection Practice in the Early Twentieth Century*
Chazan, Michael, University of Toronto

3:20 *Stoneware for Body and Soul*
Morrow, Trelle A., University of British Columbia, Okanagan

3:40 *Nineteenth Century Understanding of Archaeological Potential in the Canadian Prairies*
Dyck, Ian, Canadian Museum of Civilization

4:00 *Old World Prehistory and Early Canadian Archaeology*
Ahronson, Kristján, University of Toronto/Canadian Museum of Civilization

4:20 *Recovering Canadian Museum History: Archaeology, Museology and the University of Toronto Museum, 1860-1890*
Teather, J. Lynne, Museum Studies Masters, ischool, University of Toronto

4:40 Discussant: David Morrison, Director of the Archaeology and History Division, Canadian Museum of Civilization

Discussant's Questions

-Is Ian Hodder being a hopeless idealist when he states that archaeological objects (or collections) exist only in a context of inquiry?

-Is the 19th century the "pre-history" of Canadian archaeology? Or, in other words, can archaeology as a modern scholarly discipline in Canada trace its direct lineage to men like William Logan and Daniel Wilson? Or are they mere antiquarians in a discipline whose true intellectual origins lie in the early 20th -century "Boasian revolution"?

5:00 20 minute discussion period

Thursday, May 14: 3:00-5:00, Scandia 3 Room

Session: *Archaeology in First Nations*

Chair: Tomasin Playford, Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

3:00 *Engaging the Granville Lake Youth in Heritage and Archaeology*

Playford, Tomasin¹, Kevin Brownlee² and Les Baker³

¹Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba, ²Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg Manitoba ³Granville Lake, Manitoba

3:20 *"Three Squares-a-day": Archaeological Survey in the Tootinaowaziibeeng Traditional Land Use Area*
Larcombe, Linda, White Spruce Archaeology (Presenter: Matthew Singer, White Spruce Archaeology)

3:40 *Archaeology at the Stanley Mission Site (GiNd-11), Saskatchewan*
Siegfried, Evelyn, Royal Saskatchewan Museum

4:00 *A Window on Old Mi'kma'ki: Archaeology in Malpeque Bay, Prince Edward Island*

Kristmanson¹, Helen, and Jesse Francis²

¹Aboriginal Affairs and Archaeology, Government of PEI, ²Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI and Parks Canada

4:20 *Digging for the Rez in Residential School*

Yellowhorn, Eldon, and Sandie Dielissen, Simon Fraser University

4:40 *Archaeologically Reclaiming Iroquois/Wendat Heritage: A Millennium of Being Iroquoian*

Neal Ferris, University of Western Ontario/Museum of Ontario Archaeology

Evening Events

Friday, May 15: 8:40-12:00, Scandia 1 Room

Session: *It's Cold in Winter and the Summers are Hot - But the Living is Good*

Organisers: Bev Nicholson¹ and David Meyer²

¹Department of Anthropology, Brandon University, ²Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan

8:40 *An Appraisal of Lithic Materials at the Crepeelee Site (DiMe-29): A Wintering Locale in Southwestern Manitoba*

Nicholson, Bev, and Sylvia Nicholson, Brandon University

9:00 *The Relationship Between Rock Lake and Brainerd Ware in Southern Manitoba*

Norris, Dave, Western Heritage Services, Inc.

9:20 *Ceremonial Uses of Bison Skulls in Ethnographic and Archaeological Records*

Lints, Andrew, Brandon University

9:40 *Initial Efforts at Identifying New Occupants of the Late Plains Period on the Southern Grasslands of Manitoba*

Skalesky, Nicole, E. Leigh Syms, and Vanda Fleury, The Manitoba Museum

10:00 *A Glimpse in to the Future: An Introduction to Floral Recovery From the Museum for Human Rights Excavations*

Halwas, Sara, Biological Sciences, University of Manitoba

BREAK: 10:20-10:40, Viking Room

10:40 *A Stone Antelope Drive System from the Alberta Plains*

Brink, Jack W., Royal Alberta Museum

11:00 *An Analysis of an Eagle Wing Bone from the Morkin Site, Alberta*

Dawe, Bob, and Caroline Hudecek-Cuffe, Royal Alberta Museum

11:20 *The 5000 Year Old, Accurate Calendar in Alberta*

Freeman, Gordon R., Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta

11:40 *"I Said, You Said, But No One Ever Really Said: Defining Reverse Unifaces from the Canadian Plains and Boreal Forest"*

Stewart, Matthew, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan

Friday, May 15: 8:40-12:00, Scandia 1 Room

Session: *The Killarney Bay I/Spiegel Middle Woodland Site, Georgian Bay, Ontario*

Organisers: Patrick Julig and Alicia Hawkins

Department of Anthropology, Laurentian University

8:40 *Killarney Bay I/Spiegel Middle Woodland Site: History of Geoarchaeological Investigations and Site Context*

Julig¹, Patrick, and David S. Brose²

¹Department of Anthropology, Laurentian University, ²Imprints from the Past

9:00 *The Killarney Bay I-Spiegel Site Native Copper Assemblage*

Anselmi, Lisa, Buffalo State College, SUNY

9:20 *Lithic Analysis of the Killarney Bay I/Speigel Middle Woodland Site*

Julig¹, Patrick, Darrel Long², Alicia Hawkins¹, and David S. Brose³

¹Department of Anthropology, Laurentian University, ²Department of Earth Sciences, Laurentian University,

³Imprints from the Past

9:40 *Analysis of Lipid Residues from Speigel/Killarney Bay I Middle Woodland Pottery*

Malainey, Mary, Department of Anthropology, Brandon University

10:00 *Ritual and Domestic Use of Plants and Animals in Early Middle Woodland Great Lakes Cultures: The Killarney Bay I (Speigel) Mound Assemblage (1939-1952)*

Scott, Jennifer, and Amy Nicodemus, University of Michigan

BREAK: 10:20-10:40, Viking Room

10:40 *Death and Burial in the Middle Woodland Great Lakes Region: Osteological and Mortuary Analysis of the Killarney Bay I Assemblage*

Nicodemus, Amy, and Alice Wright, University of Michigan

11:00 *A Distributional Analysis of Artifacts From the 'Habitation' Area at the Speigel/Killarney Bay I Site*

Hawkins, Alicia, Patrick Julig, Kristin Thor and Andrew Meehan, Laurentian University

11:20 *Early Middle Woodland use of the Killarney Bay I/Speigel Site*

Brose, David S., Imprints from the Past

11:40 Discussant: John M. O' Shea, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

LUNCH: 12:00-1:20

WOMEN'S LUNCH: 12:00-1:20, Timbers Restaurant, Valhalla Inn

Friday, May 15: 1:20-4:00, Scandia 1 Room

Session: *Approaches in Landscape Archaeology*

Organiser: Lisa Hodgetts, University of Western Ontario

1:20 *The Mammoth Kill Place: Landscape and Implications of Clovis Mammoth Hunting*

Keron, Jim, University of Western Ontario

1:40 *Seasonally Sacred: The Reoccupation of Archaeological Sites on Baffin Island, Nunavut*

Cogswell, Ainslie, University of Manitoba

2:00 *The Making of Landscape in Aulavik National Park*

Hodgetts, Lisa, University of Western Ontario

2:20 *Perspectives on Changing Landscape Use in Late Holocene Haida Gwaii*

Orchard, Trevor, University of Toronto, Scarborough

BREAK: 2:40-3:00, Viking Room

3:00 *Nested Rectangles, Nested Triangles: Mapping Traditions as Reflections of Cultural Landscapes*

Oetelaar, Gerald, University of Calgary

3:20 *Medicine Wheels on the Northern Plains: Spatial Relationships and Interpretations*

Friesen, Nathan, Heritage Resources Branch, Government of Saskatchewan

3:40 *Site by Sight: An Evaluation of the Utility of Visibility (Viewshed) Analysis in Eastern North America through Two Ontario Case Studies*
Dillane, Jeffrey, Trent University

Friday, May 15: 1:20-2:40, Scandia 3 Room

Session: International Archaeology

Chair: Tamara Varney, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

1:20 *Ancient Maya Settlement in the Belize River Valley: A Comparative Perspective from Baking Pot and Buenavista del Cayo, Belize*

Peuramaki-Brown¹, Meaghan, and Julie Hoggarth²

¹Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, ²Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh

1:40 *Earth Sciences and Archaeology: The Sado River Drainage Survey*

Burke, Ariane, Université de Montréal

2:00 *Introduction au patrimoine de l'Iran: le passé et le présent/Introduction to the Inheritance of Iran: Past and Present*

Rahmati, Marjan, Université de Montréal

2:20 *The Emergence of the Tradition of the Manuscripts of Claudia Procula*

Belley, Frédéric, Institut d'archéologie Saint-André

Friday, May 15: 2:40-5:00, Viking Room

Poster Sessions: 1) General Session and 2) PhD Student Poster Competition

Poster presenters are responsible for putting up and taking down their posters. Presenters should stand beside their posters for the duration of scheduled sessions and be prepared for questions from other conference attendees. The Lakehead University Anthropology Association student group has provided the \$100.00 prize for each student poster competition category (PhD, Masters and Undergraduate).

BREAK: 2:40-3:00, Viking Room

Friday, May 15: 3:00-4:00, Scandia 3 Room

Session: British Columbia Archaeology

Chair: Joe D. Stewart, Professor Emeritus, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

3:00 *An Update on Blind Bay Rockshelter, B.C.*

Stewart, Joe D., Professor Emeritus, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

3:20 *Zooarchaeological Consideration of Climate Change and Cultural Response in Barkley Sound, 1200 BP to Present*

Monks, Gregory, University of Manitoba

3:40 *The Impact of the Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation on Forestry Heritage Management Practices in Southern Interior British Columbia*

French¹, Diana E., and Harold Waters²

¹University of British Columbia, Okanagan, ²Tolko Industries Ltd., Okanagan Regional Woodlands

Friday, May 15: 4:10-6:00, Scandia 3 Room

Workshop: *Intrasis Workshop*

Organiser: Karin Lund, Swedish National Heritage Board

Evening Events

Saturday, May 16: 9:00-12:00, Viking Room

Poster Sessions: 1) Masters and 2) Undergraduate Student Competitions

Poster presenters are responsible for putting up and taking down their posters. Presenters should stand beside their posters for the duration of scheduled sessions and be prepared for questions from other conference attendees. The Lakehead University Anthropology Association student group has provided the \$100.00 prize for each student poster competition category (PhD, Masters and Undergraduate).

Saturday, May 16: 8:40-12:00; 1:20-2:40, Scandia 1 & 2 Rooms

Session: *Papers in Honour of K.C.A. Dawson: Northwestern Ontario and the Canadian Boreal Forest*

Chair and Co-organizer: William Ross, Ross Archaeological Research Associates

Co-organizers: Matt Boyd¹ and Jill Taylor-Hollings²

¹Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University, ²Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

8:40 *Northern Ontario Archaeology in a Post-Mikisew World*

Hamilton, Scott, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

9:00 *Archaeological Evidence of Wild Rice (*Zizania* spp.) Exploitation from Precontact Sites in Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario*

Surette, Clarence, and Matt Boyd, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

9:20 *The Hidden History of Maize in Boreal North America*

Boyd, Matt, and Clarence Surette, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

9:40 *Dining In The Bush: Evidence From Stable Isotope Analysis Of Ceramic Residues*

Varney, Tamara, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

10:00 *Anomalous Non-metric Traits as Family Markers: A Revised Model with Case Studies*

Molto, J.E., University of Western Ontario

BREAK: 10:20-10:40, Viking Room

10:40 *Two Burial Bundles from Northwestern Ontario - Comparisons and Contrasts*

Ross, William, Ross Archaeological Research Associates

11:00 *Lac Seul - Not the Hinterland*

Hyslop, Bradley G.

11:20 *Finding Answers in The Most Common Places: Investigating Quartz From Northern Manitoba*

Brownlee, Kevin, The Manitoba Museum

11:40 *Archaeological and Geomorphological Monitoring of Construction Through the Palaeo-Indian Site DcJi-16, City of Thunder Bay*

McLeod¹, Mike, and Brian Phillips²

¹Boreal Heritage Consulting, ²Phillips Consulting

LUNCH: 12:00-1:20

Papers in Honour of K.C.A. Dawson Session - Continued

1:20 *Ichthyofaunal and Geomorphic Evidence for Pre-Agassiz and Early Agassiz Spillways in the Ontario/Minnesota Borderlands, and the Archaeological Implications for the Earliest Access to the Thunder Bay Region Through the Gunflint-Arrow Lakes Corridor*

Phillips¹, Brian A.M., and J. Frederick Dean²

¹Lakehead University, ²Naturalist

1:40 *The Bay View School Forest Project: Survey on Glacial Lake Duluth*

Mulholland, Sue, Duluth Archaeology Center

2:00 *Hunting Caribou Hunters Beneath Lake Huron*

O'Shea, John, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

2:20 *The Interlakes Composite: The Manitoba Connection*

Wowchuk, Gary, Western Heritage Services Inc.

BREAK: 2:40-3:00, Viking Room

Saturday, May 16: 3:00-5:00, Scandia 1 & 2 Rooms

Canadian Archaeological Association Annual General Meeting

Organiser: CAA President Jack Brink and Executive

All members are encouraged to attend.

Saturday, May 16: 6:00, Ballroom 3

6:00 pm - 12:00 am Cash bar

6:45 Closing ceremony by Fort William First Nation community member Mr. Vic Pelletier, Sr.

