



Canadian Archaeological Association Association canadienne d'archéologie

The Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) was founded in 1968. Membership includes professional, avocational and student archaeologists, as well as individuals of the general public of any country, who are interested in furthering the objectives of the Association. The objectives of the CAA are as follows:

- To promote the increase and the dissemination of archaeological knowledge in Canada;
- To promote active discourse and cooperation among archaeological societies and agencies and encourage archaeological research and conservation efforts;
- To foster cooperative endeavours with aboriginal groups and agencies concerned with First Peoples' heritage of Canada;
- To serve as the national association capable of promoting activities advantageous to archaeology and discouraging activities detrimental to archaeology;
- To publish archaeological literature, and;
- To stimulate the interest of the general public in archaeology.

L'Association canadienne d'archéologie (ACA) a été fondée en 1968. Ses adhérents comptent des archéologues dont c'est la profession ou un violon d'Ingres et des étudiants, ainsi que des membres venant du grand public et de n'importe quel pays, qui ont en vue de favoriser les objectifs de l'Association. Les objectifs de l'ACA sont les suivants:

- promouvoir l'accroissement et la propagation de connaissances archéologiques au Canada;
- promouvoir une coopération et des échanges actifs entre les sociétés et les organismes archéologiques, et favoriser le travail de recherche et de conservation;
- stimuler les efforts de coopération avec les groupes autochtones et les organismes concernés par le patrimoine canadien des Premières nations;
- servir d'association nationale pouvant promouvoir les activités avantageuses pour l'archéologie et décourager les activités nuisibles à l'archéologie;
- publier de la documentation archéologique;
- stimuler l'intérêt du grand public pour l'archéologie.

CAA Executive / L'Exécutif de l'ACA

- **Gary Warrick**, President / Président
- **Jennifer Campbell**, Vice-President / Vice-Présidente
- **Joanne Braaten**, Secretary-Treasurer / Secrétaire-trésorière
- **Lisa Rankin**, Past President / Présidente sortante

CAA Editors and Committee Members / Rédacteurs et membres des comités de l'ACA

- **Gary Coupland**, CJA Editor-in-Chief / Rédacteur en chef du JCA
- **Dave Norris**, Web Editor / Rédacteur web
- **Katherine Patton**, Book Review Editor / Rédactrice des comptes rendus
- **Katherine Cook**, CAA Newsletter Editor / Rédactrice du Bulletin de l'ACA
- **Cheryl Takahashi**, Webmaster / Webmestre
- **Christian Gates St-Pierre**, Public Advocacy Committee / Comité de défense de l'intérêt public
- **Kisha Supernant**, Aboriginal Heritage Committee / Patrimoine autochtone
- **Eric Guiry**, Student's Committee / Comité des étudiants
- **Jack Brink**, Membership Committee / Comité d'adhésion
- **Jennifer Campbell**, Heritage and Legislation Policy Committee /
Comité de gestion des ressources patrimoniales
- **Kurtish Blaikie-Birkigt**, Cultural Resource Management Committee /
Comité de gestion des ressources culturelles

2017 Conference Organization / Organismes de la réunion de 2017

Karen Albright-Murchison, Matthew Betts, Terence Clark, Kerri Davis, Geneviève De Mahy, Megan Gardiner, Stacey Girling-Christie, Francine Lapointe, Collen McGuire, Dean Oliver, Jean-Luc Pilon, Karen Ryan, Janet Young, the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and the Canadian Museum of History.

A WORD OF WELCOME FROM THE CAA EXECUTIVE / MOT DE BIENVENUE DE L'EXÉCUTIF DE L'ACA

Welcome to the 50th Annual Meeting of the CAA and to Gatineau, the territory of the Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa River! We have come a long way from the inaugural CAA meeting in Winnipeg in early May of 1968, attended by 78 archaeologists and students (mostly men), including several icons of Canadian archaeology and a number of Smith-Wintemberg Award recipients - Norm Emerson, Dick Forbis, Ruth Gruhn, Barney Reeves, Leigh Syms, Bill Taylor, Bruce Trigger, Jim Tuck, and Jim Wright. Paper topics featured site excavations and artifact finds. If these archaeologists could have been transported in a time machine to the CAA in 2017, they would be amazed and perhaps somewhat puzzled by the topics of many of the sessions and papers—CRM, forensic archaeology, LIDAR, public archaeology, AMS dating, postmodern theory, digital data, Indigenous archaeology, ancient DNA, and archaeology of the Franklin expedition. They would enjoy speaking with the new generation of archaeologists while attending the tours of the new Canadian History Hall at the Canadian Museum of History, the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory at the University of Ottawa, the Canadian Conservation Institute, the collections of Parks Canada, and the Diefenbunker, and the opening reception, pub night, banquet, and other social events where (let's be honest) archaeological meetings really happen.

A team of heritage professionals from the Canadian Museum of History organized the 50th Annual Meeting—no small feat. The Directors of the CAA tip their field hats to the organizing committee for a job well done. Members of the Ottawa Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society also worked hard to organize the Sunday archaeology tour. Lastly, the CAA Board of Directors wishes to acknowledge the generous financial support of the 2017 meeting from the U.S. Mission to Canada Public Affairs Grant program. The CAA Board of Directors hopes that you enjoy the papers and posters, that you participate in the social gatherings and tours, and that you immerse yourself in the joie de vivre of Gatineau. And we hope that the young bright minds of Canadian archaeology, the students in attendance, remember this meeting with fondness when they attend the 100th CAA meeting! Enjoy!

Bienvenue à la 50^e rencontre annuelle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie (ACA), qui a lieu cette année à Gatineau, sur le territoire des peuples algonquins de la rivière des Outaouais! Nous avons fait bien du chemin depuis la première rencontre de l'ACA à Winnipeg au début mai 1968, à laquelle 78 archéologues et étudiants (surtout des hommes) avaient assisté, notamment des figures de proue de l'archéologie canadienne et plusieurs lauréats du prix Smith-Wintemberg : Norm Emerson, Dick Forbis, Ruth Gruhn, Barney Reeves, Leigh Syms, Bill Taylor, Bruce Trigger, Jim Tuck et Jim Wright. Leurs communications portaient sur les fouilles et la découverte d'artefacts. S'ils pouvaient voyager dans le temps pour assister à la rencontre de cette année, ils seraient étonnés, et sans doute quelque peu perplexes, devant les sujets de plusieurs de nos séances et communications : gestion des ressources culturelles, archéologie médico-légale, technologie LIDAR, archéologie publique, datation SMA, théorie postmoderne, données numériques, archéologie autochtone, ADN ancien et archéologie de l'expédition Franklin. Ils seraient ravis de discuter avec une nouvelle génération d'archéologues en visitant la nouvelle Salle de l'Histoire canadienne au Musée canadien de l'histoire, le laboratoire André-E.-Lalonde de SMA à l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Institut canadien de conservation, les collections de Parcs Canada et le Diefenbunker. Ils apprécieraient sûrement aussi la réception inaugurale, la soirée au pub, le banquet et les autres activités sociales où ont lieu les véritables rencontres, vous en conviendrez.

Une équipe de professionnels du patrimoine au Musée canadien de l'histoire a réalisé tout un exploit en préparant cette 50^e rencontre. Les directeurs de l'ACA lèvent leur chapeau au comité d'organisation pour son excellent travail. Les membres de la Société ontarienne d'archéologie (section d'Ottawa) ont aussi travaillé fort pour préparer la visite archéologique de dimanche. Enfin, le conseil d'administration de l'ACA remercie le programme d'affaires publiques de l'ambassade des États-Unis au Canada pour son généreux appui à la rencontre de cette année. Nous espérons que vous apprécierez les communications et présentations, participerez aux activités et visites sociales, et vous laisserez gagner par la joie de vivre qui règne à Gatineau. Qui sait, les brillants jeunes cerveaux de la relève canadienne en archéologie (les étudiants qui participent à cette rencontre) se la rappelleront peut-être avec émotion lors de la 100^e rencontre! Amusez-vous bien!

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CONFERENCE AND EVENT LOCATIONS / EMPLACEMENT DES ÉVÈNEMENTS DE LA RÉUNION

Venues / Lieux

Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence

35 rue Laurier, Gatineau, QC J8X 4E9

(819) 778-6111

- Conference Venue and Hotel, CAA Executive Meeting, CAPTA and Data Managers Meeting, Mercury Series Book Launch, CAA Annual General Meeting / Centre de conférences et hôtel, réunion de l'exécutif de l'ACA, réunion des gestionnaires de données, réunion de l'AAPTC, lancement de livres de la collection Mercure, assemblée générale annuelle de l'ACA

Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire

100 rue Laurier, Gatineau, QC K1A 0M8

- Opening Reception, Select Sessions, Public Session, Museum Open House, CAA Awards Banquet and Keynote Address / Cocktail de bienvenue, séances choisies, portes ouvertes au musée, banquet et prix de l'ACA, discours thème

Facility Tours / Des visites en coulisse

A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory (AMS) /

Laboratoire SMA André E. Lalonde Université d'Ottawa (SMA)

(combined with CCI / une visite combinée des ICC)

25 rue Templeton Street, Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5

- Accelerated Mass Spectrometry Laboratory / Laboratoire de spectrométrie de masse accélérée

Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI) / Institut canadien de conservation (ICC)

(combined with AMS / une visite combinée des SMA)

1030 chemin Innes Road, Ottawa, ON K1B 4S7

- Conservation science laboratories and preventative conservation / Laboratoires de restauration et de conservation préventive

Parks Canada Agency / Agence Parcs Canada

1800 chemin Walkley Road, Ottawa, ON K1A 0M5

- A guided visit of Parks Canada's terrestrial and marine archaeology collections / Prenez le temps de venir visiter les collections archéologiques terrestres et subaquatiques de Parcs Canada

Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire

100 rue Laurier Street, Gatineau, QC K1A 0M8

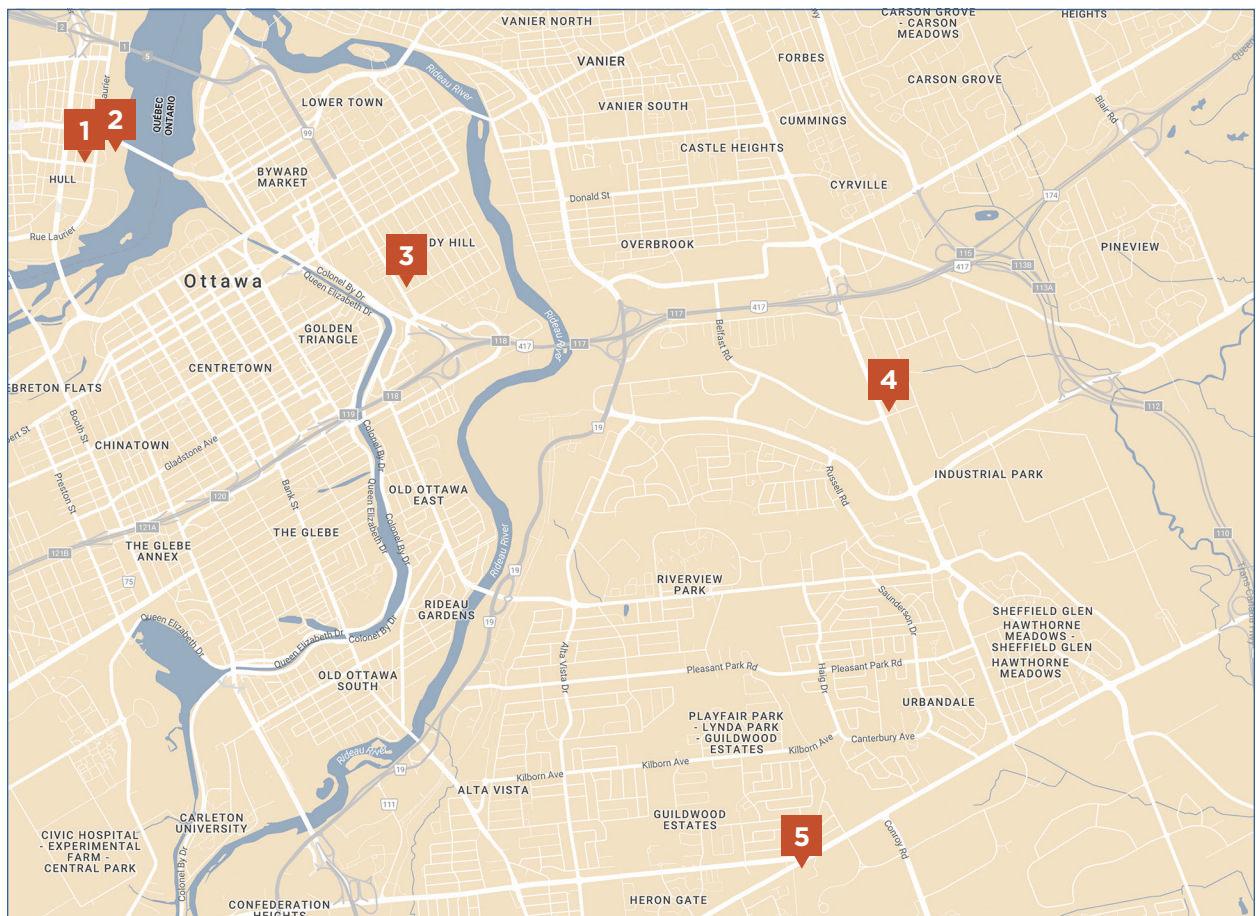
- A tour of the Museum's newly renovated archaeological collections space /
Visite des collections archéologiques récemment rénovées du Musée

Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire

100 rue Laurier Street, Gatineau, QC K1A 0M8

- A behind the scenes tour of the Museum's new Canadian History Hall, opening July 1, 2017 /
Visite en coulisses de la nouvelle Salle de l'Histoire canadienne, qui ouvrira ses portes le 1^{er} juillet 2017

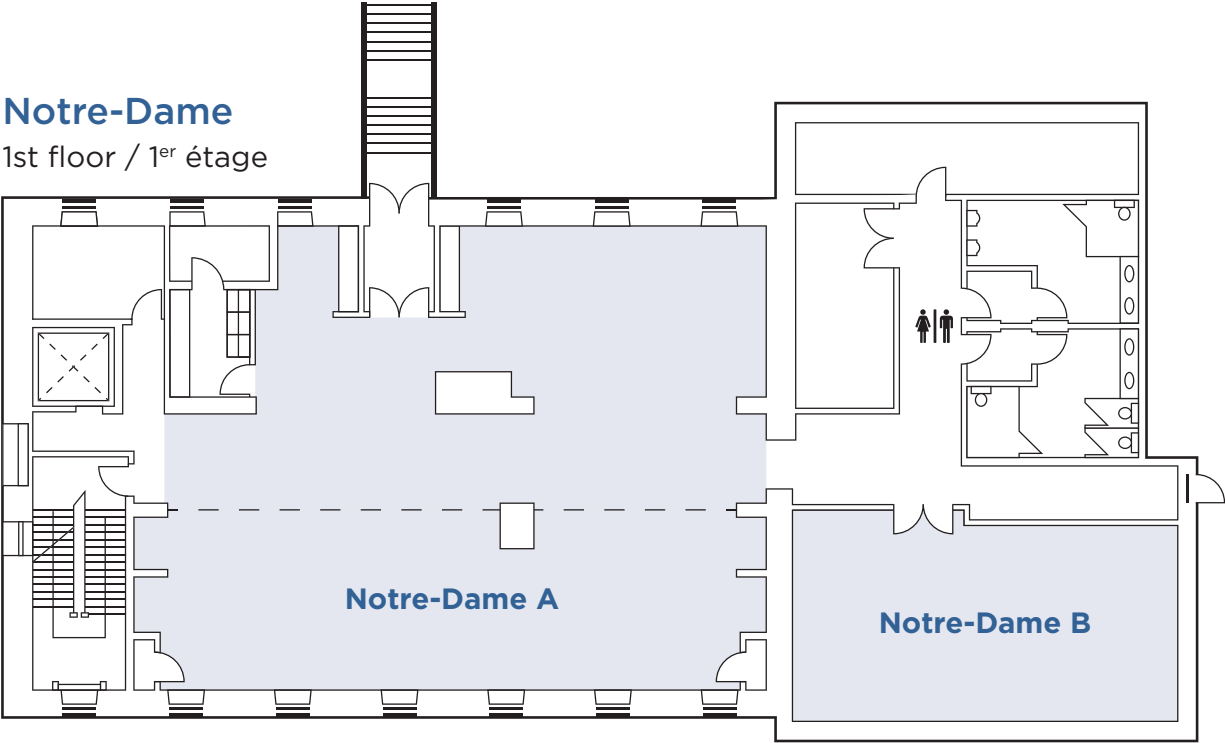
Map of Conference and Event Locations / Emplacements des événements de la réunion



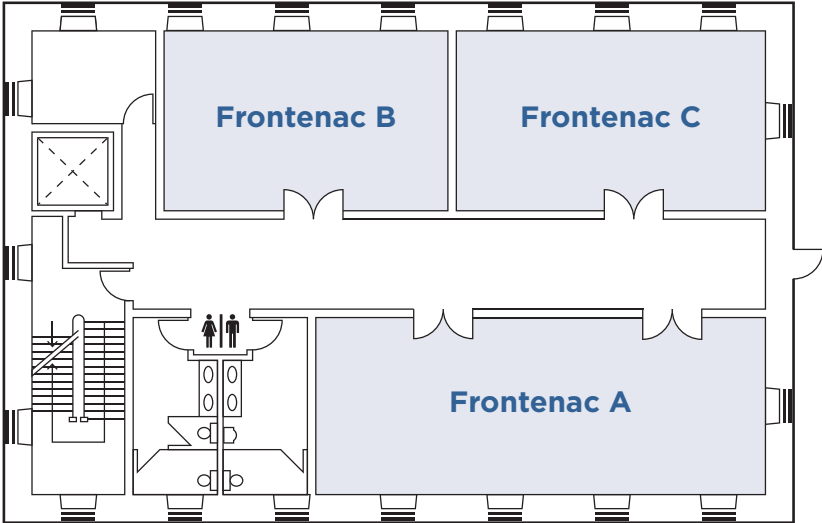
1. Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et ce ntre de conférence
2. Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire
3. A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory / Laboratoire SMA André E. Lalonde Université d'Ottawa
4. Canadian Conservation Institute / Institut canadien de conservation
5. Parks Canada Agency / Agence Parcs Canada

Four Points Conference Centre—Floorplan / Four Points centre de conférences - plan

Notre-Dame 1st floor / 1^{er} étage

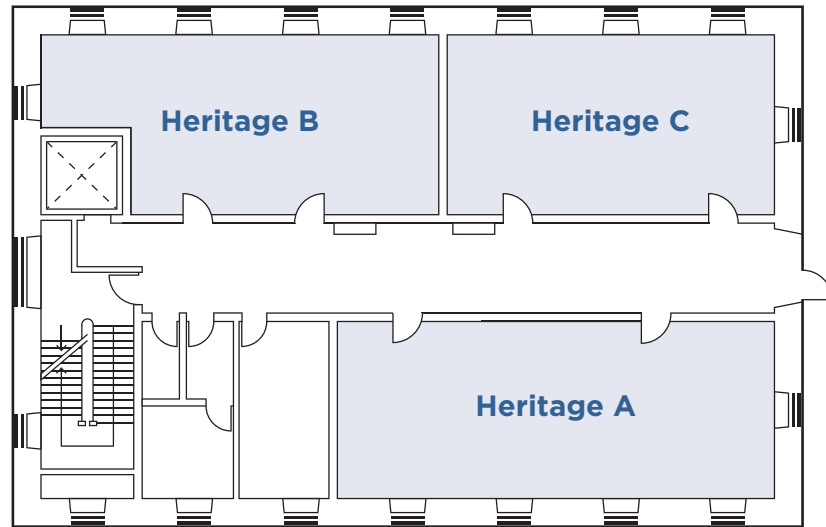


Frontenac 2nd floor / 2^{ème} étage



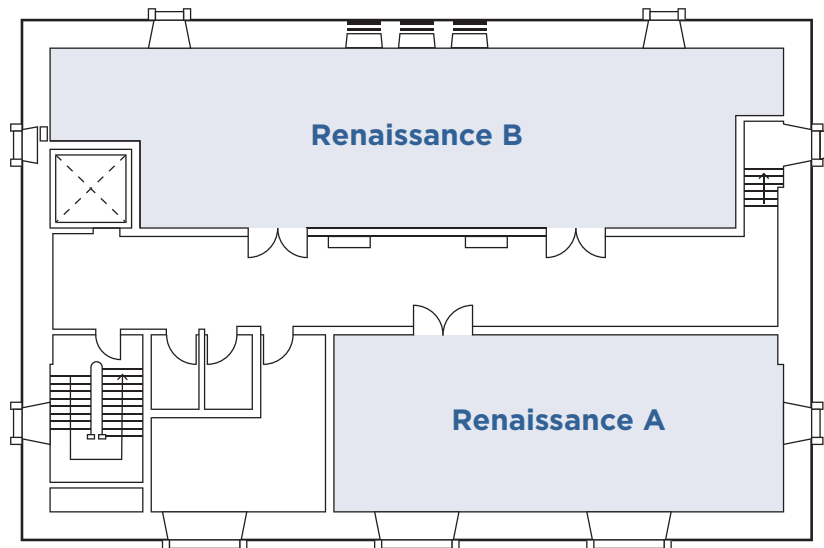
Heritage

3th floor / 3^{ème} étage

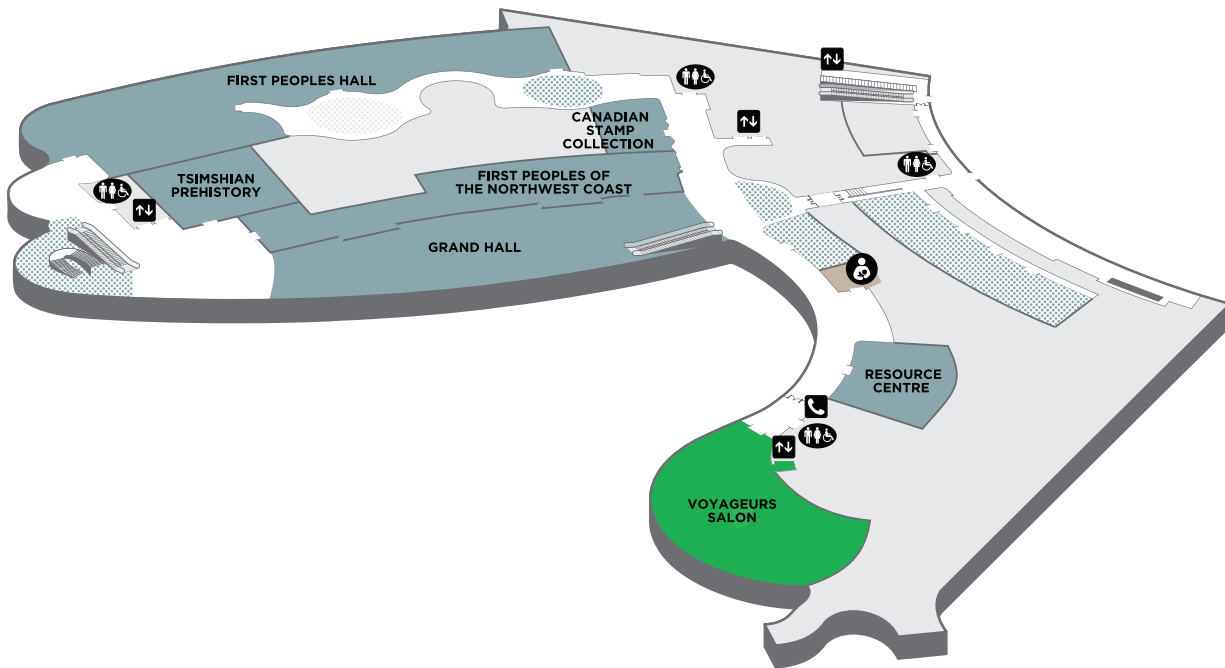


Renaissance

4th floor / 4^{ème} étage



Canadian Museum of History—Floorplan / Musée canadien de l'histoire - plan



Canadian Museum of History, Ground Floor / Musée canadien de l'histoire, Niveau 1

Voyageurs Salon / Salon des voyageurs – Opening Reception / Réception d'accueil

Resource Centre / Centre de ressources – Sessions, Workshops / Sessions et ateliers

Grand Hall / Grande galerie – CAA Awards Banquet / Banquet annuel de l'ACA & Prix



Canadian Museum of History, 3rd Floor / Musée canadien de l'histoire, Niveau 3

Canadian History Hall Gallery Tours / Visite guidé de la Salle de l'histoire canadienne

NEARBY PLACES TO EAT / ENDROITS OÙ MANGER À PROXIMITÉ



1. L'Ardoise

Four Points by Sheraton Hotel

<http://www.fourpointsgatineau.com/dining.php>

<http://français.fourpointsgatineau.com/restauration.php>

Monday–Friday: 6:30–11:00, 11:30–14:00, 17:00–22:30

Saturday & Sunday: 6:30–11:00, 11:30–14:00, 17:00–22:30

Lundi - Vendredi : 6:30 - 11:00, 11:30 - 14:00, 17:00 - 22:30

Samedi & Dimanche : 6:30 - 11:00, 11:30 - 14:00, 17:00 - 22:30

2. Bistro Boréal

Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire (Level / Étage 2)

<http://www.historymuseum.ca/visit/food-services/#tabs>

<http://www.museedelhistoire.ca/visiter/restauration/#tabs>

Monday–Thursday: 11:00–20:00, **Friday:** 11:00–15:00, **Saturday & Sunday:** 10:00–15:00

Lundi - Jeudi : 11:00 - 20:00, **Vendredi :** 11:00 - 15:00, **Samedi & Dimanche :** 10:00 - 15:00

2. Cafétéria des Voyageurs Cafeteria

Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire (Level / Étage 1)

<http://www.historymuseum.ca/visit/food-services/#tabs>

<http://www.museedelhistoire.ca/visiter/restauration/#tabs>

Monday–Friday: 7:30–15:00, **Saturday & Sunday:** 11:00–15:00

Lundi - Vendredi : 7:30 - 15:00, **Samedi & Dimanche :** 11:00 - 15:00

3. Papaye Verte / Green Papaya (0.1 km)

<http://www.greenpapaya.ca>

Lunch: Monday–Friday: 11:30–14:30

Dinner: Monday–Thursday: 17:00–22:00, **Friday & Saturday:** 17:00–23:00, **Sunday:** 17:00–20:00

Le déjeuner : Lundi - Vendredi : 11:30 - 14:30

Dîner : Monday - Jeudi : 17:00 - 20:00, **Vendredi & Samedi :** 17:00 - 23:00; **Dimanche :** 17:00 - 20:00

4. **La P'tite Epicerie du Quartier (0.1 km)**
 158 rue de Notre-Dame-de-l'île
 Monday–Sunday: 8:00–22:00
 Lundi - Dimanche : 8:00 - 20:00

5. **Place du Centre Food Court / Foire alimentaire (0.2 km)**
 200 promenade de Portage
<http://www.placeducentre.com/en/>
<http://www.placeducentre.com/fr/>
 Monday–Friday: 6:00–17:30
 Lundi - Vendredi : 6:00 - 17:30

6. **McDonald's (0.3 km)**
 180 Boulevard Maisonneuve
 Monday–Sunday: 24 hours
 Lundi - Dimanche : 24-heures

7. **Gainsbourg Bistro Brasserie (0.6 km)**
 9 rue Aubry
<http://www.gainsbourg.ca/>
 Monday–Wednesday: 11:30–23:00, Thursday & Friday: 11:30–1:00
 Saturday: 14:00–1:00, Sunday: 14:00–23:00
 Lundi - Mercredi : 11:30 - 23:00, Jeudi & Vendredi : 11:30 - 1:00 Samedi : 14:00 - 1:00, Dimanche : 14:00 - 23:00

8. **rue Laval (0.6 km)**
 A short walk to many restaurants, bars, and pubs!
 À quelques minutes de marche de nombreux restaurants, bars et pubs!

