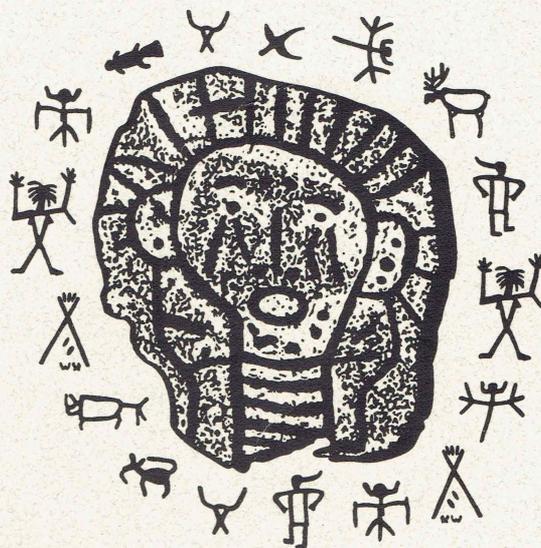


CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION
30TH ANNUAL MEETING



ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE
D'ARCHÉOLOGIE
30IÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE



SASKATOON
MAY 7-11, 1997



Program and Abstracts
Programme

**CAA EXECUTIVE
CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE L'ACA**

President/Président: Bev Nicholson
Vice-President/Vice-président: Martin Magne
Past President/Président sortant: David Pokotylo
Secretary Treasurer/Secrétaire-trésorière: Anna Sawicki
Editor, Canadian Journal of Archaeology: Carole Stimmell
Newsletter Editor: Luke Dalla Bona

COVER

Darcy Leitz, a Saskatoon artist and amateur archaeologist, designed our program cover using a motif from a petroglyph site near Weybourne, Sk. She also created the striking bison T-shirt design.

WELCOME TO SASKATOON!/BIENVENUE À SASKATOON!

On behalf of the 1997 CAA Conference Committee, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the 30th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association. We hope you will enjoy the fine line-up of papers, as well as the variety of social events which are available at this year's conference. We wish you a successful conference and a pleasant stay in Saskatoon.

Margaret Kennedy
Conference Coordinator

David Meyer
Program Chair

- Printing Services, University of Saskatchewan** for printing of both preliminary and final programs.
- Brian Fagan**, for enduring a long flight from Sacramento in order to be our guest speaker.
- Canadian Airlines International**, Official Conference Carrier, for their Conventionair package.
- Doug Cheney, Catering Manager, Delta Bessborough Hotel** who dealt patiently with our many questions related to meeting and event arrangements at the hotel.
- Elsie Mills and members of the Herschel Petroglyph Interpretive Society** for making the Interpretive Centre available for our tour, and for preparing lunch for tour participants.
- Saskatoon Tourism Office** for tourism literature and coupon booklets.
- Fred SpyGlass**, Wanuskewin Heritage Park, for leading the opening prayer.
- Doreen Metropolit** for preparing wonderful box lunches for the day-long tour.

1997 CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

(Unless otherwise noted, all Organizing Committee members are affiliated with the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan.)

Conference Coordinator: Margaret Kennedy

Program Chair: David Meyer

Associate Program Chair: Urve Linnamae

Registration Desk: Stacy Kozakavich

Book Room: Tina Clavelle

Advertising: David Ebert and Ryan Whalley

Computer and "Web" Support: David Ebert

Field Trip Leaders: Ian Dyck, Archaeological Survey of Canada (Heart of Canada's Old Northwest tour); Maureen Rollans, Western Historical Services Ltd. (Herschel Petroglyphs); Richard Morlan, Archaeological Survey of Canada (Wanuskewin daily tours); Ernest G. Walker (Wanuskewin daily tours); Dianne Wilson-Meyer, Saskatoon Architectural

Heritage Society (walking tours)

Local Arrangements ("Beer and Burgers" at Patricia Hotel): Terry Gibson, Western Heritage Services Inc.

Student Volunteers: Andy Belcourt, Sarah Bird, Loreleen Britton, Laureen Bryant, Larry Buhr, Kathryn Burgan, Laurie Carson, Tina Clavelle, Yvonne Elliott, David Cooper, David Ebert, Kristi Fedec, D'Arcy Green, Stacy Kozakavich, Leigh Kukurudza, Michael Lavoy, Lis Mack, Carla Mandeville, Liz Matheson, Catherine McKeehan, Brad Novecosky, Alex Parsons, Eden Plamondon, Tomasin Playford, Sharon Tokar, Serena Torwalt, Daniel Vera, Sean Webster, Kim Weinbender, Ryan Whalley, Patrick Wilmut, Patrick Young.

Program and T-Shirt Design: Darcy Leitz, Saskatoon.

Poster Design: Michael Magee

REGISTRATION/INFORMATION

The Registration desk will be located in the Convention Floor foyer. Registration will begin Wednesday, May 7 at 16:00 and close at 20:00. The registration and information desk will be open on Thursday and Friday from 08:00 to 17:00, and from 08:00 to 10:00 on Saturday, May 10. Conference participants may use the area for posting information, job notices etc. Pertinent information regarding events, and last minute program changes will also be posted here.

CAA MEMBERSHIP AND TRAVEL FUNDING

The CAA will staff a desk at the Registration area for membership renewals. Unless you are an invited guest presenter, please remember that only paid Canadian Archaeological Association members are eligible to give papers. So please check that your membership is current.

Travel expense claim forms for 1997 CAA Conference presenters travelling within Canada will be available at the CAA desk in the registration area. They must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer by May 31, 1997.

NO SMOKING POLICY

A note to those delegates who smoke - there will be no smoking permitted in the conference rooms and vicinity. You are asked to smoke outside of the hotel.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

The **Executive of the Canadian Archaeological Society** will meet Wednesday, May 7 at 09:00 in the Saskatchewan Room.

The **Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Provincial and Territorial Archaeologists (CAPTA)** will meet Wednesday, May 7 at 09:00 in the Kelsey Room.

The **Annual Business Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association** will take place Friday, May 9 at 15:30 in the Battleford Room.

A **plenary session** entitled "**CRM AND OTHER COMMUNITIES WITHIN CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**" will be held at 13:30 Saturday afternoon, May 10 in the Battleford Room. Representatives from CRM, government, academia, museum, aboriginal and avocational communities will give short addresses to which the general audience is invited to respond. **ALL DELEGATES ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN THIS SESSION.**

The **Canadian Arctic Working Group (CAWG)** will be meeting on Sunday, May 11, from 09:00 a.m. to 13:00 p.m. in the Kelsey Room.

Consulting archaeologists: There will be a meeting for consulting archaeologists, organized by Jim Finnigan of Western Heritage Services Inc. Please check the poster board at the Registration/Information Desk for an announcement of the time and location of this meeting.

Aboriginal Heritage Committee: A meeting, organized by AHC Chair, Martin Magne, will be held Thursday, May 8 at 16:00 p.m. in the Cypress Room for all previous committee participants as well as other interested people to discuss future work directions such as establishing local protocols.

WORKSHOPS

Graduate School Workshop: If you are planning on applying for graduate school, here is the workshop for you. Chaired and organized by Lesley Nicholls, with contributions from David Pokotylo, this session will explain all the ins and outs of admission requirements, paperwork, expectations by universities of candidates and more. Thursday, 13:30 to 15:45 p.m. Cypress Room.

Pottery Technology: On Sunday morning, there will be a pottery technology workshop held at Wanuskewin Heritage Park. Replication, firing and exhibits of pottery types will be featured. Transportation to the Park will be provided. Meet at the front foyer at 09:30.

RECEPTIONS

1) Renew old acquaintances at our **opening night reception**, to be held Wednesday, May 7 in the Terrace Lounge of the Delta Bessborough Hotel. It begins at 20:00.

2) **Reception at Wanuskewin Heritage Park**, Thursday evening, May 8. (This event is limited to 200 guests. Check with the Registration Desk to see if any tickets are still available.) Buses will be picking guests up at 18:30 in front of the hotel and will return you to the Bessborough beginning at 21:00. **Please bring both your name tag and admittance ticket with you.**

PUBLIC TALK/GUEST SPEAKER

We are delighted to have **Dr. Brian Fagan** as our visiting Guest Speaker. He will be giving a public talk entitled "A Visit with Archaeology in the Early 21st Century" at 19:30 p.m. on Friday night, May 9 in the Battleford Room, Delta Bessborough. Amongst many other things, Dr. Fagan is a contributing editor to Archaeology Magazine and is actively involved in bringing greater public visibility to archaeology.

BEFORE THE TALK.....MUSIC!

While you're waiting to hear Brian Fagan's talk, come and be entertained by a talented group of local musicians (one is an archaeology student) who play fabulous celtic music. This will start at 18:45 and run until 19:25 in the Battleford Room.

AFTER THE TALK.....PARTY!

Western Heritage Services Inc. of Saskatoon is hosting a beer and burger bash at the Patricia Hotel - a local downtown watering hole. This will take place on Friday night after Dr. Fagan's talk. Buses will be provided to transport you both there and back. Meet the bus out front of the hotel at 20:30. Bus will return you to hotel between 22:30 and 23:30.

BANQUET AND DANCE

Tickets for the banquet cost \$25 for the chicken dinner and \$22 for the vegetarian selection. Cut-off for ticket purchase is Thursday noon. There will be a no-host bar beginning at 18:30 in the Battleford Room, followed by sit-down dinner at 19:00 in the same room. Dance off that fine dinner to music provided by the Flatlanders, a local Saskatoon band. The music will begin at approximately 21:00. People who did not attend the banquet are welcome at that time.

WOMEN'S LUNCH

This luncheon at noon, Friday, May 9 in the Garden Atrium is an informal opportunity to meet other women in the field of archaeology and to discuss issues of concern and mutual interest. Cost is \$12 per person. Please pre-register. Cut-off for reservations is Thursday noon.

BOOKROOM

Book displays and sales will be located in the Saskatchewan and Harvest

Rooms and will be open Thursday and Friday, 08:30 to 16:30 and on Saturday morning from 09:00 to 12:00.

COMPUTER AND SLIDE PREVIEW ROOM

Presenters may preview their slides in the LaRonge Room. Computer demonstrations will take place here as well. The room will be open Thursday and Friday, 08:30 to 16:30, and Saturday from 08:30 to 12:00.

FIELD TRIPS

FIELD TRIP #1: *The Heart of Canada's Old Northwest.* This is a full day tour led by Dr. Ian Dyck, Archaeological Survey of Canada. We will visit old Fort Carlton, Batoche and several other interesting sites in between. Please see information in registration package and on poster board at registration desk for schedule.

FIELD TRIP #2: *Herschel Petroglyphs.* This is a half-day trip to Herschel led by Maureen Rollans, Western Heritage Services Inc., to view the boulder petroglyphs. Coffee and lunch will be provided by the Herschel Petroglyph Interpretive Society. Please see information in registration package and on poster board at registration desk for schedule.

Walking Tours of Historic Broadway and Downtown: For those interested in getting some edification along with some exercise, we offer these walking tours of the Broadway district, cultural heart of the west side, and of the old downtown district beyond the Bessborough Hotel. Both tours will be led by local history expert Dianne Wilson-Meyer. Please check with the Registration/Information desk for availability and scheduling of these walks.

DAILY SHUTTLE BUS TO WANUSKEWIN

If you don't get a chance to attend our evening reception at Wanuskewin, or if you want more time to look around, we will be providing a daily

shuttle between the hotel and the heritage park. The van ride is free; admittance, however, may apply at Wanuskewin. Your tour around the park will be led by Dr. Richard Morlan, Canadian Museum of Civilization and/or Dr. Ernest G. Walker, University of Saskatchewan. Please sign the list available at the Registration/Information desk. Shuttle vans will leave approximately 13:30 daily. (Note: times may change, so please check the Information board at the registration desk).

DAILY SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

CAA Executive meeting

09:00 Saskatchewan Room

Canadian Association of Provincial and Territorial Archaeologists meeting

09:00 Kelsey Room

Registration

16:00 to 20:00 Convention Floor foyer

Opening Night Reception

20:00-22:30 Terrace Lounge

THURSDAY, MAY 8

Registration

08:00-17:00 Convention Floor foyer

Graduate School Workshop

13:30-15:45 Cypress Room

Daily Tours of Wanuskewin Heritage Park

Departure times will be posted on notice board at Registration desk.

Walking Tours

Please check notice board at Registration Desk.

Aboriginal Heritage Committee meeting

16:00 Cypress Room

Reception at Wanuskewin Heritage Park

18:30 Board bus outside front of hotel.

21:00 to 22:30 Bus shuttle returns to Bessborough.

FRIDAY, MAY 9

Registration

08:00-17:00 Convention Floor foyer.

Women's Lunch

12:00 Garden Atrium (beside pool)

Daily Tours of Wanuskewin Heritage Park

Departure times will be posted on notice board at Registration desk.

Walking Tours

Please check notice board at Registration Desk.

CAA Annual General Meeting

15:30 Battleford Room

Celtic Music Entertainment

18:45-19:25 Battleford Room

Public Lecture by Brian Fagan

19:30 Battleford Room

Beer and Burger Bash at the Pat Hotel

20:30/20:45 Buses will pick you up at front door and deliver you to the Pat

22:30-23:30 Buses will take you back to Bessborough

SATURDAY, MAY 10

Registration

08:00-10:00 Convention Floor foyer

Daily Tours of Wanuskewin Heritage Park

Departure times will be posted on notice board at Registration desk.

Walking Tours

Please check notice board at Registration Desk.

Plenary Session: "CRM and Other Communities Within Canadian Archaeology"

13:30-16:30 Battleford Room

Banquet and Dance

18:30 No-host bar, Battleford Room

19:00 Banquet, Battleford Room

20:30-24.30 Dance, Battleford Room

SUNDAY, MAY 11

Canadian Arctic Working Group meeting

09:00-13:00 Kelsey Room

Pottery Technology Workshop

09:30 Shuttle vans will pick you up outside hotel and take you to Wanuskewin Heritage Park.

Tour #1: The Heart of Canada's Old Northwest

08:45 Bus leaves for tour. We will likely not return until 18:00. Please check notice board for any changes.

Tour 2: Herschel Petroglyph site

08:30 Bus leaves for Herschel. We will aim at being back in Saskatoon no later than 14:00. Please check notice board for any changes.

COUVERTURE

La couverture du programme a été conçue par une artiste de Saskatoon, Madame Darcy Leitz, qui s'intéresse à l'archéologie en amateur. Madame Leitz s'est inspirée d'un pétroglyphe découvert près de Weybourne (Sask.). C'est elle aussi qui a créé le dessin saisissant du bison qui orne le t-shirt offert par l'ACA.

WELCOME TO SASKATOON!/BIENVENUE À SASKATOON!

Au nom du Comité de la Conférence de l'ACA (1997), nous vous souhaitons la bienvenue à la 30^e assemblée annuelle de l'Association Canadienne d'Archéologie. Nous espérons que vous apprécierez les excellentes communications qui sont au programme, et que vous goûterez les activités sociales prévues à votre intention. Nous vous souhaitons de profiter pleinement de la Conférence et de faire un agréable séjour à Saskatoon.

Margaret Kennedy
Coordonnatrice de la Conférence

David Meyer
Responsable du programme

PARRAINS

Le Comité d'organisation de Saskatoon de la Conférence de l'ACA (1997) remercie les organisations suivantes de leur généreux appui financier :

Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation
Université de la Saskatchewan :Bureau du Vice-président et
Bureau du Doyen, Faculté des Arts et des Sciences
Wascana Energy Inc.
Fedirchuk McCullough and Associates
Fletcher Challenge Energy Canada Ltd.
Weyerhaeuser Canada
Golder Associates (Rebecca Balcom)
SaskPower

SaskEnergy Incorp.
Saskatchewan Association of Professional Archaeologists
Saskatoon Archaeological Association
Stanley Consulting Group Ltd.

Westem Heritage Services Inc. a généreusement accepté d'organiser la fête «Beer and Burgers» à l'hôtel Patricia; nous l'en remercions.

Le **Bureau de la traduction (Gouvernement du Canada)** a traduit en français beaucoup de documents nécessaires à la tenue de la Conférence. Nous remercions particulièrement Suzanne Adam-Filion et Louis Richard, membres du personnel du ministère du Patrimoine canadien. Nous remercions aussi Susan Vincent, Loreleen Britton et David Ebert.

Nous tenons à remercier aussi les personnes et organisations suivantes de leur participation à l'organisation de la Conférence :

- Le **Département d'anthropologie et d'archéologie de l'Université de la Saskatchewan**, pour le soutien administratif qu'il nous a apporté et pour le matériel qu'il a mis à notre disposition. Nous remercions particulièrement Shannon Unruh et Ada Anholt.
- Le **Service d'imprimerie de l'Université de la Saskatchewan**, qui a imprimé les versions préliminaire et définitive du programme de la Conférence.
- **Brian Fagan**, qui a bien voulu être notre conférencier extérieur et s'imposer un long déplacement en avion.
- Les **Lignes aériennes Canadien International**, le transporteur officiel de la Conférence, pour le forfait qu'elles ont offert aux congressistes.
- **Doug Cheney, Directeur des banquets, Hôtel Delta Bessborough**, qui a répondu patiemment à nos nombreuses questions concernant la tenue dans son établissement de l'Assemblée de l'ACA et de certaines activités connexes.
- **Elsie Mills et les membres de la Herschel Petroglyph Interpretive Society**, qui ont ouvert les portes de leur Centre d'interprétation aux congressistes et qui ont bien voulu préparer un repas à l'intention de leurs visiteurs.
- **L'Office de tourisme de Saskatoon**, qui nous a fourni des documents touristiques et des carnets de coupons.
- **Fred SpyGlass, Wanuskewin Heritage Park**, qui a dirigé la prière

d'ouverture de la Conférence.

COMITÉ D'ORGANISATION DE LA CONFÉRENCE 1997

(Sauf indication contraire, tous les membres du Comité d'organisation sont rattachés au Département d'anthropologie et d'archéologie de l'Université de la Saskatchewan.)

Coordonnatrice de la Conférence : Margaret Kennedy

Responsable du programme : David Meyer

Responsable adjoint du programme : Urve Linnamae

Bureau des inscriptions : Stacy Kozakavich

Exposition et vente de livres : Tina Clavelle

Publicité : David Ebert et Ryan Whalley

Aide à l'utilisation des produits informatiques et d'Internet : David Ebert

Responsables des excursions : Ian Dyck, Commission archéologique du Canada (Au Coeur du Passé du Nord-Ouest canadien); Maureen Rollans, Western Historical Services Ltd. (Les Pétroglyphes d'Herschel); Richard Morlan, Commission archéologique du Canada (excursions quotidiennes à Wanuskewin); Ernest G. Walker (excursions quotidiennes à Wanuskewin); Dianne Wilson-Meyer, Saskatoon Architectural Heritage Society (visites à pied guidées)

Organisation (fête «Beer and Burgers» à l'hôtel Patricia) : Terry Gibson, Western Heritage Services Inc.