7:00 Banquet buffet and evening begins

SESSION ABSTRACTS

Archaeological Collections: Their Making, Use and Materiality

Organisers: Dr Kristján Ahronson¹ and Prof Michael Chazan²

¹University of Toronto/Canadian Museum of Civilization, ²University of Toronto

Like the other human and natural sciences, archaeology is a social enterprise—carried out by people. By exploring key ideas surrounding the collecting of archaeological objects, the Archaeological Collections session embraces world-wide and inter-disciplinary perspectives to seize upon the realisation that (a) archaeology inherits ways of thinking ‘tempered and directed by the philosophic spirit and quickened with the life and energy of the nineteenth century’ (Simpson 1862, 7), and (b) that archaeological objects ‘only exist within traditions of inquiry’ (Hodder 1999, 15). Thus conscious of the origins of our ideas, the session challenges us to broaden our understanding of the emergence of archaeological collections as well as to foster an awareness of their use and materiality.

Hodder, Ian 1999. *The Archaeological Process*. Oxford

Simpson, James Young 1862. Address on Archaeology. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 4, 5-51.

Approaches in Landscape Archaeology

Organiser: Lisa Hodgetts

The University of Western Ontario

Landscape archaeology emphasizes the inter-relationships between sites and their natural setting. It also recognizes that traditional definitions of sites may be overly restrictive, and grants importance to any human modifications of the landscape (such as ditches and pathways), the spaces between sites, and the cultural meanings associated with natural landscape features. Landscape can be seen as a process, something constantly emerging in the interactions between people and their surroundings, thereby emphasizing the ways in which people shape and are shaped by the landscapes of which they are a part. Archaeologists attempt to trace the historical development of such landscapes using, among other things, broad regional surveys,

archaeological geophysics, GIS, and the integration of oral histories and archaeology. This session invites theoretical and methodological papers dealing with archaeological approaches to landscape, as well as case studies highlighting current research in landscape archaeology.

The Killarney Bay 1/Speigel Middle Woodland Site, Georgian Bay, Ontario

Organisers: Patrick Julig and Alicia Hawkins

Department of Anthropology, Laurentian University

This session will report on new research on the Killarney Bay 1/Speigel site, a 2000 year-old Middle Woodland mortuary complex and habitation site situated on an Algoma Stage beach near Killarney, Ontario. While often referenced in the literature, the assemblages have never been adequately published. The collections at the University of Michigan (mortuary complex) and Laurentian University (habitation area) have been comprehensively re-analyzed, and presenters will report on the various assemblages and associations. The lithic studies include sourcing, which indicates use predominantly of local raw materials with only a few distant exotic flints and cherts represented. They further demonstrate local manufacture of argillite gorgets. The ceramics include some unique Middle-Woodland types, with similarities to material recovered in upper Michigan and Wisconsin. The mortuary data and associations provide unique views into life during this era.

It's Cold in Winter and the Summers are Hot - But the Living is Good

Organisers: Bev Nicholson¹ and David Meyer²

¹Department of Anthropology, Brandon University,

²Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan

This session is devoted to presenting the results of research that is focused on Precontact people living in the parklands and prairies of Canada and adjacent regions in the U.S. Of particular interest are settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, human-environmental interaction, socio-political strategies, ceremonial and religious practices and technological innovation.

**Papers in Honour of K.C.A. Dawson:
Northwestern Ontario and the Canadian Boreal
Forest**

Chair: William Ross

Ross Archaeological Research Associates

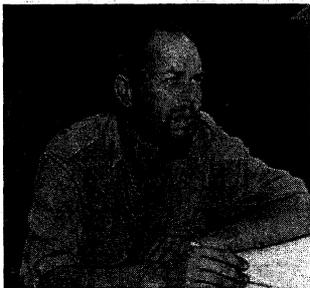
Co-organizers: Matt Boyd¹ and Jill Taylor-Hollings²

¹Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University,

²University of Alberta

This session honours Professor Kenneth C.A. Dawson, a pioneering archaeologist of NW Ontario and the Boreal Forest in general (see biography below). The papers in this session highlight the range of archaeological research being conducted in the Boreal Forest today, from Paleoindian studies to the reconstruction of Woodland paleodiet through plant microfossil and stable isotope analyses. Professor Dawson's work resulted in the first comprehensive culture-history synthesis of northwestern Ontario and a foundation for many of these contemporary studies.

K.C.A. Dawson: A Brief Biography



Kenneth Cephus Arnold (K.C.A.) Dawson was raised in southern Ontario. After serving overseas in the RCAF during World War II, he completed his Master's degree in Anthropology at the University of Toronto, working with such prominent archaeologists as James Wright and Walter Kenyon. In 1965, Dawson joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Lakehead University, where he established the Department of Anthropology in 1973. Dawson was also a founding member of the CAA. His hosting of the CAA Meeting in 1975 still generates enthusiastic stories from those who attended.

Professor Dawson is one of the foremost archaeologists in northwestern Ontario and the eastern boreal forest. His work includes Paleoindian through to postcontact timeframes but he is particularly known for his Woodland period studies. He has worked from Wawa to the Rainy River, including many far flung expeditions to the interior of the Boreal Forest as far north as the coast of James Bay. In 1968, he initiated the excavation of Fort William to provide basic data for the reconstruction of the Ministry of Culture's 'Jewel of the North' - the Old Fort William, which is now such an

important tourist draw to the Thunder Bay area. Many of his written works, some about these large projects, continue to be read and referenced as an integral part of Canadian Boreal Forest archaeology. He retired from Lakehead University in 1988 but continues to live in Thunder Bay and write about archaeology and history.

A Sea Change in Ontario CRM Archaeology

Organiser: Peter Timmins

The University of Western Ontario and Timmins
Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Ontario Cultural Resource Management archaeology is undergoing a sea change as the industry adjusts to a new regulatory environment, new challenges in the area of First Nation consultation, a looming collections management crisis, and consolidation and professionalization of the industry as large environmental firms move in to the region. This session examines the state of Ontario CRM in 2009, while highlighting recent contributions to Ontario archaeology from the CRM sector.

Intrasis Workshop

Organiser: Karin Lund

Swedish National Heritage Board

Intrasis is a digital documentations system designed by archaeologists in the Swedish National Heritage Board. It is built on the experience from more than 600 digital excavations and has up until now been used at approximately 3000 excavations. The use of Intrasis is sold as software licenses and is today in use in several countries within Europe.

Intrasis is designed to handle and structure archaeological documentation and field data. By using Intrasis, all data related to one excavation or site becomes easily accessible and possible to combine. This increases the possibilities of interdisciplinary research when data (e.g., from osteology or paleo-ecology) can be combined with the archaeological information.

During this workshop we will show you the basics of Intrasis and how it is used on an archaeological excavation - from field documentation with total station, or GPS via registration, on to analysis and publication. You can read more about Intrasis at www.intrasis.com.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Ahronson, Kristján

University of Toronto / Canadian Museum of Civilization

Old World Prehistory and Early Canadian Archaeology

Given that we inherit legacies of thinking “quickened with the life and energy of the nineteenth century”, this paper explores ways in which the study of (a) Scottish Prehistory and (b) Canadian archaeology and ethnology were inter-dependent for key figures in the history of archaeology, such as Sir Daniel Wilson. The parallel establishment of national museums and archaeological collections provides one way to assess the inter-connectedness of intellectual traditions in these Old and New Worlds, and key questions emerge. For instance, to what extent did Canadian material culture inspire conceptions of Scotland’s past? And, in what way may Scottish and wider European impulses have influenced early Canadian archaeological and ethnological collections, such as that of the Geological Survey of Canada? This paper seizes upon the realisation that histories of thought remain uncommon in archaeological studies, yet are of generally agreed importance and widely applicable value.

Anselmi, Lisa Marie

Buffalo State College, SUNY

The Killarney Bay I/Spiegel Site Native Copper Assemblage

This paper presents the analysis of the Killarney Bay-1/Spiegel native copper assemblage. The assemblage was recovered during excavations of a burial mound at the site undertaken by University of Michigan field schools from the 1930s to 1950s under the direction of Emerson Greenman. Approximately 1500 native copper artifacts from 10 burials were recovered including celts, chisels, awls and beads. A working typology of these artifacts was created and the paper will present this in addition to thoughts on how this assemblage compares to published accounts of other Early Woodland/Middle Woodland native copper assemblages.

Barindhaug, Stine

University of British Columbia, Okanagan

Cultural Sites, Traditional Knowledge and Participatory Mapping; Long-time Land Use in Sápmi

Norway is facing a number of key challenges in meeting its obligations to the Sámi people (the Indigenous People of Norway). The 2005 Finnmark Act recognizes Sámi rights to their traditional land. However, due to persistent Norwegian colonial practices, documentary evidence of Sámi cultural history and land use are scarce.

Using a combination of participatory mapping, traditional archaeological surveys and GIS, the research aims to:

- Develop methods to visualize Sámi historical land use through maps and
- Reveal new knowledge concerning continuity, variability and time depth in Sámi land use using GIS tools.

This is an ongoing project. This paper will share some of the initial research findings, particularly in relation to the mapping process, the engagement strategy and the requirements of researchers working on research with Indigenous communities. Furthermore it will seek to explore some of the similarities and differences concerning the use of archaeological data in land claim processes between the Sámi and a First Nation community in British Columbia.

Belley, Frédéric

Institut d’archéologie Saint-André

The Emergence of the Tradition of the Manuscripts of Claudia Procula

What is behind the tradition of the cult of the memory of Claudia Procula, and manuscripts attributed to this historical person? A recent publication in *Paleography* dedicated to this case informed the readers it is a fiction. In this dynamic cultural and historical climate, our archaeological project was launched as a response to this interrogation in Sacred Archaeology in the Middle East, and in reaction to the quest for a better knowledge behind this religious tradition. It was the need to analyze locally excavated archaeological and

paleographical material, as well as documents about the history of the first Christian communities, that led the foundation of this study. As a consequence, this paper explores the historical context and the archaeological elements surrounding the foundation of the tradition of the manuscripts of Claudia Procula, and considers how this tradition continues to impact the role of this historical person in the present.

Boyd, Matthew, and Clarence Surette

Dept. of Anthropology, Lakehead University

The Hidden History of Maize in Boreal North America

Corn (*Zea mays* spp. *mays*) was a key economic plant in the precontact Americas, yet little information exists on the northern limit of maize consumption. Based on the analysis of carbonized food residue on pottery for plant microfossils (phytoliths and starch granules) from 58 precontact archaeological sites, we report the first evidence of maize consumption in the subarctic boreal forest. Recovery of maize microfossils from several widely-distributed Laurel phase (Middle Woodland/Initial Shield Woodland) vessels indicates that the diffusion of corn into this region was surprisingly early (~AD 500), and may have initially spread through long-distance exchange networks linking temperate and boreal North America during the Woodland period. After AD 1000, maize was a widespread component of diet, and was consumed by every major Late Woodland culture in the region. These results have profound implications for both the history of this cultigen, and small-scale human societies, in northern North America.

Brink, Jack W.

Royal Alberta Museum

A Stone Antelope Drive System from the Alberta Plains

Despite the importance of pronghorn (antelope) to Plains people, Pre-Contact antelope drive lane systems are rare on the North American Plains. With only a handful of such sites recorded, the discovery of a presumed antelope stone drive lane system in southeastern Alberta marks an important addition to the site type. The Barnett antelope site consists of two short stone lines that converge in funnel-shaped fashion at the edge of a steep slope. The stone lines are nearly solid lanes of single-tiered rock, not individual cairns.

Additional stone features at the site suggest either shooting pits, shaman or vision quest structures. The Barnett site is described and the methods of communal hunting of antelope are discussed.

Brose, David S.

Imprints from the Past

Early Middle Woodland Use of the Killarney Bay I/ Speigel Site

For several generations during a period of rapid environmental change, the KB1/Speigel site was intermittently occupied as a quarry and initial workshop for producing quadrilateral greenstone gorgets. At several times during periods of site occupation, sets of richly accompanied burials were re-interred in a low accretional sand mound. Although once considered multi-component, the few locally produced early Middle Woodland ceramics and utilized lithic tools represent an unusual mixture of types consistently found alone at other sites across the Upper Great Lakes. The pattern of burials and the sources of their 'antique' chipped stone cache blades and copper celts and beads suggests the importance this critical site location held for the lineages who controlled aspects of exchange during the transition from Late Archaic to Middle Woodland ceremonial systems.

Brownlee, Kevin

The Manitoba Museum

Finding Answers in the Most Common Places: Investigating Quartz from Northern Manitoba

Artifact assemblages collected from northern Manitoba over the last 40 years have yielded unusually high proportions of quartz. Is this a reflection of availability, choice or both? Flintknappers are usually reluctant to work with quartz samples due to the perceived poor quality of this material. In experimental tests using quartz, failing to remove a flake while striking a core often results in internal fractures and destroys the core. Thus raising the question as to why the use of quartz is common in northern Manitoba and how did past peoples work with this material? Currently, an ongoing multi-institutional project is revealing the high research potential gained from quartz involving avenues in lithic sourcing and dating. Summer investigations at a large quartz quarry in northern Manitoba will attempt to understand the

extraction of material from the bedrock source and the tools used in working with the raw material.

Burke, Ariane

Université de Montréal

Earth Sciences and Archaeology: The Sado River Drainage Survey

The role of geological and geomorphological data in the design of an archaeological survey, particularly in the context of Prehistoric research, will be explored in this presentation. The Sado River Drainage Survey (SRDS) began in 2005 under the auspices of the Instituto Português de Arqueologia (now IGESPAR) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). The short-term goal of the project is to collect evidence of the Palaeolithic occupation of the Sado river basin (Alentejo, Portugal), about which very little is known. The long-term goal of the project is to model the dynamics of land use in lower Alentejo during the Palaeolithic, testing for correlations with major episodes of climate change and/or population turnover. Preliminary results indicate that the Sado basin was occupied during the Middle Palaeolithic, although possibly only at low population densities, with a possible occupational hiatus during the last Full Glacial.