9. **Rôtisserie St-Hubert (0.8 km)**
 225 Boulevard Maisonneuve
<http://www.st-hubert.com/salle-manger/gatineau.en.html>
<http://www.st-hubert.com/salle-manger/gatineau.fr.html>
 Monday–Wednesday: 11:00–22:00, Thursday–Saturday: 11:00–23:00, Sunday: 11:00–22:00
 Lundi - Mercredi : 11:00 - 20:00, Jeudi - Samedi : 11:00 - 23:00, Dimanche : 11:00 - 20:00

10. **Mill Street Brew Pub / Brasserie à Ottawa (1.4 km)**
 555 Wellington St. (Victoria Island)
<http://millstreetbrewery.com/ottawa-brew-pub/>
<http://fr.millstreetbrewery.com/brasserie-de-ottawa/>
 See website for hours

11. **Byward Market / Marché By (2.0 km)**
<http://byward-market.com/en/home/>
<http://byward-market.com/fr/accueil/>

GENERAL INFORMATION / INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES

The Conference Theme / Le thème de la réunion annuelle

Celebrating the Roads We Have Travelled Together / Rappelons-nous des chemins parcourus ensemble

This year marks Canada's 150th year as a modern nation. At the same time, the Canadian Archaeological Association marks its 50th year as a national organisation dedicated to the study and protection of this land's archaeological heritage and to sharing the knowledge and appreciation of that story.

Archaeology in Canada has indeed come a long way since the first CAA annual conference, held in Winnipeg in 1968. There have been great strides achieved in terms of the expansion of university-based teaching programmes, heritage and related environmental legislation throughout the country, the creation of an industry to mitigate the adverse impacts on archaeological resources by development and much more. Most importantly, the new legions of archaeologists, armed with degrees and walking behind the shield of legislation have turned our understanding of the past on its head.

These great archaeological leaps forward (and perhaps too our failings as a discipline) are worthy of being noted and the accomplishments of past generations, be they of archaeologists or of the people who lived that past, should be pointed out and celebrated so that the future understands what kinds of roads were travelled to bring them to the point at which they will find themselves.

Cette année, le Canada souligne 150 ans d'existence comme pays moderne. C'est aussi le 50^e anniversaire de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie, une organisation nationale dédiée à l'étude et la protection du patrimoine archéologique de ce pays, et au partage et à l'appréciation des connaissances de son passé.

L'archéologie au Canada a parcouru un long chemin depuis sa première réunion annuelle de l'ACA tenue à Winnipeg en 1968. Il y a eu des réalisations énormes avec l'expansion de programme universitaires d'études, des nouvelles lois sur le patrimoine et l'environnement à travers le pays, le développement d'une industrie de consultation archéologique et beaucoup plus. De façon significative, l'armée de nouveaux archéologues, brandissant leurs parchemins et protégée derrière des lois ont complètement réécrit le passé.

Ces grands bonds vers l'avant (ainsi que les lacunes de la profession) sont dignes d'être soulignés et les accomplissements des générations passées, que ce soit les archéologues ou les gens qui ont vécu l'histoire, méritent d'être connus et célébrés afin que ceux qui nous suivrons connaissent les efforts qui les auront placé sur les voies de l'avenir.

About the Logo / Au sujet du logo

For the longest time, our knowledge of the ancient history of the Ottawa Valley depended, to a very large extent, not on the work of professionally trained archaeologists, but on the sustained efforts of keen avocational archaeologists such as T.W. Edwin Sowter, Clyde Kennedy, Gordon Watson and Barry Mitchell. In addition to their discoveries and publications, people out on hikes or picnics, walking their fields, or enjoying a warm summer evening's stroll down an early 20th century downtown Ottawa street, came across objects that they recognized as both beautiful and valuable to society. They brought these pieces to museums which happily added them to their collections. There they sat for decades before any attention was paid to them. While lacking in contextual information many still bear intrinsic qualities which can add texture to reconstructions of the past now being proposed on the basis of more rigorous investigations.

The CAA/ACA 2017 organizing committee wished to share with conference attendees one of these unique specimens, which both feeds the eye and stimulates new questions for future research.



Pendant très longtemps, nos connaissances de l'histoire ancienne de la vallée de l'Outaouais dépendaient largement des efforts soutenus d'archéologues amateurs, des gens qui n'avaient pas de formations professionnelles, tel T.W.E. Sowter, Clyde Kennedy, Gordon Watson et Barry Mitchell. En plus des découvertes et publications de ces derniers, des membres du grand public en pique-nique ou faisant des randonnées en campagne, marchant dans leurs champs ou profitant d'une belle soirée d'été pour se balader dans les rues d'Ottawa au début du XXI^{ème} siècle, ont trouvé des objets intéressants qu'ils reconnaissaient avoir une valeur pour la société. Ils offrirent ces pièces à des musées qui étaient heureux de pouvoir les intégrer dans leurs collections. Et c'est là qu'ils restèrent pendant des décennies sans qu'on leur accorde beaucoup d'attention. Même sans contexte, plusieurs de ces objets demeurent porteurs d'information sur la passé et viennent contribuer des renseignements précieux aux reconstitutions qui sont aujourd'hui avancées grâce à des recherches plus rigoureuses.

Le comité organisateur de l'ACA/CAA 2017 aimerait partager avec les conférenciers une des ces pièces uniques qui présente à la fois des qualités esthétiques incomparables et qui nous incite à poser des nouvelles questions de recherche.

Institution: Canadian Museum of History

Description: steatite pipe bowl in the shape of a bird, possibly a woodcock

Catalogue Number: VIII-F:8577

Collector: Godfrey B. Greene

Year of collection: 1902

Place of collection: South shore of the Ottawa River, opposite Aylmer Québec, March Township, Carleton County, Ontario

Age Estimate: A.D. 1300-1600

Institution : Musée canadien de l'histoire

Description : fourneau de pipe en stéatite en forme d'oiseau, possiblement d'une bécasse

Numéro de catalogue : VIII-F:8577

Collectionneur : Godfrey B. Greene

Année de la découverte : 1902

Lieux de la découverte : rive sud de la rivière des Outaouais en face d'Aylmer, Québec, Municipalité de March, Conté de Carleton, Ontario

Date de fabrication estimée : A.D. 1300 - 1600



Registration / Inscription

Registration / Inscription

The Registration Desk will be located in the lobby of the Four Points Conference Centre. Opening hours will be as follows:

- **Wednesday, May 10:** 15:00-18:00
- **Thursday, May 11:** 7:30-16:30
- **Friday, May 12:** 8:00-13:00
- **Saturday, May 13:** 8:00-13:00

Banks and ATMs are located in the hotel lobby and nearby. Credit card payment will be accepted onsite.

Le kiosque d'inscription sera ouvert dans le foyer du centre de conférences au Four Points by Sheraton. Il sera également ouvert :

- **mercredi, le 10 mai :** 15:00 - 18:00
- **jeudi, le 11 mai :** 7:30 - 16:30
- **vendredi, le 12 mai :** 8:00 - 13:00
- **samedi, le 13 mai :** 8:00 - 13:00

Des GBA et des banques se trouvent dans le foyer de l'hôtel et à proximité. Le paiement par carte de crédit est accepté sur place.

Conference Badges / Insignes pour la conférence

Conference registration badges must be worn to attend all sessions and events during the conference. Delegates are asked to wear their badges at all times. If you wish to identify yourself as a CRM member, please let our team know upon registration and we'll add an identifying sticker to your conference badge.

Les insignes attestant de l'inscription à la conférence sont obligatoires pour assister à toutes les séances et à tous les événements pendant la conférence. Les participants doivent porter leur insigne en tout temps. Si vous souhaitez vous identifier comme membre du CRM, veuillez en informer notre équipe lors de l'inscription et nous ajouterons un autocollant d'identification sur votre insigne.

CAA Membership / Adhésion à l'ACA

Delegates can renew their membership at the CAA Desk with cash, cheque, or credit card (ATMs are located in the hotel lobby and nearby). Conference presenters are required to be CAA members. Delegates who are not presenting at the conference do not have to become CAA members.

Les participants peuvent renouveler leur adhésion l'ACA au kiosque d'inscription en payant en argent comptant, par chèque ou par carte de crédit (des GBA se trouvent dans le foyer de l'hôtel et à proximité). Les conférenciers doivent être membres de l'ACA. Les participants qui ne présentent pas de communication à la conférence n'ont pas besoin de devenir membres de l'ACA.

Instructions for Presenters and Session Chairs / Instructions pour les conférenciers et les présidents de séance

Instructions for Paper Presenters / Instructions pour les conférenciers

Paper presenters are allotted a maximum of 20 minutes in which to present papers.

There will be a PC laptop and projector in each session room with a USB port, loaded with MS PowerPoint. Please arrive at least 20 minutes ahead of your session's scheduled start time or in the break before your session is scheduled to start, to upload your PowerPoint presentation from a USB stick. Alternately, your session organiser may be in touch with alternate arrangements. Presentations should be saved as PowerPoint files. Mac users should save PowerPoint presentations as a PC format. Bringing a backup copy of your presentation as a pdf file is always a good idea.

Les conférenciers ont un maximum de 20 minutes pour présenter leur communication.

Il y aura dans chaque salle un ordinateur portable PC doté d'un port USB et du logiciel MS PowerPoint, ainsi qu'un projecteur. Veuillez arriver au moins 20 minutes avant le début de votre séance ou pendant la pause précédant le début de votre séance pour télécharger votre présentation PowerPoint à partir d'une clé USB. Autrement, l'organisateur de votre séance pourra vous communiquer d'autres arrangements. Les présentations doivent être sauvegardées en fichiers PowerPoint. Les utilisateurs de Mac doivent sauvegarder leurs présentations PowerPoint en format PC. Il est toujours bon d'apporter une copie de sauvegarde de votre présentation sous forme de fichier PDF.

Instructions for Session Chairs / Instructions pour les présidents de séance

Please maintain the established schedule in fairness to persons planning to attend specific presentations. If a scheduled speaker fails to appear, please pause for the period allotted in the program. Please arrive at your session 20 minutes in advance to co-ordinate the loading of presentations onto the laptop provided.

Veuillez respecter l'horaire établi par souci d'équité à l'endroit des personnes qui prévoient assister à des présentations particulières. Si un conférencier prévu à l'horaire ne se présente pas, veuillez faire une pause pendant la période allouée dans le programme. Nous vous demandons d'arriver à votre séance 20 minutes à l'avance afin de coordonner le chargement des présentations sur l'ordinateur portable fourni.

Instructions for Poster Presenters / Instructions pour les présentateurs des affiches

Setup of posters will be available in Notre-Dame A between 11:00–12:00 on Friday, May 12. There are no grouping requirements or assigned spaces for posters; they are allotted on a first-come, first-served basis. Posters should not exceed 4 x 4 feet in size. Velcro coins, tape and pins for the mounting of posters will be provided.

The poster session is scheduled for Friday, May 12 from 13:20 to 16:00; however, poster presenters may choose when to be present at the poster session. Poster presenters may wish to attach a note to their posters indicating when they will be present to discuss their research with fellow delegates.

L'installation des affiches se fera dans la salle Notre-Dame A entre 11 h et 12 h le vendredi 12 mai. Il n'y a pas d'exigences de regroupement, ni d'espaces assignés pour les affiches. Les espaces sont attribués selon le principe du premier arrivé, premier servi. Les affiches ne doivent pas mesurer plus de 4 pi sur 4 pi. Des bandes Velcro, du ruban et des punaises seront fournis pour le montage des affiches.

La séance de présentation par affiches est prévue pour le vendredi 12 mai, de 13 h 20 à 16 h. Cependant, les présentateurs peuvent choisir le moment où ils seront présents à la séance. Il pourrait être bon de placer sur leurs affiches une note indiquant à quel moment ils seront présents pour discuter de leur recherche avec leurs collègues participants.

Student Poster Prize / Prix pour les affiches d'étudiants

The 2017 Canadian Archaeological Association Conference is pleased to announce sponsorship of two Student Poster Awards. One prize (\$250) will be given for the best poster by an undergraduate student, and one (\$250) for the best poster by a graduate student. Awards will be presented at the Mercury Series Book Launch event on Friday, May 12, 2017.