Bénévoles : Andy Belcourt, Sarah Bird, Lorellen Britton, Laureen Bryant, Larry Buhr, Kathryn Burgan, Laurie Carson, Tina Clavelle, Yvonne Elliott, David Cooper, David Ebert, Kristi Fedec, D'arcy Green, Stacy Kozakavich, Leigh Kukurudza, Michael Lavoy, Lis Mack, Carla Mandeville, Liz Matheson, Catherine McKeehan, Brad Novecosky, Alex Parsons, Eden Plamondon, Tomasin Playford, Sharon Tokar, Serena Torwalt, Daniel Vera, Sean Webster, Kim Weinbender, Ryan Whalley, Patrick Wilmut, Patrick Young.

Program and T-Shirt Design: Darcy Leitz, Saskatoon.

Création des dessins de la couverture du programme et du t-shirt : Darcy Leitz, Saskatoon

Création de l'affiche : Michael Magee

INSCRIPTION/RENSEIGNEMENTS

Le bureau d'inscription et de renseignements sera installé dans le foyer du «Convention Floor». Il sera ouvert le mercredi 7 mai, de 16 h à 20 h; le jeudi 8 mai et le vendredi 9 mai, de 8 h à 17 h; le samedi 10 mai, de 8 h à 10 h. Les congressistes pourront y afficher des notes d'information, des offres d'emploi, etc. Ce bureau servira aussi à transmettre des renseignements sur des activités et, au besoin, des avis concernant la modification du programme.

ADHÉSION À L'ACA ET REMBOURSEMENT DES FRAIS DE DÉPLACEMENT

L'ACA aura un bureau, près du bureau d'inscription et de renseignements, où ses membres pourront renouveler leur adhésion. Nous rappelons que seuls les membres en règle de l'ACA, et les conférenciers extérieurs, sont autorisés à présenter une communication lors de la Conférence.

Les congressistes qui feront un exposé pourront se procurer une formule de demande de remboursement de frais de déplacement au bureau de l'ACA. Les formules, remplies, devront être remises à la secrétaire-trésorière au plus tard le 31 mai 1997.

SÉANCES DE TRAVAIL

Le Conseil d'administration de l'ACA se réunira le mercredi 7 mai, à compter de 9 h, dans la salle Saskatchewan.

L'Association canadienne des archéologues des provinces et des territoires (ACAPT) tiendra son assemblée annuelle le mercredi 7 mai, à compter de 9 h, dans la salle Kelsey.

La séance de travail annuelle de l'ACA aura lieu le vendredi 9 mai, à compter de 15 h 30, dans la salle Battleford.

Une réunion plénière, intitulée «**LA GESTION DES RESSOURCES CULTURELLES ET D'AUTRES MONDES DE L'ARCHÉOLOGIE AU CANADA**», sera tenue le samedi 10 mai, dans la salle Battleford; elle commencera à 13 h 30. Des représentants du monde de la GRC, de gouvernements, d'universités, de musées, de groupes autochtones et de groupes non professionnels y présenteront de courts exposés auxquels l'auditoire pourra répondre. **NOUS INCITONS FORTEMENT TOUS LES DÉLÉGUÉS À ASSISTER ET À PARTICIPER À CETTE RÉUNION.**

Le Canadian Arctic Working Group (CAWG) se réunira le dimanche 11 mai, de 9 h à 13 h, dans la salle Kelsey.

Archéologues consultants : Jim Finnigan, qui appartient à Western Heritage Services Inc., invitera les archéologues consultants à se réunir. Le moment et le lieu de cette réunion seront communiqués au bureau d'inscription et de renseignements.

Comité du patrimoine autochtone : Une réunion, organisée par le président du Comité du patrimoine autochtone, Martin Magne, aura lieu le jeudi 8 mai, à compter de 16 h, dans la salle Cypress; seront invités à y participer les membres actuels et passés du Comité, de même que toutes les autres personnes qui aimeraient discuter des futures orientations du Comité.

ATELIERS

Études supérieures : Cet atelier, présidé et organisé par Lesley Nicholls (et auquel collabore David Pokotylo), est destiné spécialement aux personnes qui songent à entreprendre des études supérieures; il y sera question des conditions d'admission aux maisons d'enseignement, des formalités administratives à accomplir, des exigences des universités, etc. - Jeudi 8 mai, de 13 h 30 à 15 h 45; salle Cypress.

Techniques des potiers : Cet atelier aura lieu le dimanche 11 mai (le matin), au Wanuskewin Heritage Park. On y parlera de reproduction et de cuisson; on pourra y admirer des poteries. Les personnes qui désirent y participer sont invitées à se rendre au foyer principal à 9 h 30, le 11 mai; un véhicule les transportera au parc.

RÉCEPTIONS

1) **Réception d'accueil** le mercredi 7 mai, à partir de 20 h, au bar-salon «Terrace Lounge» de l'hôtel Delta Bessborough.

2) **Réception au Wanuskewin Heritage Park** le jeudi 8 mai. (Le nombre des invités sera limité à 200. On pourra se procurer des billets au bureau d'inscription et de renseignements.) Des autobus quitteront l'hôtel Delta Bessborough à 18 h 30; ils pourront ramener les participants à l'hôtel à compter de 21 h.) **Les participants seront priés d'apporter leur insigne d'identité et leur billet d'entrée.**

CONFÉRENCIER EXTÉRIEUR

Nous avons l'honneur de recevoir le docteur **Brian Fagan** comme conférencier extérieur. M. Fagan donnera une présentation intitulée «A Visit with Archaeology in the Early 21st Century» (L'Archéologie à l'aube du XXI^e siècle), le vendredi 9 mai, dans la salle Battleford de l'hôtel Delta Bessborough; il prendra la parole à 19 h 30. Nous savons tous que M. Fagan écrit régulièrement pour le périodique *Archaeology Magazine* et qu'il contribue grandement à assurer la visibilité de l'archéologie dans le grand public.

LES AVANT-PRÉSENTATION

Pendant que vous attendez la présentation de Brian Fagan, venez-voir un groupe de musiciens local qui joue la musique celtique (un des musiciens est un étudiant d'archéologie). Ceci commencera à 18h45, et il continuera

jusqu'à 19h25 dans la salle Battleford.

APRÈS LA PRÉSENTATION, DES CONVERSATIONS JOYEUSES...

Western Heritage Services Inc., une entreprise de Saskatoon, conviera les congressistes à une fête «Beer and Burgers», à l'hôtel Patricia, le vendredi 9 mai, après la conférence de M. Brian Fagan. Des autobus feront l'aller-retour entre l'hôtel Delta Bessborough et l'hôtel Patricia; ils quitteront l'hôtel Delta Bessborough vers 20 h 30.

BANQUET ET BAL

Le prix du banquet sera de 25 \$ pour le repas de poulet et de 22 \$ pour le repas végétarien; les billets seront en vente jusqu'à midi, le jeudi 8 mai. Un bar non parrainé sera ouvert à partir de 18 h 30, dans la salle Battleford; le dîner servi à table, dans la même salle, débutera à 19 h. Un orchestre de Saskatoon, les Flatlanders, jouera de la musique dansante. La musique commencera à 21h. Les gens qui n'ont pas assisté à la banquet seront bienvenue à ce temps.

UN PETIT DÉJEUNER AU FÉMININ

À l'heure du repas de midi, le vendredi 9 mai, les femmes seront invitées à se réunir au «Garden Atrium», pour manger et, surtout, pour discuter entre elles de questions professionnelles. Le prix : 12 \$. Il sera nécessaire de réserver; on aura jusqu'à 12 h, le jeudi 8 mai, pour le faire.

EXPOSITION ET VENTE DE LIVRES

Des livres seront exposés et mis en vente dans les salles Saskatchewan et Harvest le jeudi 8 mai et le vendredi 9 mai, de 8 h 30 à 16 h 30, et le

samedi 10 mai, de 9 h à 12 h.

PRÉSENTATION DE PRODUITS INFORMATIQUES ET VISIONNEMENT DE DIAPORAMAS OU MONTAGES PHOTOGRAPHIQUES

Les personnes invitées à présenter une communication pourront visionner leurs diaporamas ou montages photographiques dans la salle LaRonge, où on présentera aussi des produits informatiques. La salle sera ouverte le jeudi 8 mai et le vendredi 9 mai, de 8 h 30 à 16 h 30, et le samedi 10 mai, de 8 h 30 à 12 h.

EXCURSIONS

EXCURSION 1: *Au Coeur du Passé du Nord-Ouest canadien.* Cette excursion, d'une durée d'un jour, sera dirigée par le docteur Ian Dyck, membre de la Commission archéologique du Canada. Les participants visiteront le fort Carlton, Batoche et beaucoup d'autres lieux intéressants. La trousse d'inscription contient des informations sur cette activité; le calendrier des excursions sera affiché au bureau d'inscription et de renseignements.

EXCURSION 2: *Pétroglyphes d'Herschel.* Cette excursion durera une demi-journée; elle amènera les participants tout près de pétroglyphes réalisés sur des blocs rocheux; elle sera pilotée par Maureen Rollans, membre du personnel de Western Heritage Services Inc. La trousse d'inscription contient des informations sur cette activité; le calendrier des excursions sera affiché au bureau d'inscription et de renseignements.

Visite à pied guidée dans le district de Broadway ou dans le centre-ville historique de Saskatoon. Les congressistes qui aimeraient s'instruire tout en faisant de l'exercice pourront le faire, s'ils s'inscrivent à une visite à pied guidée dans le district de Broadway, le coeur culturel de l'ouest de Saskatoon, ou dans le centre-ville historique de la ville hôte de la Conférence. Le guide, pour ces deux excursions, sera Dianne Wilson-Meyer,

spécialiste de l'histoire locale. On pourra obtenir les informations nécessaires au bureau d'inscription et de renseignements.

NAVETTE ENTRE L'HÔTEL ET WANUSKEWIN

Les congressistes qui désireront aller ou retourner à Wanuskewin apprécieront de pouvoir prendre une navette entre leur hôtel et le lieu historique; ce service quotidien sera gratuit, mais des droits d'entrée pourront être demandés par le parc. La visite de ce dernier sera dirigée par le docteur Richard Morlan, membre du Musée canadien des civilisations, ou par le docteur Ernest G. Walker, professeur à l'Université de la Saskatchewan. On devra s'inscrire à une visite au bureau d'inscription et de renseignements. La navette quittera l'hôtel vers 13 h 30. (Il sera bon de vérifier l'heure de départ, affichée au panneau d'information du bureau d'inscription et de renseignements.)

Le programme quotidien des événements spéciaux

Mercredi, le 7 mai

Réunion du conseil d'administration de l'ACA

9h - salle Saskatchewan

Réunion de l'Association canadienne des archéologues provinciaux at territoriaux (ACAPT)

9h - salle Kelsey

Inscription

16h à 20h - foyer d'étage de la conférence

Reception d'ouverture

20h à 22h30 - Terrace Lounge

Judi, le 8 mai

Inscription

8h à 17h - foyer d'etage de la conférence

Suivre des études supérieures

13h30 à 15h45 - salle Cypress

Excursions au parc Wanuskewin

Les heures des départs seront posté sur une plaque notice au bureau d'inscription.

Visites pédestres

Regardez la plaque notice au bureau d'inscription pour les heures des départs.

Réunion du Comité sur le patrimoine autochtone

16h - salle Cypress

Réception au parc patrimonial Wanuskewin

18h30 - les autobus seront devant l'hôtel

21h à 22h30 - les autobus reviennent à l'hôtel

Vendredi, le 9 mai

Inscription

8h à 17h - foyer d'étage de la conférence

Déjeuner des femmes

12h - l'orifice du jardin (à coté de la piscine)

Excursions au parc Wanuskewin

Les heures des départs seront posté sur une plaque notice au bureau d'inscription.

Visites pédestres

Regardez la plaque notice au bureau d'inscription pour les heures des départs.

Assemblée général annuelle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie
15h30 - salle Battleford

Divertissement - musique celtique
18h45 à 19h25 - salle Battleford

Présentation publique de Brian Fagan
19h30 - salle Battleford

Soirée "bière et burgers" au Patricia Hotel
20h30/20h45 - les autobus départent de l'hôtel Bessborough
22h30/23h30 - les autobus reviennent à l'hôtel Bessborough

Samedi, le 10 mai

Inscription
8h à 10h - foyer d'étage de la conférence

Excursions au parc Wanuskewin
Les heures des départs seront posté sur une plaque notice au bureau d'inscription.

Visites pédestres
Regardez la plaque notice au bureau d'inscription pour les heures des départs.

Séance plénière: "CRM and Other Communities within Canadian Archaeology"
13h30 à 16h30 - salle Battleford

Banquet et Danse
18h30 - bar, salle Battleford
19h - banquet, salle Battleford
20h30 à 24h30 - danse, salle Battleford

Dimanche, le 11 mai

Réunion du groupe de travail sur l'arctique canadien (CAWG)
9h à 13h - salle Kelsey

Atelier sur la technologie de la poterie
9h30 - les autobus départent de l'hôtel pour le parc Wanuskewin

Excursion -1

8h45 - l'autobus départ pour la tournée
Nous ne serons pas de retour avant 18h
Regardez la plaque notice pour les changements

Excursion -2

8h30 - l'autobus départ pour Herschel
Nous espérons de retourner à Saskatoon à 14h
Regardez la plaque notice pour les changements

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE/HORAIRE DU PROGRAMME

THURSDAY 8 MAY - MORNING/JEUDI 4 MAI - AVANT MIDI

8:30 **Opening Prayer: FRED SPYGLASS** (Wanuskewin Heritage Park),
BATTLEFORD ROOM

SESSION 1: Native People as Archaeologists
Les peuples autochtones comme archéologues

Room/Salon: TERRACE LOUNGE

Organizer/Organiseur and/et Chair/Animateur: Eldon Yellowhorn

08:55 Introduction, E. Yellowhorn
09:00 **ANTONE, Paul**
Archaeology in the Public Service
09:20 **BAIKIE, Gary**
Culture, Heritage and the Inuit Land Claim in Labrador
09:40 **BLAIR, S., K. PERLEY, P. POLCHIES, and C.**
TURNBULL
Bridge Building: Exploring a Maliseet Site at Jemseg,
Central New Brunswick
10:00 **LINKLATER, Eva**
A Survey of Nelson House Cree Heritage Sites
10:20 **Coffee Break**
10:40 **SCRIBE, Brian**
Why Archaeology(?), or Perspectives of a First Nation
Student
11:00 **WEETALTAK, Thomas**
When History is Written on the Land
11:20 **WILDCAT, Clara**
Teaching Cree History in the Ermineskin School System
11:40 **YELLOWHORN, Eldon**
Grave Concerns: Toward a Theoretical Framework for
Aboriginal Archaeology

THURSDAY 8 MAY - MORNING/JEUDI 4 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children
Retracer l'enfance: études archéologiques des enfants**

Room/Salon: BATOCHÉ

Organizers/Organiseurs: Patricia Smith and William Fox

Chair/Animateur: P. Smith

- 08:55 Introduction, P. Smith
- 09:00 **WRIGHT, Kristine E.**
The Representation of Children in Northwest Coast Burial Sites
- 09:20 **FOWLER, Kent**
Traces of Childhood: Defining Children in the Mortuary Record
- 09:40 ✓ **LENNOX, Paul A.**
Kid Stuff: Some Views on the Appearance of Children in the Archaeological Record of Southwestern, Ontario
- 10:00 **SMITH, Patricia**
When Small Pots Speak, the Stories They Tell....
- 10:20 **Coffee Break**
- 10:40 — **DAWE, Bob**
Lost Toys, Ancient Children, and the Archaeology of Play
- 11:00 — **PARK, Robert W.**
Miniature Adults? Children at the Porden Point site, High Arctic Canada
- 11:20 **TIMMINS, Peter**
Born Glen Meyer, Growing Up Uren
- 11:40 **Pastore, Ralph**
Discussant
- 12:00 **Lunch Break**

THURSDAY 8 MAY - MORNING/JEUDI 4 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 3: Northern Plains Archaeology
L'archéologie des plaines du nord**

Room/Salon: BATTLEFORD

Chair/Animateur: D'Arcy Green

- 09:15 Introduction, D'Arcy Green
09:20 **HAMILTON, Scott and Bev A. NICHOLSON**
Placing People in Protohistory
09:40 **NICHOLSON, Bev A. and Scott J. HAMILTON**
Jackson Site Material Correlates Accompanying Transition
by Vickers Focus People from a Horticulture/Forager
Economy to an Intensive Forager/Bison Economy
10:00 **WALKER, Leanne:**
A Trip to the Mall: Part II
10:20 **Coffee Break**
10:40 **HARTLEN, George H.**
A Sandy Lake/Vickers Focus/Mortlach Continuity in
Southcentral Manitoba
11:00 **GREEN, D'Arcy**
Update on the Oxbow Dam Site: The Excavation Continues
after Forty Years
11:20 **MEYER, David**
The Puzzle of the Hartley Site Avonlea Assemblage:
Transitional or Co-occupational?
11:40 **MAGEE, Michael**
Faunal Analysis and Middle-Range Experimentation at the
Sanderson site (DhMs-12)
12:00 **Lunch Break**

THURSDAY 8 MAY - MORNING/JEUDI 4 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 4: Contributed Papers: National and International
Dissertations nationales et internationales**

Room/Salon: KELSEY

Chair/Animateur: Ernest Walker

- 08:55 Introduction, E. Walker
- 09:00 **RAMSAY, Charles L.**
Limestone Point Site (GcMn-4): A Candidate for a
Precontact Rendezvous
- 09:20 — **PAQUIN, Todd**
The Kisis Complex of the Selkirk Composite: Development,
Distribution, and Marriage Isolates in the Boreal Forest of
Northern Saskatchewan
- 09:40 **MURPHY, Brent**
Researching the Early Holocene of the Maritime Provinces
- 10:00 **ODRISCOLL, Cindy**
Women in Newfoundland Archaeology
- 10:20 **Coffee Break**
- 10:40 **MARTELLE HAYTER, Holly**
The Auger Site Potters: Individuality and Agency in Potting
Traditions
- 11:00 * **WALKER, Caroline,**
The Archaeology of China's Three Gorges
- 11:20 * **LINK, David**
Why is there a 1000-year Gap in the Early Holocene
Prehistory of Southern Siberia?
- 11:40 **LOGAN, Judith A., Khairieh CEAMR, John P. OLESON,**
and Rebecca **FOOTE**
Dust to Dust - Conservation for a Site in Jordan