Charest, Nadia, and Caroline Jackson

Department of Archaeology, The University of Sheffield

European Trade Glass Beads on Native American Sites in Quebec and Ontario, A.D. 1580-1650: Preliminary Findings for Ste. Marie II and Misner

Glass beads are an intrinsic commodity in most historic Canadian assemblages dating to the early fur trade period (ca. 1580-1650). They have traditionally been used to infer contact between native groups and colonialists as well as date sites; however, they can also be used to understand patterns of trade and social interaction. This paper examines and compares the composition of glass beads from the sites of Ste. Marie II and Misner to assess whether only beads of Dutch origin were traded between the Neutral and Huron, as previous research found, or whether beads from other European sources can also be distinguished. This data will then be compared to the larger dataset of published analyses of beads and the preliminary results will be

used to discuss possible provenance, circulation of the beads amongst native groups, and finally highlight issues of social interaction and trade relations.

Chazan, Michael

University of Toronto

Archaeological Subscription and Collection Practice in the Early Twentieth Century

In a study of the early collecting practices of the Harvard Peabody Museum I explored the usefulness of the concept of a commodities cycle to our understanding of the history of archaeology. In the late Nineteenth century it was common for archaeological collections to enter a commodity phase when the collector was nearing retirement or was simply in need of funds. Once these collections were acquired by museums they left their commodity phase and were no longer objects that were available for exchange in return for money. This paper will extend the examination of the social life of archaeological collections to the practice of selling subscriptions to archaeological excavations in return for a share of the excavated material that became widespread in the early Twentieth century. This practice reinforces the sense that the exchange of artifacts was embedded in social relations but also that this exchange created relationships, both social and intellectual.

Cogswell, Ainslie

University of Manitoba

Seasonally Sacred: The Reoccupation of Archaeological Sites on Baffin Island, Nunavut

The way we study landscape is changing. Today, archaeologists have begun to explore the realm of sacred landscapes: an area of study which has been neglected due to the perceived difficulties in ascribing sacredness to sites. Archaeological sites on Baffin Island have been habitually reoccupied by multiple culture groups since ca. 4500 BP. It has been suggested that this is due to an ideological relationship that exists between these societies and the animals that form the core of their subsistence economies who also return to the same locations on the landscape. Memoryscape, how a place is remembered and how people interact with places, provides a theoretical framework to explore the phenomena of habitual reoccupation. It is proposed that through repeated occupation of sites, by families

in the short-term and by cultures in the long-term, the landscape becomes imbued with sacred meaning to the occupants.

Colson, Alicia J. M.

Bruce Trigger and the 'act of seeing': an encounter with the 'shapes' of the pictographs of the Lake of the Woods

Intrigued by the act of 'classification', Bruce Trigger advised his students to squeeze data like an orange. Merciless in his pursuit of 'applicable theory' but notoriously averse to 'shopping' Bruce looked on theory as an object to be purchased in a supermarket. It could be tried but then discarded. Conversation often mused on the perils of 'shopping' for a theory to address the 'act of seeing'.

'Seeing' can mean 'classification'. The 'act of seeing' tends to allocate a classification before the 'shape' is formally 'identified'. The 'act of seeing' fashions the mode in which 'shape' is examined. Both the human eye and brain play mechanical roles in the 'identification' of an image. That role must be acknowledged when we consider the description of the 'shape' of anything we see, let alone attempt to identify its 'meaning'. The pictographs of the Lake of the Woods question prevalent theories, especially when squeezed.

Dawe, Bob, and Caroline Hudecek-Cuffe

Royal Alberta Museum

An Analysis of an Eagle Wing Bone from the Morkin Site, Alberta

A cut eagle radius was recovered from a Protohistoric component in excavations at the Morkin Site (DIPk-2) in southern Alberta. Analysis of this bone indicates it was sawn through near the distal end apparently while it was still articulated with the ulna. The most likely explanation for the morphology of this faunal element is that it is a by-product of the production of an eagle wing fan, a much-coveted article of Plains ceremonial paraphernalia.

Desjardins, Sean P. A.

University of Toronto

A Walrus-Based Subsistence Focus at a Classic Thule Winter Site, Northwest Foxe Basin, Nunavut

This paper addresses the zooarchaeological remains from a series of midden samples from Sanirajaq (NeHd-1), a Neoeskimo Classic Thule Inuit winter village in northwest Foxe Basin, Nunavut. Faunal samples from six discrete middens associated with large, well-defined and relatively well-preserved semisubterranean whalebone houses were examined. Although no radiocarbon dates for site occupation have yet been processed, architectural styles and the artifact assemblage of one fully-excavated house feature indicate Thule Inuit occupations from between AD 1300-1500. Taxonomic and element frequencies were evaluated for each midden sample, and food utility and bone density indices were applied to walrus bones from the aggregate sample. Of the specimens identified to species, walrus comprise nearly half of the total mammalian sample. No previously-examined Neoeskimo or Paleoeskimo faunal assemblage anywhere in the Canadian Arctic has produced so high a proportion of walrus bones. The intense exploitation of walrus at Sanirajaq may represent a Thule Inuit sea-mammal subsistence strategy unique to the Foxe Basin region.

Dillane, Jeffrey

Department of Anthropology, Trent University

Site by Sight: An Evaluation of the Utility of Visibility (Viewshed) Analysis in Eastern North America Through Two Ontario Case Studies

Visibility or viewshed analysis, as applied to archaeology, has become increasingly utilized and refined in the UK and Europe. Archaeologically, this form of analysis uses Geographic Information Systems to analyze visibility of landscape from particular sites or points in order to understand one faculty of human experience in the past. However, its application in North American archaeology has been limited, and where applied it has been largely erroneous. A number of significant methodological problems require particular attention in order for this form of analysis to be properly conducted. Using two case studies from temporally and geographically distinct areas of Southern Ontario, this paper explores whether visibility analysis is suited to the landscape archaeology of Eastern North America.

Downs, Neil

Manager of the Culture Program Unit, Programs and Services Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture

The Role of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in Ontario CRM Archaeology

The Ontario Ministry of Culture has an important role to play in the development of today's archaeological consultant industry. The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Heritage Act, including archaeological advisory services, licensing programs, and the standards and guidelines for archaeological field work. This presentation will provide an overview of the Ministry of Culture's current role in the CRM process and provide an update on MCL's priorities for the future. The objective is to provide the CRM archaeological community with a better understanding of the role of the Provincial government, MCL's specific mandate and how we can partner with our key stakeholders to enhance the conservation of our irreplaceable archaeological record.

Dyck, Ian

Canadian Museum of Civilization

Nineteenth Century Understanding of Archaeological Potential in the Canadian Prairies

Canadian Prairies archaeology began in 1857 as part of government-sponsored exploration of Rupert's Land. Initially, concepts borrowed from contemporary archaeology, geology and natural history in central Canada were simply applied to the Great Northwest. These included recognition of a certain range of archaeological sites and artifacts (such as burial mounds, tipi rings, arrow points and pottery); coupled to imperatives for exploration, description and classification; notions about the value of artefact comparisons and ethnographic analogy; and suspicions about a considerable time depth for human occupation. Between 1879 and 1886, members of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba applied these concepts in a vigorous program of mounds exploration, during which they also discovered archaeological potential in buried occupation sites, rock art sites and early historic sites. Their assumptions about the value of such historical knowledge seem to have been shared by the provincial government until the mid 1880s. After that, archaeology was pushed to the margins.

Ebert, David

Parks Canada, Western and Northern Service Centre

Land Use and Occupancy Studies – A Source of

Information for Archaeologists?

Many Canadian First Nations are engaging in land use and occupancy studies (LUOs) in place of mapping of traditional lands. While there can be a great deal of overlap between traditional land use and LUOs, LUOs tend to be more focussed on current activities, rather than traditional land use. Given that there are so many LUOs being completed, what possibilities do these studies contain for archaeologists? Can we consider them as modern ethnographies, or are they archaeologically irrelevant documents of modern economic activity?

This paper will review the nature of LUOs, and discuss the types of information contained in the reports and what may be of possible use to archaeologists.

Ferris, Neal

University of Western Ontario/Museum of Ontario Archaeology

Archaeologically Reclaiming Iroquois/Wendat Heritage: A Millennium of Being Iroquoian

Descendant Ontario Iroquoian communities, and their interest in the archaeological heritage of Ontario, are a prominent, though problematic, presence for the State and historic researchers. Problematic since, conventionally, the movement of the Six Nations to southern Ontario in 1784 is characterized as Iroquois "outsiders" moving to a place formerly occupied by other Iroquoian peoples destroyed by the Iroquois in the 17th century. Likewise, descendant Wendat, now living mostly outside Ontario, are characterized as a people "destroyed," and so are "not of this place". These framings of Iroquoian history are profoundly distorted by European histories and the artifice of "historic" and "pre-"historic. Alternatively, the long term, changing continuities evident archaeologically would situate those events as moments in a continual, trans-regional process of becoming Iroquoian that has been sustained over the last millennium.

Foreman, Lindsay

University of Western Ontario

OFT (Optimal Foraging Theory) meets SWO (Southwestern Ontario): Delimiting the Decisions Resulting in Late Woodland Mixed Subsistence Economies

Archaeologists have traditionally borrowed optimal foraging theory (OFT) to model and evaluate the subsistence choices made by precontact hunter-gatherer groups. Recently, this analytical approach has been used to examine the food procurement and processing strategies of precontact groups practising mixed (i.e. hunting, gathering, and fishing, in combination with animal and/or plant husbandry) subsistence economies. The challenges associated with this novel application of OFT will be outlined by a Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 500 and 1600) period case study from southwestern Ontario. Contemporary and historic descriptions of climatic and precipitation patterns, biotic provinces, microenvironments, and floral and faunal communities in the lower Great Lakes region are used to reconstruct the Late Woodland landscape. The hypothesized faunal procurement and processing decisions of Western Basin Tradition (WBT) groups (as influenced by their dietary and economic needs) predicted using OFT are compared to those observed in the zooarchaeological record.

Fox¹, William, and James Wilson²

¹Canadian Museum of Civilization, ²Golder Associates Ltd.

Pictured Pots of the Western Basin

Mitigation excavation of two small Younger Phase villages in southwestern Ontario during the 2007–2008 field seasons resulted in the recovery of two unique ceramic vessels. Intra-site contextual data is combined with archaeological and ethnographic evidence from across the Northeast to consider the function of these vessels in the lives of the site inhabitants. Cultural continuity of religious belief systems for at least several millennia in the Great Lakes region is argued.

Dessins de pots du bassin de Western

Les fouilles de sauvetage de deux petits villages de la phase Younger le sud-ouest de l'Ontario, durant la saison de fouilles 2007-2008, a permis de découvrir deux contenants en céramique uniques. L'information du contexte entre les sites, combinée avec l'évidence archéologique et ethnographique à travers le Nord-Est, a permis d'évaluer comment ces vaisseaux étaient utilisés par les habitants de ces sites. La continuité culturelle des systèmes de croyances religieuses pendant au moins plusieurs millénaires dans la région des Grands Lacs est remise en question par ces découvertes.

Freeman, Gordon R.

Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta

The 5000 Year Old, Accurate Calendar in Alberta

There is a vast stone-lacework Temple in southern Alberta, 38 km west of Brooks. It contains many patterns of stones (geoglyphs) extending over more than 30 square kilometers of hilly prairie. It contains a calendar, made of lines of stones that point accurately to the Sun rise and set on the Winter and Summer Solstices, and on the Spring and Autumn Equinoxes/nights. The Equinoxes are not marked. The calendar is so accurate that it uncovered a deception by Pope Gregory XIII when he revised the Julian calendar in 1582. I will display two of the Sun observation lines, and their selection of the Equinox/night in March 1991. Genius existed among the Oxbow people on the prairies 5000 years ago.

French¹, Diana E. and Harold Waters²

¹University of British Columbia, Okanagan,

²Okanagan Tolko Industries Ltd. Regional Woodlands

The Impact of the Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation on Forestry Heritage Management Practices in Southern Interior British Columbia

The pine beetle infestation has had a dramatic impact on forestry landscapes in many areas of British Columbia. It has also affected archaeological site and cultural heritage resource management strategies adopted by forestry licensees, archaeologists, and First Nations communities. This paper will examine the specific impacts on heritage management, and cultural resources located in Tolko Industries Ltd. Okanagan Regional Woodlands operating areas in Southern Interior of British Columbia.

The use of Google Earth has proven to be a useful tool in assessing terrain features over heavily beetle infested forests. The application of a detailed archaeological screening process at 1:5000 map scale, and modifications to cutblock designs at both the planning and field review stages are being utilized. More Culturally Modified Tree sites and segments of aboriginal trails have been found. However, the overall impact of the pine beetle infestation on heritage resources has been kept to a minimum.

Friesen, Nathan

Heritage Resources Branch, Government of Saskatchewan

Medicine Wheels on the Northern Plains: Spatial Relationships and Interpretations

Medicine wheels are among the most enigmatic archaeological features on the Northern Plains. Their placement on the landscape, and location in relation to other sites and features, emphasize that they were imbued with cultural meaning by their creators and people who came afterwards. The forms the features take are distinctive, and often show specific geographic distributions. These distributions in turn can give us some clues as to the cultural affiliation of the makers of these features, as well as some insight into the cultural landscape these features fit into. In order to accomplish this, this presentation will consider how medicine wheels can be meaningfully categorized; and the distribution of different categories of medicine wheels will then be compared to the historic ranges of First Nations peoples and late period archaeological cultures.