Those wishing to enter the poster competition are required to submit a PDF version of their poster by May 3, 2017 to jean-luc.pilon@historymuseum.ca, along with a confirmation of current student status (e.g., a scanned copy of a student card or an institutional letter confirming current student status). Posters will be evaluated by a committee formed of the 2017 CAA Conference Organizers and will be assessed on content, presentation, and the overall contribution that the research makes to the field. The student poster competition does not require students be present with their poster for judging; all judging decisions will be made with the advance submission of the poster PDF file.

Les organisateurs de la Conférence de 2017 de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie ont le plaisir d'annoncer le parrainage de deux prix pour les affiches d'étudiants. Un prix (250 \$) sera remis pour la meilleure affiche d'un étudiant de premier cycle et un autre prix (250 \$) sera décerné à la meilleure affiche d'un étudiant diplômé. Les prix seront remis au lancement de livres de la collection Mercure, le vendredi 12 mai 2017.

Les étudiants désireux de participer au concours d'affiches doivent soumettre une version PDF de leur affiche avant le 3 mai 2017 à jean-luc.pilon@museedelhistoire.ca, accompagnée d'une confirmation de leur statut actuel d'étudiant (p. ex., une copie numérisée de leur carte d'étudiant ou une lettre de leur établissement confirmant leur statut actuel d'étudiant). Les affiches seront évaluées par un comité formé des organisateurs de la conférence de 2017 de l'ACA en fonction du contenu, de la présentation et de la contribution globale de la recherche dans le domaine. Les participants au concours d'affiches d'étudiants ne sont pas tenus d'être présents avec leur affiche pour l'évaluation. Toutes les décisions du comité d'évaluation seront prises lors de la soumission préalable de l'affiche en fichier PDF.

CAA Student Travel Grant / Remboursement des frais de voyage des étudiants par l'ACA

The CAA/ACA is able to offer assistance to student conference participants to offset their travel costs. Grants apply only to the travel portion of conference expenses and not accommodation. Grant applicants must be members in good standing and must participate directly in the scholarly program of the Annual Conference by presenting a paper or poster for which they are the first (primary) author, or by being a Session Discussant or an Invited Presenter.

Applicants must submit a completed application form (you must be logged in to access the application form on the Members Only page) along with original travel receipts for travel expenses claimed, no later than July 1, 2017. Undergraduate and graduate students are eligible for funding. All eligible applications will receive an equivalent percentage of their expenses. Preference will be given to student members who have not received support in immediately preceding years.

Download the PDF file, fill it out, and submit it to the CAA Secretary-Treasurer by July 1, 2017. Any questions can be addressed to webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com.

L'ACA/CAA a la possibilité d'offrir son aide aux étudiants participant à la conférence pour couvrir leurs frais de voyage. Ces subventions ne s'appliquent qu'aux frais de déplacement et ne couvrent pas les dépenses d'hébergement. Les candidats doivent être membres de l'Association à jour de leur cotisation et participer effectivement au programme de la Conférence annuelle en y présentant une communication ou une présentation par affiches dont ils sont les auteurs (principaux), ou en faisant partie des commentateurs de la session ou des présentateurs invités.

Les candidats doivent soumettre ce formulaire complété (vous devez être inscrit en ligne pour pouvoir accéder au formulaire de demande sur la page Réserve aux membres) en même temps que les reçus originaux de leurs frais de voyage, au plus tard le 1er juillet 2017. Ce financement s'adresse aux étudiants de premier comme de second et troisième cycles. Toutes les candidatures retenues recevront un pourcentage équivalent des dépenses. La préférence sera donnée aux membres étudiants n'ayant pas reçu d'aide financière au cours des années immédiatement précédentes.

Téléchargez le fichier PDF, remplissez-le et soumettez-le au secrétaire-trésorier de l'ACA d'ici le 1^{er} juillet 2017. Toute question peut être adressée à webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com.

ANNUAL MEETINGS, FORUMS, AND WORKSHOPS / ASSEMBLÉES ANNUELLES, FORUMS ET ATELIERS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 2017 / MERCREDI, 10 MAI 2017

CAA Executive Meeting / Réunion du comité exécutif de l'ACA

10:30-16:30

Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence
Hospitality Suite / Suite d'accueil

Data Managers Meeting / Réunion des gestionnaires de données archéologiques

9:00-12:00

Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence
Frontenac A

Canadian Association of Provincial and Territorial Archaeologists Meeting (CAPTA) / Association archéologues provinciaux territoriaux Canada (AAPTC)

9:00-16:30

Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence
Heritage B

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Committee Meeting / Réunion du Comité de gestion des ressources culturelles

13:00-16:00

Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence
Heritage A

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

Canadian Public Archaeology Forum / Forum sur l'archéologie publique au Canada

13:20-14:20

Forum organiser: Joanne Lea

Four Points Hotel and Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence
Heritage B

Public archaeology is an important facet of archaeological practice globally and nationally. It has a key role to play in education about archaeological heritage; in the promotion of stewardship for that heritage; in advocating for the ethical practice and use of archaeology and in advocating against the misuse of archaeology such as in antiquities trafficking. There are many contributors to public archaeology in the

different provinces and territories in Canada. Canadian archaeologists would benefit from a discussion of their work. The Public Archaeology Forum will provide the opportunity for participants from avocational archaeology societies from across Canada to network with each other and with the CAA committee leadership for public archaeology, for the benefit of Canadian archaeologists. Participants will present synopses of public archaeology work taking place through their societies and will offer goals for public archaeology in Canada to discuss, and pursue, moving forward.

L'archéologie publique est un élément important de la pratique archéologique à l'échelle mondiale et nationale. Elle joue un rôle important dans l'apprentissage sur le patrimoine archéologique, la promotion de l'intendance de ce patrimoine, et la mobilisation en faveur de la pratique et l'utilisation éthique de l'archéologie dans le plaidoyer contre le mésusage de l'archéologie, notamment dans le trafic d'antiquités. Les provinces et les territoires du Canada comptent de nombreux intervenants en archéologie publique. Les archéologues canadiens gagneraient à participer à une discussion portant sur leur travail. Le Forum d'archéologie publique est l'occasion idéale pour les participants appartenant aux sociétés amateurs d'archéologie au Canada de réseauter entre eux et avec les membres du comité de leadership pour l'archéologie publique de l'Association Canadienne d'Archéologie, afin d'enrichir les connaissances des archéologues canadiens. Les participants à cette session présenteront le résumé de travaux en archéologie publique réalisés en collaboration avec leurs sociétés. Ils proposeront également des objectifs pour l'archéologie publique au Canada afin d'en étudier les avancées et d'aspirer au progrès.

CRM Informal Social Gathering / Rencontre informelle de consultants en gestion de ressources culturelles

16:00–20:00

**Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire
Bistro Boréal**

The CAA CRM Committee will be hosting a social event at the Bistro Boréal, located at the Museum of History, on Thursday evening between 16:00 and 20:00. Please join fellow conference attendees for an opportunity to catch up with old friends and meet new ones. Cash bar service will be available and small appetizers will be provided.

Le Comité de consultants en archéologie de l'ACA invite tous les consultants en archéologie à une rencontre informelle et sociale, un 4 à 8, au Bistro Boréal du Musée canadien de l'histoire jeudi soir de 16h à 20h. Venez profiter de l'occasion pour renouer contact avec vos collègues et faire la connaissance d'autres consultants oeuvrant dans le même domaine. Il y aura un bar payant et des amuse-gueules seront offerts.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017 / SAMEDI, 13 MAI 2017

3D Technologies for Archaeology Workshop / Atelier Technologies 3D en archéologie

**Canadian Museum of History Resource Centre / Musée canadien de l'histoire Centre de ressources
8:40-12:00**

Speakers: Eugene Liscio, Daniella Stoewner, Helen Guryn. All are from ai2-3d.

Converting the physical world into a digital 3D environment for permanent record, analysis and visualization is now simpler than ever using 3D technologies. Analysis methods using digital tools has improved of late and virtual reality technologies using special “glasses” have created a new paradigm for archaeologists. 3D-sensors are used to “freeze” the progression of a archaeological site and perform accurate reconstructions that assist in testing theories and making comparisons. A terrestrial laser scanner (TLS) is used to acquire the environment of a scene while a handheld scanner can be used to fill in gaps and acquire details for a smaller portion of a site or for a specific artifact. Photogrammetry can also be used with nothing more than a digital camera and software to document small details or place a site in the larger context using drones. Combining these technologies together provides even greater usefulness.

This workshop is intended to give participants hands on experience with 3D documentation technologies and how they can be used in the field. Examples will be shown for very small artifacts up to large sites. Participants are encouraged to bring their own digital cameras and laptops to try their hands using photogrammetry open source software. Examples of virtual environments will be shown.

Participants are asked to bring a PC-based laptop.

Software will be provided as a download link to attendees.

Maximum Participants: 25

La conversion du monde physique en environnement numérique 3D à des fins d'archives permanentes, d'analyse et de visualisation est désormais plus simple que jamais grâce aux technologies 3D. Les méthodes d'analyse faisant appel aux outils numériques se sont récemment améliorées et les technologies de réalité virtuelle utilisant des « lunettes » spéciales ont créé un nouveau paradigme pour les archéologues. Des capteurs 3D permettent de « geler » la progression d'un site archéologique et d'effectuer des reconstitutions exactes qui aident à mettre les théories à l'essai et à établir des comparaisons. Pour appréhender l'environnement d'une scène, on utilise un scanner laser terrestre combiné à un scanner portable permettant de remplir les trous et d'obtenir des détails pour une plus petite portion d'un site ou pour un artefact spécifique. On peut aussi utiliser la photogrammétrie avec seulement une caméra numérique et un logiciel pour documenter de petits détails ou placer un site dans le contexte élargi à l'aide de drones. La combinaison de ces technologies est plus utile encore.

Cet atelier vise à donner aux participants une expérience pratique des technologies de documentation en 3D et de la façon de les utiliser sur le terrain. On présentera des exemples allant de très petits artefacts à des sites de grande taille. Les participants sont invités à apporter leur caméra numérique et leur ordinateur portable pour essayer un logiciel libre de photogrammétrie. On leur montrera des exemples d'environnements virtuels.

Les participants doivent apporter un ordinateur portable PC.

Le logiciel sera fourni aux participants sous la forme d'un lien de téléchargement.

Nombre maximum de participants : 25

SOCIAL EVENTS / LES ÉVÈNEMENTS SOCIAUX

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 2017 / MERCREDI, 10 MAI 2017

Opening Reception / Réception d'accueil

Canadian Museum of History / Musée canadien de l'histoire
Voyageurs Lounge / Salon des voyageurs
19:00-21:00

Cost: Included with conference registration
Coûts : Inclus dans l'inscription à la réunion

Join us for the official opening of the 50th Annual CAA Conference in the Voyageur Lounge of the Canadian Museum of History. Light refreshments and cash bar.

Joignez-vous à nous pour l'inauguration officielle du 50^e congrès annuel de l'ACA dans le salon des Voyageurs du Musée canadien de l'histoire. Léger goûter et bar payant.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

Anishinabe Opening Prayer / Prière d'ouverture anishinabé

Ottawa River in front of the CMH / Rivière des Outaouais devant le MCH
7:30

Kitigan Zibi Anishinabe Elder Peter Decontie will offer words to conference attendees who may wish to join him at the river's edge in front of the Canadian Museum of History. This location, in un-ceded Anishinabe territory, was a traditional gathering place that has a long history of use by local people and travellers along the river.

L'ainée anishinabé Peter Decontie, de la communauté de Kitigan Zibi, offrira des paroles aux participants de la réunion annuelle de l'ACA qui voudraient se joindre à lui sur les rives de la rivière devant le Musée canadien de l'histoire. Cet endroit, qui est sur le territoire anishinabé non-cédé, a été utilisé pendant des millénaires par la population locale et les voyageurs sur la rivière.

Canadian Museum of History Open House / Portes ouvertes au Musée canadien de l'histoire

Canadian History Hall, Gallery 1 / Salle de l'Histoire canadienne, galerie 1

17:00-19:30

Cost: Included with conference registration

Coûts : Inclus dans l'inscription à la réunion

Receive early access to the newly developed Canadian History Hall before it opens to the general public on July 1, 2017. This tour will consist of a preview of Gallery 1, "Early Canada: From Earliest Times to the British Conquest in 1763." There is no cost, but advanced registration is required. Drop in anytime during our open house hours.

Bénéficiez d'un accès anticipé à la nouvelle salle de l'Histoire canadienne avant son ouverture au grand public le 1^{er} juillet 2017. Cette visite consistera en un aperçu de la galerie 1, intitulée « Les débuts du Canada, des origines à la conquête britannique de 1763 ». Cette activité est gratuite, mais l'inscription préalable est requise.

AND / ET

Archaeology Collections Tour / Visite de la collection d'archéologie

17:00-19:30

Cost: Included with conference registration

Coûts : Inclus dans l'inscription à la réunion

Come see the renovated archaeology collection storage room. This is the largest and most diverse collection of Canadian archaeological material in the country. There is no cost, but advanced registration is required. Drop in anytime during our open house hours.