THURSDAY 8 MAY - AFTERNOON/JEUDI 8 MAI - APRÈS-MIDI

**Northern Plains Archaeology (Continued)
L'archéologie des plaines du nord (continuée)**

Room/Salon: BATTLEFORD

Chair/Animateur: Dale Walde

- 13:30 **BOSCH, Katherine A.:**
"The Circle Unfolds": Towards an Understanding of the
Traditional Cosmology of the Piikáni and Sioux Peoples
- 13:50 * **OETELAAR, Gerald A.:**
Stone Circles and Site Structure: A Model for the
Organization and Use of Space Inside Tipis
- 14:10 **KOOYMAN, Brian P.:**
Isolating Cultural and Natural Formation Processes at
Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump
- 14:30 **BOYD, Matthew:**
Phytolith Analysis in the Parklands: A Species-Diagnostic
Candidate for Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)
- 14:50 **Coffee Break**
- 15:10 **WALDE, Dale**
The Sherwin Campbell Site (EgOa-5): An Old Women's
Occupation in Southern Saskatchewan
- 15:30 **PLAYFORD, Tomison**
Nahastewin: Occupation of a Sacred Locale in the Manitoba
Parklands
- 15:50 Discussion

THURSDAY 8 MAY - AFTERNOON/JEUDI 8 MAI - APRÈS MIDI

**SESSION 5: Historical Archaeology
L'archéologie historique**

Room/Salon: TERRACE LOUNGE

Organizer/Organisateur and/et Chair/Animateur: Larry Buhr

- 13:25 Introduction, L. Buhr
- 13:30 **MUSSER, Jill**
Fort Rivière Tremblante (EiMk-1) and the Late 18th Century
Upper Red River Fur Trade
- 13:50 **CARSON, Laurie**
Archaeological Investigations and Analysis of the
Cumberland House I (or Old Cumberland House)
(1774-1794) Collection.
- 14:10 **LIM, Imogene**
Up Close and Personal: Reflections on Overseas Chinese
Archaeology in Vancouver
- 14:30 **BRANDON, John D.**
Public Historical Archaeology at Chimney Coulee
- 14:50 **Coffee Break**
- 15:10 **KOZAKAVICH, Stacy**
Archaeological Investigations at the Kirilovka Doukhobor
Village Site (FcNs-1)
- 15:30 **OWEN, J. Victor**
A Tale of Two Cities: Compositional Characteristics of
Some Natgarw and Swansea Porcelains and Their
Implication for Kiln Wastage
- 15:50 **BUHR, Larry**
The Archaeology of Brick Manufacture in Rural
Saskatchewan

THURSDAY 8 MAY - AFTERNOON/JEUDI 8 MAI - APRÈS MIDI

**SESSION 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers
L'archéologie dans l'Ouest Canadien: dissertations**

Room/Salon: BATOCHÉ

Chair/Animateur: Alan McMillan

- 13:25 Introduction, A. McMillan
13:30 **McMILLAN, Alan D.**
Locarno Beach on the far West Coast? New Evidence for
Cultural Replacement on Western Vancouver Island
13:50 **GARVIN, Richard**
The 1996 Kincolith Cemetery Project
14:10 **CARLSON, Catherine C. and Ken E. KLEIN**
AMS Dating of Late Pleistocene Salmonids from Kamloops
Lake, British Columbia
14:30 **DAHLSTROM, Bruce**
Origins of Sedentism on the Western Plateau: Evidence from
the Baker Site (EdQx 43)
14:50 **Coffee Break**
15:10 **LANGEMANN, Gwyn and Sheila GREAVES**
House Hunting in the High Country: Recent Archaeological
Research at Housepit Sites in Banff National Park
15:30 **RAMSAY, Charles L.**
— A Review of Some collected Materials from North Central
British Columbia
15:50 **RUTHERFORD, Douglas**
— 1995 and 1996 Excavations at JeUs-28: A Paleoartic
Tradition Site Located on Chasàn Chùà (Macintyre Creek),
Whitehorse, Southwest Yukon

THURSDAY 8 MAY - AFTERNOON/JEUDI 8 MAI - APRÈS-MIDI

**SESSION 7:Lithic Technology
Technologie lithique**

Room/Salon: KELSEY

**Organizers/Organiseurs and/et Chairs/Animateurs: Urve Linnamae and
Bruce Low**

Chair/Animateur: U. Linnamae

- 13:25 Introduction, U. Linnamae
- 13:30 **RYAN, Karen A.**
Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo Tool-makers: Phillip's Garden
— West and Beyond
- 13:50 **McEACHEN, Paul, Patricia ALLEN, Patrick JULIG and
Darrel LONG**
The Tozer Site Revisited: Implications for Maritimes
Prehistory
- 14:10 **STORCK, Peter L.**
✗ Early Paleo-Indian Toolstone Procurement Strategies in
Southern Ontario
- 14:30 **LOW, Bruce**
Experimentation in Stone Tool Manufacture: An
Examination of Bipolar Technology
- 14:50 **Coffee Break**
- 15:10 **LE BLANC, Raymond J.**
✗ Less Stone, More Bone: The Wider Implications of Late
Prehistoric Athapaskan Technological Organization
- 15:30 Discussion

FRIDAY 9 MAY - MORNING/VENDREDI 9 MAI - AVANT MIDI

SESSION 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems

L'archéologie de la maisonnée: théorie, méthode et problèmes

Room/Salon: TERRACE LOUNGE

Organizers/Organiseurs: Farid Rahemtulla and Colin Grier

Chair/Animateur: F. Rahemtulla

- 08:55 Introduction, F. Rahemtulla
- 09:00 **GRIER, Colin**
Household Organization and Integration on the Central Northwest Coast
- 09:20 **FEDDEMA, Vicki and Michael BLAKE**
Domestic Architecture as a Symbol of Power: An Example from Chiapas, Mexico
- 09:40 **MORRISON, Sandra**
Household Archaeology at the Scowlitz Site, Fraser Valley, B.C.
- 10:00 **DAWSON, Peter C.**
"Houses from Heaven": The Transformation of the Traditional Inuit Household through Euro-Canadian Architecture
- 10:20 **Coffee Break**
- 10:40 **VIVIAN, Brian C.**
The Design of Social Change in Asante
- 11:00 **COUPLAND, Gary and Andrew MARTINDALE**
Changing House and Household Form during the Late Prehistoric Period on the Northern Northwest Coast
- 11:20 **NELSON, Margaret C. and Michelle HEGMON**
Households in Context: Autonomy and Integration in the Prehistoric North American Southwest
- 12:00 **Lunch Break**

FRIDAY 9 MAY - MORNING/VENDREDI 9 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 9: The Archaeology of Contact
L'archéologie du contact européen**

Room/Salon: BATOCHÉ

Organizer/Organisateur and/et Chair/Animateur: Margaret Kennedy

- 08:55 Introduction, M. Kennedy
- 09:00 **PASTORE**, Ralph
Archaeological Evidence vs. Historical Evidence: Differing Perspectives on the Beothuks
- 09:20 **LATTA**, Martha A.
European Contact in South-central Ontario: The Archaeological Perspective
- 09:40 **WALKER**, Caroline
Petun Metalworking: a Whole Lot of Bending Going On
- 10:00 **HAMILTON**, Scott
Consumers and Consumer Behaviour at the Brandon House Emporium (1793-1823)
- 10:20 **Coffee Break**
- 10:40 **KENNEDY**, Margaret
Trade goods in the Northern Plains
- 11:00  **MILNE**, Laurie
Resource Stress, Coping Strategies and the Archaeological Record: A View from the Northern Plains
- 11:20 **ACHESON**, Steven
Aboriginal Rights and Cultural Contact: Paradigm or Platitude?
- 11:40 Discussion
- 12:00 **Lunch Break**

FRIDAY 9 MAY - MORNING/VENDREDI 9 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 10:Public Archaeology
L'archéologie publique**

Room/Salon: BATTLEFORD

Organizer/Organisateur and/et Chair/Animateur: Jill Musser

- 08:55 Introduction, J. Musser
09:00 **POKOTYLO**, David and Neil **GUPPY**
Public Perception of Archaeological Heritage: Views from
Outside the Profession
09:20 **HARE**, Greg P.
Pump Up the Volume - Improving the Profile of Canadian
Archaeology
09:40 **BUHR**, Larry, Tim **JONES**, and Lorne **LEPP**
The D.I.G. (Discoveries in Garbage) Project
10:00 **MUSSER**, Jill
The Eagle Creek Stone Circle Site: Improving High School
Curriculum
10:20 **Coffee Break**
10:40 **SCRIBE**, Brian
Public Archaeology as Experienced by a First Nations
Archaeology Student
11:00 **AITCHISON**, Sarah
Archaeological Fiction And Fact
11:20 **PANKRATZ**, Valerie E.
Setting Your "Sites" in Public Archaeology
11:40 **BURNS**, Leslie and Linda **LARCOMB**
We Don't "Dig" Dinosaurs - Doing Public Archaeology in
Manitoba
12:00 **Lunch break**

FRIDAY 9 MAY - MORNING/VENDREDI 9 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest
Technologie de la poterie: les plaines du nord et la forêt boréale**

Room/Salon: **KELSEY**

Organizers/Organiseurs: Catherine Flynn and Mary Ann Tisdale
Chair/Animateur: C. Flynn

- 09:15 Introduction, C. Flynn
09:20 **BRANDZIN-LOW**, Vera
Laurel in Northern Manitoba: A Ceramic Synthesis
09:40 **PENTNEY**, Sandra P.
Laurel - Reworked
10:00 **KLUTH**, David W. and Rose A. **KLUTH**
Brainerd Net Impressed Ceramics from Minnesota and
Possible Ties to Avonlea Net Impressed Ceramics
10:20 **Coffee Break**
10:40 **MacLEAN**, Laura
Analysis of Textile Impressions from Pottery of the Selkirk
Composite
11:00 **FLYNN**, Catherine, and Mary Ann **TISDALE**
Pottery Replication Studies: Applications for Research and
Interpretation
11:20 **BUDAK**, Michael
Replication of Ancient North American Ceramics
11:40 **MALAINY**, Mary E., Roman **PRZYBYLSKI**, and Barbara
* **L. SHERRIFF**
The Analysis of Lipid Residues from the Late Precontact
Pottery of Western Canada using High Performance Gas
Chromatography: Procedures and Possibilities
12:00 **Lunch Break**

FRIDAY 9 MAY - AFTERNOON/VENDREDI 9 MAI - APRÈS MIDI

**The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
(continued)**

L'archéologie de la maisonnée: théorie, méthode et problèmes (continuée)

Room/Salon: TERRACE LOUNGE

Chair/Animateur: Colin Grier

- 13:30 ✕ **WHITRIDGE, Peter:**
Gender, Labour, and the Divisions of Space in Thule
Society
- 13:50 **SMITH, Cameron:**
Site Formation Processes at Lower Columbia Plankhouse
Sites
- 14:10 **RAHEMTULLA, Farid:**
Inspecting the Structure and Foundations of the House: A
Critique on the Prevalence of the "Pompeii Premise" in the
Archaeology of Households
- 14:30 Open Discussion (Moderated by Chairs)
- 14:50 **Coffee Break**

FRIDAY 9 MAY - AFTERNOON/VENDREDI 9 MAI - APRÈS MIDI

**Public Archaeology (continued)
L'archéologie publique (continuée)**

Room/Salon: BATTLEFORD

Chair/Animateur: Jill Musser

- 13:30 **McLAY, Eric**
Canadian Universities and Cultural Resource Management
Education

- 13:50 **LATTA, Martha A., Peter HAMALAINEN, and Alexandra AVDICHUK**
The Guild Log Cabin Project: Public Archaeology in the City of Scarborough, Ontario
- 14:10 **McALEESE, Kevin**
One Building, Many Voices: Archaeology/Ethnology Exhibits and First Nations in Labrador

FRIDAY 9 MAY - AFTERNOON/VENDREDI 9 MAI - APRÈS MIDI

Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest (continued)
Technologie de la poterie: les plaines du nord et la forêt boréale (continuée)

Room/Salon: KELSEY

Chair/Animateur: Mary Ann Tisdale

- 13:30 **WALDE, Dale**
Further Explorations of Technological, Social, and Cosmological Aspects of Late Precontact Plains Pottery Production.
- 13:50 **GOLTZ, Grant and E. Leigh SYMS**
Textile Bag Impressions on Late Woodland Pottery from the Central Northern Interior
- 14:10 **GOLTZ, Grant and E. Leigh SYMS**
Continuation: Textile Bag Impressions on Late Woodland Pottery from the Central Northern Interior
- 14:30 **TAYLOR, Jill**
Sandy Lake Ware: an Updated Review and Revised Northwestern Extent
- 14:50 **Coffee Break**
- 15:10 **MALANEY, Mary E., Roman PRZYBYLSKI, and Barbara L. SHERRIFF**
The Results of Using Cooking Pot Residues to Test

Settlement and Subsistence Patterns Hypothesized for Late
Precontact Hunter-Gatherers in Western Canada

SATURDAY 10 MAY - MORNING/SAMEDI 10 MAI - AVANT MIDI

SESSION 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology
Les ordinateurs au service de l'archéologie

Room/Salon: TERRACE LOUNGE

Organizers/Organiseurs: Nathan Friesen, Michael Magee, and Brad
Himour

Chair/Animateur: Nathan Friesen

- 09:15 Introduction, N. Friesen
09:20 **FRIESEN, Nathan**
Regional Analysis of the Archaeology of Grasslands
National Park Using GIS
09:40 **HENDERSON, Lyle**
GPS/GIS: An Emerging Solution to Inventorying Large and
Remote National Historic Sites
10:00 **BREWER, Gary**
Developing a Geographic Information System For Inventory
Management in Saskatchewan.
10:20 **Coffee Break**
10:40 **HORNE, Malcolm R. and Penny M. YOUNG**
Evaluating Outcomes: An Examination of the Utility of
Potential Modelling in CRM
11:00 **EBERT, David**
Archaeology and the Internet
11:20 **MAGEE, Michael**
Relational Database Development for Archaeological
Cataloguing and Analysis
11:40 **McCONNELL, Shelley, Leah DORION and Todd PAQUIN**
Maps for Otipemisiwak - Métis Heritage and Multimedia

Education

SATURDAY 10 MAY - MORNING/SAMEDI 10 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology
La recherche courante en zooarchéologie**

Room/Salon: BATOCHÉ

Organizer/Organisateur And/Et Chair/Animateur: Greg Monks

- 09:15 Introduction, G. Monks
- 09:20 ~~X~~ **MORRISON**, David and Peter **WHITRIDGE**
Estimating the Age of Caribou in Archaeological
Assemblages
- 09:40 **GREENFIELD**, Haskel J.
The Origins of Metallurgy - A Zooarchaeological Approach
- 10:00 **ZITA**, Paul
Hard Times on the Northwest Coast: Deer Phalange Marrow
Extraction at Namu B.C.
- 10:20 **Coffee Break**
- 10:40 ~~X~~ **BURKE**, A.
Faunal Approaches to Logistical Complexity During the
Mousterian in Western Crimea
- 11:00 **HJERMSTAD**, Ben
To Boil or Not to Boil: The Shaft and Fragmentation Indices
- 11:20 **MONKS**, Gregory G.
An Archaeological Perspective on Nootkan Whaling
- 11:40 Discussion
- 12:00 **Lunch Break**

SATURDAY 10 MAY - MORNING/SAMEDI 10 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource
Management**

L'industrie forestière et la gestion des ressources archéologiques

Room/Salon: BATTLEFORD

Organizer/Organiseur and/et Chair/Animateur: Terry Gibson

- 08:55 Introduction, T. Gibson
09:00 **RUSSELL, Dale**
Identifying Historic Heritage Resources in Large-scale
Forestry License Areas
09:20 **KLASSEN, Michael A.**
Forest Industry Archaeology in B.C.: A Chilcotin Plateau
Case Study
09:40 **YOUNG, Jean C.**
Towards an Assessment of Archaeological Resource
Management in British Columbia
10:00 **KLIMKO, Olga, Heather MOON, and Doug GLAUM**
Archaeological Resource Management and Forestry in
British Columbia.
10:20 **Coffee Break**
10:40 **POLLOCK, John**
Native Values Maps and Archaeological Site Potential in
Northeastern Ontario
11:00 **DALLA BONNA, Luke**
Addressing Archaeological Predictive Modelling
11:20 **GIBSON, Terry**
Archaeological Sites and Forestry Impacts : Developing a
Process for Long Term Heritage Management in the Forest
Industry
11:40 **FINNIGAN, Jim**
Baseline Knowledge: Issues in Managing an Unknown

Resource
12:00 **Lunch Break**

SATURDAY 10 MAY - MORNING/SAMEDI 10 MAI - AVANT MIDI

**SESSION 15:Landscape Archaeology
L'archéologie du paysage**

Room/Salon: **KELSEY**

Organizer/Organisateur and/et Chair/Animateur: **Kit Krozser**

09:15 Introduction, K. Krozser
09:20 **EPP**, Henry T.
New Land Ethic: Relationship to Archaeology
09:40 **DYCK**, Ian
Earth as Archives: Archaeological Perspectives on
Landscape Conservation
10:00 **DIETERMAN**, Frank A.
Space, Place and Landscape: Dynamic Modelling of Cultural
Preferences for Site Selection
10:20 **Coffee break**
10:40 **PONOMARENKO**, Elena and Sergey **PONOMARENKO**
~~X~~ The Ecosystems Archaeology Method: Applications on the
Russian Plain
11:00 **HANNA**, Margaret, G.
Landscape and land use: The role of operational and
cognitive models at Chambéry Coulee, Saskatchewan
11:20 **KROZSER**, Kit
Looking in the Right Places: Topography and Site
Interception Rates
11:40 **AMUNDSON**, Leslie J.
Defining a Cultural Landscape of Stone Features in the
Neutral Hills of Saskatchewan
12:00 **Lunch Break**

SATURDAY 10 MAY - AFTERNOON/SAMEDI 10 MAI -APRÈS-MIDI

**SESSION 16:Plenary Session: CRM and other "Communities" within
Canadian Archaeology**

**Séance plénière: La gestion des ressources culturelles et les autres
groupes d'intérêt dans l'archéologie canadienne**

Room/Salon: BATTLEFORD

Chair: Bjorn Simonsen

13:30-16:30

Panel Presentations and Group Discussion

Panel members: Jack Brink, Ian Dyck, Neal Ferris, Jim
Finnigan, Olga Klimko, Ernie Walker, Eldon
Yellowhorn

ABSTRACTS

ACHESON, Steven, Archaeology Branch, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, P.O. Box 9816, Victoria BC V8W 9W3

Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

Aboriginal Rights and Cultural Contact: Paradigm or Platitude?

Aboriginal rights fundamentally rest on the notion of traditional use. A series of recent Supreme Court of Canada decisions have underscored this relationship and, in doing so, have forced the question of what constitutes culture contact and what forms of evidence, including archaeological, may assist in the legal determination of aboriginal rights. According to the courts, to qualify as an aboriginal right an activity must be an element of a practice, custom or tradition integral (i.e. a central and significant part) to the distinctive culture of the aboriginal group claiming the right prior to contact with European societies. Date of contact is assumed to be the point at which aboriginal contact with European society was sufficient to have influence on aboriginal culture. This paper critically explores the concept of culture contact as an agency of change by asking the question what constitutes culture contact?