Gibson, Terrance H.

Alberta Western Heritage

Geophysics and the Archaeology of the Invisible

When it comes to analysis and interpretation, archaeologists rely almost exclusively on direct visual evidence that they obtain from excavation of archaeological deposits. But what if you found artifacts yet couldn't see any features? This is a problem that few archaeologists consider - how would you even know if a feature is present if you didn't see it in the archaeological deposit you excavated?

The solution is to move beyond relying on simple visual detection methods and employ other means to "see" archaeological features. Geophysical assessment approaches provide opportunities for detecting archaeological properties of ancient features that are not confined to the visible spectrum. These properties appear to be long-lasting and resistant to normal weathering processes that obscure visible traces of features on many archaeological sites. Archaeological examples of invisible feature detection and demarcation are provided using gradiometry and soil susceptibility.

Halwas, Sara

Biological Sciences, University of Manitoba

A Glimpse in to the Future: An Introduction to Floral Recovery from the Museum for Human Rights Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in the summer and fall of 2008 at the site of the impending Museum for Human Rights located at the Forks, Winnipeg, MB. A total of 230m² was excavated; three cultural levels were identified and approximately 255,000 artefacts recovered. Standardized soil sampling (1 litre samples collected from each level/feature per unit) resulted in the collection of 657 litres for further floral recovery. A small quantity of one litre samples from different contexts from cultural level 1 (ca. 1300AD) were processed to determine the quality and quantity of the archaeobotanical remains. This paper provides a brief overview of the excavation, features and artefacts recovered. Results from the archaeobotanical investigation provide preliminary information on the ecological context and potential food species available at the Forks approximately 700 years ago.

Hamilton, Scott

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Northern Ontario Archaeology in a Post-Mikisew World

With the 2005 Mikisew decision, the Canadian Supreme Court affirmed that the Crown's duty to consult and accommodate Aboriginal concerns extends to all of 'numbered treaties' in Canada. This has serious implications for natural resource and other development, and cultural heritage has become an important consideration. Some northern Ontario First Nations demand a controlling voice in addressing potential heritage impacts, including documentation of past and present Aboriginal land use and occupancy as well as archaeological research. In light of the widespread distrust of government agencies and development interests, several Aboriginal communities insist that they select and supervise the consultants doing the research. Several examples are offered to highlight some of the emerging challenges and opportunities for applied archaeologists.

Hanna, Margaret

Quarries: Places of Transition, Transformation, and Power

Quarries have usually been interpreted only as sources of toolstone. This paper argues that quarries potentially have several layers of meaning. If they are used repeatedly, the act of quarrying and of traveling to the quarry becomes embedded within the group's history and stories that relate them to their cultural landscape. Quarries can, therefore, become a focus of identity for a group. However, the act of quarrying brings people into potential contact with the underworld, a place of danger. As such, it may be embedded within ritual that protects people from those inherent dangers.

Hawkins¹, Alicia, Edward Banning², and Sarah T. Stewart³

¹Laurentian University, ²University of Toronto, ³URS Canada Inc.

Evaluating the Results of Pedestrian Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey forms an essential component of archaeological data recovery in both research and cultural resource management contexts; however, the factors that contribute to variation in survey results are rarely considered. In a series of experiments we attempt to understand the contribution of variables such as obtrusiveness, transect interval, time invested, and artefact clustering. In this paper we will outline the nature of experiments conducted in Ontario to assess these variables. We further discuss how such experiments can be used to evaluate survey results and in the design of future surveys.

Hawkins, Alicia, Patrick Julig, Kristin Thor, and Andrew Meehan

Laurentian University

A Distributional Analysis of Artifacts From the 'Habitation' Area at the Speigel/Killarney Bay 1 Site

In this paper we will examine the horizontal and vertical distribution of different artifact classes at the Speigel/Killarney Bay 1 site, focusing on the material excavated by field school students from Laurentian University. Clustering of ground stone, formed lithic tools, debitage of different raw materials, fire-

cracked rock and pottery will help to shed light on the depositional history and potential activity areas of the site. This provides another avenue for exploring the nature of this Middle Woodland site and may help to clarify the relationship between the hypothesized habitation area and the adjacent burial area excavated by Greenman.

Henry, Michael B.

AMICK Consultants Limited

The Thorah Pottery Site: Preliminary Results of the 2008 Excavations

The Thorah Pottery operated from the middle of the 19th century into the early 20th century in Beaverton, Ontario. In 2008 AMICK Consultants Limited conducted test excavations and mitigative excavations on this early pioneer industrial site. The conduct of fieldwork and preliminary findings from this atypical pottery production centre will be presented

Hodgetts, Lisa

Department of Anthropology, The University of Western Ontario

The Making of Landscape in Aulavik National Park

Aulavik is an Inuvialuktun work meaning "the place where people travel". Recent archaeological survey in Aulavik National Park on Banks Island, N.W.T. suggests that the distribution of (largely historic period) archaeological sites can be read as a pattern of movement through this landscape rather than as discrete and unconnected nodes of activity within it. Evidence of intensive reuse and remaking of the many summer habitation sites implies the cyclical use of the area over individual lifetimes and from generation to generation. Variations in tent ring structure suggest considerable variability in household composition during visits to the area, which would no doubt have influenced the activities, memories and meanings associated with different places at different times.

Howse, Lesley

University of Toronto

An Overview of Late Dorset Subsistence Economies: Placing the Bell Site in Context

Previous research has shown seal to be the staple resource of Late Dorset subsistence in most Arctic

regions. Bones of terrestrial mammals such as caribou are rarely found in Late Dorset sites leading researchers to suggest that Late Dorset people may not have been actively hunting caribou, or that caribou population numbers were low during the Late Dorset period across much of the eastern Arctic. In contrast to other sites, faunal remains from the Bell Site indicate that Late Dorset people living there were primarily dependent on caribou and Arctic char, and relied only minimally on seal. How the subsistence at the Bell Site relates to seven additional Arctic regions where Late Dorset people once lived will be discussed.

Hyslop, Bradley G.

Lac Seul - Not the Hinterland

This paper will outline the geographical location of Lac Seul and the water transportation corridors connecting the lake with other areas. Historical references will be provided as evidence that the water corridors were used during the post contact period. The archaeological recoveries will be discussed to support the hypothesis that Lac Seul was a “hub” for trade and cultural interchange activities. The current environmental setting of the lake and the destruction of cultural resources contained on the lake from the 1930 hydro-electric dam construction and subsequent flooding will be described. A specific area on Lac Seul, identified as the “Crooked Pelican”, along with a brief overview of past and current archaeological research in this area will be discussed.

Johnson, Donald S.

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Across the Itivyaag: 19th and Early 20th Century Northern Copper Inuit-European and -Eurocanadian Intersocietal Interaction, Walker Bay-Minto Inlet Area, Victoria Island, Northwest Territories

This presentation provides an overview of archaeological and sociocultural investigations undertaken during the years 2003-2007 in the Walker Bay-Minto Inlet area of Victoria Island, Northwest Territories. These investigations examined the nature and effects of long-term social interaction from 1851-52 to 1940-41 between Northern Copper Inuit groups and Europeans and Eurocanadians as represented by personnel of the Royal Navy, Canadian Arctic Expedition, Hudson’s Bay Company and the R.C.M.P.

vessel St. Roch. More particularly, the long-term direct contact episode occurring in 1851-1852 between northern Copper Inuit groups and the officers and crew of the Royal Navy vessel H.M.S Enterprise at Winter Cove, Walker Bay and environs, and the entry of manufactured items into Northern Copper Inuit intergroup trade systems resulting from this encounter is examined at length.

Julig¹, Patrick J., and David S. Brose²

¹Dept. of Anthropology, Laurentian University,

²Imprints from the Past

Killarney Bay 1/Speigel Middle Woodland Site: History of Geoarchaeological Investigations and Site Context

An overview of the Killarney Bay 1/Speigel Middle Woodland site is presented from initial geoarchaeological investigations in 1870’s by R. Bell of the GSC, the burial mound components excavated by E. Greenman of University of Michigan in the 1940-50s, and more recent Laurentian excavations of the habitation area. While widely referenced in the literature the well-preserved organic artifacts and assemblages have only been recently analyzed, resolving some previously conflicting interpretations of cultural and assemblage affinities. Geoarchaeological studies indicate the 2000 year site was situated on an active Algoma stage beach of Lake Huron. Coring and granulometry further clarify the sedimentary sequence and indicate minimal eolian dune activity overlying the main beach ridge. This new data clarifies the question of actual constructed mounds versus the sand-dune enhanced beach view of the late Dr. J.V. Wright.

Julig¹, Patrick J., Darrel Long², Alicia Hawkins¹, and David S. Brose³

¹Dept. of Anthropology, Laurentian University, ²Dept. of Earth Sciences, Laurentian University, ³Imprints from the Past

Lithic Analysis of the Killarney Bay 1/Speigel Middle Woodland Site

The lithic assemblages recovered at Killarney Bay 1 are analyzed from a technological and typological perspective, and cherts sourced by ICP-MS. The major lithic industry for expedient stone tools is local Bar River Formation quartzite. The chert industry includes local Manitoulin Fossil Hill Formation (Wiki chert), more distant HBL (Hudson Bay Lowland) chert from

secondary deposits to the north, and minor amounts of exotic cherts. All chert types are used for formal curated tools (unifaces, bifaces, cache blades) in mortuary and habitation area contexts. HBL chert dominates end scrapers. The ground stone industry is banded siltstone (Goganda argillite), used for on-site gorget manufacture, and several tubular “Ohio” firestone pipes were recovered in mortuary contexts. Sourcing by ICP-MS of chert debitage and geological samples indicates mostly local and northern cherts (Fossil Hill, HBL), with few distant exotic cherts.

Keron, James R.

University of Western Ontario

The Mammoth Kill Place: Landscape and Implications of Clovis Mammoth Hunting

That Paleoindians in North America were interacting with mammoth populations was first recognized 75 years ago near Clovis, New Mexico. This paper considers the implications of Clovis mammoth hunting from a landscape perspective. Clovis practices are examined in light of ethnographic data on the hunting of and behavioural characteristics of modern elephants, the results of experimental use of Clovis weaponry in hunting contexts and the importance that Paleoindians attached to lithic technology, far beyond any simple utilitarian explanation. Recent studies of stable isotopes on Clovis kill sites indicate that sites with the remains of multiple mammoths represent a series of kills through time as opposed to a herd crop. In light of these data, a phenomenology of landscape for these sites is developed stressing the significance of these sites for the original inhabitants indicating that our term “kill site” is a poor descriptor for these locations.

Korejbo, Alan

University of Saskatchewan

Results of the Clearwater River Archaeological Survey in Northwestern Saskatchewan

An archaeological survey was conducted in the Clearwater River Valley, Saskatchewan in the summer of 2008 by University of Saskatchewan Master’s student Alan Korejbo and a crew of three. Prior to this project, only three sites had been recorded along this portion of the river. Researching this remote wilderness heritage river in the boreal ecoregion presented

substantial logistical barriers; nonetheless, a total of 17 sites, mostly precontact in nature, were discovered. The density of sites identified in this survey suggests that this region has much to offer archaeologically; thus, meriting future research. An encouraging aspect of the information collected from this survey is that it could aid in the archaeological resource management in the Clearwater River Provincial Park. Furthermore, coupled with previous research, the data from this project may allow us to hypothesize boundaries of cultural influence and suggest a more complete precontact history for northwestern Saskatchewan.

Kristmanson¹, Helen, and Jesse Francis²

¹Aboriginal Affairs and Archaeology, Government of PEI, Manager of Joint Projects, ²Mi’kmaq Confederacy of PEI & Parks Canada

A Window on Old Mi’kma’ki: Archaeology in Malpeque Bay, Prince Edward Island

The spectacular Hog Island Chain of northwestern Prince Edward Island, known locally as the Sandhills, is home to a wide range of cultural and ecological features. The Sandhills are considered by the Mi’kmaq Confederacy of PEI (MCPEI) to be a Mi’kmaq Heritage Landscape. As such they constitute a living link between Mi’kmaq culture, its history and the environment. Until recently, little systematic archaeological research had been done in this area. Our preliminary research over the past two years has confirmed a significant Aboriginal presence here in the pre-contact and historic periods. To date our work has focussed on the Pitawelkek site, or George’s Island. Here we have identified a warm weather occupation, with a strong emphasis on the exploitation of shell fish and, to a lesser degree, marine mammals. We present results of our preliminary investigations and discuss this archaeological partnership involving the Government of PEI and the MCPEI.

Larcombe, Linda (Presented by Matt Singer)

White Spruce Archaeology

Three Squares-a-day: Archaeological Survey in the Tootinaowaziibeeng Traditional Land Use Area

Nine years ago human remains were found in the Duck Mountains in a gravel quarry during road construction for Louisiana-Pacific Co. As a result of this discovery the local First Nation community -

Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve began to take an active role in heritage management within their traditional land use area. The human remains were analyzed and subsequently reburied but the potential for additional finds resulted in the initiation of the *Tootinaowaziibeeng* Archaeological Project. The goals of the project were to provide archaeological and heritage management training for youth from the *Tootinaowaziibeeng* First Nation Reserve; to add to the database of archaeological sites in the *Tootinaowaziibeeng* traditional land use area; to test the archaeological predictive model developed for Louisiana-Pacific Co. and to test the archaeological visibility of traditional activities such as resources harvest, ceremonial sites, burials and habitations in the southern Duck Mountain region. Between 2005-2007 nearly 40 new sites were discovered, along the important Valley River corridor that runs through the mountains. The community initiative to develop and run this project was instrumental in its success and the discovery of ancient and complex land use patterns has contributed to the story of the Duck Mountains.