Venez voir la réserve rénovée de la collection d'archéologie. Il s'agit de la collection de documents archéologiques canadiens la plus imposante et la plus diversifiée au pays. Cette activité est gratuite, mais l'inscription préalable est requise.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 2017 / VENDREDI, 12 MAI 2017

CAA Women's Luncheon / Déjeuner des femmes de l'ACA

Gainsbourg Bistro-Brasserie

9 rue Aylmer, Gatineau

12:00-13:30

Cost: At the participants' own expense

Coûts : Les participantes devront payer leur repas

Please indicate interest in this event by registering online in advance. We will make a reservation at a nearby restaurant. Each bill will be at the participants' own expense.

Veillez indiquer votre intérêt pour cette activité en vous inscrivant. Nous ferons des réservations dans un restaurant voisin. Les participantes devront payer leur repas.

Canadian Museum of History / University of Ottawa Press Book Launch / Lancement de livre – Musée canadien de l'histoire et les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa

Four Points Conference Centre / Four Points hôtel et centre de conférence

Notre-Dame A

16:30-17:30

Join us to mark the launch of the two newest Archaeology books in the Mercury Series of the Canadian Museum of History and the University of Ottawa Press!

Nous vous invitons à vous joindre à nous à l'occasion du lancement des deux plus récents ouvrages d'archéologie de la collection Mercure du Musée canadien de l'histoire et des Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa!

Tu sais, mon vieux Jean-Pierre: Essays on the Archaeology and History of New France and Canadian Culture in Honour of Jean-Pierre Chrestien (edited by / sous la direction de John Willis)

This book is inspired by the work of former Canadian Museum of History archaeologist Jean-Pierre Chrestien (1949–2007) who worked hand in glove with a generation of researchers in helping to unearth unexpected and always interesting aspects of New France. Contributions highlight many facets of our past including exploration, fishing, identity, communication and commerce.

Ce livre s'inspire du travail de l'ancien archéologue du Musée canadien de l'histoire, Jean-Pierre Chrestien (1949–2007), qui a travaillé main dans la main avec une génération de chercheurs en vue de déterrer des aspects inattendus et toujours intéressants de la Nouvelle-France. Cette collaboration met en lumière de nombreux aspects de notre passé, notamment l'exploration, la pêche, l'identité, la communication et le commerce.

The Life and Work of W. B. Nickerson (1865–1926): Scientific Archaeology in Central North America
(by / par Ian Dyck)

W. B. Nickerson's life story spans the transition of North American archaeology from museums and historical societies to universities. The quality, quantity and innovative nature of his work was only recognized after his death. This book, by a longtime Canadian Museum of History archaeologist, restores a pioneer who died in obscurity to his rightful place in the annals of North American archaeology.

Le récit de la vie de W. B. Nickerson couvre l'évolution de l'archéologie nord-américaine, des musées et sociétés d'histoire aux universités. Ce n'est qu'après son décès qu'on reconnaîtra la qualité de ses nombreux travaux novateurs. Cet ouvrage donne à un pionnier mort dans l'anonymat une place méritée dans les annales de l'archéologie nord-américaine.

Byward Market Pub Night / Une soirée au Marché By

Patty Boland's

101 rue Clarence Street, Ottawa, ON

19:30–22:30

Cost: \$30 / Coûts : 30 \$

Join us for an evening of food and drink in Ottawa's famed Byward Market. We've reserved the top floor of Patty Boland's Irish Pub. Registration includes two drink tickets and appetizers.

Joignez-vous à nous pour manger et boire au célèbre marché Byward d'Ottawa. Nous avons réservé le dernier étage du Patty Boland's Irish Pub. L'inscription comprend deux consommations et des amuse-gueules.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017 / SAMEDI, 13 MAI 2017

Public Lecture: Robert Grenier / Conférence publique : Robert Grenier

Canadian Museum of History, Resource Centre / Musée canadien de l'histoire, Centre de ressources

100 rue Laurier St. Gatineau

14:00–16:00

Cost: Free / Coût : Gratuit

*Between Movies and National Importance: the Quest for Franklin's Lost Ships /
Entre cinéma et importance nationale : la quête pour les bateaux de Franklin*

Five expeditions to the Arctic beginning in the 1980s allowed a curtain to be lifted on ignored chapters of history, the advancement of certain hypotheses and contributed in a certain way to the discoveries of Franklin's ships, HMS Terror and HMS Erebus. In the beginning this quest was poorly supported by authorities, was poorly funded and of relative scientific interest. It began fortuitously with financing from explorer-film makers whose goals were to profit from cultural resources. In the end, however, this work

caught the attention of decision-makers and became, starting in 2008, through the dynamics of politics, of national interest. This talk is about the development of an awareness and a battle of more than three decades to secure funding from authorities. It's about the passion of a man driven by the certainty that underwater cultural heritage of such importance must be protected for the benefit of all Canadians.

Robert Grenier has received many national and international awards and recognitions. In 2004, he was appointed an officer in the Order of Canada for his pioneering work in the development of underwater archaeology in Canada and abroad, as well as for his leading role in the debate that led to the adoption of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001.

Robert Grenier is now retired from Parks Canada after nearly five decades of services. He remains an active member of the UNESCO International Scientific Committee.

Comment la participation à cinq expéditions dans l'Arctique dès les années 80 a permis de lever le voile sur des pans d'histoire ou de soulever certaines hypothèses et a contribué, d'une certaine façon, à la découverte des bateaux de Franklin, le HMS Terror et le HMS Erebus. A l'origine peu soutenue par les autorités, sans grands moyens et d'un intérêt scientifique relatif, cette quête commencée de façon fortuite, financée par des équipes d'explorateurs-cinéastes dont le but est surtout l'exploitation médiatique des biens culturels, a fini par remporter l'attention des décideurs et par devenir, à partir de 2008 par le jeu de la politique, d'un intérêt national. C'est ici l'histoire d'une prise de conscience, puis d'une bataille de plus de trente ans pour obtenir le soutien financier des autorités et de la passion d'un homme mené par la certitude que le patrimoine culturel subaquatique d'une telle importance doit être protégé pour le bénéfice de l'ensemble des canadiens.

Récipiendaire de plusieurs prix nationaux et internationaux, Robert Grenier est reçu officier de l'Ordre du Canada en 2004 pour son œuvre de pionnier dans le développement de l'archéologie subaquatique au Canada et à l'étranger et pour son rôle de premier plan dans le débat et l'adoption par l'UNESCO de la Convention sur la protection du patrimoine culturel subaquatique 2001.

Robert Grenier, toujours membre du Comité scientifique international de l'UNESCO, est maintenant à la retraite après presque 50 ans au service de Parcs Canada.

AND / ET

Annual CAA Banquet, Awards, and Keynote Address / Banquet annuel de l'ACA, prix et conférencier

**Canadian Museum of History, Grand Hall / Musée canadien de l'histoire, la grand galerie
100 rue Laurier St. Gatineau
18:00-23:00**

Cost: \$85 / Coût : 85 \$

Cash bar

Come celebrate the 50th year of the Canadian Archaeological Association in the spectacular Grand Hall of the Canadian Museum of History. Recipients of The Smith-Wintemberg Award and Margaret and James F. Pendergast Award will be announced.

Following the meal, Marc-André Bernier, Manager of Underwater Archaeology at Parks Canada, will give a presentation about his personal experiences in the search for HMS Erebus and Terror, the ships involved in Sir John Franklin's 1845 search for the Northwest Passage.

Venez célébrer le 50^e anniversaire de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie dans la spectaculaire Grande Galerie du Musée canadien de l'histoire. Les lauréats du Prix Smith-Wintemberg et du Prix Margaret et James F. Pendergast seront annoncés.

Après le repas, Marc-André Bernier, gestionnaire de l'archéologie sous-marine à Parcs Canada, donnera une conférence sur son expérience personnelle dans la recherche de l'Erebus et du Terror, les navires ayant participé à la quête du passage du Nord-Ouest menée par Sir John Franklin en 1845.

Banquet Keynote Speaker—Marc-André Bernier

In the Wake of Erebus and Terror: Parks Canada and the Franklin Project

Marc-André Bernier (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Biography for Marc-André Bernier

Marc-André Bernier has been with the Underwater Archaeology Team (UAT) since 1990 and managing this group since 2008. Born in Kapuskasing Ontario, he completed a B.A. in Classical Studies and a M.A. in Greek Archaeology, both at the University of Ottawa. He also has a Degree in Education from Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. He was an elected Board Member of the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology which he chaired and for which he served as a Board Member of the Society for Historical Archaeology Board. He was also a member of a member of the International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage. With Parks Canada, he has worked on numerous sites across Canada and also participated in underwater archaeology projects internationally.

Conférencier du Banquet – Marc-André Bernier

Après l'Erebus et le Terror : Parcs Canada et le Projet Franklin

Marc-André Bernier (Parcs Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Notes biographiques pour Marc-André Bernier

Membre de l'équipe d'archéologie sous-marine depuis 1990, Marc-André Bernier en a pris les commandes en 2008. Né à Kapuskasing (Ontario), il est titulaire d'un baccalauréat en études classiques et d'une maîtrise en archéologie grecque décernés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Il est aussi titulaire d'un diplôme en éducation de l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Élu membre du Conseil consultatif sur l'archéologie sous-marine, qu'il a présidé et qu'il a représenté au conseil d'administration de la Société d'archéologie historique, il a également été membre du Comité international sur le patrimoine culturel sous-marin. À Parcs Canada, il a travaillé dans de nombreux sites aux quatre coins du pays et a participé à des projets internationaux d'archéologie sous-marine.

FIELD TRIPS / EXCURSIONS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 2017 / MERCREDI, 10 MAI 2017

Tour of the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory, Ottawa U and the Canadian Conservation Institute / Visite du Laboratoire SMA André E. Lalonde – Université d’Ottawa et de l’Institut canadien de conservation

Join us for a day trip of visits to the AMS labs at the University of Ottawa followed by CCI with a scheduled lunch stop at Liam Maguire’s pub (participant’s expense). Tours will be offered in English and French. Registration will be required, as space is limited.

Shuttle will leave from the Sheraton Four Points Hotel at 9:30 and will return by 16:00.

André E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory – University of Ottawa

10:00–11:30

Located at the brand new Advanced Research Complex (ARC) at the University of Ottawa, the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory hosts Canada’s only accelerator mass spectrometer (AMS). We invite you for a tour of the AMS and sample preparation labs, with a detailed tour through the radiocarbon lab.

The ARC hosts state-of-the-art Earth Science and Photonics laboratories constructed with \$70 million invested by the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Research Fund, and the University of Ottawa. The AMS was installed in early 2014 and the radiocarbon lab has been accepting outside samples since summer 2014, with well over 3000 radiocarbon samples processed to date. The tour of the radiocarbon lab will give you a behind the scenes look at how radiocarbon samples are processed and will give you a chance to see our custom semi-automated equipment that was designed and built in-house. The highlight of the tour is always going into the AMS hall: with a two story ceiling and 10 ton crane above, an abundance of natural light, and the 3 million volt accelerator dominating the room, this tour is sure to impress. As an educational facility we give tours regularly and are keen to answer your questions and let you see what we are all about here at the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory.

If you are interested in having samples tested during your stay, please contact Carley Crann at crrann@uottawa.ca

Lunch at Liam McGuire’s pub

12:00–13:30 (At participants’ expense)

Canadian Conservation Institute

13:30–15:30

The Canadian Conservation Institute offers free conservation treatments and scientific services to eligible archaeologists and repositories across the country. We invite you to tour archeological conservation and conservation science laboratories that carry out treatment and research on archaeological material and

to view current and past projects that will illustrate the diversity of services we offer. Some examples of current work analytical labs include analyses on amber, dyes and adhesive residues of dart points, and current projects in the conservation lab include treatments on:

- Cedar baskets
- Historic and pre-contact Ceramics
- Thule material
- The 2nd parliament burnt books
- Franklin landsite material

Joignez-vous à nous pour une visite combinée des laboratoires de SMA de l'Université d'Ottawa et de l'ICC, entrecoupées d'une pause repas au pub Liam Maguire's (aux frais des participants). Les visites seront offertes en français et en anglais. L'inscription est requise car le nombre de places est limité.

La navette quittera l'hôtel Sheraton Four Points à 9 h 30 et retournera à l'hôtel pour 16 h.

Laboratoire André E. Lalonde de SMA - Université d'Ottawa

10:00 - 11:30

Situé dans le tout nouveau Complexe de recherche avancée (CRA) de l'Université d'Ottawa, le laboratoire A.E. Lalonde de SMA abrite le seul spectromètre de masse par accélérateur (SMA) au Canada. Nous vous invitons à une visite des laboratoires de SMA et de préparation des échantillons, accompagnée d'une visite détaillée du laboratoire de datation au radiocarbone.

Le CRA abrite les laboratoires de pointe pour les sciences de la terre et la photonique, construits avec un investissement de 70 millions de dollars par la Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation, le Fonds pour la recherche en Ontario et l'Université d'Ottawa. Le laboratoire de SMA a été aménagé au début de 2014 et le laboratoire de datation au radiocarbone accepte des échantillons de l'extérieur depuis l'été 2014. Plus de 3 000 échantillons ont été traités à ce jour. La visite du laboratoire de datation au radiocarbone vous permettra de découvrir les coulisses du traitement des échantillons de radiocarbone et vous offrira l'occasion de voir notre équipement semi automatisé sur mesure qui a été conçu et élaboré à l'interne. Le clou de la visite est toujours la salle de SMA, dotée d'un éclairage naturel généreux et d'un plafond de deux étages surmonté d'une grue de 10 tonnes, ainsi que d'un accélérateur de trois millions de volts qui domine la salle. Cette visite vous impressionnera à coup sûr. En tant qu'établissement d'enseignement, nous offrons régulièrement des visites et serons ravis de répondre à vos questions et de vous montrer ce que nous faisons au laboratoire A.E. Lalonde de SMA.