AITCHISON, Sarah, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 2B2

Session 10: Public Archaeology

Archaeological Fiction And Fact

In the last 30 years, but at an accelerating rate throughout the 90s, a new genre of literature --archaeological fiction-- has become prevalent in bookstores across North America. In these books, authors attempt to reconstruct the lives of past peoples through a fictional narrative, but use an essential base of archaeological data to accomplish this task. However, very few of these authors are archaeologists. This has important ramifications in terms of the accuracy of the material presented, since for a large segment of the general public, these novels and certain sensationalistic TV documentaries are the only contact these people will ever have with archaeology. Questions to be addressed will include: (1) How much archaeological fiction is actually being read by the general public; and (2)

How do different groups of people (i.e. literary critics, professional archaeologists, the reading public, ect.) feel about archaeological fiction in general? By answering these questions, and by doing a breif survey of the overall factual accuracy of the literature, I will address the third, and most important question: How well is archaeological fiction actually educating the public about archaeology, and what can be done to increase this level of information?

AMUNDSON, Leslie J., Stanley Consulting Group Ltd, #108-3502 Taylor Street East, Saskatoon, SK S7H 5H9

Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

Defining a Cultural Landscape of Stone Features in the Neutral Hills of Saskatchewan

During an oilfield survey in 1996 we encountered 33 stone features sites in a 436 ha area (one site per 13 ha). The sites are composed of solitary stone cairns, multiple stone cairns, solitary stone circles, multiple stone circles and combinations of stone cairns and stone circles. Some of the stone cairns are eccentric in form. Others are arranged in rows and broad arcs. Stone cairns occupy the highest hills while stone circles are more common on saddles between hills. Some sites may be related to bison rubbing stones. This area poses questions about the definition of a cultural landscape and the challenges of resource management in the context of oilfield development.

ANTONE, Paul, Parks Canada, Ottawa. Mailing address: 710-89 Forward Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1Y 4M2

Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

Archaeology in the Public Service

Indians working in the public service need not be restricted to the Department of Indian Affairs. My work with Parks Canada has been involved with interpreting the cultural heritage of native people. In my career in the civil service I have become acquainted with various heritage sites across the country. This has allowed me to continue to work on Indian issues that relate to cultural resource management.

BAIKIE, Gary, P.O. Box 40, Nain, Labrador A0P 1L0

Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

Culture, Heritage and the Inuit Land Claim in Labrador

Recently the Inuit of northern Labrador began negotiating a comprehensive land claim with the government of Newfoundland and Labrador. One aspect of these negotiations was the concern expressed in the Inuit community that our cultural heritage deserved protection. Therefore, archaeologists were contracted to survey our traditional lands and to identify heritage sites. Their research was successful in discovering previously unknown sites. In addition, several Inuit were hired to accompany the archaeologists and to gain experience in field methods.

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PERLEY, Karen, Tobique First Nation, Box 176, Perth, NB E0J 1V0

POLCHIES, Patrick M., 725 Church Street, Kingsclear First Nation, Kingsclear, NB

TURNBULL, Christopher, Archaeological Services, Dept. of Municipalities, Culture and Housing, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

Bridge Building: Exploring a Maliseet Site at Jemseg, Central New Brunswick

Excavation of the Jemseg site began in September 1996 and has continued through the winter of 1996-1997. The purpose of the excavation is to salvage information from a large, unexplored archaeological site which was in the path of a new route for the TransCanada highway. Members of nearby Maliseet communities have been incorporated into all levels of the project, from an advisory committee of elders, educators, and grass-roots people, to project management, to field crew. An active educational program has attracted many visitors to the site, including public school and university students and members of the public. However, as the scale of the mitigation began to manifest itself, the methodological problems inherent in the project grew. At the same time the project began to encounter protests within aboriginal communities. The Jemseg archaeological project has implications for archaeological methodology and mitigation procedures, aboriginal perspectives on and participation in archaeology, public policy regarding heritage and aboriginal issues, and future archaeological fieldwork in the province of New Brunswick.

BOSCH, Katherine A., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary,
Calgary, AB T2N 1N4

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

**"The Circle Unfolds": Towards an Understanding of the Traditional
Cosmology of the Piikáni and Sioux Peoples.**

For many North American Native people, the circle represents the cycle of life. It is a symbol of infinity and interconnectedness. However, this belief transcends the boundaries of the physical world; its inception lies within the spiritual world. As such, there exists a reciprocal relationship between the spiritual and the terrestrial worlds and such a relationship is reflected by the American Indian through certain actions and rituals. It is my intent in this paper to examine the idea of numerical symbolism, and especially interpretations of the number 4, within the context of the sweat and the Sun Dance ceremonies of the Piikáni and Siouan peoples and how such symbolism provides evidence of a connection for these people between themselves and their cosmos.

BOYD, Matthew, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary,
Calgary, AB T2N 1N4

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

**Phytolith Analysis in the Parklands: a Species-Diagnostic Candidate for
Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)**

The potential of phytolith studies in areas of poor pollen and plant macrofossil preservation has been understood for some time. While this may be the case, phytolith studies in North America have generally focused on a narrow spectrum of plant types-- mainly native grasses, and cereals (e.g., maize). With regard to efforts directed towards paleoenvironmental reconstructions, this has meant that past vegetation communities which are not dominated by grasses are effectively 'invisible' at present (especially where pollen and organic macro-remains do not preserve in sufficient quantities). In an effort to close this gap, the author presents some preliminary suggestions for a distinctive trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) phytolith type. If the distinctiveness and exclusivity of this type is borne out in further research, application may provide a means of tracing the boundaries of the Aspen Parkland over time. Archaeologically, it may then be possible to more accurately situate sites within this

'transitional' vegetation zone for purposes of inferring natural resource procurement strategies, seasonal rounds, etc.

BRANDON, John D., Fedirchuk, McCullough and Associates Ltd.,
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Session 5: Historical Archaeology

Public Historical Archaeology at Chimney Coulee

The Chimney Coulee Site (DjOe-6) in the Cypress Hills of Saskatchewan contains components representing virtually every historical theme in Western Canadian 19th-C history. These include at least two precontact occupations, a large *hivernant* Métis village probably occupied in the 1860s and 1870s, a Hudson's Bay Company post (1871-72) and the North-West Mounted Police Eastend post (1877-1180). Public archaeology programs were run in the Coulee in the summers of 1994 and 1995. Quite by chance, these occurred simultaneous with the Eastend *Tyrannosaurus rex* palaeontological excavations and tourism boom. Both grant-based and "user-pay" methods of funding the project were utilized and the efficacy of both are discussed. Of the several occupations represented, the HBC post built in a Métis longhouse style was the main focus of investigation. The archaeological findings are presented.

BRANDZIN-LOW, Vera, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology,
University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

Laurel in Northern Manitoba: A Ceramic Synthesis

This paper discusses a synthesis of information obtained from northern Manitoba Laurel ceramics recovered between 1970 and 1995. This project has revealed an unexpected high number of sites with Laurel components in northern Manitoba. A higher than realized Laurel representation in all of Manitoba appears to be the emerging pattern. Some regionalism of the study area Laurel is suggested based on observed differences in decorative attribute frequencies.

A temporal framework based on decorative attribute trends places the northern Manitoba Laurel within the middle to late period of the recognized Laurel existence. Thermoluminescence dating of selected sherds has

produced a maximum range of dates beginning early at 40 B.C. and extending to A.D. 1469, a late date beyond the normally accepted temporal limit for Laurel.

BREWER, Gary, Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Municipal Government,
4th Floor, London Life Place, 1855 Victoria Ave., Regina, SK, S4P 3V7
Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology
Developing a Geographic Information System for Inventory Management in Saskatchewan.

Overview of the current status of, and directions for, the development of the GIS at the Heritage Branch - Archaeological Resource Management. Some initial applications of paleo-environmental mapping and site location predictive modelling.

BUDAK, Michael, Grand Mound Historic Center, 6749 Highway 11,
International Falls, MN 56649

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest
Replication of Ancient North American Ceramics

As part of ongoing studies in the replication of western Woodland and Mississippian pottery, the author has experimented with the preparation, forming and firing requirements of native clays. The choice and addition of aplastics ("temper") to the clay body influences how it responds during the firing process. This paper reports on experiments with native clay bodies containing differing amounts of temper and their responses to wood fuelled open firing conditions.

BUHR, Larry, Dept. of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 5A5

Session 5: Historical Archaeology

The Archaeology of Brick Manufacture in Rural Saskatchewan

Coincidental with the opening of the Canadian prairie to European based agriculture in the late 1800s was development of commercial brickmaking to support construction of the infrastructure associated with the pioneering agriculture. The industry that arose to support this demand was borne from the same rich soil that supported agriculture, and for most of a century thrived as a small but viable activity.

In Saskatchewan brick manufacture had a decidedly rural flavour, with both the early small endeavors and later, large scale operations being located near their respective clay sources in the countryside. This paper will present recent research on the history of this industry and its economic and technological impacts on rural Saskatchewan, as witnessed through archaeological and documentary examination of the brick plant sites and adjacent communities, including interviews with former plant workers.

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JONES, Tim E.H. and LEPP, Lorne P., Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, #5-816 1st Avenue North, Saskatoon, SK S7K 1Y3

Session 10: Public Archaeology

The D.L.G. (Discoveries in Garbage) Project

In the spring of 1995 three agencies, the Saskatoon Wildlife Federation, the Saskatoon Board of Education and the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society embarked together on a project to remove an abandoned pheasant farm garbage dump or 'midden' from the premises of the newly designated Brightwater Science and Environmental Centre, located about ten miles south of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The goal of the project was to restore the area to pristine 'pre-midden context' by involving Saskatoon school children in archaeological removal of debris, assisted by members of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Archaeological methods were to be taught, including careful recording of artifacts and creation of a comparative collection of different types of artifacts found. This paper will review the first two years of this project and demonstrate how it has helped achieve both environmental and educational goals.

Burke, A., Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2

Session 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology

Faunal Approaches to Logistical Complexity During the Mousterian in Western Crimea

Three Mousterian sites from Western Crimea have provided ample faunal

material for zooarchaeological study. Preliminary results allow us to reconstruct the regional and local environments of these sites. The three sites under consideration also provide us with illuminating contrasts in site function, location and faunal inventory. Early analysis indicates that they form part of what was undoubtedly a complex logistical system.

BURNS, Leslie, Parks Canada, Professional and Technical Service Centre, 457 Main Street, Winnipeg, MB R3B 3E8, and Linda LARCOMBE, L. Larcombe Archaeological Consulting, 43 St. Edmund's Bay, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3M5

Session 10: Public Archaeology

We Don't "Dig" Dinosaurs - Doing Public Archaeology in Manitoba

The Manitoba Archaeological Society has been actively participating in public archaeology for the past 35 years. The association has been run by a small group of dedicated individuals who are professional archaeologists or archaeological students, living and breathing archaeology as a profession, a hobby, a form of exercise and a recreational activity. These enthusiastic people have undertaken the education of Manitobans regarding Manitoba's cultural heritage using a variety of venues with varying degrees of success. The goals of public archaeology appear to be both simple and grand and the commitment to do public archaeology can be found in the MAS -- What could possibly go wrong??

CARLSON, Catherine C., Dept. of Social & Environmental Studies, University College of the Cariboo, Kamloops, BC V2C 5N3

KLEIN, Ken E., Dept. of Physical Sciences & Engineering, University College of the Cariboo, Kamloops, BC V2C 5N3

Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

AMS Dating of Late Pleistocene Salmonids from Kamloops Lake, British Columbia

Late Pleistocene age determinations on salmon bones from a geological site on Kamloops Lake, British Columbia are discussed. AMS radiocarbon dates ranging between 18,100 and 15,500 B.P. are problematic for current ice cover models in the southern interior Plateau. Implications for environmental reconstruction, salmon zoogeography, and archaeology are presented.

CARSON, Laurie, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 5: Historical Archaeology

Archaeological Investigations and Analysis of the Cumberland House I (or Old Cumberland House) (1774-1794) Recoveries.

As trading relations between the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Companies began to intensify, a number of explorers were dispatched to the western regions of Canada for the purpose of establishing posts and securing trade relations with native populations in the surrounding areas. In 1774, Samuel Hearne founded the first Hudson's Bay Company inland trading post, Cumberland House I (or old Cumberland House) along the southern shore of Cumberland Lake. In 1790 construction began on Cumberland House II (or New Cumberland House) 1.5 km northwest of the old site and by 1794 Old Cumberland House was abandoned and operations were moved to the new location.

Three field seasons of excavation, in the summers of 1991, 1992 and 1994, were carried out at the Old Cumberland House site under the supervision of Dr. David Meyer and Jill Musser from the University of Saskatchewan. This presentation deals with the subject of those investigations and subsequent analysis of the Old Cumberland House archaeological collection.

COUPLAND, Gary and Andrew MARTINDALE, Department of Anthropology, 100 St. George St., University of Toronto, Toronto, ON M5S 3G3

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Changing House and Household Form during the Late Prehistoric Period on the Northern Northwest Coast

Archaeological evidence from two village sites in the Prince Rupert lower Skeena River area, the McNichol Creek site and the Clay Creek site, reveals significant increases in house size, as well as changes in construction technique, during the last 1500 years. Correlated with this increase in house size are changes in household form. Clearly, northern Northwest Coast households became larger and more complexly organized after 1500 BP, a period when many archaeologists argue that the ethnographic cultural pattern had become firmly established. We explore some of the implications of

these changes in household organization.

DAHLSTROM, Bruce, I. R. Wilson Consultants Ltd. 13-6782 Veyaness Rd,
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Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

**Origins of Sedentism on the Western Plateau: Evidence from the Baker Site
(EdQx 43)**

Archaeological excavations were conducted by I. R. Wilson Consultants in 1991, 1994 and 1995 at the Baker Site EdQx 43 near Kamloops, British Columbia as part of proposed improvements to the Trans-Canada Highway. These excavations revealed several intact house pits and associated artifacts and faunal remains dating to between 4,200 and 4,400 BP making them the oldest recorded house pits in the interior of British Columbia. This site has important implications for cultural chronology, sedentism, and cultural complexity in the British Columbia Interior.

DALLA BONA, Luke, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Seventy
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6V5

Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management
Addressing Archaeological Predictive Modelling

In February 1997, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) hosted a workshop that brought together a diverse group of archaeologists and professionals. The focus of this workshop was the use of predictive modelling as a resource management tool and the most appropriate way in which that tool could be used in a boreal forest environment. Discussions were topic specific and did not focus on the use of a specific computer technology. Although it was clear that GIS is an important tool for conducting predictive modelling, discussions did not focus on that technology. Rather discussions and presentations focussed on modelling issues. The technology was secondary.

The result of this workshop was not a series of papers that trumpeted one's mastery of a particular analytical module in a specific GIS package. Rather it was about addressing archaeological predictive modelling: the types of data one should consider; the means by which one could verify a model

(statistical as well as survey approaches); incorporating non-geographical data into models (social data); and the means by which one can take a model and apply it to the real world. GIS and technology figure into it, but are not the focus of it. This paper will summarize the results of that workshop and put it into the context of the MNR's archaeological predictive modelling program.

DAWE, Bob, Provincial Museum of Alberta, 12845-102 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5N 0M6

Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children
Lost Toys, Ancient Children, and the Archaeology of Play

A review of ethnographies from the plains indicates that children were well equipped with material culture for the purpose of play. As a consequence of these activities, small artifacts and features have contributed to the archaeological record. Small stone and bone artifacts, pottery and features from Head-Smashed-In and other Plains sites are interpreted as toys and the result of play. The recognition of toys in the archaeological record of the Plains is difficult but new interpretations suggest these are more common than previously suspected.

DAWSON, Peter C., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4.

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
"Houses from Heaven": The Transformation of the Traditional Inuit Household Through Euro-Canadian Architecture

Archaeologists frequently utilize ethnographic analogies in their interpretations of prehistoric households. Rarely, however, are analogies derived from the archaeological record used to interpret contemporary aboriginal households. In the 1950's, the Canadian Government attempted to assimilate Inuit families into a broader Canadian economic and social reality through the introduction of family allowance, health care, education, and housing programs. The Euro-Canadian prefabricated houses constructed in many arctic communities, for example, were designed around the concept of the nuclear family, which had emerged after the Second World War as a dominant socioeconomic form in southern Canada. When such houses were first introduced into the Canadian Arctic, however, the extended family

still functioned as a basic socioeconomic unit of production in Inuit society; a fact that is reflected in the spatial organization of many traditional Inuit dwellings. In this paper, I use archaeological and ethnoarchaeological data to argue that Euro-Canadian house designs and housing programs effectively undermined the solidarity of the traditional Inuit extended family, and fostered the ascendancy of the nuclear family, a household form favored by the Canadian Government for administrative purposes.

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Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

Space, Place and Landscape: Dynamic Modelling of Cultural Preferences for Site Selection

This paper examines a dynamic approach to initiating settlement pattern analyses of the Princess Point Complex in southern Ontario, dating to circa AD 500 to 1000. This approach employs a GIS to model decision-making over space and time to determine cultural preferences for site selection. The dynamic model combines content and context; using measurable variables from sites and surveys, and behavioural variables associated with the cultural perception of site (place) and non-site (space) landscapes. The preliminary results of the project will be discussed together with an exploration of the relationship between environmental perception and site location.

DYCK, Ian, Canadian Museum of Civilization, P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec J8X 4H2.

Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

Earth as Archives: Archaeological Perspectives on Landscape Conservation

Human beings leave numerous traces of their activities on and in the earth. Such evidence and its context, form the basis for archaeological interpretations of human history. Archaeological resources are generally recognized as being legally within the public domain which means that the earth is a form of public archives. Unfortunately, with the rise of world-wide industrialized resource extraction, large portions of that archives have been severely disturbed or destroyed. Heritage conservationists have successfully

argued for protection of archaeological resources at the artifact and site levels, but have had difficulty obtaining similar protection at the landscape level. Problems include definition, inventory, misperception of threats, misperception of age, conflicts in use and ownership, ineffective justifications, failure to make common cause, and a preservation irony. In spite of the problems there is a substantial body of experience upon which future archaeological landscape preservation can build.

EBERT, David, Department of Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK. S7N 5A5. Mailing address: 232 Poplar Crescent, Saskatoon, SK S7M 0A6

Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology

Archaeology and the Internet

The information revolution powered by the Internet has had profound implications for archaeologists and the methods by which we can disseminate and retrieve information. The Internet provides many opportunities for archaeologists to share knowledge with other professionals and avocational archaeologists.

This paper will examine some of the various resources available on the Internet. It will briefly look at newsgroups dedicated to archaeology on the Internet, as well as e-mail discussion groups related to archaeology. However, the focus will be on important sources of information on the World Wide Web, including a few good "jumping-off" points for searching the Web.