Lawson, Alexander

University of British Columbia, Okanagan

The Historical Archaeology of the Fintry Estate

This research project examines the Fintry Estate from an historic and archaeological perspective. It will demonstrate how the British estate system was adapted to the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, when Fintry was developed at the beginning of the last century.

The research objectives of the project were to locate and interpret the historical remains of sites and structures on the property. An extensive study of historical documents including maps, photographs and varying documents informed the archaeological survey of the 360 hectare estate. The architectural design of the Manor house and other buildings constructed, and the use of space and modifications to the landscape were examined. It is concluded that these features both reflect and reinforce the ideology of the British upper class.

Lints, Andrew

Brandon University

Ceremonial Uses of Bison Skulls in Ethnographic and Archaeological Records

This presentation is based on a current thesis topic regarding evidence of the possibility of ceremonial treatment of a bison skull that was recovered during the Brandon University Archaeological Field School in 2004. Ceremonial treatment and use of bison skulls is well documented in ethnohistoric records of the North American Plains in such activities as: the Sun Dance, penance/torture rituals, construction of burial mounds, sweat lodges, and in truth telling ceremonies. Also, ceremonial bison skulls are recovered from various archaeological investigations. The different ceremonial uses of bison skulls and examples of such skulls that have been recovered during various archaeological investigations will be discussed, as compared with findings resulting from the Brandon Field School in 2004.

Lund, Karin

Swedish National Heritage Board

Going Digital - the Swedish Way

The National Heritage Board in Sweden has a department solely dealing with contract archaeology called the Department for Archaeological Excavations. Our first attempts with digital archaeology occurred in 1990 and we have not ceased. I will present the path we took and how we ended up with Intrasis, which is a complete field documentation system used to collect field data as well as producing GIS analysis. The software was produced to meet the demand for efficient handling of field and find data for large scale archaeological projects.

When I am talking about the benefits of Intrasis, archaeologists often express a fear that the use of one single system could produce static archaeology. Looking back on eight years of use of the same system, I will argue that it is the other way round. Structured data gives the possibility of different kinds of research approaches, for interdisciplinary research and for independent archaeological interpretation.

Malainey, Mary

Department of Anthropology, Brandon University

Analysis of Lipid Residues from Speigel/Killarney Bay I Middle Woodland Pottery

Absorbed lipid residues were extracted from ten sherds and analyzed by gas chromatography (GC) and

gas chromatography with mass spectrometry (GC/MS). Fatty acid analysis of methyl ester derivatives provides a general characterization of the residues. High temperature GC and GC/MS of trimethylsilyl derivatives are performed in order to detect lipid biomarkers that may identify the residues more precisely. The ancient pottery residues from Spiegel/Killarney Bay 1 are compared to experimental residues and pottery residues from other boreal forest sites.

Martelle, Holly

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Ethical Issues in First Nations Consultation and Burial Negotiations Within a Cultural Resource Management Context: A View from Southwestern Ontario

This paper considers ethical dilemmas regarding First Nations consultation and burial negotiations within the poorly regulated CRM sector in Ontario, Canada. Here, First Nations are becoming increasingly involved in archaeological and environmental assessments yet their participation is not well regulated by government or formal protocols regarding notification, monitoring or artifact curation. The case of the Dorchester Iroquoian village, involving violations of both the Cemeteries Act and Heritage Act, demonstrates the difficult ethical position of archaeologists working in a context that does little to encourage First Nations involvement.

McLeod¹, Mike, and Brian Phillips²

¹Boreal Heritage Consulting, ²Phillips Consulting

Archaeological and Geomorphological Monitoring of Construction Through the Palaeo-Indian Site DcJi-16, City of Thunder Bay.

Monitoring of the construction of the Harbour Expressway Extension, City of Thunder Bay, through DcJi-16 was undertaken by Boreal Heritage Consulting in 2005. DcJi-16 is located on a Post-Minong beach about one kilometre west of the Cummins site, DcJi-1, a well known quarry and habitation site on a Minong beach dating to about 9,500 B.P. Bot Construction provided a backhoe and operator and this was used to carefully remove overburden from approximately 2000 square metres in safe locations away from construction. Artifacts were plotted on a site map and a pattern emerged. Also exposed was a major shoreline constructional feature that crosses the right of way on the site. The elevation of this bar indicates construction

in the Post-Minong period, slightly later than the Cummins site. The location and geomorphological construction of the site DcJi-16 is discussed in relation to the Cummins site as well as other sites along the Minong shoreline in the Thunder Bay area.

Molto, J. Elton

University of Western Ontario

Anomalous Non-metric Traits as Family Markers: A Revised Model with Case Studies

Bioarchaeological science has been contributing to archaeological interpretations in many areas (e.g., paleodiet, taphonomy, genetics, etc.). A traditional area of importance is determination of biological relationships within and between past population samples. In this paper the latter is discussed in terms of differences between the within and between group models using nonmetric cranial traits. The major focus of the paper is to outline a revised model for determining 'familial relationships' within archaeological samples. Several case studies are used to illustrate the model's application in antiquity, including its integration with molecular archaeology.

Monks, Gregory

University of Manitoba

Zooarchaeological Consideration of Climate Change and Cultural Response in Barkley Sound, 1200 BP to Present

Analysis of two faunal assemblages from the Toquaht Archaeological Project in Barkley Sound, western Vancouver Island, has shown that rockfish was the dominant fish species before ca. 800 - 900 BP and that salmon was dominant after that date. The timing of this transition coincides with the terminal Mediaeval Warm Period and the onset of the Little Ice Age. This paper will explore the effect of this climatic change on the reproduction and distribution of both rockfish and salmon and will use a behavioural ecology framework to propose human responses to the availability of these two resources.

Morrow, Trelle A.

University of British Columbia, Okanagan

Stoneware for Body and Soul

The focus of this study is on a social interpretation

of the Chinese utilitarian stoneware container record that has been formed in British Columbia from the mid-19th century through to the mid-20th century. Artifact and archival data for this study originate from collections in British Columbia, however comparisons are made with artifact collections resulting from archaeological excavations at other Pacific Region venues. Anthropological, economic, ethnographical and technological contexts enter into the research framework, and are considered essential elements in an interdisciplinary synthesis of utilitarian stoneware. Social constructs forming the research framework include merchandising, pottery intensification processes, transnational concepts, acculturation, and semiotics relevant to utilitarian stoneware containers. The provisioning practice of the merchant elite in both China and North America is seen to be the dominant social construct in understanding the stoneware artifacts. A co-dependence exists between the material and non-material cultural elements of utilitarian Chinese stoneware.

Mulholland, Susan

Duluth Archaeology Center

The Bay View School Forest Project: Survey on Glacial Lake Duluth

A survey was conducted at the Bay View School Forest (BVSF) in 2007 and 2008 on the hillside of West Duluth. This area includes shoreline features that may be associated with Glacial Lake Duluth as well as modern creeks. Eight benches above and below Skyline Parkway yielded three pre-contact sites, one substantial and two much smaller; all are above Skyline Parkway. The Bay View Point site (21SL1015) was evaluated by four units. Materials are primarily debitage and shatter of materials available in the glacial till. A cluster of reddish soft rocks was discovered in the base of one unit; the origin and nature of the cluster is still under study. These sites are the only recorded prehistoric sites on the Duluth hillside and demonstrate the research potential of the area around and above the proposed shoreline of Glacial Lake Duluth.

Nicholson, Bev, and Sylvia Nicholson

Brandon University

An Appraisal of Lithic Materials at the Crepeele Site (DiMe-29): A Wintering Locale in Southwestern Manitoba

Three occupations from the Crepeele site in southwestern Manitoba have been selected to demonstrate commonalities and contrasts in the utilization of lithic materials by three plains adapted cultures. These are Prairie/Plains side-notched point users, the users of Late Woodland ceramics and users of Middle Woodland points. All of these occupations are wintering sites and, while closely adjacent to each other, are separated by time and cultural tradition. The late side-notched tradition group relied heavily on Knife River Flint with a much lesser use of local cherts. Similarly, the Late Woodland ceramic group relied primarily on KRF with lesser use of local materials. The Middle Woodland group relied heavily on local Swan River Cherts with only a trace of KRF in their debitage. This situation suggests differential access to Knife River Flint, since Swan River Chert would have been equally available to all three groups.

Nicodemus, Amy, and Alice Wright

University of Michigan

Death and Burial in the Middle Woodland Great Lakes Region: Osteological and Mortuary Analysis of the Killarney Bay 1 Assemblage

Preserved in copper salts, the skeletal and mortuary assemblages from the Killarney Bay 1 burial mound offer archaeologists an exceptional opportunity to examine early Middle Woodland mortuary programs and social structures. This paper presents the results of osteological and demographic analysis of nine burials curated at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. These data, synthesized with field notes and artifacts from the 1949-1953 excavations, provide an in depth perspective on mortuary treatment patterns and variability among eleven burials. Our findings for the Killarney Bay 1 mortuary assemblage are briefly compared to contemporary burial mounds in the northern Great Lakes region to situate this site within a broader early Middle Woodland context.

Norris, Dave

Western Heritage Services, Inc.

The Relationship Between Rock Lake and Brainerd Ware in Southern Manitoba

Net-impressed and horizontally corded pottery was first documented in southern Manitoba in the 1950s. Net-impressed pottery was named Rock Lake

Net-impressed, while the horizontally corded pottery was labeled as Avery Corded ware. In Minnesota, net-impressed and horizontally corded pottery was assigned to the Elk Lake culture and is known as Brainerd ware. This cultural manifestation begun ca. 3500 B.P. and lasted until approximately ca. 1500 B.P. when the origins of the Avonlea horizon begin to appear.

This paper illustrates the significant similarities between these two styles of pottery found in southern Manitoba and Minnesota. As well, four types of Brainerd ware are identified: (1) net-impressed; (2) horizontally corded; (3) parallel-grooved; and (4) plain. Based on morphological traits and other factors, such as environment and antiquity of sites, it is clear that Brainerd ware does indeed occur within southern Manitoba. Furthermore, it becomes clear that there is a link between Brainerd ware and pottery attributed to the Avonlea horizon.

Oetelaar, Gerald A.

University of Calgary

Nested Rectangles, Nested Triangles: Mapping Traditions as Reflections of Cultural Landscapes

As cultural constructs, maps are representations of landscapes based on the use of a specific set of symbols and cartographic conventions. Although the landscapes contain an element of reality, they also include one of perception and, as such, are also cultural constructs. Thus, the production of a map involves the representation of selected features perceived as important to the map-maker as a member of a particular cultural group. Different cultures perceive the same landscape in different ways and use different cartographic conventions to depict their homeland. Further, the different groups use essentially the same symbols and conventions to depict their respective homes, communities and landscapes. In this presentation, I use the nested rectangles of western cartographers and the nested triangles of Niitsitapi map makers to illustrate how the different perceptions of the northwestern Plains are reflected in the construction and representation of this landscape.

Orchard, Trevor

University of Toronto, Scarborough

Perspectives on Changing Landscape Use in Late Holocene Haida Gwaii

Regional archaeological research in Haida Gwaii has revealed changes and continuities in long-term landscape use in the area. The long-term sea-level history of the area created a dynamic landscape throughout much of the Holocene, and would have necessitated a continually adjusting perspective on the local landscape. The past 2,000 years, in contrast, represent a period of moderately stable sea levels, characterised by changing cultural adaptations to this more stable environment. An earlier, more generalized adaptation with a highly local focus is followed by a more specialized adaptation focused on salmon, likely accompanied by an increasingly prominent and important seasonal round, and possibly, though somewhat speculatively, an increase in the control and maintenance of resource harvesting locations. While this general model needs to be tested through future research, these archaeological patterns point to a continually changing and adapting indigenous relationship with and perspective of the local landscape.

O'Shea, John M.

Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

Hunting Caribou Hunters Beneath Lake Huron

It is generally accepted that many, perhaps most, of the rarely encountered archaeological sites of terminal PaleoIndian to Middle Archaic age are lost beneath the modern Great Lakes. Acoustic and video survey on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge, a feature that would have been a dry land corridor crossing Lake Huron during the Lake Stanley low water stage (10,000-7,500 BP), reveals the presence of a series of stone features that match in form and location structures used for caribou hunting in prehistoric and ethnographic times. These results provide the first evidence for early hunters on the Alpena-Amberley corridor, and raise the possibility that intact settlements and ancient landscapes are preserved beneath Lake Huron.

Peach¹, Kate, and Heinz Pyszczyk²

¹FMA Heritage Inc., ²Alberta Culture and Community Spirit

The Alberta "Advantage": An Expanded Fur Trade Post Inventory and its Implications for Cultural Resource Management

In 2007, the Alberta Historic Resources

Management Branch (HRMB) contracted FMA Heritage Inc. to conduct a pre-field inventory and assessment of fur trade posts in Alberta. The primary objectives of the study were to review and update existing information on each known post, produce a current inventory of posts, and develop a strategy to assess site status and determine future management needs. The study was intended to be the initial phase of a multi-phase project, intended to enhance the understanding of the value of historic fur trade posts in Alberta and develop a long-term strategy to manage the physical remains of the posts. The result is a comprehensive compilation which can be applied as a CRM tool, as well as a research data source. This paper presents a summary of the methodology and results of the study, which served to increase the inventory of known posts from 160 to 276, and suggests future steps.