Si vous souhaitez faire analyser des échantillons pendant votre séjour, veuillez communiquer avec Carley Crann, ccrann@uottawa.ca

Pause-repas au pub Liam Maguire's

12:00 - 13:30 (Aux frais des participants)

Institut canadien de conservation

13:30 - 15:30

L'Institut canadien de conservation offre gratuitement des traitements de conservation et des services scientifiques aux archéologues et établissements admissibles à l'échelle du pays. Nous vous invitons à visiter les laboratoires de conservation archéologique et de science de la conservation qui effectuent des traitements et des recherches sur les matériaux archéologiques, et à voir les projets en cours et précédents qui illustrent la diversité de nos services. Parmi les exemples de travaux actuels des laboratoires d'analyse figurent des analyses sur l'ambre, les teintures et les résidus adhésifs de pointes de dard, tandis les projets en cours au laboratoire de conservation comprennent le traitement :

- de paniers de cèdre
- de céramiques historiques et antérieures aux premiers contacts
- de matériaux des Thuléens
- de livres brûlés du 2e Parlement
- de matériaux du site de Franklin

Parks Canada Collection Tour / Visite des collections de Parcs Canada

Join us for an afternoon trip to Parks Canada's conservation laboratories and collections storage at their Walkley facility. The tour can be offered in English and French. Registration required, as space is limited.

Shuttle will leave from the Sheraton Four Points Hotel at 13:00 and will return by 16:00.

Parks Canada – Walkley Facility Tour

13:30–15:30

The Mulligan Building, located at 1800 Walkley Road in Ottawa, is home to the Parks Canada Agency's state-of-the art conservation laboratories and the National Underwater Archaeology Team. Visitors can see conservators and conservation scientists at work as they investigate, preserve and restore valuable cultural resources—such as books, archival materials, historic photographs, paintings, textiles, polychrome sculptures and a wide range of archaeological materials—from across Canada. See unique objects recovered from historic shipwrecks including the cannon and other exciting objects from the HMS Erebus!

Joignez-vous à nous pour un après-midi de visite des laboratoires de conservation et des réserves de Parcs Canada dans les installations du chemin Walkley. La visite peut se faire en français et en anglais. L'inscription est requise car le nombre de places est limité.

La navette quittera l'hôtel Sheraton Four Points à 13 h et retournera à l'hôtel pour 16 h.

Visite des installations de Parcs Canada dans les installations du chemin Walkley

13:30 -15:30

L'édifice Mulligan, situé au 1 800, chemin Walkley, à Ottawa, abrite les laboratoires de conservation de pointe et l'équipe nationale d'archéologie subaquatique de Parcs Canada. Les visiteurs peuvent voir les conservateurs et les scientifiques en conservation à l'œuvre tandis qu'ils examinent, préservent et restaurent de précieuses ressources culturelles de partout au Canada, telles que livres, documents d'archive, photographies historiques, peintures, textiles, sculptures polychromes et une grande variété de matériaux archéologiques. Voyez les objets uniques récupérés dans des épaves historiques, notamment le canon et d'autres objets captivants provenant du HMS Erebus!

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 2017 / DIMANCHE, 14 MAI 2017

National Capital Region Archaeology and History Walking Tour / L'archéologie de la région de la capitale nationale et une visite pédestre de son histoire

Meeting Location: Bytown Museum, Ottawa (under Parliament Hill), 1 Canal Lane, Ottawa

Lieu de rassemblement : Musée Bytown, Ottawa (sous la colline parlementaire), 1 Canal Lane, Ottawa

This will be is an awe-inspiring destination for archaeology and history professionals and enthusiasts, canal walkers, photographers—and those looking to experience culture and nature in the National Capital.

We invite you to join our speakers to learn more about the heart of the national capital region centered on the Rideau Canal, a magnificent UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Rideau Canal NHS - Sappers Bridge!

Since the eight locks had a vertical drop of 24 meters, a bridge had to be built to facilitate traffic between the lower town areas and the upper town, of Bytown. Sappers Bridge, as it was called at the time, was a robust military structure immediately south of the eighth lock. When it came time to demolish the bridge in 1912 to make way for a large artery, the workers had a surprise.

Your guide: André Miller, is president of Ottawa Chapter – Ontario Archaeological Society and a professional archaeologist working at Parks Canada. With many years of active involvement in archaeology in Quebec and Ontario. He has lived in Gatineau for 12 years and has two master degrees in archaeology from University de Montréal and Laval respectively. Other than Sappers Bridge he will outline proposed rehabilitation work to take place in the near future and related archaeological knowledge.

Rideau Canal NHS – The First Mile

The Rideau Canal World Heritage Site is the location of many buildings and structures of architectural, engineering and historical importance, spanning the whole history of the canal to the present day. Many of these are clustered along the first mile of the canal, starting at the Ottawa River and the flight of locks.

Your guide: David Jeanes, is president of Heritage Ottawa and a retired professional engineer with many years of involvement with communications and transportation. He has lived in Ottawa for most of his life and his high school is one of the heritage buildings beside the canal. He will outline the evolution of the canal corridor as marked by the construction of monumental buildings, bridges and railways.

From the Gatineau to the Chaudière – A Cultural Landscape

The best way to really learn about the ancient cultural landscape that was once located between the mouth of the Gatineau River and the Chaudière Falls would be from a canoe. Short of that, a good understanding of that landscape that incorporated a carrying place, a burial place, a summer gathering place and a rich environmental setting can be viewed from atop Nepean Point, just under the statue of Samuel de Champlain.

Your guide: Jean-Luc Pilon, the CMH curator of Central Archaeology has long contemplated this landscape from his office window. Recently, with colleague Randy Boswell, he published on its significance. He has worked across northern Canada from the George River to the Caniapiscaw basin, the Hudson Bay Lowlands, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, the Mackenzie Valley. He also has experience in Tierra del Fuego and the battlefields of northern France. Yet, as an Ottawa Valley lad, he was always drawn to what was closest to home.

Cette randonnée s'adresse aux amateurs de l'histoire et de l'archéologie, aux marcheurs et aux photographes, enfin, à tous ceux et celles qui aimeraient découvrir la culture et la nature de la capitale nationale.

Nous vous invitons de vous joindre à nos guides pour en apprendre davantage sur le coeur de la capitale centrée sur le Canal Rideau, un magnifique site du patrimoine mondial UNESCO.

Le LNH du Canal-Rideau – Le pont des sapeurs !

Comme les huit écluses ont un dénivelé de 24 mètres, il fallait construire un pont pour faciliter la circulation passage entre les secteurs de la basse ville et la haute ville de Bytown. Le pont des Sapeurs, comme on l'appelait à l'époque, était un ouvrage militaire robuste aménagé immédiatement au sud de la huitième écluse. Quand vint le temps de démolir le pont en 1912 pour faire place à une grande artère, les ouvriers eurent toute une surprise.

Votre guide : André Miller, est le président du Chapitre d'Ottawa de la Société d'Archéologie de l'Ontario et archéologue professionnel œuvrant à Parcs Canada. Il participe activement depuis de nombreuses années à la diffusion de l'archéologie au Québec et en Ontario. Il vit à Gatineau depuis 12 ans et possède des études de maîtrise en archéologie de l'Université de Montréal et l'Université Laval. Outre le pont des sapeurs, il présentera les travaux de réhabilitation proposés sur le canal Rideau dans un proche avenir et les connaissances archéologiques connexes.

Le LNH du Canal-Rideau – Le premier mille

Le site du patrimoine mondial le canal Rideau est le lieu d'une grande nombre de bâtiments et de structures d'une importance architecturale, de la génie, ou historique. Ils comprennent toute l'histoire du canal, jusqu'à nos jours. La plupart d'entr'eux se trouvent le long du premier mile du canal, commençant à la Rivière des Outaouais et l'échelle des écluses.

Votre guide : David Jeanes est président du Patrimoine Ottawa et ingénieur professionnel retraité avec des années d'expérience en communications et transports. Il a vécu à Ottawa pendant la plupart de sa vie et son école secondaire est une des édifices patrimoniale à côté du canal. Il présentera l'évolution du couloir du canal Rideau comme marquée par la construction des bâtiments monumentales, des ponts et des chemins de fer.

De la Gatineau aux Chutes de la Chaudière - Un paysage culturel

La meilleure façon d'apprécier le paysage culturel qui existait entre l'embouchure de la rivière Gatineau et les Chutes Chaudières est de longer la rive en canot. Faute de pouvoir le faire, la vue qu'on obtient en se tenant à côté de la statue de Samuel de Champlain sur la pointe Nepean nous permet de bien cerner ce territoire qui comptait un portage important, un cimetière, un campement estival et un environnement riche.

Votre guide : Jean-Luc Pilon, le conservateur de l'archéologie centrale au MCH a longtemps contemplé le paysage qu'il voit chaque jour de la fenêtre de son bureau. Il y a quelques mois, avec son collègue Randy Boswell, il a décrit l'importance de ce paysage. Ses travaux archéologiques l'on fait se sont étalé un peu partout dans le nord canadien : rivière George, bassin de la Caniapiscou, détroit et baie d'Hudson, Basses terres de la baie d'Hudson, cours inférieur du fleuve Mackenzie. Il a aussi travaillé dans la Terre de feu et sur les champs de bataille du nord de la France. Cependant, la vallée de l'Outaouais, dont il est originaire, l'a toujours attiré.

AND / ET

Tour of the Diefenbunker / Visite du Diefenbunker

9:00-13:00

Cost: \$30 / Coût : 30 \$

Meeting Place: Four Points Hotel / Lieu de rencontre: Four Points Hôtel

Experience Canada's Cold War Museum. This archaeological tour of the Diefenbunker will highlight the industrial archaeology of the site as well as provide access to features not regularly available to the public. Cost includes admission and transportation to and from the Diefenbunker.

Visitez le Musée canadien de la Guerre froide. Cette visite archéologique du Diefenbunker mettra en relief l'archéologie industrielle du site et donnera accès à des éléments qui ne sont pas régulièrement accessibles au public. Le coût comprend les droits d'entrée et le transport aller-retour au Diefenbunker.

BOOK ROOM AND SILENT AUCTION / SALLE DE LIVRES ET VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES

The Book Room is located in Notre-Dame B and will be open as follows:

Thursday, May 11: 10:00–16:00

Friday, May 12: 8:00–16:00

Saturday, May 13: 8:00–16:00 (Silent Auction closes at 15:30)

Order/purchase information varies by vendor/publisher.

Items up for auction as part of the Silent Auction are on display outside the book room. Bids will be collected over the three days that the book room is open. The Silent Auction closes Saturday, May 13 at 15:30. At this point, the winning bidders must be on hand to make payment by cash or cheque.

Note: ATMS are located in various banking establishments in the area or in the lobby of the Four Points Hotel.

Horaire de la salle de livres (Notre-Dame B) :

Jeudi 11 mai : 10:00 - 16:00

Vendredi 12 mai : 8:00 - 16:00

Samedi 13 mai : 8:00 - 16:00 (Vente aux enchères ferme à 15:30)

L'information de commande et d'achat varie selon le vendeur et l'éditeur.

Les objets vendus aux enchères dans le cadre de l'encan silencieux seront exhibés à la salle des livres. Les offres seront accueillies pendant les trois journées d'ouverture de la salle. L'encan silencieux se terminera le samedi 13 mai à 15 h 30. Les gagnants devront alors payer par chèque ou en argent comptant.

Vous trouverez les guichets automatiques de plusieurs institutions bancaires dans les environs, y compris dans le hall d'entrée de l'hôtel Four Points.

CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE / CONFÉRENCE EN BREF

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / MERCREDI, 10 MAI 2017

	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	Hospitality Suite / Suite d'accueil
Morning/ matin		Data Managers Meeting / Réunion des gestionnaires de données archéologiques 9:00-12:00	CAPTA Meeting / Association archeologues provinciaux territoriaux Canada (AAPTIC) 9:00-16:30	CAA Executive Meeting / Réunion du comité exécutif de l'ACA 10:30-16:30
	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER			
Afternoon / après-midi	CRM Meeting / Réunion du Comité de gestion des ressources culturelles 13:00-16:00		CAPTA Meeting / Association archeologues provinciaux territoriaux Canada (AAPTIC)	CAA Executive Meeting / Réunion du comité exécutif de l'ACA
Evening / en soirée	CAA Annual Conference Opening Reception—CMH Voyageurs Salon/ l'ACA réunion annuelle réception d'accueil - MCH Salon des voyageurs			

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

	Renaissance B	Renaissance A	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	Frontenac B	CMH Resource Centre / Centre de ressources (MCH)
Early Morning	Traditional Blessing—Ottawa River Front, below CMH						
Morning / matin	Paleoindian	Arctic Architecture	Foundations of CA	Belize	Forensic	C14	Parks CRM
	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER						
Afternoon / après-midi	Paleoindian	Arctic Architecture	Foundations of CA	Belize	Pub Arch Forum	Shovel It	Parks CRM
Evening / en soirée	CMH Open House—Canadian History Hall Tour / Portes ouvertes au MCH - Salle de l'Histoire canadienne, galerie 1 CMH Open House—Archaeology Collections Visit / Portes ouvertes au MCH - Visite de la collection d'archéologie CRM Committee—Happy Hour at CMH Bistro Boreal CRM Informal Social Gathering at Bistro Boreal / Rencontre informelle de consultants en gestion de ressources culturelles (Bistro Boreal)						

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 2017 / VENDREDI, 12 MAI 2017

	Renaissance B	Renaissance A	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	Notre-Dame A	CMH Resource Centre / Centre de ressources (MCH)
Morning / matin	Arch Science	Contrib Papers-1	Culture Histories	BC	Question Cdn Arch	Poster Setup	Franklin
	WOMEN'S LUNCHEON / DÉJEUNER DES FEMMES						
Afternoon / après-midi	Arch Science	Contrib Papers-1	Zoo-archaeology	BC Hopewell	Eastern Woodlands	Poster Sessions Poster Take-down	Franklin
Evening / en soirée	Canadian Museum of History / University of Ottawa Press Book Launch / Lancement de livre - Musée canadien de l'histoire et les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa Byward Market Pub Night / Une soirée au Marché By Patty Boland's, 101 rue Clarence Street, Ottawa, ON						

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017 / SAMEDI, 13 MAI 2017

	Renaissance B	Renaissance A	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	CMH Resource Centre / Centre de ressources (MCH)
Morning / matin	Urban Archaeology	Digital Futures	Remote Sensing	Indigenous Engagement	Core & Auger	3D Technologies Workshop
	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER					
Afternoon / après-midi	Urban Archaeology CAA AGM	Digital Futures	Remote Sensing	Public Arch	Contrib Papers-2	Public Lecture / Conférence publique
Evening / en soirée	CAA Annual Awards Banquet and Keynote Address—CMH Grand Hall / Banquet annuel de l'ACA, prix et Conférencier du Banquet - La grand galerie, MCH					

DAILY SCHEDULES IN BRIEF / HORAIRES QUOTIDIENS EN BREF

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 2017 / MERCREDI, 10 MAI 2017

- 10:30-16:30** **CAA Executive Meeting / Réunion du comité exécutif de l'ACA**
Four Points Hotel, Hospitality Suite / Suite d'accueil (Room / Salle 902)
- 13:00-16:00** **CAPTA Meeting / Réunion de l'AAPTC**
Four Points Conference Centre, Heritage B
- 9:00-12:00** **Data Manager's meeting / Réunion des gestionnaires de données archéologiques**
Four Points Conference Centre, Frontenac A
- 13:00-16:00** **CRM Committee Meeting / Réunion du Comité de gestion des ressources culturelles**
Four Points Conference Centre, Heritage A
- 15:00-18:00** **Registration Desk is open / Le bureau d'inscription est ouvert**
Four Points Conference Centre Lobby / Le foyer du centre de conférence
- 19:00-21:00** **Opening Reception / Réception d'accueil**
Canadian Museum of History, Voyageurs Salon /
Musée canadien de l'histoire, Salon des voyageurs

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

- 7:30-16:30** **Registration desk open / Le bureau d'inscription est ouvert**
Four Points Conference Centre, lobby / Le foyer du centre de conférence
- 8:40-16:20** **Paper presentations / Présentations**
Four Points Conference Centre
- 10:00-16:00** **Book Room and Silent Auction / Salle de livres et vente aux enchères**
Four Points Conference Centre, Notre-Dame B
- 17:00-19:30** **Canadian Museum of History Open House / Portes ouvertes au Musée canadien de l'histoire**
Collection Tours: 5103, Curatorial Building /
Visite de la collection: salle 5103, edifice de conservation
Canadian History Hall Tours: 3rd floor entrance to gallery /
Visite au Salle de l'histoire canadienne : 3^e niveau

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 2017 / VENDREDI, 12 MAI 2017

- 8:00-13:00** **Registration desk open / Bureau d'inscription**
Four Points Conference Centre, lobby /Le foyer du centre de conférence
- 8:40-16:40** **Paper presentations / Présentations**
Four Points Conference Centre
- 8:00-16:00** **Book Room and Silent Auction / Salle de livres et vente aux enchères**
Four Points Conference Centre, Notre-Dame B
- 12:00-13:30** **CAA Women's Luncheon / Déjeuner des femmes de l'ACA**
Gainsbourg Bistro-Brasserie
- 13:20-15:00** **Poster Session / Sesssion d'affiches**
Four Points Conference Centre, Notre-Dame A
- 16:30-17:30** **Canadian Museum of History / University of Ottawa Press Book Launch /
Lancement de livre - Musée canadien de l'histoire et des Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa**
Four Points Conference Centre, Notre-Dame A
- 19:30-22:30** **Byward Market Pub Night / Une soirée au Marché By**
Patty Boland's

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017 / SAMEDI, 13 MAI 2017

- 8:00-13:00** **Registration desk open / Bureau d'inscription**
Four Points Conference Centre, lobby /Le foyer du centre de conférence
- 8:40-16:20** **Paper presentations / Présentations**
Four Points Conference Centre
- 9:00-16:00** **Book Room and Silent Auction / Salle de livres et vente aux enchères**
Four Points Conference Centre, Notre-Dame B
- 14:00-16:00** **Public Lecture: Robert Grenier / Conférence publique : Robert Grenier**
Canadian Museum of History, Resource Centre /
Musée canadien de l'histoire, Centre de ressources
- 15:20-16:20** **CAA Annual General Meeting / Assemblée générale annuelle de l'ACA**
Four Points Conference Centre, Renaissance B
- 18:00-23:00** **CAA Awards Banquet and Keynote Address /
Banquet annuel de l'ACA, prix et Conférencier du Banquet**
Canadian Museum of History, Grand Hall / Musée canadien de l'histoire, Grande galerie

SESSIONS AT A GLANCE / SESSIONS EN BREF

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

	Renaissance B	Renaissance A	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	Frontenac B	CMH Resource Centre / Centre de ressources (MCH)
8:00-8:20							
8:20-8:40							
8:40-9:00		Friesen, M. & R. Méreuze		Introduction: Peuramäki-Brown, M. & A. Boileau		Kieser, W.E.	
9:00-9:20	Ellis, C. & B. Deller	Méreuze, R. & M. Friesen	Crompton, A.	Morton, S. & D. Pendergast	Poulton, D.R. et al.	Collett, T.	Introduction
9:20-9:40	Eckford, S.	Alix, C. et al.	Rankin, L.K.	Aimers, J.	Oliver-Lloyd, V.	Gajewski, K. & M.A. Chaput	Deck, D.
9:40-10:00	MacDonald, R. et al.	Mason, O.K. et al.	Fay, A.	Peuramäki-Brown, M. & E. Graham	Kopp, N. & B. Mortimer	Sitdikov, A.G. et al.	Smith, N. et al.
10:00-10:20	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	Deal, M.	Macrae, S. et al.	Young, J.	Jollymore, K.	Kaplan, S.A.
10:20-10:40	Eren, M. et al.	Norman, L.	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	Krist, F. & R. von Bitter	Hodgetts, L. et al.	Blair, S. et al.	Haines, H.	Betts, M. et al.	Hanley, J. et al.	Higdon, J.
11:00-11:20	Jackson, L.J.	Desjardins, S.P.A.	Boswell, R.	Stanchly, N. & T. Powis	Berezowski, T.	Beaudoin, A.B. & C.N. Jass	Ouellet, J.-C.
11:20-11:40	Julig, P.	Howse, L. et al.	Ramsden, P.	Howie, L.	Betts, M. et al.	Conolly J. et al.	Thomson, S.
11:40-12:00	Chapelaine, C.	Dawson, P. & R. Levy	Fox, W. et al.	Macrae, S. & G. Iannone		Bourgeon, L. et al.	Curtis, J.
12:00-12:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER						
12:20-12:40							
12:40-13:00							
13:00-13:20							
13:20-13:40	Singer, Z.	Darwent, J. et al.	Syms, E.L. et al.	Boileau, A.	Pub Arch Forum	Holyoke, K.	Burke, C.A.
13:40-14:00	Ort, J.	Griebel, B. et al.	Hauer, A.	Baker, P. et al.	Pub Arch Forum	Kwiecien, G. & K. Blaikie-Birkigt	Cloutier, P.
14:00-14:20	Suttie, B.	Thacher, D. et al.	Ames, C.J.H. & A.R. Mason	Stemp, W. J. et al.	Pub Arch Forum	Rawluk, M.	Holyoke, K. et al.
14:20-14:40	Norris, D.	Lofthouse, S. & P. Desrosiers	Heffner, T. et al.	Williams, A.M. et al.		Robertson, E.C.	Leskovec, B.
14:40-15:00	Gribble, D.	Rankin, L.K. & V. Jankunis		Discussant: J. Awe		Dow, T. & R. Nicholas	Perron, M. & I. Ribot
15:00-15:20	COFFEE / CAFÉ						Discussion
15:20-15:40	Bayerl, F.						
15:40-16:00	Cheng, R.						
16:00-16:20	Discussant: J. Lothrop						
16:20-16:40							
16:40-17:00							
17:00-17:20							

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

SESSION 1

Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est
et les Grands Lacs

SESSION 2

Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

SESSION 3

Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of
Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research /
Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle
des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans
la recherche régionale

SESSION 4

Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean
Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie
du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

SESSION 5

Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes
to Court Rooms / L'archéologie légale au Canada :
du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

FORUM

Public Archaeology Forum

SESSION 6

Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges,
Advancements, and Datasets / Le radiocarbone et
l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées
et les ensembles de données

SESSION 7

Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological
Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology / Les frontières
méthodologiques dans le domaine des services
de consultants en archéologie

SESSION 8

Research and Cultural Resource Management in
Parks Canada's Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion
des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux
de Parcs Canada

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 2017 / VENDREDI, 12 MAI 2017

	Renaissance B	Renaissance A	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	Notre-Dame A	CMH Resource Centre / Centre de ressources (MCH)
8:00-8:20							
8:20-8:40							
8:40-9:00					Ahronson, K.		
9:00-9:20	Ponomarenko, E.V. et al.		Beaudoin, M.	Matson, R.G.	Sutherland, P.D.		Bernier, M.-A.
9:20-9:40	Ponomarenko, E.V.		Brownlee, K. & A. Fay	Thomas, C.D. et al.	Ferris, N.		Moore, J
9:40-10:00	Gibson, T.H.		Dent, J.	Lausanne, A. et al.	McGhee, R.		Lockhart, B
10:00-10:20	COFFEE / CAFÉ		Gates St-Pierre, C. & A. Burke	Vogelaar, C. et al.	Dent, J. & M. Beaudoin		Dagneau, C
10:20-10:40	Forget Brisson, L. et al.	Murchie, T.J. et al.	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ		COFFEE / CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	Burke, A.L. & C. Chapdelaine	Perry, E.M. & R. Lindemann	Neilsen, S.	Crowell, T. et al.	Acosta, M.		Davidson, F
11:00-11:20	MacDonald, B.L. & W.A. Fox	Leyden, J.J. & A. Landals	Oetelaar, G.	Gauvreau, A. & D. McLaren	Walley, M.	Poster Setup	Harris, R
11:20-11:40	Mercader, J.	Garvie-Fisher, M. & M. Boyd	Taylor-Hollings, J.	Matheson, T. et al.	Cunningham, J.		Stenton, D. & R. Park
11:40-12:00	Speirs, K. et al.	Bouchard, S. & C. Matheson	Walde, D.	Halmhofer, S.	Discussion		Park, R. & D. Stenton
12:00-12:20	WOMEN'S LUNCHEON / DÉJEUNER DE FEMME						
12:20-12:40							
12:40-13:00							
13:00-13:20							
13:20-13:40	Owen, J.V. et al.	Pike, M. et al.	Darwent, C.M. et al.	Iselmoe, L.	Dorland, S.	Poster Sessions	Stenton, D. et al.
13:40-14:00	Bebber, M.R.	Steinberg, J. & S. Hamilton	Wells, P.J. & L.M. Hodgetts	Royle, T.C.A.	Ionico, D.		Tarasoff, T. & L. Ellsworth
14:00-14:20	Burchell, M. et al.	Karcich, G.	Szpak, P.		Johannsen, E.		Ryan, K. et al.
14:20-14:40	Leclerc, N.	Pelletier-Michaud, A.	Gray, R.	Conolly, J.	St. John, A.		
14:40-15:00	Jaouen, K. & M.P. Richards		Stewart, K.M. et al.	Jackson, L. et al.	Atfield, T.		
15:00-15:20	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	Monks, G.	Kapyrka, J. & G. Migizi		Poster Take-down	
15:20-15:40	Treyvaud, G. et al.	Fecteau, R.	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ			
15:40-16:00	Stemp, W. J. et al.	Sutherland, P.D.	Guiry, E.J. et al.	Finlayson, W.D.			
16:00-16:20	Moreau, G. et al.	Oudouche, H. et al.	Tourigny, E.	Blair, S. & M. Rooney			
16:20-16:40			Webb, W.J. et al.	Dillane, J. & K. Dougherty			
16:40-17:00							
17:00-17:20							

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 2017 / VENDREDI, 12 MAI 2017

- SESSION 9** Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques
- SESSION 10** Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1
- SESSION 11** What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories / L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes
- SESSION 12** Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie
- SESSION 13** Current Research in BC Archaeology / Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique
- SESSION 14** Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien
- SESSION 15** Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question
- SESSION 16** Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands / Les études de la culture matérielle dans les Forêts de l'Est
- POSTERS / AFFICHES** Poster Session (including set-up and take-down)
- SESSION 17** Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? / L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017 / SAMEDI, 13 MAI 2017