The paper will also examine other relevant issues as the role of the Internet in Public archaeology and the dangers of the Internet - when any crackpot with a computer and a little knowledge can spread his ideas.

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Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

New Land Ethic: Relationship to Archaeology

Pervading the world of environmental conservation at this time is promotion of a new land ethic. This is the *ecocentric ethic*, which rejects the western

economic tenet that nature exists exclusively for our use and abuse and that economic growth is more important than environmental integrity. The ecocentric ethic places a higher value on the environment and its protection than it does on humanity, which is considered to be no more than part of that environment. Many environmentalists believe that general acceptance of the ecocentric ethic will lead to greatly improved human-environment relationships in the future, saving the environment, biodiversity, and humanity from extinction caused by our nature exploitation excesses. Recent studies show that indeed there is a new environment ethic developing in technological societies, but it is only a partial shift toward the ecocentric ethic, retaining a good measure of the old anthropocentrism. Concomitant with and related to the ethical shift is development of the landscape ecosystem approach in environmental or land management. Basic to this approach is the intent to maintain landscape integrity, thereby ensuring that ecosystem processes remain intact. Archaeological information is part of the landscape ecosystem, part of past anthroposystems within ecosystems. The landscape archaeology related to this more general environmental management approach incorporates both the academic or explanatory and resource management sides of archaeology. The academic side concentrates on how past humans related to their environments, including their own perceptions of this. Explanatory hypotheses may include the relationships of material cultural distributions to physical and biological landscapes, demographics, and finding punctuated material cultural change and stasis intervals in the archaeological record. The resource management side is beginning to focus less on salvage of information from developments perceived as inevitable, and more on being part of overall landscape planning and management to ensure retention of landscape integrity, thereby hopefully obviating the need for most salvage operations. This management approach includes input from relevant traditional and local peoples at the decision-making level.

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BLAKE, Michael, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems

Domestic Architecture as a Symbol of Power: An Example from Chiapas, Mexico

The household is the basic unit of organization within any society and, as such, provides an appropriate point of departure for the study of prehistoric social and economic organization, including the development of social inequality. Variations in wealth and power within a community are frequently expressed in domestic architecture. Because houses are durable material symbols that can be continually expanded and elaborated, they are ideal for displaying social, economic and political divisions. Ongoing investigations at the site of Paso de la Amada, located near the Pacific Coast of southern Chiapas, Mexico, have produced an emerging picture of an Early Formative (1550-1150 BC) village in the incipient stages of developing social inequality. Six superimposed house floors have been excavated on Mound 6, the largest of several earthen mounds at the site. The houses represented by these floors were large structures built on a clay platform of monumental proportions. At least some of the houses appear to have been unique in the community, in terms of their form, size, and elaborateness, and they likely served as a visual display of the elevated status and power that their occupants held within the community.

FINNIGAN, Jim, Western Heritage Services Inc., 563-5th Avenue N, Saskatoon, SK S7K 2R1

Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management Baseline Knowledge: Issues in Managing an Unknown Resource

The key component in any resource management plan is to know something about the resource being managed. As part of the current integration of archaeology into forestry activities, archaeologists are being asked to create heritage management plans on huge tracts of land with often little or no baseline information. The first response is usually to fall back on analogy and to take plans from elsewhere and apply them to the study area. Often this is referred to as modeling although many attempts fall far short of the minimal definition of what constitutes a model.

This paper discusses the need to develop minimal baseline knowledge of a region as a prerequisite of developing a heritage management plans. It goes further to suggest that it is both unscientific and unethical to develop plans

without some level of baseline knowledge. Finally it discusses the components required for developing baseline knowledge of a region and ways these can be integrated into a developing resource management plan.

FLYNN, Catherine and Mary Ann TISDALE, Department of Canadian Heritage, Professional and Technical Service Centre, 800-457 Main St., Winnipeg, MB R3B 3E8.

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

Pottery Replication Studies: Applications for Research and Interpretation

Over the last few years the authors have conducted informal experiments in hand building and open pit firing. We focus on replicating vessels found in collections from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and portions of the Northeastern Plains area. This paper will report on our findings thus far, and explore some of the interpretive opportunities that arose from research activities.

FOWLER, Kent, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3A9

Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children

Traces of Childhood: Defining Children in the Mortuary Record

In this paper I express several considerations that should be made when defining "children" in the mortuary record. There are three issues involved in defining children in the mortuary record. The first involves the physical identification of children. The second concern is how the mortuary treatments accorded children are analyzed and described. The third issue involves how we translate material remains and patterns into social behaviour. To socially define children, the social rank and status of children must be determined within the social boundaries of the society they belonged. In this paper I address these problems by using a new methodology that allows the social rank and status accorded children to be described (cf. Fowler 1997a, 1997b). A recent analysis of mortuary remains dating to the Greek Neolithic period (6500-3200 BC; Fowler 1997a, 1997b) serves as an example of how children may be socially recognized through mortuary activity.

I suggest several possible reasons why children are give mortuary

treatments, alternative to adults. Despite the variability in mortuary ritual, I suggest that the treatment of children in the mortuary record is governed by the same social rules of membership and exclusion directing the disposal program of adults. I also argue that the meaning behind the differential treatment of children at death cannot simply be explained by biological factors alone. Rather, as with adults, the social rank and status of children play a key role in defining: 1) their relationships to each other; 2) their relationships to other members of the community; and 3) the general prohibitive and customary constraints on social behaviour, which characterizes the structure and organization of a society.

FRIESEN, Nathan , Dept. of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK. S7N 5A5

Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology

Regional Analysis of the Archaeology of Grasslands National Park using GIS

Grasslands National Park lies along the U.S. border in south western Saskatchewan. In keeping with federal policy on national parks, the park was surveyed to provide an inventory of the park's cultural resources. As a result, over 3000 sites were located and recorded.

Patterns of archaeological site location were analyzed using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and the results will be presented in this paper. GIS was used to compare the location of archaeological sites with various themes in the environment, such as site distance from water, and site location on different classes of slope, aspect, and elevation. Models of important food plant areas, as well as preferred bison and antelope habitats were developed; and these were added to the themes compared to site locations. GIS was also used to look at the geological processes in the park, and how these have potentially affected site visibility.

GARVIN, Richard, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Okanagan University College, 3333 College Way, Kelowna, BC V1V 1V7

Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

The 1996 Kincolith Cemetery Project

This paper presents the preliminary results of a recording and conservation

project at a little known, native, historic cemetery located at the mouth of the Nass River, along the B.C./Alaska boundary. In conjunction with the Gingolx Band Council (Nisga'a First Nation) the project was undertaken with the goal of simply defining the actual size of the graveyard, both spatially and in terms of the number of interments. It soon became apparent that the cemetery contained a wealth of information pertaining to a variety of cultural groups. The paper will discuss; 1) the discovery of the remains of the second Hudson's Bay Company fort on the west coast of B.C., Fort Nass (1831- 1834), at the cemetery, 2) the discovery of high ranking Nisga'a chiefs interred at the cemetery, 3) the recovery of headstones which are valuable and vibrant examples of Nisga'a art (i.e., clan crest figures carved in marble), and 4) a small Japanese section of the cemetery where a Japanese war memorial dated to June 1918 is located.

GIBSON, Terry, Western Heritage Services Inc., 563-5th Avenue N., Saskatoon, SK S7K 2R1

**Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management
Archaeological Sites and Forestry Impacts : Developing a Process for Long
Term Heritage Management in the Forest Industry**

In CRM, a distinction is usually made between activities which can cause damage to heritage resources, and the actual damage that is caused. With regard to forestry, this distinction is more often than not lost to most archaeologists. The assumption is made that the forest industry in general will inevitably inflict significant damage to any heritage resources in the forest. However, five years of intensive examination of a wide variety of forestry activities indicates that this is an erroneous assumption.

For example, the most visible effect of forestry is the cutting down of trees. Yet, analysis has shown that most ground impact from tree cutting is similar to that experienced by a natural forest fire. This begs the question: if tree cutting doesn't cause that much damage, what kinds of activities DO cause impacts, and how can they be effectively managed? In fact, under almost all situations, forestry impacts can be predicted and managed if three requirements can be satisfied:

- 1) the nature, significance and distribution of local archaeological resources are known

2) industrial forestry practices are identified

3) the relationships between forestry practices and archaeological resources are understood

The first requirement is usually dealt with through regional archaeological overviews, often involving predictive modeling. Often as not, however, heritage management stops at that point, and forest industry planners are left dangling, wondering what to do with a heritage overview or potential model. This paper moves past the modeling stage, by addressing the second requirement from the perspective of the commercial forest industry in general, establishing parameters so that the last point can be explored. The result is a management strategy that fits into the integrated resource management operations of current forestry management programs, and can be sustained for centuries of forest practices.

GOLTZ, Grant, P.O. Box 121, Longville, MN 56655 and E. Leigh SYMS, Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, 190 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3B ON2

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

Textile Bag Impressions on Late Woodland Pottery from the Central Northern Interior

Since the early 1970's, textile impressions on Native ceramics have been a focus of interest in the western Boreal Forest of Manitoba, northwestern Ontario and northern Minnesota. Analysis of latex and plasticene impressions have provided important insights. Recent replicative experiments in making ceramic vessels in pliable, sprang (knotless netting) bags have demonstrated the speed, ease, and effective construction of thin-walled vessels using this technique. The controversy regarding the identification of this technique versus cord-wrapped paddle or the rolling of cord-wrapped dowels is explored.

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Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Update on the Oxbow Dam Site: The Excavation Continues after Forty Years

The Oxbow Dam Site (DhMn-1) was originally tested in 1956 by

Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History (present-day Royal Saskatchewan Museum) staff. Material from the early excavation, in conjunction with artifacts from the Long Creek Site, was used to define the Oxbow Culture. Over the last forty years, numerous questions have arisen about the findings of the museum excavation. This paper presents the preliminary results of a small excavation conducted at the site over the 1995 and 1996 field seasons which should help answer some of those questions.

GREENFIELD, Haskel J., Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3A9

Session 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology

The Origins of Metallurgy - A Zooarchaeological Approach

This paper proposes a new analytical procedure for identifying and mapping the introduction and spread of metallurgy to regions based upon the relative frequency of metal versus stone tool slicing cut marks in butchered animal bone assemblages. Experiments to be described here established the relationship between the edge characteristics of metal and stone tools and the marks they produce when applied to bone. Through the use of silicon molds of slicing cut marks analyzed through SEM, the type of tool used to produce such cut marks on bone can be identified. Quantifying the distribution over time and space provides insight into the process of the introduction and diffusion of a functional metallurgical technology for subsistence activities. Prehistoric data from the Central Balkans of southeast Europe are presented to illustrate the utility of the procedure. These data are used to calculate the frequency of use and relative importance of stone and metal implements over time, from the introduction of metallurgy during the Late Neolithic through the end of the Bronze Age.

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Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Household Organization and Integration on the Central Northwest Coast

In his work among the Kekchi Maya of Belize, Richard Wilk suggested that household integration could be measured along a scale that ranged from 'loose' to 'tight' based on the degree to which households collectively

participated in the processes of subsistence production, storage, food preparation and consumption, and transmission of household rights, titles, and capital. Since material correlates can be posited for these different processes, this approach has potential for examining prehistoric household integration with archaeological data. In this paper, the architectural organization and hearth patterning of houses from primarily the central Northwest Coast are examined in order to assess the way in which, and the variability in which, these households were integrated. These data suggest that families within houses, despite being under one roof, were only loosely integrated in many respects, a picture that is consistent with Suttles recent analysis of ethnographic Salish shed-roof houses. Transmission of rights of access to resources appears to have been a primary integrating phenomenon in an otherwise relatively loosely-structured household economy. These observations provide a basis for developing archaeological models for prehistoric central Coast household economic and political organization.

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Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Placing People in Protohistory

Archaeological research within the Lauder Sandhills of sw Manitoba has revealed a site cluster dating to the late Pre-Contact and early Post-Contact periods. Artifact recoveries indicate late Plains Woodland affiliations that are more commonly associated with the eastern Dakotas, and western Minnesota and Iowa. Blackduck and Mortlach components have also been identified. Calibrated radiocarbon dates indicate occupation beginning as early as AD 1100, and up until the 1800s.

While the current research has focused upon the Vickers Focus occupations (dating between AD 1400 and 1650), some site deposits date well into the post-contact period (possibly Mortlach dating between AD 1600 to 1850s). While interpretation of these deposits is complicated by small sample size and by the multiple calibration curve intercepts, there is at least a proto-historic and perhaps post-contact aboriginal component at several sites.

In light of these dates plus ethno-historic information, we propose that the late Plains Woodland presence within the Lauder Sandhills may relate to ambiguous 18th century reports of the Snakes in the northern Plains. Also of great interest are speculative linkages between Vickers Focus and Mortlach ceramic wares within the Lauder Sandhills.

HAMILTON, Scott, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University,
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Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

**Consumers and Consumer Behaviour at the Brandon House Emporium
(1793-1823)**

The records from the Hudson's Bay Company's Brandon House in southwest Manitoba offer insight into the nature of the northeastern Plains provision/fur trade, and also the cultural geography of Native people utilizing the region in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Such trade posts became seasonal aggregation points for Aboriginal populations. As such, the written records can be very informative regarding the nature and micro-economics of trade, the ethnicity of groups visiting the post, and also the nature of interaction among diverse groups. Of particular interest is the documentation of named individuals over the years, who they routinely interacted with, and what economic behaviour they exhibited.

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Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

**Landscape and Land Use: The Role of Operational and Cognitive Models
at Chamberly Coulee, Saskatchewan**

The landscape is more than a collection of geophysical landforms and micro-environments; it is also a cultural construct. The relationship between people and the landscape cannot always be explained solely by recourse to ecological principles. Site location is a consequence of interaction between the cognized model, which is "a description of a people's knowledge of their environment and of their beliefs concerning it", and the operational model, which is the ecological system as described and investigated by scientific principles. The landscape consists of layers of stories, ceremonies, and ritual as much as it does of layers of rock or

assemblages of extractable resource.

In 1995, the author mapped several stone circle sites along Chambery Coulee, a tributary coulee to the Frenchman River Valley in southwestern Saskatchewan. The variety of features associated with these stone circles suggests that this coulee was the focus of ceremonial as well as subsistence activities. The working hypothesis is that this locality was, for an as yet unknown period of time, a focus of settlement as much because of its perceived spiritual/sacred qualities as because of its ability to support the temporary settlement of large numbers of people. The sites are examined as being both foci of activity and loci of meaning.

HARE, Greg P., Yukon Heritage Branch, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YK Y1A 2C6

Session 10: Public Archaeology

Pump Up the Volume - Improving the Profile of Canadian Archaeology

Most Canadians are probably more familiar with the archaeology of Meso-America or the Mediterranean than they are with the archaeology in their own backyards. Is this because Canadian archaeology is boring - or because Canadian archaeologists are boring? This paper examines how we can make more effective use of the media to improve the profile of archaeology in Canada.

HARTLEN, George H., Department of Native Studies, Brandon University, Brandon, MB R7A 6A9

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

A Sandy Lake/Vickers Focus/Mortlach Continuity in Southcentral Manitoba

Recent research in southwestern Manitoba has identified several sites which have yielded artifacts reminiscent of a hunting/horticultural society. Collectively known as the Vickers Focus, the dates for these sites range from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1500. Current research on the Randall collection, a large ceramic assemblage from the Killarney region of southcentral Manitoba, has revealed some similarities between this assemblage and known Vickers Focus sites. From this research it has also been concluded that Sandy Lake people comprised one of the immigrant groups which made up the Vickers Focus. The subtle differences between Sandy Lake pottery

and what has been defined as "Vickers Focus" pottery is believed to represent a Scattered Village influence from the south. It is therefore proposed that "Vickers Focus" pottery is a regional variation of Sandy Lake Ware and if Mortlach pottery is a successor to Sandy Lake, as suggested by other authors, then there might also be a Sandy Lake/Vickers Focus/Mortlach continuity present in southcentral Manitoba.

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Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology

GPS/GIS: An Emerging Solution to Inventory Large and Remote National Historic Sites

The detailed inventory and evaluation of cultural resources at national historic sites is standard practice at Parks Canada. However, the inventory of large sites in remote areas poses a challenge. In the case of Fall Caribou Crossing National Historic Site, near Baker Lake, Nunavut, this challenge was met by using a differential global positioning system or GPS, to obtain feature locations with sub-metre accuracy. The GPS data was incorporated directly into a GIS in the field at the end of each day of the survey. This method allowed rapid mapping of cultural features over a large area, and produced a map in the field for immediate ground truthing. This presentation will discuss the methodology, successes and challenges.

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Session 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology

To Boil or Not to Boil: The Shaft and Fragmentation Indices

Golder Associates recently completed excavations on behalf of Canadian Western Natural Gas at the Pigeon Mountain site (EgPt 28), a Besant Phase bison processing area. The bison faunal sample from this site is highly fragmented, likely the result of smashing the bone for grease extraction. Unfortunately, this method destroys evidence of other processing activities that may have been undertaken before grease rendering was initiated. To combat this problem, a new means of determining which elements were selected for marrow and grease processing was derived, the shaft and fragmentation indices. Using the Pigeon Mountain faunal sample, these

indices were plotted against standardized grease utility indices to determine if there was a relationship between these variables. In the Pigeon Mountain sample it was found that proximal and distal long bone elements of low grease utility were broken at the mid-shaft and then discarded while elements of high grease content were highly fragmented. This may be the result of cultural decisions related to the utilization of bone marrow and grease. A traditionally derived MAU count will mask this result as it does not account for element completeness.

HORNE, Malcolm R. and YOUNG, Penny M, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Archaeology & Heritage Planning Unit, 77 Bloor St. W., 2nd Floor, Toronto, ON M7A 2R9

Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology

Evaluating Outcomes: An Examination of the Utility of Potential Modelling in CRM

Increasing numbers of archaeological potential models have been prepared for cultural resource management and planning purposes within Ontario. These models have strongly influenced the direction of archaeology over the past decade. This paper will examine a number of such models in terms of the variables used in their construction and the achievement of their intended purposes, looking at various approaches and characteristics of such models, and where they have succeeded and failed.

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Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

Trade Goods in the Northern Plains

The archaeological record of the contact period is slim when compared to that of earlier time periods on the northern plains. Some possible reasons behind this disparity in representation and understanding are discussed and current approaches in contact archaeology are reviewed in the context of the northern plains. Examples are drawn from existing site records to discuss useful interpretive strategies for the contact period.