Peuramaki-Brown¹, Meaghan and Julie Hoggarth²

¹Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary,

²Department of University of Anthropology, Pittsburgh

Ancient Maya Settlement in the Belize River Valley: A Comparative Perspective from Baking Pot and Buenavista del Cayo, Belize

Significant research in the Maya Lowlands over the past half century currently has allowed for archaeologists to develop broader regional comparative statements about settlement, households, and potentially, associated social organization for this region. This paper, a joint effort between scholars working on two different archaeological projects operating in the Upper Belize River Valley, aims to compare and contrast settlement and household variability from various sites within the Belize River Valley and adjacent areas, with particular focus on the sites of Baking Pot and Buenavista del Cayo. The authors will suggest some organizational and environmental principles that may produce the patterns observed to date, and how such information can help to direct future excavation and interpretations.

Phillips¹, Brian A. M., and J. Frederick Dean

¹Lakehead University

Ichthyofaunal and Geomorphic Evidence for Pre-Agassiz and Early Agassiz Spillways in the Ontario/Minnesota Borderlands, and the Archaeological Implications for the Earliest Access to the Thunder Bay

Region through the Gunflint-Arrow Lakes Corridor

Tiny fish and crustaceans in the Ontario/Minnesota Borderlands testify as to where the last deglacial events occurred. They also indicate when Paleo-Indian peoples could have entered recently deglaciaded areas. Johnny Darters are among early colonizers of ice marginal waters, and Arctic shrimp species, Deepwater sculpin, and Lake Trout migrated along ice margins to their present locations. Deglaciation north of the Arctic Watershed in Minnesota formed several pre-Agassiz lakes. These lakes intermittently spilled across the divide and down existing rivers of the Minnesota north shore into Lake Superior. Early Agassiz stages later flowed further east through spillways in the Keating Complex, and the upper Herman stage flowed through the Gunflint-Arrow Lakes corridor and into Superior via the Stump and Swamp rivers. Paleo-Indian peoples, following the retreating ice margin into the Borderlands, met with successive barriers to their travels, entering the Thunder Bay region only when conditions eventually permitted.

Playford¹, Tomasin, Kevin Brownlee², and Les Baker³

¹Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba,

²Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg Manitoba, ³Granville Lake, Manitoba

Engaging the Granville Lake Youth in Heritage and Archaeology

On-going archaeological and heritage resource investigations have been taking place over the past few years in the Granville Lake region of the central Churchill River drainage basin. Educating and involving youth in the natural and cultural landscape was implemented by the Okawamithikani First Nation through an Aboriginal youth heritage workshop. Students from the local community participated in an archaeological dig and a variety of other heritage activities. This paper will review the implementation of the program, highlight the on-site activities and demonstrate the success of the workshop.

Pysczyk¹, Heinz, Robin Woywitka¹, Kate Peach²

¹Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, ²FMA Heritage Inc.

Settlement Trends in Western Canadian Fur Trade Posts: Insights into Spatial Distribution and Post Size

In this paper we examine fur trade settlement patterns in western Canada - primarily variability in their size and spatial distribution. The completion of a major project on the inventory of fur trade posts in the province, by staff of FMA Heritage Inc., in 2007-08, has more than doubled the existing known number of fur trade posts. This new, more comprehensive inventory, particularly of the latter 19th century period fur trade posts, makes it not only possible to re-evaluate past spatial distribution results but to also examine what the latter 19th century spatial settlement pattern looked like, as both logistics and economics of the fur trade changed. The results indicate that through time the fur trade settlement pattern changed from a very random, disorganized line of forts to a uniformly spaced series of posts, and then to a more circular pattern of posts during the latter part of the 19th century, where major centers such as Fort Edmonton and Fort Chipewyan established a series of small satellite outposts to compete with independent pedlars; reasons and factors behind these changing patterns are discussed in this paper. Research also suggests that there is a strong correlation between fort size (total area and numbers of buildings), numbers of people trading and total fur returns, and that the degree of competition played a key role.

Rahmati, Marjan

Université de Montréal

Introduction au patrimoine de l'Iran : le passé et le présent

La deuxième moitié du vingtième siècle a été témoin de l'établissement d'initiatives à caractère pédagogique et culturel dans le domaine de la préservation du patrimoine culturel iranien. C'était sur la base de cette dynamique culturelle que des sites furent promus, en guise de réponse à une activité archéologique locale, et en réaction à l'enseignement de l'identité iranienne. En réalité, c'était aussi le besoin d'enseigner aux jeunes iraniens les beautés de leur héritage culturel séculaire qui a mené à la promotion de plusieurs sites, tels que Persépolis, Suse et Ecbatane. Comme impact, ces sites n'étaient pas seulement des sites importants, mais ils ont permis de révéler des monuments et des œuvres merveilleuses, chefs-d'œuvre de l'art et de l'architecture de l'Iran ancien. Cette communication présente un échantillon des œuvres tirées des sites archéologiques de l'Iran ancien. Elle explore également quelques

circonstances historiques entourant la promotion du patrimoine culturel de l'Iran durant la deuxième moitié du vingtième siècle et considère comment le travail témoigne du riche passé archéologique de l'Iran.

Introduction to the Inheritance of Iran: Past and Present

The second half of the twentieth century saw the establishment of initiatives in teaching and cultural matters in safeguarding Iranian cultural inheritance. It was on the basis of these cultural dynamics that sites were promoted, as a response to a local archaeological activity, and in reaction to the teaching of the Iranian identity. Actually, it was also the need to teach young Iranians the beauty of their secular cultural heritage that led to the promotion of several sites, such as Persépolis, Suse and Ecbatane. As a result, these sites were not only promoted, but they made it possible to reveal monuments and marvelous works, masterpieces of art and architecture of old Iran. This paper represents a sample of works drawn from the archeological sites of old Iran. It also explores some historical circumstances surrounding the promotion of the cultural inheritance of Iran during the second half of the twentieth century and considers how these works testify to the rich archaeological past of Iran.

Robertson¹, Elizabeth C., and Nancy Saxberg²

¹Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, ²AMEC Earth & Environmental, Historical Resources Group

Interpretive Problems and Potential at the Quarry of the Ancestors, Northeastern Alberta

The Quarry of the Ancestors, located near Fort McMurray, Alberta, is a rare example of a relatively well-documented source of lithic raw material in western Canada's boreal forest region. Comprised of extensive surface and near-surface deposits of an orthoquartzite known to archaeologists as Beaver River Sandstone (BRS), the Quarry also contains massive quantities of lithic tools and debris reflecting intensive extraction, production and utilization of this material. Archaeological studies of the raw material and the lithics at the Quarry have begun to explore the rich data provided by this unusual site, with implications for our understanding of the technological processes and settlement patterns employed by its users. However, this work has also pointed to problems in attempting

to interpret this locality using existing models of lithic production in quarry settings or cultural histories of better-known regions such as the Plains and Arctic.

Ross, Bill

Ross Archaeological Research Associates

Two Burial Bundles from Northwestern Ontario - Comparisons and Contrasts

This paper will compare and contrast two burial bundles that were uncovered with burials. One is from the north-shore of Lake Superior and dates to approximately 1700 AD. The other is from Osnaburgh House, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company and dates to the mid 1800's. Both were excavated and studied with permission of local First Nations.

Scott, Jennifer, and Amy Nicodemus

University of Michigan

Ritual and Domestic Use of Plants and Animals in Early Middle Woodland Great Lakes Cultures: The Killarney Bay 1 (Speigel) Mound Assemblage (1939-1952)

The Killarney Bay 1 burials, rich in copper objects, contain a wealth of organic artifacts preserved by mineral salts, including woven and sheet bark basketry, cordage, wooden hafts, and animal pelts. This exceptional assemblage provides a rare glimpse into technologies seldom evidenced in archaeological contexts and how these are used in early Middle Woodland mortuary programs. In addition, wood charcoal, charred nuts, and animal bone from non-grave assemblages allows examination of plant and animal resource availability and use in domestic contexts.

Siegfried, Evelyn

Royal Saskatchewan Museum

Archaeology at the Stanley Mission Site (GiNd-II), Saskatchewan

For several years the Royal Saskatchewan Museum has carried out a number of archaeological projects at the Stanley Mission Site located on the north side of the Churchill River in north-central Saskatchewan. This is the location of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church, built in 1856 by Reverend Robert Hunt and is the oldest church structure in the province. The Stanley Mission Indian Band, now located on the south side of the river, across from the church, has a long and active historical

relationship with this church and its surrounding meadowlands. This presentation will provide a brief overview of the history of the community and some of the archaeology completed at the site including plans for future work by the Royal Saskatchewan Museum.

Skalesky, Nicole, E. Leigh Syms, and Vanda Fleury

The Manitoba Museum

Initial Efforts at Identifying New Occupants of the Late Plains Period on the Southern Grasslands of Manitoba

Efforts to define three excavated occupations in Southwestern Manitoba have resulted in two new Late Plains Period ceramic traditions, the Williams and Harmon Complexes, and in the reidentification of a Late Woodland, Bird Lake Complex. Initial comparisons with other ceramic traditions indicate these are not part of the Northeastern Plains Village (NEPV) Complex, itself a probable amalgamation of several cultures, nor are they part of other nearby traditions that have developed. Efforts to identify Late Plains Period cultures of Southwestern Manitoba have been hampered by the diversity within ceramic traditions, the diversity among ceramic traditions, and the vagaries and inconsistencies in presentations of existing ceramics.

Stewart, Joe D.

Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Anthropology, Lakehead University

An Update on Blind Bay Rockshelter, B.C.

Blind Bay Rockshelter (EfQu-10) on Shuswap Lake, B.C. was excavated in 1972. Only brief, unpublished reports have been given thus far (Stewart 1972, 1983). The present paper is a prelude to a final report, in preparation. It summarizes the excavation and analyses, including a thorough update on the radiocarbon chronology. As I have never again worked in the Southern Interior Plateau, I solicit comments from others, especially those who have more recent familiarity with the regional archaeology.

Stewart, Matthew

Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan

"I Said, You Said, But No One Ever Really Said":

Defining Reverse Unifaces from the Canadian Plains and Boreal Forest

Reverse unifaces are a unique stone tool known from archaeological sites on the Alberta and Saskatchewan Plains and Alberta boreal forests that date to roughly 6,000 B.P. These unique artifacts have not been thoroughly discussed in the archaeological literature and because of this many different names have been ascribed to these artifacts. When mentioned in the literature these artifacts are often poorly described. Information from my thesis is presented in the attempt to define this stone tool artifact in a number of respects: geographically, temporally, and above all, morphologically. A usewear approach was also used to gain a better understanding of these tools; most of these tools are made from quartzite, which is a stone material that is difficult and rarely analyzed in usewear analyses.

Surette, Clarence, and Matthew Boyd

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Archaeological Evidence of Wild Rice (Zizania spp.) Exploitation from Precontact Sites in Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario

Historically wild rice was important economically and spiritually across much of central and eastern Canada, but the antiquity of its use is unclear. Unlike plant macrofossils, which have traditionally been used to identify this plant in precontact contexts, opal phytoliths preserve well in archaeological sites and in carbonized food residues encrusted on clay pots. This proxy therefore promises to yield considerable new insight into the antiquity and intensity of wild rice harvesting in this region. Potsherds with encrusted carbonized residues from Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario were examined for the presence of diagnostic wild rice (*Zizania* spp.) phytoliths. These archaeological samples are attributed to the Laurel (Middle Woodland), Selkirk, Blackduck, and Sandy Lake (Late Woodland) cultures. This is the first time wild rice (*Zizania* spp.) has been positively identified in precontact carbonized food residues from the Boreal Forest and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region in Canada.

Tamplin¹, Morgan, Kevin Brownlee², Leigh Syms², and Myra Sitchon³

¹Trent University Archaeological Research Centre,

²The Manitoba Museum, ³The University of Manitoba
Virtual Reconstruction of Real Ceramic Vessels from The Pas, Manitoba

Excavation of FkMh-5 at The Pas, Manitoba exposed many associated sherd clusters. Stabilized with gauze and white glue in the field, they were first reconstructed at the University of Manitoba. Since 2004, The Pas collections have been catalogued and analyzed at the Manitoba Museum. Previously reconstructed vessels have been restabilized and recorded with digital photography and laser scans. Two parts of a vessel scanned by different systems were combined to produce an animated 3D digital reconstruction. It may be possible to use scanned images of connectable sherds to produce non-destructive virtual vessel reconstructions. Each attempted repair damages real sherds. Cumulative angular errors create mismatched edges making it impossible to reconstruct accurately original vessel shape. Digital sherds matched by edge and shape recognition software avoid these errors. Our on-going research has revealed a long history of collaboration between archaeology, mathematics and computer science to solve such reconstruction problems.

Teather, J. Lynne

University of Toronto

Recovering Canadian Museum History: Archaeology, Museology and the University of Toronto Museum, 1860-1890

When the University of Toronto Natural History Museum burned in the tragic fire of February 14, 1890, a pre-eminent Canadian museum, and most of its collections, was lost; so too was the memory of the institution erased by the creation in 1912 of the Royal Ontario Museum and subsequent historical writing. This paper will address the record of this 30 year history, both in relation to museums in different parts of British North America and abroad, and to its legacy – for its offspring, the “world-class” Royal Ontario Museum, and for the traditions of museology that are of consequence to museum thought and practice. Given that the UTNHM was a product of a team that included the Scots Professor Daniel Wilson, arguably the father of Canadian anthropology, how did this natural history museum contribute to the making of early archaeological and ethnology precepts and

museology in relation to European, and particularly Scottish roots?

ten Bruggencate¹, Rachel, and Mostafa Fayek²

¹Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, ²Department of Geological Sciences, University of Manitoba

Secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) trace element and isotopic analyses were employed to geochemically characterize raw quartz samples collected from three major archaeological quartz quarry sites in the Churchill River basin area of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Bivariate plots of niobium, thorium, lead and hafnium trace element values with stable isotope oxygen ratios can differentiate between quartz samples obtained from these three sites. This information is used to establish raw material provenience for quartz artefacts recovered in the Churchill River basin, improving archaeological understanding of lithic procurement and exchange in this poorly researched area.

Timmins, Peter

University of Western Ontario and Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Dragging Ontario CRM into the 21st Century

Ontario Cultural Resource Management (CRM) archaeology is in the midst of major changes as the industry adjusts to new standards and guidelines, First Nation consultation, a looming collections management crisis, and consolidation and professionalization of the industry. This paper examines the state of Ontario CRM in 2009, reviews the need for change, and discusses the strident opposition to change expressed by some members of the CRM archaeological community.

Varney, Tamara

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Dining in the Bush: Evidence from Stable Isotope Analysis of Ceramic Residues

Carbonized food residues from the internal surfaces of ceramic sherds can provide us with some insight to the diet, or at least that portion of the diet cooked in pots, of the precontact (Woodland period) inhabitants of the boreal forest. Ceramic residues (n=112) from archaeological sites along the south portion of the

boreal forest in Eastern MB and Northwestern ON were analyzed for their stable carbon and nitrogen isotope values. The resulting isotopic values exhibit considerable variation reflecting the diversity of composition of the different residues. In particular, the range of nitrogen isotope values emphasizes the diversity of resources included in different residues. The implication for past diet is one of a broad based subsistence strategy.

Wowchuk, Gary

Western Heritage Services Inc

The Interlakes Composite: The Manitoba Connection

The Interlakes Composite as originally proposed is a grouping of closely related late Paleo-Indian complexes which occupied the area between glacial Lake Agassiz and glacial Lake Minong. The existence of late Paleo-Indian material relating to the post Campbell phase of Lake Agassiz. Just to the west in Manitoba has been well documented by a number of authors. When one compares the two areas it quickly becomes apparent that a great deal of similarity exists between those complexes that make up the Interlakes Composite and the late Paleo-Indian complexes that are found in Manitoba. A general description of material found in Manitoba is presented here along with an argument to include it into the Interlakes Composite.

Yellowhorn, Eldon, and Sandie Dielissen

Simon Fraser University

Digging for the Rez in Residential School

Internalist archaeology is the perspective motivating the current research on the Piikani First Nation. It focuses on the built environment that appeared as the Piikani people settled on their reserve lands and adopted the farming lifestyle. My research also emphasizes the institutional influences on Piikani domestic life that we unearthed at the Victoria Jubilee Home, the Church of England school. The material record shows the process of colonization wherein the anonymity of cosmopolitanism replaces the local, parochial culture of the Piikani. Our preliminary excavations reveal an artifact assemblage that parallels the types of artifacts recovered from the farmsteads on the reserve. Here we find the links between early public policy and the institutional template officially designed to encourage a new identity for the Piikani people.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Posters marked with an asterisk are eligible for the student paper competition.

Charest*, Nadia, and Caroline Jackson

The University of Sheffield

European Trade Glass Beads on Native American Sites in Quebec and Ontario, A.D. 1580-1650.

This poster explores what European trade glass beads can tell us about the social interactions, trade, and political affiliations of the Old and New Worlds. The origins of the beads within European and North American contexts, their primary consumption locations and the potential mechanisms of movement are investigated through stylistic and chemical analysis of the beads. The focus of the project covers a discrete geographical area, accounting for six archaeological sites in Quebec, approximately twenty-two Late Ontario Iroquoian sites and roughly ten northern New York Iroquois sites, within a well-defined timeframe (A.D. 1580 – 1650), in which to formulate a comprehensive coverage of glass beads and their context within the early contact period. The inclusion of beads from colonial sites, a group of material not previously studied, allows a more complete picture of bead movement between traders and natives at this time of inconsistent trade ventures and upheaval of native groups.

Chung*, Jayal

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

The Archaeology of Tombstones: Markers of Meaning, Identity, and Changing Aesthetics

The cemetery is both a public and private place for mourning and memorializing the deceased. Tombstones may be thought of as a canvas that conveys facts, and also social identity and status. Death, as an event in life, generally challenges the social and personal bonds between the living and the dead. This affects the material possessions of the deceased, the method of burial, and commemoration. I explore cross-cultural examples (from Romano-British and Islamic tombs, to Haida, and Loango) to examine the social and economic implications of death and the consequent material culture produced and displayed in cemeteries. Additionally, I consider the adoption of new technologies and how this transforms tombstones

as a means of symbolic representation. A cemetery is a site to link, reaffirm, and maintain the relationship between the deceased and bereaved – one can learn about the past and reflect on the present.

Cyr*¹, Howard, Calla McNamee¹, Andrea Freeman¹, and Leslie Amundson²

¹Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, ²Stantec Environmental

A Geoarchaeological Examination of the St. Louis Site: Reconstructing Landscape and Vegetation through Multiple Proxy Indicators

The St. Louis site, located along the South Saskatchewan River, in central Saskatchewan, Canada, is a multiple component site consisting of stratified weakly developed soils. Human occupation at the site spans the Paleoindian to Middle Prehistoric periods (10,000 – 5,000 BP), a time poorly represented archaeologically on the Northern Plains. The dearth of early-middle Holocene archaeological sites is often attributed to reduced inhabitability of the Northern Plains during the Hypsithermal, a period of maximum aridity and limited water availability. Environmental conditions, often reconstructed through the study of vegetation, fauna, and isotope data collected from lake sediments, are not well documented in paleoenvironmental research of the Northern Plains due to the lack of lake data from the early to middle Holocene. This study employs stable isotope and phytolith evidence from buried soils to reconstruct the local prehistoric vegetation and environment during this little understood time period.

Dielissen*, Sandie

Simon Fraser University

Teaching a School to Talk

My work on the Piikani First Nation examines the early reserve period in relation to the Church of England residential school named the Victoria Jubilee Home. Using standard field methods I examine the site of the old school and weave a narrative of the place. Although my focus is archaeological, I augment my findings with archival and oral history interviews. My poster illustrates the site using photographs and other imagery to reconstruct its dimensions.

Eastaugh, Edward, Jim Keron, Lindsay Foreman, and Christopher Ellis

Department of Anthropology, The University of Western Ontario

Beeps, Blips, and Buried Broadpoints: A Gradiometer Survey of the Late Archaic Davidson Site (AhHk-54; ca. 2400-2000 B.C.) in Southwestern Ontario

This poster describes a gradiometer survey done in advance of extensive excavations at the Broadpoint Late Archaic Davidson site, situated on the east bank of the Ausable River near Parkhill, Ontario. Prior work indicated the occupation originated in a paleosol buried by flood deposits. Excavated metre test units and soil probes showed the sealed occupation surface covered at least 400 m². The gradiometer survey focussed on a 2400 m² area encompassing the area of known sealed deposits and identified many magnetic anomalies over an area in excess of 1200 m² paralleling the river. All excavated anomalies proved to be culturally significant features. Amongst the features were a pit house, a large (1.5 m across) pit and a deep erosional channel that had been filled with refuse. The use of gradiometry in examining overall site preservation and predicting the location of buried precontact cultural features in southern Ontario is clearly demonstrated.

Guiry*, Eric J.

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Finding Alternatives: Use of Canid Surrogacy in Stable Isotope Based Human Paleodietary Reconstruction

Since the late 1970s domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) remains have been recognized as circumstantial proxies for human bone collagen in stable isotope-based paleodietary reconstructions. This 'canine surrogacy approach' has found wide-ranging applicability among various cultural, geographical and temporal contexts. Its application can reduce reliance on, and thus destruction of often rare and ancestrally significant human remains. Despite continuing development and the potential advantages it offers, this approach and its unique challenges have not been summarized comprehensively in published literature. Such a discussion is needed to help facilitate the approach's further dissemination and create greater awareness of its strengths and weaknesses. This poster briefly summarizes present literature on the subject and discusses unique problems facing its successful

application.

Hamilton¹, Scott, Clarence Surette¹, and E. Leigh Syms²

¹Lakehead University, ²The Manitoba Museum

Recent investigation at the Snyder II Site (DgMg15, 17) (sw Manitoba) included surface collection and examination of local collections. This yielded several ovoid stone slabs (ca. 20 cm in diameter and 3-4 cm thick) with abraded and polished surfaces. They are interpreted as possible plant grinding tools. This was assessed by micro-botanical examination of residues recovered from small cavities in the surfaces of three slabs. Microscopic examination revealed phytoliths, pollen (possible) and starch granules of maize (*Zea mays*), with bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and breadroot (*Psoralea esculenta*) starch granules also tentatively identified. A large number of other unidentified starch granules were also observed, many of them deformed in ways consistent with grinding damage. This confirms tool function and contributes a new line of evidence for Pre-contact cultigen consumption in Manitoba. The next challenge is to determine whether cultivation of such plants also occurred in this northeastern Plains context.

Hannis*, Kristina

Simon Fraser University

Living on the Edge

My research examines the changing patterns of land use that became a reality for Piikani people after they settled on their reserve. Where formerly they enjoyed unfettered access to all parts of their customary homeland, settling on a defined tract of land during a time of unprecedented change for them meant reorienting their attitudes to land use, in particular the timber limit that was part of their reserve. The timber lot was unoccupied and at some distance from their residential reserve. My research topic explores the changes that came with the harvesting of timber resources as well as recreational and ceremonial uses.

Kingsmill*, Lesley

Lakehead University

Middle Holocene archaeology and paleoenvironments of the Thunder Bay region, Lake Superior Basin

During the Middle Holocene, approximately 8,000 ¹⁴C B.P., Lake Superior water levels were at their lowest, resulting in a phase referred to as the Houghton Low. Various macrofossils were collected from a cutbank along the lower Kaministiquia River for radiocarbon dating and paleoenvironmental analysis. The dates obtained fall around 8,000 ¹⁴C BP (8,900 cal. yr BP), coinciding with the Houghton Low. This low corresponds archaeologically to the transition period between late Palaeo-Indian and early Archaic traditions, of which very little is known. Shortly after 8,000 ¹⁴C BP, water levels rapidly rose in a phase called the Nipissing transgression which covered and preserved the forest remains and possibly buried or submerged coastal archaeological sites. The purpose of my research is to offer a detailed palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of the local environment around 8,000 ¹⁴C BP and to use this information to better understand the early archaeological record in the Thunder Bay region.

McNamee*, Calla, Howard Cyr, and Peter Dawson

University of Calgary

Site Formation Processes of Sub Arctic Pit Houses, Ikirahq Island, Nunavut

This study presents the results from a geoarchaeological examination of two late Holocene pit house structures on Ikirahq Island near Arviat, Nunavut and contributes to an International Polar Year project "Dynamic Inuit Societies in Arctic History". The geoarchaeological component of this project has three objectives: (1) to examine site formation processes affecting two Arctic pit house structures on Ikirahq island; (2) to document effects of cryoturbation and sod formation on the integrity of these two structures; and (3) to understand environmental conditions during and following human occupation. To meet these objectives, bulk sediment and micromorphic samples were collected from stratigraphic levels within and outside the pit house features. Soil texture, organic matter, and microstratigraphic analysis are utilized to understand site formation processes and the effects of cryoturbation and sod formation on archaeological features. Phytoliths, diatoms, and stable oxygen isotope analyses provide proxy data to interpret past environmental conditions.

Moody*, John, and Lisa Hodgetts

University of Western Ontario

GIS Analysis of Feature Location in Aulavik National Park, N.W.T.

Previous archaeological work on Banks Island suggests that late precontact and historic Inuit groups used Aulavik National Park as a travel corridor between Victoria Island and the north coast of Banks Island during the summer months. Here, we use GIS to explore the placement of caches, tent rings, hearths and graves within our study area in south-central Aulavik. We examine the distribution of 425 features at 142 archaeological sites in relation to distance to water, slope, aspect, and elevation. We also use Higuchi viewsheds as a powerful tool to characterize the visual landscape. These data allow us to explore the ways in which feature location was influenced by the physical geography of the region, the distribution of resources, and the social meanings attached to places within the landscape.

Moore*, N. Collin, and Robert D. Hoppa

Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba

Fast Fourier Transformation to Estimate Age at Death from Cementum Annulations

The reliable determination of age at death from skeletal remains is often difficult. Wildlife biologists have used annual increments in dental cementum for age determination for decades. Studies carried out on a number of mammalian species, including some non-human primates, indicate that there is a seasonal rhythm to cementum apposition which is laid down throughout life at a rate that is assumed to be approximately annual. Although the biological basis for cementum annulations is not clearly understood, it has been demonstrated that it can be highly useful method for age estimation of human remains. However, unlike other mammals, humans have relatively small teeth and long lifespans making the assessment of increments difficult. Innovations in imaging software and digital microscopy have improved our ability to resolve these structures. This paper demonstrates the potential of Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT) for removing noise and accurately detecting individual cementum increments in archaeological human dentition.

Morton*, Shawn Gregory

University of Calgary

The Ancient Maya City as Cosmological Corridor and its Visual Representation

At its height in the Late Classic period the site plan of Naachtun reflected nearly a millennium of growth and change. And yet, in this plan a formal path was established through the architectural core of Naachtun that simultaneously wound its way through the supernatural cosmos of the Classic Maya. This poster illustrates the use of visual representation in spatial analysis and in presentation of the multi-layered mapping conducted by all peoples to turn space into place.