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**Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management
Forest Industry Archaeology in B.C.: A Chilcotin Plateau Case Study**

Recent implementation of the B.C. Forest Practices Code has resulted in greatly expanded archaeological resource management in forestry planning. During an AIA of cutblocks in an area of poorly known archaeology on the Chilcotin Plateau, nine cultural depression sites were identified which represent a previously undocumented archaeological function probably related to caribou hunting. However, the cultural origin of one site was rejected during a previous AIA, and a cutblock containing five sites was initially excluded from survey plans because it was assessed as having "low" archaeological potential in a "predictive model" overview. While the results demonstrate the value of forestry-related AIAs, they also show that field crews must be prepared for unexpected site types in unfamiliar regions. Moreover, this AIA confirms the importance of ethnographic and traditional use information, and demonstrates that inventories are essential for modelling archaeological potential in previously unsurveyed regions.

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**Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management
Archaeological Resource Management and Forestry in British Columbia.**

Recent amendments to provincial legislation, the implementation of the Forest Practices Code of B.C., and increased recognition of First Nations concerns has resulted in a need to incorporate archaeological resource management into forestry planning practices. This paper examines archaeological resource management in British Columbia in light of these new responsibilities and opportunities.

KLUTH, David W. and ROSE A. KLUTH, Leech Lakes Reservation, Heritage Sites Program, Route 3, Box 100, Cass Lake, MN 56633

**Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest
Brainerd Net Impressed Ceramics from Minnesota and Possible Ties to
Avonlea Net Impressed Ceramics**

It has been suspected for many years that there may be an association between Avonlea net impressed ceramics and Brainerd net impressed

ceramics from Minnesota. Data collected in Minnesota over the last four years have helped to define Brainerd material culture. In this paper I will present this new data, discuss comparisons between Brainerd to Avonlea material culture, and put forth ideas regarding their possible association.

KOOYMAN, Brian P., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Isolating Cultural and Natural Formation Processes at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

The kill site bone bed at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump in Alberta reflects a complex history of cultural and natural formation processes. The interplay of these formation processes is examined through bone density, weathering, and spatial analysis to arrive at a better interpretation of the excavated bone assemblage.

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Session 5: Historical Archaeology

Archaeological Investigations at the Kirilovka Doukhobor Village Site (FcNs-1)

Archaeological excavations at the Doukhobor village site of Kirilovka, occupied from 1899 to ca. 1920, were conducted in August and September of 1996. This paper will present results of these investigations, and discuss the use of material culture in the interpretation of early Doukhobor life in Saskatchewan.

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Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

Looking in the Right Places: Topography and Site Interception Rates

Topographic analysis of site interception rates from linear impact assessments holds considerable promise for both research and heritage resource management purposes. Because this type of research is not biased towards site size or significance, it can fill some of the gaps left by traditional result-oriented research and provide valuable information on

prehistoric land use and settlement patterns. By supplying data on absolute site density versus landforms, it can also provide resource managers with a quantitative tool for forming and evaluating screening criteria for archaeologically sensitive lands.

Research based on linear impact assessments has its own biases which must be considered when using topographic site interception rates. Furthermore, problems of consistency and application must be taken into account. This paper explores these problems in the light of the results from impact assessments on the last decade of SaskPower's Rural Underground Distribution and Small-Scale Electrical programs. The applications of Agriculture Canada's new soils-based digital topographic and ecoregions maps are also explored.

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Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

House Hunting in the High Country: Recent Archaeological Research at Housepit sites in Banff National Park

The seven housepit sites recorded in Banff National Park are the only such sites known in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. The presence of housepits and earth ovens suggests that people from the Plateau Pithouse cultural tradition were crossing the Continental Divide and living in Banff during the last 3000 years. Housepit sites are found in the Bow, Red Deer and North Saskatchewan river valleys, three major east - west routes through the mountain ranges. Although the Banff sites differ in some ways from the ethnographically known Salishan Interior Plateau housepits and cache pits, they are clearly related. The results from recent excavations by Parks Canada at three high elevation housepit sites will be presented.

LATTA, Martha A., Anthropology, Division of Social Sciences, Scarborough College, 1265 Military Trail, Scarborough, ON M1C 1A4

Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

European Contact in South-central Ontario: The Archaeological Perspective.

Initial contact between the First Nations of the lower Great Lakes and the French is extremely well documented in comparison with most of the rest of the New World. For more than 100 years, historians have made good use of these records to provide detailed studies of these events, and anthropologists and archaeologists have drawn freely upon these studies for models of culture contact behaviour. While doing so, they have grappled with the problem of a one-sided perspective: what reliability can be placed in such models without a test provided by the Native perspectives of the events? This paper offers archaeological evidence for Native Canadians' responses to European contact, and it suggests ways in which archaeology can improve upon historical models for culture processes.

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Session 10: Public Archaeology

The Guild Log Cabin Project: Public Archaeology in the City of Scarborough, Ontario.

During the past summer, as part of the Bicentennial Celebrations of the City of Scarborough, excavations were carried out at a log cabin, situated on the grounds of The Guild, which has been designated as the city's oldest standing structure on its original foundations. A public archaeology program, carried on in conjunction with an archaeological field school offered by the University of Toronto at Scarborough, provided an opportunity for observation and participation. A visitor survey, representing nearly 1,500 visitors to the site, documents overwhelming support for urban archaeology in the Greater Toronto Area. This paper outlines the key elements of this successful program and offers suggestions for future events.

LE BLANC, Raymond J. Department of Anthropology, 13-15 Tory,
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Session 7: Lithic Technology

Less Stone, More Bone: The Wider Implications of Late Prehistoric Athapaskan Technological Organization.

Late Prehistoric period assemblages in the northern Yukon are characterized by a lithic technology based upon the reduction of small chert pebble cores,

and the use of quartzite cobbles. Of special interest is the former, which features a low diversity of tools, most often consisting of edge damaged flakes, pieces esquillees, and minimally-shaped scrapers with a distinctly expedient flavour. Although not unknown, almost no use was made of biface reduction techniques. It is difficult to see how such a restricted range of tools could have supported a hunting society in such a rigorous high latitude boreal forest environment. The secret, revealed because of permafrost conditions in sites along the Porcupine River, is the diverse range of sophisticated organic implements, many with highly specialized functions, and all produced without the use of burins. I believe that this significant reliance upon organic tools is typical of high latitude hunters, as it is exemplified in archaeological and ethnographic contexts in subarctic and arctic North America. However, it is also likely to be a feature many other regions as well, especially the southern boreal forest where adverse preservation conditions strips away the majority of the technology that was used by prehistoric inhabitants. The results are seen in the oft-voiced complaint by archaeologists about boreal sites with a handful of flakes and very few tools, often creating insurmountable challenges to those interested in doing "historiography." Just as in the far north, chert played a supportive role in technological systems, being used to generate organic gear, then maintain it, often for many years. Such gear was both reliable and portable, making it ideally suited for the types of mobility systems required by hunters. This pattern of simple stone/complex bone technologies also suggests that the first colonists to the New World did not require an Upper Palaeolithic lithic technology with its blades, burins, and lanceolate bifaces. Simple stone technology would have sufficed, and archaeologists should be acutely aware of this possibility.

LENNOX, Paul A., Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, 55 Centre St., London, ON N6J 1T4

Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children
Kid Stuff: Some Views on the Appearance of Children in the Archaeological Record of Southwestern, Ontario

Surely present, but rarely seen, the appearance and interpretation of children in the archaeological record is examined. The interpreted presence of children ranges from sites which produce limited evidence, other than a

context where children are expected to have been and from the recovery of small and crudely fashioned items interpreted to have come from "little" hands, through to more obvious examples where the actual physical remains of children are identified. This paper has a look at some examples from archaeological sites in southwestern Ontario and explores some interpretations of these rare instances.

LIM, Imogene, Asian American Renaissance, 1564 Lafond Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55104

Session 5: Historical Archaeology

Up Close and Personal: Reflections on Overseas Chinese Archaeology in Vancouver

In the summer of 1996, the first urban archaeological investigation was conducted in Vancouver's Chinatown. Two locations were excavated by the 1996 Fort Langley-Chinatown Field School sponsored through Capilano, Douglas, and Langara Colleges, as well as Kwantlen and Malaspina University-Colleges. Both sites were adjacent to a major thoroughfare and attracted attention from passerbys (local and visitor). Much interest was generated and the project was a media "hit" with over twenty mentions on television, radio, and print formats. All of this attention served archaeology well in introducing the discipline to those unfamiliar with it. On a more important level, the project opened doors to discussing the myths and attitudes associated with Chinatown and Overseas Chinese history. In this paper I will discuss how the project made me aware that "our" presence was a means of confronting issues of stereotypes, racism, immigration, and diversity in Canada. Not only did I represent archaeology, I was "the other" - this was "my" history.

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Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

Why is There a 1000-year gap in the Early Holocene Prehistory of Southern Siberia?

A major puzzle in the Early Holocene prehistory of the Lake Baikal region of southern Siberia is the presence of a 1000-year gap in the hunter-gatherer occupation record. In an attempt to explain the mystery, human skeletal

collections from either side of the gap were subjected to demographic and palaeopathological analysis. Both before and after the gap, injury and chronic illness appear to have been sparse in males and females and across age groups, including children. Demographic profiles suggest that gender-related and reproductive factors may have been involved in pre-gap population decline and post-gap population increase.

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Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

A Survey of Nelson House Cree Heritage Sites

Nelson House Cree history encompasses archaeological and historic sites. As aboriginal inhabitants, the Cree continuously occupied their homeland of northern Manitoba since the retreat of the continental glaciers. Due to our proximity to Hudson's Bay, the Cree were among the first people to become involved with fur traders who established trading posts, such as Nelson House. Therefore the Cree make no strict dichotomy between archaeological and historic sites. Instead they represent our on-going effort to adapt to new environments and to accommodate new economic systems.

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Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

Dust to Dust - Conservation for a Site in Jordan

Archaeologists working overseas often are required to provide for the conservation of artifacts and the site itself. This is not an easy obligation to fulfill - for both the archaeologist and the conservator(s) on a project. Some of the problems include lack of time to do anything more than the most superficial, first-aid remedies, leaving sites and artifact collections for months at a time between field or study seasons. This paper will discuss the difficulties facing the archaeologist and conservator working abroad, using

as a case study the Humeima Project, an excavation of a multi-component site located in the south of Jordan. Humeima was established in the first century BC by the Nabataeans. Strategically placed along the spice route, between Petra and Aqaba, the site has a wealth of architectural features, including the remains of the original Nabataean hydraulic system, a Roman fort, Byzantine churches and an Islamic palace. Conservation concerns include the processing of small finds, stabilization of the exposed structures, the impact of tourism on the site and long-term care for the collection.

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Session 7: Lithic Technology

Experimentation In Stone Tool Manufacture: An Examination Of Bipolar Technology

Bipolar technology has routinely been recorded as a crude and poorly controlled technique that only supplies a marginal product. Considering that there has been a lack of research regarding the technological aspect of this technique, and given the obvious wide geographic distribution and frequency of use of bipolar technology, it is unlikely that this technology was thought of so unfavorably by pre-contact groups. This presentation outlines research by the author that is re-examining past interpretations into the manufacture and archaeological significance of bipolar technology through experimentation with non-archaeological pebble stone materials.

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Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

Analysis of Textile Impressions from Pottery of the Selkirk Composite

This paper focusses on pottery associated with two complexes included in the Selkirk Composite: the Pehonan/Keskatchewan complex of eastern Saskatchewan and the Kame Hills complex of northern Manitoba. Analysis of textile impressions was conducted on 47 vessels from 17 sites, supplemented by ethnographic and historical reports from neighbouring regions. Using this information, twining was identified as the dominant textile structure for both complexes; however structural variation specific to

each complex was also detected. Similarities are evident between the reconstructed archaeological textiles and those produced historically by Algonquians to the south of the boreal forest.

MAGEE, Michael, Department of Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology

Relational Database Development for Archaeological Cataloguing and Analysis

In the course of developing a classification system for the Camp Raynor site a number of databases were designed. The aim of the project was to create a data entry system that was complex enough that it could catalogue any form of artifact yet simple enough that any volunteer for the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society would be able to understand it. Some of the new relational database software, in this case Microsoft *Access*, made it possible to design an attractive graphical interface and create powerful analytical capabilities within the program. The program was also designed with future expansion and modification in mind and should allow the SAS to catalogue and analyze sites as well as provide a system for avocational archaeologists to organize and catalogue their collections.

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Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Faunal Analysis and Middle-Range Experimentation at the Sanderson site (DhMs-12)

The Sanderson site is a protohistoric kill/processing area in southeastern Saskatchewan. Faunal analysis at the site indicated a highly fragmented sample of bone. This is usually indicative of grease processing of bone and is quite common in Late Prehistoric sites. Although much of the fragmentation match traditional grease processing patterns there are some which do not. The implications of this fragmentation will be discussed in terms of secondary processing and seasonality. One of the hypotheses is that these patterns are indications of cold weather butchery. Meat caching was a likely occurrence on the Northern Plains and a butchery experiment was designed to determine whether or not this would be visible in the

archaeological record. The results of both the faunal analysis and the experiment will be discussed.

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PRZYBYLSKI, Roman, Department of Foods and Nutrition, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2

SHERRIFF, Barbara L., Department of Geological Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

The Analysis of Lipid Residues from the Late Precontact Pottery of Western Canada using High Performance Gas Chromatography: Procedures and Possibilities

Gas Chromatography was used to examine residues trapped in the walls of more than 200 late precontact cooking vessels from the plains, parkland and southern boreal forest of Western Canada. Lipids were extracted from powdered sherds using organic solvents, then the fatty acid component was esterified and ran on a Hewlett-Packard 5890 gas chromatograph. The relative percentage of the fatty acids present in each sample was determined. Hierarchical cluster and principal component analyses were used to quantify relationships between the samples. A reference collection was established in order to compare the fatty acid composition of the archaeological materials to that of wild plant and animal foods. Experiments to assess the effects of cooking and decomposition over time were conducted on 17 meat, fish and plant samples, alone or in combination.

The results of this study are presented. The fatty acid composition of the archaeological pot residues are compared to modern reference foods and the experimental cooking residues. The potential and limitations of using this analytical technique to investigate archaeological questions are considered.

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Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

The Results of Using Cooking Pot Residues to Test Settlement and Subsistence Patterns Hypothesized for Late Precontact Hunter-Gatherers in Western Canada

There is little evidence that the aspen parklands attracted vast numbers of wintering bison or human hunter-gatherers. Stable access to large herds of bison suitable for communal hunting was the overriding concern of plains-adapted groups, compelling them to winter on the open grasslands. In late winter when adults became fat-depleted, only foetal and newborn bison were selected as food. In winter, parkland- and forest-adapted groups moved to the northern edge of the plains in order to intercept the more transient herds. When the numbers of bison in the area declined, these groups exploited stored foods and, in spring, spawning fish.

The residues of more than 200 cooking pots from 18 plains, parkland and forest sites were analyzed using gas chromatography. The results support the proposed strategies. The fatty acid composition of residues from winter/spring sites on the open plains are consistent with a diet emphasizing bison. The residues are closely related and clearly distinct from those of forest pots. Residues from wintering sites on the northern edge of the grassland reflect similarities to both plains and forest cooking pots, suggesting that a more varied menu was followed.

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Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

The Auger Site Potters: Individuality And Agency In Potting Traditions

The ceramic assemblage of the historic Auger Site (BdGw-3) contains potsherds of a rare type known as Auger Incised Interior. An examination of micro-stylistics in Auger Incised sherds has revealed interesting subtleties which may indicate individual potting styles. An investigation of individuality in potting traditions may prove useful for discerning aspects of ceramic production and distribution. Given the relatively short occupation of most Huron sites, the identification of individual styles may help us to appreciate and understand innovation in

technological and decorative approaches to ceramic manufacture. Traditional theoretical and typological approaches profess uniformity and simplicity in Huron ceramics which, in turn, not only renders women potters as inherently conservative but also recognizes only external or diffusionary stimuli for ceramic change. In contrast, this research acknowledges women as technological innovators and introduces unforeseen complexity and variability in Huron ceramics.

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Session 10: Public Archaeology

One Building, Many Voices: Archaeology/Ethnology Exhibits and First Nations in Labrador

Exhibit development for the Labrador Interpretation Centre (LIC), a new regional facility of the Newfoundland Museum, is underway. Exhibit development is being done by NF Museum and government staff, plus First Nations representatives.

The overall exhibit theme of the LIC is of "mutual dependency of culture and environment." Two interpretations of culture history will be presented; and indigenous one and one representing western science. The latter will be supported in part by Labrador artifacts returned from out-of-province repositories.

This paper describes the strengths and weaknesses of the dialogue between the indigenous and western science "voices" in developing the exhibits.

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DORION, Leah and Todd PAQUIN, Gabriel Dumont Institute, 505-23rd Street E., Saskatoon, SK S7K 4K7

Session 12: Computer Applications in Archaeology

Maps for Otipemisiwak - Métis Heritage and Multimedia Education

Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research of Saskatoon is currently developing an interactive CD-ROM focussing on Métis history, culture and community life in Canada for highschool students

and the general public. This comprehensive work will feature over 1000 narrated text screens as well as hundreds of digital photographs, paintings, drawings, maps, video clips, animations, and sound bytes. The following paper will report on the status of the project to date, with particular emphasis on the development of the digital cartography component, completed by Western Heritage Services of Saskatoon in the fall of 1996.

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ALLAN, Patricia, Archaeological Services, Municipalities, Culture and Housing, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

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Session 7: Lithic Technology

The Tozer Site Revisited: Implications for Maritimes Prehistory

In 1928, two ceremonial features were excavated during road building activities near Red Bank, New Brunswick. The artifacts found were covered in red ochre and are affiliated with the Meadowood Early Woodland manifestation. Of particular interest are 17 cache blade-like bifaces and a lanceolate biface. In 1982, a Lake Superior/Lake Michigan raw material source was suggested for these bifaces. However, recent Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) and petrography has led to some surprising new conclusions. This paper will present geochemical data on the Tozer bifaces and discuss their significance for broader Maritimes prehistory.

McLAY, Eric, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1

Session 10: Public Archaeology

Canadian Universities and Cultural Resource Management Education

The exponential growth of the cultural resource management business in Canada in recent years should be a stimulus for critical reflection in the Canadian archaeology discipline, particularly in regard to re-evaluating how cultural resource management is presently organized in Canada and re-assessing the present roles of various public institutions. As the Canadian

mainstream of archeological practice has transformed from an academically-based discipline to a private, service-oriented vocation, the present role for universities in this profession has become ill-defined. An acute disciplinary concern should be how archaeologists are currently professionally trained for management, and by whom. This paper will explore the present needs for academic training in cultural resource management in Canada and critically examine the current level of involvement of Canadian universities in cultural resource management education.

McMillan, Alan D., Anthropology Department, Douglas College, New Westminster, BC V3L 5B2

Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

Locamo Beach on the Far West Coast? New Evidence for Cultural Replacement on Western Vancouver Island

Previous excavations at two sites (Shoemaker Bay and Little Beach) in the vicinity of Barkley Sound, western Vancouver Island, have suggested an earlier non-Nuu-chah-nulth occupation. Recent fieldwork of the Toquaht Archaeological Project in western Barkley Sound has provided additional information. Earlier levels at the large village site of Ch'uumat'a have yielded chipped stone tools and other materials more closely resembling those from the Strait of Georgia region at equivalent times than assumed Nuu-chah-nulth sites further north along the outer coast.