Nicholson*¹, Aaron, and Eric J. Guiry²

¹Department of Geography, Lakehead University

²Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University,

Pits at Risk: Assessing the Need for Future Monitoring of Pukaskwa Pits in the New National Marine Conservation Area

Pukaskwa pits are ancient rock structures found on raised cobble beaches along Lake Superior's north shore. They are enigmatic features highly sensitive to human disturbance due to their exposed nature in the barren landscape. In October 2007, the Canadian Federal Government announced the creation of a National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) along this shore in order to manage the area for sustainable use. The Black Bay Peninsula Archipelago represents a large portion of the NMCA. Due its remoteness and inaccessibility, documentation of Pukaskwa pits has been limited in the area. Through continuing field investigation, archival research and spatial relationship assessment, we have identified three regions containing pits at increased risk of contemporary human disturbance. Further monitoring of these sites is proposed to offer a more comprehensive understanding of which features would provide suitable focal points for management within NMCA.

Norman*, Lauren, and Lesley Howse

University of Toronto

Fracture Patterns: A Comparison of Fresh Bone to Multiple Episodes of Frozen/Thawed Bone

The effects of heat treatment on bone have been studied on archaeological sites through experimental studies, but less attention has been paid to cold weather taphonomy. Although there has been some experimentation on breakage patterns on frozen bone (Outram 2001, 2002), it does not accurately represent all possibilities of taphonomic modification that occur in cold weather environments. This poster presents a preliminary study of fracture patterns on bone that has undergone regular freezing and thawing compared to fracture patterns of fresh, unfrozen, bone. Significant differences between fresh and frozen then thawed bone fracture patterns may not only identify important taphonomic processes, but will also illuminate different agency related modifications on bone through elimination of taphonomic modifications to bone specimens.

Shkrum, Stephanie, and J.E. Molto

The University of Western Ontario

The Paleoepidemiology of Oral Health in the Children from Kellis 2, Dakhleh, Egypt

This poster discusses the oral health of children in a Roman period population sample from the Kellis 2 cemetery in the Dakhleh Oasis, Egypt. A number of dental pathological conditions are used to examine subadult oral health at different ages, factors that contribute to dental disease development (e.g. host resistance, diet, weaning practices) and implications to overall health. The prevalence data for each dental condition are divided into well-defined age cohorts, an approach unusual for bioarchaeological studies of subadult dental health. A significant difference in dental disease experience is found among the cohorts. These differences are attributed to a number of interrelating factors during childhood development, including prenatal health, a cariogenic weaning diet, nutritional stress, food preparation techniques, immunological susceptibility and exposure to an agricultural diet, high in fermentable carbohydrates. Although diet is a significant factor, the role of dental disease as a contributing factor to morbidity and mortality is unequivocal.

Shultis*, Christine

Lakehead University

Varve Determination at Kaministiquia River Exposures, Thunder Bay, Ontario

A six meter thick sequence of rhythmically laminated lake sediments is exposed along the lower Kaministiquia River near Thunder Bay, Ontario. Based on radiocarbon dates on the underlying organics, these rhythmites were deposited after 8,000¹⁴C BP and relate to a rise in the Lake Superior basin at the end of the Houghton low stand. The purpose of this study is to determine if these layers represent annual deposition (varves) or not. Verification that these are varves would provide a more accurate timeline of water level increase following the Houghton low stand, and allow for an interpretation of deposition rate and perhaps a duration for the post-Houghton inundation. The methods employed include laser particle size analysis, a particle size distribution surface plot, and petrographic analysis of thin sections. Although particle size data were inconclusive, thin sections suggest that the rhythmites are varves.

Skalesky*, Nicole

University of Winnipeg

Skeletal Markers of Occupational Stress: A Case Study from a Mennonite Burial Site

Examination of stress-related skeletal changes of an adult male from a Mennonite burial site in Manitoba shows evidence of a hard life's work. The goal of this research was to interpret the activities that may have caused these morphological changes, and to attempt to make a positive identification. Stress-related markers observed include severe osteoarthritis, eburnation, osteophytic lipping, and a healed injury of the hand. Results of the analysis suggest that the skeletal changes/injuries are the result of agricultural activities. Although identification of the individual was unsuccessful, this may be an area for future research.

Surette, Clarence, and Matthew Boyd

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

*The Identification of Diagnostic Opal Phytolith Morphotypes for Wild Rice (*Zizania* spp.)*

Given their high rates of production and good preservation, phytoliths provide an ideal means of identifying wild rice (*Zizania* spp.) in archaeological settings. Although other researchers have attempted to identify this plant in food residues and sediments, these previous studies suffer from a lack of detailed

comparison between phytolith assemblages produced in wild rice and other grasses. As a result, no diagnostic morphotypes for *Zizania* have clearly been established, particular for Boreal North America where wild rice was thought to be a mainstay of precontact economies. Our study involves the analysis of rondel phytolith assemblages produced by 38 boreal grass species, including *Zizania aquatica* and *Z. palustris*, and maize. Minimally, 300 rondels from each species were counted from the inflorescence, leaf and stem portions. Based on morphological comparisons, a minimum of four types are identified that are produced exclusively by wild rice. However, differences between *Z. palustris* and *Z. aquatica* were not established.

Surette*, Jennifer, and Matthew Boyd

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

*Paleoecological Study of a Wild Rice (*Zizania* spp.) Lake in Northwestern Ontario*

Archaeologists have long believed that wild rice (*Zizania* spp.) played a crucial role in precontact diets in Northern Ontario. However, no information exists on the antiquity of this plant in this region, and studies conducted elsewhere in the Upper Great Lakes are ambiguous with regard to the timing of its initial dispersal during the Holocene. In this study, we examine sediment cores from Whitefish Lake, a large wild rice lake in Northwestern Ontario, for both pollen and phytolith content. This multiproxy approach is designed to provide a more sensitive, and robust, reconstruction of the history of wild rice in contrast to more traditional (exclusively pollen-based) approaches. Our specific objectives are to: (1) date the initial appearance of wild rice in the study area; (2) trace the connections between wild rice abundance, paleohydrology, and climate change in the watershed; and (3) use this information to better understand local precontact land-use.

Taylor-Hollings¹, Jill, Peter Paishk², Joe Paishk³, Joe Keesic³, Doug Gilmore⁴, and Scott Hamilton⁵

¹Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, ²Pikangikum First Nation, ³Lac Seul First Nation, Red Lake, ⁴Park Superintendent, Woodland Caribou Signature Site, Ontario Parks, ⁵Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Archaeological Research at Knox, Paishk and Murdock Lakes in the Woodland Caribou Signature

Site, Northwestern Ontario: Continuing Partnerships and Results

In 2008, archaeological reconnaissance was undertaken at Knox, Paishk and Murdock Lakes in the Woodland Caribou Signature Site in northwestern Ontario. Although this archaeological research is some of the first in this region, the nature of this project is equally important since it involves a unique partnership. Indigenous knowledge holders of the area from Pikangikum and Lac Seul First Nations guided the project, working with the archaeologists and Ontario Parks' staff to combine differing epistemologies about this boreal forest landscape. Several important goals were achieved by this partnership: 1) to document archaeological and traditional use sites, 2) work towards protecting these places in the park, 3) record the oral history related to this area for future generations of the Paishk family, 4) provide PhD data for the first author and 5) integrate this knowledge into park management. By forming partnerships, everyone has the potential to benefit from the research and a more informed view of the ancient and recent past may be deduced.

Wade*¹, Andrew D., David W. Holdsworth¹, and Greg J. Garvin²

¹University of Western Ontario, ²St. Joseph's Healthcare

Paget's Disease (Osteitis Deformans) in Archaeological Remains: A Radiological Differential

This poster presents a case study in which Paget's disease of bone (*osteitis deformans*) is differentially diagnosed in an individual from the Grant skeletal collection using computed tomography (CT) and micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) analyses, in addition to plain film radiography and macroscopic examination, with implications for similar diagnoses in archaeological remains. In archaeological and modern osteological samples diagnosis frequently relies on macroscopic examination, plain film radiography, and histological examination of bone samples. CT and micro-CT modalities provide researchers with a non-destructive view of the internal structure of bone unhampered by the superimposition that is characteristic of plain film radiographs. Given the importance of increased cortical and trabecular thickness in the differential diagnosis of Paget's disease, these techniques are ideal means by which

to non-destructively examine culturally-sensitive and scientifically-valuable human remains for signs of Paget's disease of bone.

Ward*, Dan

Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University

Bronze Age Greece: A Study of Environmental Degradation and Sea Trade

Five thousand years ago, trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea was imperative for the survival of its inhabitants. The following poster will address the factors that contributed to Cretan and Greek dependence on regional and international trade during the Bronze Age. An overview of the paleo-environment, landscape, natural resources and agriculture of ancient Greece, will demonstrate that Greek and Cretan dependence on trade was due to anthropogenic environmental degradation. Furthermore, the analysis of five shipwreck case studies: Tektas Burnu, Uluburun, Seytan Deresi, Dokos and Cape Gelidonya, will provide evidence to support a dependence on Mediterranean sea trade. I conclude this poster by suggesting that the volcanic eruptions at Thera may serve as support for the downfall of the Bronze Age.

AUTHOR INDEX

Ahronson	1, 3	Friesen	9
Amundson	22	Garvin	27
Anselmi	3	Gibson	9
Baker	17	Gilmore	26
Banning	10	Guiry	23, 25
Barindhaug	3	Halwas	9
Belley	3	Hamilton	9, 23
Boyd	2, 4, 20, 26	Hanna	10
Brink	4	Hannis	23
Brose	4, 11	Hawkins	1, 10, 11
Brownlee	4, 17, 20	Henry	10
Bruggencate, ten	21	Hodgetts	1, 10, 24
Burke	5	Hoggarth	17
Charest	5, 22	Holdsworth	27
Chazan	1, 5	Hoppa	24
Chung	22	Howse	10, 25
Cogswell	5	Hudecek-Cuffe	6
Colson	6	Hyslop	11
Cyr	22, 24	Jackson	5, 22
Dawe	6	Johnson	11
Dawson	24	Julig	1, 10, 11
Dean	17	Keesic	26
Desjardins	6	Keron	12, 23
Dielissen	22	Kingsmill	23
Dillane	6	Korejbo	12
Downs	6	Kristmanson	12
Dyck	7	Larcombe	12
Eastaugh	23	Lawson	13
Ebert	7	Lints	13
Ellis	23	Long	11
Fayek	21	Lund	2, 13
Fleury	19	Malainey	13
Foreman	7, 23	Martelle	14
Fox	8	McLeod	14
Francis	12	McNamee	22, 24
Freeman	8, 22	Meehan	10
French	8	Meyer	1

Molto.....	25	Wade.....	27
Monks	14	Ward	27
Moody	24	Waters.....	8
Moore	24	Wilson	8
Morrow	14	Wowchuk	21
Morton.....	25	Woywitka	17
Mulholland.....	15	Wright	15
Nicholson	1, 15, 25		
Nicodemus	15, 19		
Norman	25		
Norris	15		
Oetelaar	16		
Orchard	16		
O'Shea.....	16		
Paishk	26		
Peach	16, 17		
Peuramaki-Brown	17		
Phillips	14, 17		
Playford.....	17		
Pyszczyk	16, 17		
Rahmati	18		
Robertson	18		
Ross	2, 19		
Saxberg	18		
Scott	19		
Shkrum	25		
Shultis	25		
Siegfried.....	19		
Sitchon	20		
Skalesky	19, 26		
Stewart	10, 19		
Surette	4, 20, 23, 26		
Syms.....	19, 20, 23		
Tamplin	20		
Taylor-Hollings	2, 26		
Teather.....	20		
Thor.....	10		
Timmins	2, 14, 21		
Varney	21		

2009 CAA Conference Schedule

Time	Wednesday, May 13	Thursday, May 14		Friday, May 15			Saturday, May 16		Sunday, May 17
		Scandia 1 Room	Scandia 3 Room	Scandia 1 Room	Scandia 3 Room	Viking Room	Scandia 1 & Viking Room 2 Rooms		
8:30		Opening Ceremony by Fort William First Nation		8:40 It's Cold in Winter & the Summers are Hot - But the Living is Good Session	8:40 Killarney Bay 1/ Speigel Site Session w/ Discussant		8:40 Papers in Honour of KCA Dawson Session; boreal forest research	Masters and Undergrad Student Poster Sessions	Paleo Field Trip
9:00-9:20	CAA Exec. Meeting 9:00-5:00	Ontario CRM Session	Arctic Session						
9:20-9:40	CAPTA Meeting 9:30-2:30								
9:40-10:00 10:00-10:20		end	end						
10:20-10:40		Break		Break			Break		
10:40-11:00		Ontario Session	New Methods and Appl's in Archy Session	Session con't	Session con't		Session con't		
11:00-11:20 11:20-11:40 11:40-12:00		end	end	end	end		end	end	
12:00-1:20		Lunch		Lunch + Womens' Lunch			Lunch		end
1:20-1:40		Historic Archy Session	Boreal Forest and Quarries Session	Landscape Archy Session	International Archy Session		Session con't Great Lakes Paleo sites		
1:40-2:00 2:00-2:20 2:20-2:40		end	end				end		
2:40-3:00		Break		Break			Break		
3:00-3:20		Arch. Collections Session w/ Discussant	First Nations & Archy	Session con't	BC Archy Session	General & PhD Poster Sessions 2:40-5:00	CAA Annual General Meeting 3:00-5:00		
3:20-3:40 3:40-4:00 4:00-4:20				end	end				
4:20-4:40	4:30 Registration Lobby				Intrasis Workshop 4:10-6:00				
4:40-5:00 5:00-5:20 6:00 6:30		end	end		end	end	end		
7:00	Opening reception at Viking Room	7:45 Molecular World Inc. Tour & Cool Beer in Port Arthur; leaves from Valhalla					Drinks at Ballroom 3		
8:00				"Death or Canada" Documentary screening & cash bar at Valhalla Inn			Closing Ceremony by Fort William First Nation Elder		
9:00							Banquet evening begins		
10:00		back by 10:30		end					
11:00 12:00	end						end of cash bar		