MEYER, David, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

The Puzzle of the Hartley Site Avonlea Assemblage: Transitional or Co-occupational?

Between 1988 and 1995, eight field schools were conducted at the Hartley site, located just south of Saskatoon. Some 111 m² were excavated, leading to the recovery of dozens of projectile points and many hundreds of potsherds. The projectile points consist of about equal numbers of Avonlea and Prairie Side-notched type specimens. The pottery, representing about seven vessels, is characterized by conoidal forms, with fabric-impressed or plain exteriors. It is now apparent that this is a single component, reflecting

one episode of winter use. The initial interpretation of this assemblage was that it represented a social group whose material culture was in transition from Avonlea to Old Women's. However, in the boreal forest fringe of northeastern Saskatchewan there are assemblages characterized by Prairie Side-notched points in association with conoidal, often net-impressed, vessels. It is possible, therefore, that the Hartley site occupation represents the remains of a winter camp which was co-occupied by peoples of the latter culture and peoples of Avonlea culture.

MILNE, Laurie, Division of Arts, Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 3V6

Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

Resource Stress, Coping Strategies and the Archaeological Record: A View from the Northern Plains

The historic period in the northern plains began in the late 17th century when the British-controlled Hudson's Bay Company, first explored the economic potential and second, established trading posts in the interior of North America. Subsequently Canadian and Scottish fur trading interests from Montreal established a presence on the plains and by the early 19th century the American Fur Company had penetrated the Upper Missouri River. These traders together with artists, missionaries, scientists, adventurers, big-game hunters and others shared the area with a dozen tribes of Indians and the Métis, an ethnic group born of intermarriage between Europeans and Indians. Although the fur traders imported foods and they and the Middle Missouri Indian tribes engaged in horticultural and agricultural pursuits, buffalo was the mainstay of the diet. Despite the alleged productivity of buffalo, provisioning proved a challenge in the early contact period and became more so as time passed. This paper presents a model for interpreting culture change in the Northern Plains. It is based on a series of premises: (1) that environmental and cultural agents contribution to fluctuations in the food supply of prehistoric and historic period hunting and gathering peoples; (2) that coping strategies in economic, social, political and ideological realms were developed; and, (3) that traces of some of these strategies may have been preserved in the archaeological record. Data derived from the field of grassland ecology, from 38 HRAF societies, and from the journals/diaries of 52 individuals who lived in the

region from 1670 to 1880 provide the data base upon which the model was developed.

Monks, Gregory G., Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2

Session 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology

An Archaeological Perspective on Nootkan Whaling

The Nootka are widely recognized for their former practice of hunting great whales on the open ocean, and it was a central feature of their culture according to ethnographic and historical sources. Research from the Toquaht Archaeological Project, other sites on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and sites in northwestern Washington State addresses questions about the antiquity of whale utilization, whale hunting and the species of whales preferred. The implications of this research are explored in relation to the ethnographic descriptions of Nootkan subsistence, seasonality, settlement, and social organization.

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WHITRIDGE, Peter, Department of Anthropology, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9

Session 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology

Estimating the Age of Caribou in Archaeological Assemblages

Measurements taken from a control sample of caribou mandibles collected by the Canadian Wildlife Service suggest that a robust linear relationship exists between first molar crown height and age. The application of this formula to nineteenth-century archaeological assemblages from the western Canadian Arctic indicates its usefulness in estimating the age structure of fossil populations, although some taphonomic and representational problems remain. Tentative results indicate that traditional western Arctic Inuit were unable to exert strong control over the age of the caribou they killed, perhaps because of the use of large-scale communal hunting techniques. This situation seems to have changed radically with the introduction of firearms in the 1870s.

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**Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Household Archaeology at the Scowlitz Site, Fraser Valley, B.C.**

The importance of the household to our understanding of Fraser Valley society has been long recognized by anthropologists, but the implications of this knowledge have only recently begun to be explored archaeologically. Excavations of plank houses at the Scowlitz site (dated between 2500 and 1000 years bp) expands on this new surge of research which is currently investigating the household in past Fraser Valley society. Research focuses on the role of the household in the development of social complexity in the Fraser Valley and how this cultural transition was expressed in the medium of house form. In exploring this research question, this paper also deals with the theoretical and methodological issues facing household archaeology in the Fraser Valley, such as what characteristics of house form document information about the nature of the social household unit and the society in which it exists, and which of these features are likely to be visible in the archaeological record.

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**Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International
Researching the Early Holocene of the Maritime Provinces**

The Early and Middle Archaic period in the Maritimes is generally presented as a 5,000 year gap in the cultural sequence (10,000-5,000 BP). A new model of occupation has been developed through the examination of regional collections, paleoenvironmental evidence, and new archaeological information from the neighboring state of Maine. This research serves to both revise this gap in the cultural sequence as well as indicate possible relations between the Maritimes and the rest of the Northeast. This paper will represent the first time that this period has been systematically investigated.

MUSSER, Jill, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University
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Session 5: Historical Archaeology

Fort Rivière Tremblante (EIMk-1) and the Late 18th Century Upper Red River Fur Trade.

This site operated as regional headquarters for the North West Company in the Upper Red (Assiniboine) River from 1793-1798. Results of faunal analysis from this site are compared to the faunal assemblages from two other posts located along the shores of the Assiniboine - Brandon House I and Macdonnel's House. The fauna, historic documents and ethnographic data are all considered as means to explain the observed differences in the extent to which bone was processed at each of these sites.

MUSSER, Jill, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 10: Public Archaeology

The Eagle Creek Stone Circle Site: Improving High School Curriculum

Recently, a 1/4 section of land located approximately 60 km west of Saskatoon was endowed to the Saskatoon Catholic Schools Foundation for the purpose of conducting environmental and ecological education programs. Archaeology has been selected by the School Board as an appropriate topic to teach students how humans interact with their environment.

NELSON, Margaret C. and Michelle HEGMON, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Households in Context: Autonomy and Integration in the Prehistoric North American Southwest

Complex hierarchical political organization did not develop in the prehistoric North American Southwest. Household autonomy has been identified as a persistent condition inconsistent with the development of political complexity. To evaluate the degree of autonomy and integration among households, varied contexts must be examined. Relationships among households in different social contexts provide insights about the conditions that promote autonomy and those that do not. Architectural evidence from prehistoric Mogollon pueblo-style settlements is examined with a focus on understanding the contexts of household social actions. Information from dispersed residential patterns is compared with that from nucleated village

settlement. We consider the role of movement, including migration and residential mobility, in influencing household autonomy. Our analysis indicates strong standardization of architectural style in nucleated settlements, marking the importance of community integration and conformity. Among small dispersed groups, architectural diversity prevails. These latter are also more residentially mobile than the occupants of nucleated settlements in their definition of community and independence of households. Native Americans have long understood and archaeologists are beginning to see the importance of residential mobility among inhabitants of the North American Southwest.

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Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Jackson Site Material Correlates Accompanying Transition by Vickers Focus People from a Horticulture/Forager Economy to an Intensive Forager/Bison Economy

Continuing research over the past 10 years has led to the definition of a group of transient horticulturist/foragers in the Souris-Pembina area of the Tiger Hills. While the evidence for horticulture is largely circumstantial it is sufficiently compelling to warrant acceptance as a part of the Vickers Focus subsistence strategy in this region. The Vickers Focus people left the Tiger Hills region circa A.D. 1500 and reappear northeast of Melita in the *Makotchi-Ded Dontipi* locale which is underlain by the Oak Lake Aquifer. The materials recovered from the Vickers Focus sites in this region yield markedly different and somewhat impoverished assemblages. There is an absence of horticultural implements and a relatively large increase in faunal remains from these western sites. Similarly, there are many less luxury items and the ceramic assemblages are less diverse. Vessels with effigy heads and quartering tabs have not been recovered. The overall ceramic assemblage seems to be more strictly utilitarian and well crafted wares such as Knife River Fine Ware are missing.

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Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

Women In Newfoundland Archaeology

Archaeological research in the province of Newfoundland has spanned more than half a century. Since the early 1900's, women have made enormous achievements in prehistoric and historic archaeology in the province. Contributions have been made to fieldwork as well as to administrative and scholarly functions. Until recently, there has been a minimal amount of research done regarding Canadian, and in particular provincial women in archaeology. This paper will chronologically substantiate and explicate the significant role women have played in Newfoundland archaeology. Specific individuals and their involvement in the development of archaeology in Newfoundland will also be illustrated.

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Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Stone Circles and Site Structure: A Model for the Organization and Use of Space Inside Tipis

Recent excavations at EgPn-375, a precontact site in northwest Calgary, have exposed a relatively complete stone circle measuring approximately 3.8 metres in diameter. The presence of an internal and an external hearth identifies the stone circle as the remains of a lodge occupied during the late Pelican Lake phase. Further, the sheltered location of the lodge next to a reliable source of fuel and water, the density of cultural remains inside and outside the structure, and the small size of the bone fragments indicate that the lodge was probably occupied during the winter months. Of particular interest is the dense concentration of artifacts occurring at the same elevation as the tipi ring. The recovered artifacts, most of which are very small (<1 cm), were recorded in situ. These data are used to propose a model for the organization and use of space within tipis.

OWEN, J. Victor, Department of Geology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS B3H 3C3

Session 5: Historical Archaeology

A Tale of Two Cities: Compositional Characteristics of Some Natgarw and

Swansea Porcelains and Their Implication for Kiln Wastage

Compositional data determined for Nantgarw and Swansea porcelains indicate that silicious and phosphatic wares were produced at both factories. Most of the Nantgarw samples are phosphatic; Most Swansea samples are silicious. All Nantgarw wares are depleted in alumina compared to their Swansea counterparts, indicating a lower clay content (i.e., 27 wt. % *versus* 44% in phosphatic wares; 20% *versus* 52% in silicious wares). Ternary phase diagrams suggest that the Nantgarw wares have more refractory compositions than expected from the reputation that this manufactory has for having suffered extensive (less than or equal to 90%) kiln losses. The volume and compositional trajectories of the melt phase in these samples suggest that the phosphatic Nantgarw wares were fired at near-eutectic conditions (~1290°C) in the $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8\text{-3CaO-P}_2\text{O}_5\text{-SiO}_2$ system, yielding a relatively silica-poor melt. In contrast, silicious Swansea samples were fired well above eutectics (~700°C) in the $\text{SiO}_2\text{-K}_2\text{O-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ system, yielding a higher proportion (~52 vol. % *versus* ~28 vol. % in representative samples) of melt, but with relatively SiO_2 -rich compositions. The extreme viscosity of the silicious melt phase in the Swansea ware is inferred to have mitigated some of the firing problems (e.g., distortion or sagging) that plagued phosphatic Nantgarw porcelains. The use of recipes with even smaller amounts of clay would have reduced this problem, but at the cost of affecting the plasticity of the Nantgarw paste.

PANKRATZ, Valerie E., Department of Native Studies, Brandon University,
Brandon, MB R7A 6A9

Session 10: Public Archaeology

Setting Your "Sites" in Public Archaeology

Public archaeology may well be the way of the future. The role of public archaeological excavations is twofold. The primary goal is to serve as a forum to further the public's interest in, and knowledge of, archaeology. A secondary goal is to gain valuable research material in order to elucidate the prehistory of the area under study. Initiated by the Archaeological Society of Southwestern Manitoba (ASSM) and partially funded by the Manitoba Heritage Grants Committee, the Patmore Site has been the focus of a two year, non-profit, research endeavor into the realm of public archaeology. The first ever public archaeology excavation in Southwestern Manitoba was

held in the summer of 1995. This week long enterprise attracted 65 participants. Due to their previous success, the ASSM decided to sponsor a further two week excavation at the same site in the fall of 1996. This project has been deemed an overwhelming success in that 342 people visited and participated in various aspects of the excavations. In the light of budgetary cuts and financial constraints of governmental funding the future of archaeological endeavors may be in peril without both the monetary and moral support of the public.

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Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

The Kisis Complex of the Selkirk Composite: Development, Distribution, and Marriage Isolates in the Boreal Forest of Northern Saskatchewan

Ceramic materials from the northwestern region of Saskatchewan's Mixedwood Boreal forest have been examined in an attempt to further elucidate the character of the Kisis Complex and its relationship to the Selkirk Composite, in particular the Pehonan Complex. The distribution of ceramics indicative of the Kisis Complex, such as the Kisis Angled Rim type of pottery, is examined in the context of the marriage isolate. This endogamous marriage system is an historically documented social pattern for the Western Woods Cree, who are postulated to be the descendants of people responsible for producing Selkirk ware.

PARK, Robert W., Department of Anthropology & Classical Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1

Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children

Miniature Adults? Children at the Porden Point site, High Arctic Canada

For archaeologists, sites of the late prehistoric Thule culture combine the multiple advantages of potentially magnificent preservation due to the effects of permafrost, a complex and varied material culture, and a rich and detailed body of ethnographic information that can be drawn upon for analogy. With these advantages it should be less difficult than in many other archaeological contexts to identify items specifically associated with children, or to explore the role of children in Thule society using archaeological data--but that isn't the case. Using examples drawn

principally from the Porden Point site on Devon Island, this paper will discuss the problems of identifying items directly attributable to the activities or even the presence of children at Thule sites, especially the many miniature items often identified as "toys."

PASTORE, Ralph, Archaeology Unit, Department of History, Memorial University, St. John's, NF A1C 5S7

Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

Archaeological Evidence vs. Historical Evidence: Differing Perspectives on the Beothuks

Recent publications on Newfoundland's aboriginal people, the Beothuk, stress their role as victims of European aggression. This paper argues that this perception arises from a reliance on the historical record which is incomplete and largely confined to the latter years of the Beothuk experience. By contrast, the archaeological record pertains to the entire span of Beothuk existence and indicates a people capable of making choices about their relationship to Europeans. Archaeological evidence also indicates that the Beothuk strategy of acquiring metal objects from seasonally-abandoned fishing premises resulted in an enhancement of many aspects of Beothuk material culture.

PENTNEY, Sandra P., Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E1

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

Laurel-Reworked

Archaeological study of the Middle Woodland Laurel culture has been confounded by the difficulties of absolute dating in a boreal forest context. At one level are the difficulties associated with critical assessment of context and association, dating anomalies and the implication of contamination. With the development of techniques for fractionation correction and calibration, a heightened understanding of the temporal range of Laurel can be achieved. A data set of 64 dates are reviewed with respect to correction factors and sample choices, and have been calibrated accordingly.

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Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

Nahastewin: Occupation of a Sacred Locale in the Manitoba Parklands

Nahastewin is a multi-component site located adjacent to the McLaren Earthworks. The lithic and pottery remains indicate that Pelican Lake, Sonota/Besant, Avonlea and Blackduck cultures inhabited the site. The artifacts recovered from *Nahastewin* are the remains of camp sites. The discovery of a Pelican Lake limestone feature, and the proximity to the McLaren Earthworks may prove that *Nahastewin* was considered to be a sacred site.

POKOTYLO, David and Neil GUPPY, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1

Session 10: Public Archaeology

Public Perception of Archaeological Heritage: Views from Outside the Profession

This paper presents the preliminary results of a systematic survey of public attitudes -about- archaeological heritage in British Columbia. The survey elicited responses in four areas: 1) demographic data on - respondents; 2) knowledge of archaeology in general and British Columbia archaeology in particular; 3) opinions about the value and significance of prehistoric archaeology in modern society; and 4) awareness and support of heritage conservation initiatives. Data was collected from a random sampling of 970 Lower Mainland residents. We compare this information with data gathered from two different interest groups with avocational interest in archaeological heritage: local area visitors to the UBC Museum of Anthropology, and visitors to the Interpretive Longhouse at the Hatzic Rock site near Mission, B.C. We are especially interested in within- and between-group differences by social class, education level, gender, age, ethnic background, and birthplace. How do cultural heritage experiences, perceptions, and opinions differ among these different groups? As archaeological evidence grows in importance in legal and political decision-making, what are the groups most likely to support and oppose initiatives around cultural heritage? If we are to expand cultural tourism aspects of our growing tourist industry, is it possible to identify local groups who would be primary consumers?

POLLOCK, John, Settlement Surveys Limited

**Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management
Native Values Maps and Archaeological Site Potential in Northeastern
Ontario**

An assessment of Cultural Heritage Potential Areas was undertaken for the entire Elk Lake Community Forest, an area of 470,000 hectares, (54 townships) in northeastern Ontario. It was one of four pilot projects that were funded by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. They were designed to provide local communities direct involvement in resource management planning and plan implementation for natural resources on their economic and recreational base.

Utilizing stereo air photos, and other data, areas of high potential to contain sites were identified and marked as Areas of Concern (AOC's). The site potential model (a digital supported, mechanical model- not a true GIS model) served as an initial (pre-GIS) planning tool to indicate area that required field assessment prior to land disturbance through timber harvesting or other development activities.

The application of the predictive model to the Community Forest area of 470,000 hectares, identified 157 areas of archaeological potential. Archival research and interviews with local residents including Aboriginal people, identified a further 366 predominantly European sites and 400 traditional Native-use sites, however, these need to be confirmed and documented by field inspections. Together with the 77 registered sites and the 157 AOC areas, a total of 1,000 documented and potential heritage sites and areas have been identified within the Elk Lake Community Forest.

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Session 15: Landscape Archaeology

The Ecosystems Archaeology Method: Applications on the Russian Plain
The Ecosystems Archaeology method is designed to reconstruct ecosystem dynamics and a history of past land use. It is based on observed morphology and heterogeneity of soil features with supplementary use of palynological

and paleozoological analysis. The approach uses the following conceptual points: (1) the role of local factors/agents in soil formation; (2) surface processes and their role in changing soil morphology, and (3) the varied age of soil morphological features. The method has been applied in several very different environments as follows: * Buried soils under archaeological embankments and dated geological deposits. Here it is possible to reconstruct features of environment for the time before burial. Examples include paleolithic sites of the "Kostenki" type (20-23 thousand years in age), large Bronze Age barrows (2-3 thousand years in age); barrows of many other types and occupation layers of settlements from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages. *Open (living) soils have been investigated on various types of protected areas to reconstruct the history of land use and to develop a land use regime which would preserve the desired historical appearance of ecosystems. Examples include the Tsentralno-Lesnoj Nature Reserve (Tver region, coniferous forest), the Kanev Nature Reserve (Ukraine, broadleaf forest), the Kaluzhskie Zaseki Nature Reserve (Kaluga region, mixed forest), the Privolzhskaja Lesostep Nature Reserve (Penza region, forest-steppe, meadow-steppe), the Sinij Syrt Nature Reserve (Samara region, dry steppe), and the Badchiz Nature Reserve (Turkmenistan, dry steppe, semi-arid steppe, savannah).

RAHEMTULLA, Farid, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Inspecting the Structure and Foundations of the House: A Critique on the Prevalence of the "Pompeii Premise" in the Archaeology of Households.

Several years ago some workers cautioned against viewing archaeological remains as reflecting photographic "snapshots" of past behaviours. These cautions were directed at the discipline in general, but are perhaps more crucial in investigations of discrete physical units such as houses. In spite of the warnings, there continues to be a prevalence on viewing excavated houses as synchronic indicators of a range of cultural phenomena relating to "households." This is problematic when the investigators do not attempt to account for the diachronic causal variables which structure the patterning in archaeological house remains. Part of this is the result of the great faith that archaeologists invest in ethnographic data as suitable analogs. However

unrestrained use of ethnographic data in this manner can obscure any detectable variability in pre-contact behavioural and settlement patterns. Moreover, formation processes need to be paid much greater attention. For instance, few archaeologists ever consider the possibility of looting and/or scavenging in the house use/abandonment cycle, and the potential implications of these activities for the material record and subsequent interpretations. To potentially stimulate further discussion, some suggestions are forwarded on how to proceed in face of these problems.

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Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

A Review of Some Collected Materials from North Central British Columbia.

Several archaeological materials were collected during survey and impact assessment work conducted in north central British Columbia during the 1996 field season with Western Heritage Services Inc. These materials are associated with cultures living in the southwestern extent of the Arctic drainage system. Subsequently, this region has been considered to be a boreal forest environment with comparable cultural adaptations. Surface collections from the area suggest that this region had several neighbouring cultural influences from the Southern Interior, Northwest Coast, Subarctic Interior, and Northern Plains. This collection data, although preliminary, provides evidence for new avenues of inquiry into a poorly known region.

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Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

Limestone Point Site (GcMn-4): A Candidate for a Precontact Rendezvous

Some recent field investigations were conducted during 1994 and 1995 at the Limestone Point site by Northern Plains Heritage Consultants. This site is located at the Sturgeon-Weir River outlet from Amisk Lake which is approximately 40 km southwest of Flin Flon/Creighton in northeast Saskatchewan. The locale is a logical stop-over along one of the main water transportation routes connecting the Saskatchewan and Churchill River systems. The site is dominated by a substantial Selkirk occupation and

some indications of earlier occupations. A historic fur trade post occupied by Marcel Blondeau was also located at this locale. These and other factors suggest that this site fits the precontact rendezvous site pattern noted along major river systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

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**Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management
Identifying Historic Heritage Resources in Large-scale Forestry License
Areas**

Western Heritage Services Inc. is currently compiling several databases of historic heritage resources (ca. 1880-1950) within two large forestry license areas covering major portions of north central Saskatchewan. Altogether, three types of sites are involved: First Nations and Metis Nations traditional sites; First Nations and Metis Nations ongoing use of the land; and EuroCanadian sites resulting from commercial developments in the north.

This paper outlines the procedures used to compile the databases, focussing on the problems which were encountered. Primarily, these resulted from problems in displaying the landscape in digital form, the absence of historic documentation, the difficulty in working directly with individuals scattered over such large areas, and the near extinction of the knowledgeable older generations involved with early 20th century history.

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Session 6: Western Canadian Archaeology: Contributed Papers

**1995 and 1996 Excavations at JeUs-28: A Paleoarctic Tradition Site
Located on Chasàn Chùà (Macintyre Creek), Whitehorse, Southwest Yukon**

The JeUs-28 site was discovered on the proposed Yukon College Endowment Lands during July, 1995. Observed were a number of chert flakes eroding from two primary loci in the hiking trails which are found throughout the location. Preliminary excavations were scheduled for the summers of 1995 and 1996 to determine the temporal and cultural placement of the site, size, site function, season of occupation, the number of components and possible reasons for site abandonment. Excavations

were conducted over two-week periods during each field season.

The site was determined to be a single component Paleoarctic Tradition habitation site, probably dating between 8,000 and 5,000 BP. Over 800 artifacts and faunal elements were recovered during the excavation of 20 square meters of the site. The paper discusses the findings to date and offers some commentary on the mid-Holocene occupations in the southwest Yukon Territory.

RYAN, Karen A., Archaeology Unit, Department of History, Memorial University, St. John's, NF A1C 5S7

Session 7: Lithic Technology

Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo Tool-makers: Phillip's Garden West and Beyond
During the 1990 and 1991 field seasons at Port au Choix, Newfoundland, the Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo site of Phillip's Garden West (EeBi-11) was excavated. Excavation of this site yielded several unexpected results and altered the presumed cultural affiliation of a group of stylistically distinct artifacts. Previously found only in a limited area of Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1) these artifacts, distinctive in their exquisite workmanship and delicacy, were presumed to be affiliated with a Middle Dorset occupation. Since the excavation of Phillip's Garden West and the re-assignment of this artifact group to the Groswater culture, additional Phillip's Garden West-like artifacts have been identified post-excavation at a number of other sites on the island of Newfoundland. This presentation will focus on defining the characteristics of Phillip's Garden West-type artifacts, their distribution, and place within the Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo period.

SCRIBE, Brian, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 10: Public Archaeology

Public Archaeology as Experienced by a First Nations Archaeology Student
During my graduate work at the University of Saskatchewan I have worked in the promotion of archaeology through the CAA Aboriginal Heritage Committee. As well, I worked as a lab demonstrator at Wanuskewin Heritage Park. The paper to be presented shares the experience of dealing with the public and promoting the discipline of archaeology in general.

SCRIBE, Brian, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

Why Archaeology(?), or Perspectives of a First Nation Student

The paper will cover why archaeology was chosen as an area of study, and how archaeology can benefit First Nations.

SMITH, Cameron, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Site Formation Processes at Lower Columbia Plankhouse Sites

Ongoing investigation, by Portland State University, of the Meier site plankhouse (35CO5) and the Cathlapottle Village site (45CL1) have yielded a diverse and extensive corpus of data relating to plankhouse architecture, the use of space within plankhouses and the relation of plankhouses to midden deposits adjacent. Several research projects currently underway focus on spatial analysis. Understanding spatial order and/or disorder requires an appreciation of site formation processes. A wide variety of potential site-formation processes are examined in this paper, with particular regard to understanding the context of site abandonment. Lines of evidence such as feature integrity, evidence for catastrophic burning episodes and scavenging of lumber and other resources are examined, and testable models of site formation for the single-plankhouse Meier site and the multiple-plankhouse Cathlapottle site are advanced.

SMITH, Patricia, Department of Anthropology, CNH Room 524, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON L8S 4L9

Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children
When Small Pots Speak, The Stories They Tell...

Research on Huron "juvenile" and "adult" pots have resulted in unexpected similarities between the two categories. Juvenile pots have traditionally been distinguished from adult pots based on three subjective criteria: 1) crudity in form; 2) poor motif application; and 3) small size. Preliminary analyses indicate that juvenile pots were fairly well executed in terms of both form and motif application; in other words, they do not differ significantly from the adult pots. This paper will discuss the reasons for

these findings, as well as the significance of size. In addition, the implications these results have for the role of children in the manufacture of juvenile pots will be explored.

STORCK, Peter L., Department of Anthropology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, ON M5S 2C6

Session 7: Lithic Technology

Early Paleo-Indian Toolstone Procurement Strategies in Southern Ontario.

The Red Wing project is a multidisciplinary effort to determine how Early Paleo-Indian procurement of Fossil Hill Formation chert in the Blue Mountain/Kolapore Uplands of southern Ontario was integrated into the annual cycle of subsistence and land-use. The initial hypothesis was that an upland food resource (possibly spawning fish) may have led to the discovery and long-term use of the chert. However, preliminary paleoecological evidence from two years of field work indicates that this may not have been the case and that the Blue Mountain/Kolapore Uplands may have been visited by special task groups specifically to obtain toolstone.

TAYLOR, Jill, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5

Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest

Sandy Lake Ware: an Updated Review and Revised Northwestern Extent

Sandy Lake ware is found in sites which range from about A.D. 1000 to early historic times. It was first described by Cooper and Johnson (1964) using collections from a few sites in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Later, researchers identified this type in adjacent areas of Ontario, southeastern Manitoba, and North Dakota. Small amounts of Sandy Lake ware have now been recognized in central and southwestern Manitoba collections. Also, some published descriptions are identical to those of Cooper and Johnson's (1964). These findings provide evidence that the recently named *Psinomani* archaeological culture (Gibbon 1994), to which Sandy Lake ware is attributed, is more widespread and complex than originally thought. It is now recognized across different ecological zones including the Boreal Forest, Aspen Parklands, and the Northern Plains, providing interesting economic implications. This presentation will examine some of the new findings in Sandy Lake ware research.

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Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children
Born Glen Meyer, Growing Up Uren

A comparative analysis of juvenile and adult ceramic vessels from the Early Iroquoian (Glen Meyer) Calvert site reveals that there are substantial differences between the two samples. This paper summarizes these data and discusses their implications for archaeological studies of Iroquoian culture history. On a more general level, the paper explores the role of child potters in the evolution of ceramic design and considers how the innovations of children in the area of ceramic technology may affect the archaeological record.

VIVIAN, Brian C., Department of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton. Mailing address: 216-29th Ave. NW, Calgary, AB T2M 2M1

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
The Design of Social Change in Asante

The various studies which have focused on Asante architecture have unquestioningly accepted the historic documentation of houses and villages as accurate representations of Asante architectural forms. Little concern has been placed on how such architectural forms may have developed, or how they have changed through time. In this paper data from recent excavations in the Ashanti region is introduced, and examined in the light of known architectural constructions. Interpretations re-evaluate the development of Asante house forms as physical representations of changing social relationships.

WALDE, Dale, Western Heritage Services Inc., 5 Chinook Drive, Cochrane, AB T0L 0W2

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology
The Sherwin Campbell Site (EgOa-5): An Old Women's Occupation in Southern Saskatchewan

The Sherwin Campbell site is an Old Women's Phase occupation located in southwestern Saskatchewan. This paper presents a description of the results of examination of ceramic and lithic materials recovered from a large surface collection exercise. Implications of pottery characteristics and lithic

raw material distributions for phase redefinition are also discussed.

WALDE, Dale, Western Heritage Services Inc., 5 Chinook Drive, Cochrane,
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Session 11: Pottery Technology: Northern Plains and Boreal Forest
**Further Explorations of Technological, Social, and Cosmological Aspects of
Late Precontact Plains Pottery Production.**

This paper begins with a presentation of the results of a petrographic analysis of late period pottery from Saskatchewan and Alberta. Thin sections from 110 vessels were analysed. The analysis suggested no significant difference in composition amongst vessels from the two provinces. Geological similarity of clay sources and a lack of paste homogeneity are offered as explanations for the lack of any apparent regional variations in clay sources. It does, appear, however, that temper types were deliberately selected to increase both vessel strength and resistance to thermal stress.

Explanations of decorative diversity in some late period plains ceramics have sometimes involved the assumption that the pottery was produced by women who lived in patrilineal band societies. An alternative suggestion that production took place within pantribal competitive women's societies is offered here.

Finally, approaches to ceramic decoration in some late period plains pottery are related to aspects of ethnographically recorded plains cosmology. Relationships of certain decorative devices to sacred numerology and prayer are explored.

WALKER, Caroline, 65 Harbour Square, Apartment 2108, Toronto, ON
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Session 9: The Archaeology of Contact

Petun Metalworking: a Whole Lot of Bending Going On

The Petun were an Iroquoian people, living south of Lake Huron, in the 16th and 17th centuries. They dwelt in large permanent villages, depended on digging stick agriculture, fishing and hunting, and gathering for their subsistence. They made wonderful carved stone pipes and siltstone beads.

At the end of the 16th century they were swept into a period of rapidly accelerating change. European goods, diseases and ideas brought them into the capitalist world system. They became not metallurgists but metalworkers, producing a wide variety of ornaments and tools. The study of one class of trade goods, the copper or brass kettles they received in exchange for their furs, offers a unique insight into their daily lives and into their connection with the process of industrialization and capital investment that was bringing about the Industrial Revolution.

WALKER, Caroline, 65 Harbour Square, Apartment 2108, Toronto, ON M5J 2L4

Session 4: Contributed Papers: National and International

The Archaeology of China's Three Gorges

Work is well under way on the largest engineering project ever. The Three Gorges Dam will irrevocably change China's ancient and fabled Yangzi River. The meeting place for cultures north and south, it is fundamental to the development of our knowledge of the development of agriculture and of complex societies in China. Paleolithic, neolithic and Bronze Age sites, graves, cliff burials, plank roads, bridges, ancient stone steps and walls, stone carvings and temples including the Zhangfei Temple, the Citadel of Baidicheng, Shibaozhai and a City of the Dead must be excavated, protected, moved or reproduced. What might the international community do to help?

WALKER, Leanne, Department of Native Studies, Brandon University, Brandon, MB R7A 6A9

Session 3: Northern Plains Archaeology

A Trip to the Mall: Part II

The Heron site was discovered during the 1991 Archaeological Souris-Pembina Survey but was excavated in 1992 under the direction of Dr. B.A. Nicholson and Jill Taylor. This late pre-contact site is located in the Tiger Hills, which are found within the Aspen Parklands of Southwestern Manitoba. This site is situated in an area that contains a variety of flora, fauna and lithic resources. The site is located adjacent to the MacKay Mound which is part of an arrangement of mounds forming a triangle. The Sandhill quarry site provided the lithic materials for the tools while the local

marsh served as a waterhole for animals and people. The Heron site represents a succession of temporary campsites that contained a small group of people possibly travelling on their way to a larger bison kill location.

WEETALTAK, Thomas, Ataviq Cultural Centre, #304, 650-32 Ave, Lachine, QC H8T 3K5

Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

When History is Written on the Land

Inuit people have occupied the northern landscape for thousands of years. We have learned to recognize the hills, rivers, lakes and seashores of our homeland, and to give every feature a name. Often these names carry a story that is passed down through the generations. Inuit travellers recite these stories and in doing so we become aware of the history of our homeland. Today geographic information systems and cartographic techniques are used to enhance our oral traditions. By creating topographic maps that preserve the memories of events that occurred in the distant past toponomy has become a powerful tool in locating our cultural landscape.

WHITRIDGE, Peter, Anthropology Programme, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9

Session 8: The Archaeology of Households: Theory, Methods and Problems
Gender, Labour, and the Divisions of Space in Thule Society

In small scale societies, the household is the site of the most often repeated patterns of social interaction and economic activity. Its spatial organization is an important arena of social reproduction, control, and resistance. Economic intensification and the emergence of increasingly complex social formations imply some redeployment of domestic labour, and hence a renegotiation of gender relations and the gendered division of labour at the level of structured household space. The emergence and spread of Thule whaling societies from ca. AD 1000 appears to have been associated with novel forms of socio-economic organization that are paralleled in changes in the configuration and use of household and community space. Specifically, the karigi emerges as an important locus of male activity and community ritual at the same time that the cooking hearth is moved from the centre of the dwelling to a detached room. Heightened coordination of male labour was achieved at the cost of domestic cohesion and

self-sufficiency, as reflected in the increasing regionalization of gendered household activities, and increasing status differentiation between households. The subsequent collapse of whaling in the Eastern Arctic precipitated further, regionally-distinct transformations of social relations and household and community space.

WILDCAT, Clara, Ermineskin First Nation, Hobbema, AB T0L 1C0

Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

Teaching Cree History in the Ermineskin School System

Constructing an identity for grade school students on the Ermineskin First Nation entails familiarizing them with their history, both as a community and as a culture. It means going beyond the obvious boundaries of our reserve and introducing students to that period before history. Children at all levels and grades need positive reinforcements of their identity if they are to succeed as students. By applying the knowledge I gained during my undergraduate studies in Archaeology I have started to create instructional material that introduce students to the lifeways of our Cree ancestors.

WRIGHT, Kristine E., Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6

Session 2: Traces of Childhood: Studies in the Archaeology of Children

The Representation of Children in Northwest Coast Burial Sites

Children form a distinct cultural group with its own social practices and material culture. Today, we place a strong emphasis on children's material culture but we cannot assume the uniformity of this emphasis, temporally, or culturally, into the past. How do we detect children's material culture in the archaeological record of the Northwest Coast? By examining children's graves, it may be possible to directly identify children's material culture and the social implications of grave goods. This paper will survey some of the unpublished burial data from the Northwest Coast, in an attempt to determine the frequency of children's graves containing material culture, the frequency of children's graves compared to those of adults, and to search for regional or temporal variation. This examination of the archaeological record may yield a better understanding of the child's place in Northwest Coast cultures.

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Session 1: Native People as Archaeologists

Grave Concerns: Toward a Theoretical Framework for Aboriginal Archaeology

You may have noticed that Indians are no longer content with merely observing the work of archaeology. Nor are they willing to passively accept the theories that archaeologists construct about the material recovered during excavations. There are problems with history that have not been acknowledged and these limit the extent to which Indians accept interpretations of their past. However, there exists a theoretical vacuum for the work of aboriginal archaeologists. If native people are to participate in archaeological work then they must see their concerns addressed.

YOUNG, Jean C., 4785 Gladstone Street, Vancouver, BC V5N 5A4

Session 14: The Forestry Industry and Archaeological Resource Management Towards an Assessment of Archaeological Resource Management in British Columbia

This paper reviews the impact of legislative changes on the nature of the archaeology practiced in B.C. over the past twenty-five years and presents a current assessment of archaeological resource management in the province. A number of lines of evidence are investigated; changes in the operation of the Archaeology Branch, the ratio of permits issued for excavation rather than survey, the growth of contract archaeology, and the dissemination of information, both to the public and the profession. Three main conclusions are reached (1) that Canadian universities must prepare students to work productively within the consulting sector (2) that the provincial government must re-evaluate its ARM role, particularly in the areas of publication and public education and (3) that the perceived applied versus research dichotomy is counter productive to good research and must be overcome.

ZITA, Paul, McMaster University. Mailing address: 146-5 Locke Street S., Hamilton, ON L8P 4A9

Session 13: Current Research in Zooarchaeology

Hard Times on the Northwest Coast: Deer Phalange Marrow Extraction at Namu B.C.

Northwest Coast subsistence economies are often thought to have been relatively rich and stable, but evidence from Namu, B.C. suggests the local subsistence economy experienced a decline in the main economic resource, salmon, over time (Cannon 1991). Further evidence (Cannon 1995) has shown the use of marginal resources to compensate for the shortage of oil-rich salmon. Results of a study of fracture patterns in deer phalanges supports these earlier conclusions, and shows an increase in the utilization of deer marrow by humans during periods of relative food shortage. The results also suggest that examination of deer phalanges at other Northwest Coast sites may be a useful method for identifying periods of food stress. If the pattern found at Namu is widespread on the Northwest Coast, it may suggest that development of permanent settlements was a means of establishing territorial control over marine areas with more prosperous food resources.