	Renaissance B	Renaissance A	Héritage A	Frontenac A	Héritage B	CMH Resource Centre / Centre de ressources (MCH)
8:00-8:20						
8:20-8:40						
8:40-9:00	Timmins, P.					3D Technologies Workshop
9:00-9:20	Epler, P.	Supernant, K.	Hamilton, S. & J. Stephenson		Cannon, A.	
9:20-9:40	Robertson, D.A.	Carter, M.	Pennanen, K.	Spicer, G.	Fletcher, B. et al.	
9:40-10:00	Bolstridge, S.	Gajewski, K. et al.	Wadsworth, W.	Spearing, W.	Carter, K. & P. Prince	
10:00-10:20	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	Hamilton, S. & J. Stephenson	Kwiecien, G. et al.	Duffield, S.	
10:20-10:40	Clarke, S.	Cook, K.	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ	COFFEE / CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	Martelle, H.	Dawson, P. et al.	Sonnenburg, L. et al.	Ritchie, D. & W.R. Fitzgerald	Hamilton, A.	3D Technologies Workshop
11:00-11:20	Webb, T.	Compton, M.E. et al.	McEvoy, C. & S. Hamilton	Treyvaud, G. et al.	Colwell-Pasch, C	
11:20-11:40	MacDonald, E.	Van den Eynden, V.	Alsharekh, A.M.	Beaumont, J. & L. Whalen	Suttie, B. & T. Jarratt	
11:40-12:00	Gromoff, N.	O'Rourke, M.	Adderley, P. et al.	MacLeod-Leslie, H. et al.		
12:00-12:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER					
12:20-12:40						
12:40-13:00						
13:00-13:20						
13:20-13:40						
13:40-14:00	Daechsel, H.	Angourakis, A. et al.	Perry, B.	Cameron, C.	Lomonosov, M.	Public Lecture / Conférence publique R. Grenier
14:00-14:20	Mortimer, B.	Clark, T	von Bitter, R. et al.	Doroszenko, D.	Kennedy, C.	
14:20-14:40	Émard, B. & C. Castonguay	Graham, S	Gibson, T.H.	Porter, M.C. et al.	Moloney, M.	
14:40-15:00	Spicer, G.	Discussion: N. Gupta & K. Cook		Swayze, K.	Woywitka, R.	
15:00-15:20	COFFEE / CAFÉ			COFFEE / CAFÉ	McGuire, D. & J. Seibert	
15:20-15:40	Mason, A.R.			Walde, D.		
15:40-16:00	Khairutdinov, R.R. et al.			Bender, I.		
16:00-16:20	Discussant: W. Moss					
16:20-16:40	CAA AGM					
16:40-17:00						
17:00-17:20						

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017 / SAMEDI, 13 MAI 2017

SESSION 18

Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

SESSION 19

Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology / L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

SESSION 20

Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

SESSION 21

Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management / La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

SESSION 22

Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

SESSION 23

The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

SESSION 24

Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

WORKSHOP / ATELIER

3D Technologies for Archaeology /
Technologies 3D en archéologie

PUBLIC LECTURE / CONFÉRENCE PUBLIQUE

Public Lecture / Conférence publique

AGM/AGA

Annual General Meeting / Assemblée générale annuelle

SESSIONS IN DETAIL / SESSIONS EN DÉTAIL

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2017 / JEUDI, 11 MAI 2017

Session 1 Schedule / Horaire

Renaissance B

Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes /Northeast

Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Organizers: Chris Ellis (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)

and Robert von Bitter (Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario)

9:00–9:20	<i>The Rogers Site: A Fluted Point Site in the Niagara Peninsula</i> Ellis, Chris and Brian Deller (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)
9:20–9:40	<i>What's the Point? An Examination of Three Early Fluted Point Samples from Southern Ontario</i> Eckford, Scott (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)
9:40–10:00	<i>Gainey/Clovis Land Use as Seen from the Mt. Albion West Site, Southern Ontario</i> MacDonald, Robert (Archaeological Service Inc., Toronto, Ontario), Andrew Stewart (Strata Consulting Inc., Toronto, Ontario), Peter Storck (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario), Peter von Bitter (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario), and Ronald Williamson (Archaeological Service Inc., Toronto, Ontario)
10:00–10:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:20–10:40	<i>The Red Wing Paleoindian Site, Ontario: An Observational Study of Its Lithic Assemblage with Discussion of Potential Cultural Affiliation(s) and Forager Behavior in the Late Pleistocene Great Lakes</i> Eren, Metin I. (Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA), April Hawkins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario), Briggs Buchanan (University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA)
10:40–11:00	<i>Survey Says: Analysing Paleo-Indian Site Selection in Southern Ontario</i> Krist, Frank (Red Feather Lakes, Colorado USA) and Robert von Bitter (Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario)
11:00–11:20	<i>Additional Investigations of Early Palaeo-Indian Sites in the Otonabee River and Rice Lake Drainages of South-Central Ontario, 2005–2016</i> Jackson, Lawrence J. (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope, Ontario)
11:20–11:40	<i>Reflections on the Transition from Paleo-Indian to Post-Plano Lithic Technology: Examples from the Manitoulin Region</i> Julig, Patrick (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario)
11:40–12:00	<i>Paleo-Indian Era in Quebec, the last 25 years</i> Chapdelaine, Claude (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20–13:40	<i>Sub-Regional Patterning of Paleoindian Sites with Michaud/Neponset Points in New England and the Canadian Maritimes</i> Singer, Zachary (University of Connecticut, Mansfield, Connecticut, USA)
13:40–14:00	<i>An Unusually Large Gathering of People: Analysis of the Bull Brook I and Bull Brook II Paleoindian Sites, Ipswich, Massachusetts</i> Ort, Jennifer (Search, Inc. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, USA)

14:00-14:20	<i>Recent Paleoindian Research in Southwestern New Brunswick</i> Suttie, Brent, Anne Hamilton, Michael Nicholas, Tricia Jarratt, Will McGrath (Archaeological Services Branch, Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)
14:20-14:40	<i>Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Late Paleoindian Projectile Points from Northwestern Ontario: Tracing Age and Population Relationships and...Origins?</i> Norris, David (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)
14:40-15:00	<i>Climate, Vegetation and Caribou of North-Eastern North America from 16.5K to 7K C14 BP</i> Gribble, Don (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
15:20-15:40	<i>First Peoples of Eastern North America: Scope and Organization</i> Bayerl, Frank (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)
15:40-16:00	<i>The Peopling of Northeastern North America During the Younger Dryas: A Spatial/Temporal Model of Routes and Sequences Based on Toolstone Used by Palaeoindians Intercepting Migrating Caribou</i> Cheng, Raymond (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)
16:00-16:20	<i>Discussant</i> Jonathan Lothrop

Session 2 Schedule / Horaire

Renaissance A

Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning

L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Organizer: Max Friesen (University of Toronto)

8:40-9:00	<i>Igluryuaq: A Pre-Contact Inuvialuit Cruciform House from Kuukpak, Mackenzie Delta</i> Friesen, Max (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario) and Rémi Méreuze (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France)
9:00-9:20	<i>Recording the Collapse of an Arctic Driftwood-Framed House with Photogrammetry and GIS</i> Méreuze, Rémi (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France) and Max Friesen (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)
9:20-9:40	<i>Architectural Variation at the Rising Whale Site at Cape Espenberg—Defining the Birnirk and Early “Western” Thule Cultures in Northwestern Alaska</i> Alix, Claire (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France), Owen K. Mason (University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA) and Lauren Norman (University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA)
9:40-10:00	<i>A Mysterious Thule Structure from Cape Espenberg: When is a Big Hole a Qargi?</i> Mason, Owen K. (University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA), Claire Alix (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France) and Rémi Méreuze (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France)
10:00-10:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:20-10:40	<i>Arctic Analogies: Assessing the Use of Ethnohistoric Sources to Reconstruct Activities in Early Thule Dwellings</i> Norman, Lauren (University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA)

10:40-11:00	<i>Using Magnetometry and Limited Excavation to Interpret Inuit Dwelling Structures at Agvik (OkRn-1), Banks Island</i> Hodgetts, Lisa (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario), Edward Eastaugh (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario), Kathryn Kotar (McGill University, Montréal, Québec) and Charles Arnold (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
11:00-11:20	<i>Whither Sod Houses? Evaluating the Evidence for Land- and Ice-Based Overwintering among Postclassic Thule and Historic Inuit</i> Desjardins, Sean P. A. (University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherland)
11:20-11:40	<i>A Middle Dorset multi-family dwelling at Alarniq, northern Foxe Basin</i> Howse, Lesley, James Savelle and Arthur Dyke (McGill University, Montréal, Québec)
11:40-12:00	<i>Re-Assessing the Functional Adaptation of the Greely Stationhouse at Fort Conger, a Site of Polar Exploration in the Canadian High Arctic</i> Dawson, Peter and Richard Levy (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
12:00-13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20-13:40	<i>Origin and Dispersal of Triangular Midpassages in the Late Dorset Period in the Canadian and Northwestern Greenland Arctic</i> Darwent, John (University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA), James M. Savelle (McGill University, Montréal, Québec), Christyann M. Darwent (University of California, Davis, California, USA), Arthur S. Dyke (McGill University, Montréal, Québec), Hans Lange (Greenland National Museum, Nuuk, Greenland), Genevieve M. LeMoine (Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, USA) and Claude Pinard (Montreal, Québec)
13:40-14:00	<i>A Case of Crystal Un-Clearness: The Politics of Reconstructing Traditional Dwellings in the Canadian Arctic</i> Griebel, Brendan (Intuit Research, Sundre, Alberta), Torsten Diesel (Inuit Heritage Trust, Iqaluit, Nunavut), Tim Rast (Elfshot, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador) and Lori White (Elfshot, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
14:00-14:20	<i>Applying GIS and Statistical Analysis to Assess Early Palaeo-Eskimo Models of Domestic Spatial Organization: A Case Study from Inland Southern Baffin Island</i> Thacher, Dana (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario), S. Brooke Milne (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba) and Robert Park (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)
14:20-14:40	<i>Change and Continuity in Nunavik Inuit Architecture</i> Lofthouse, Susan (Avataq Cultural Institute, Montréal, Québec) and Pierre Desrosiers (Parks Canada)
14:40-15:00	<i>Sustaining Identity: Interpreting Labrador Inuit Communal Houses in Southern Labrador</i> Rankin, Lisa K. and Vincent Jankunis (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

Session 3 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage A

Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research
Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Organizers: Lisa Rankin (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

9:00–9:20	<i>The Accidental Collectors: Archaeological and Ethnographic Objects from Newfoundland and Labrador</i> Crompton, Amanda (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia)
9:20–9:40	<i>Early Collectors and the Creation of the Unknown Labrador</i> Rankin, Lisa K. (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
9:40–10:00	A Different Side of Business: Hudson's Bay Company Men as Archaeological Collectors Fay, Amelia (The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
10:00–10:20	<i>Rev. George Patterson: Nova Scotia's First Archaeologist</i> Deal, Michael (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
10:20–10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40–11:00	<i>"Certain Inevitable Conclusions": Edwin Tappan Adney, George Frederick Clarke and the Lane's Creek "Sweat Bath"</i> Blair, Sue, Chris Shaw, Gabe Hrynicky, Alex Pelletier-Michaud, Jesse Webb and David Black (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)
11:00–11:20	<i>New Light on the Legacy of a 19th-Century Canadian Proto-Archaeologist</i> Boswell, Randy (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)
11:20–11:40	How a Distillery, a Railway, and a Rebellion Helped to Shape Ontario Archaeology Ramsden, Peter (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)
11:40–12:00	<i>Antiquarians and Avocationalists from Upper Canada to Ontario</i> Fox, William (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario), Conrad Heidenreich (Lefroy, Ontario) and Jamie Hunter (Huron Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Midland, Ontario)
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20–13:40	<i>Chris Vickers – Father of Manitoba Archaeology (1901 – 1994)</i> Syms, E. Leigh, Leo Pettipas and Kevin Brownlee (The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
13:40–14:00	The Hugo Dosch Site (EgOI-1): Appreciating Saskatchewan's Early Collectors Hauer, Adam (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)
14:00–14:20	<i>Time and Space in BC Archaeology: The Enduring Influence of Early Collectors and Archaeologists on Current Trends in Regional-scale Analysis</i> Ames, Christopher J. H. (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia) and Andrew R. Mason (Golder Associates Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia)
14:20–14:40	<i>Of First Peoples and Last Explorers: A Short History of Antiquarians in Yukon</i> Heffner, Ty, P. Gregory Hare and Grant Zazula (Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon)

Session 4 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac A

Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong!

Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Organizers: Arianne Boileau (University of Florida) & Meaghan Peuramäki-Brown (Athabasca University)

8:40–9:00	Introduction Meaghan Peuramäki-Brown (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta) and Arianne Boileau (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA)
9:00–9:20	Archaeology in the Dark, Bringing the Past to Light: The Canadian Legacy in Belizean Cave Archaeology Morton, Shawn (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA) and David Pendergast (University College, London, UK)
9:20–9:40	A Canadian Twice Removed. Peter Harrison and Maya Archaeology Aimers, Jim (State University of New York at Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, USA)
9:40–10:00	The Archaeology of Industry in the Stann Creek District: Ancient and Recent Past, Present and Future Prospects Peuramäki-Brown, Meaghan (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta) and Elizabeth Graham (University College, London, UK)
10:00–10:20	Historical-Political Ecology in Belize's North Vaca Plateau Macrae, Scott (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA), Kendall Hills (University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA), and Gyles Iannone (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
10:20–10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40–11:00	"The further you travel the less you know": A 10-year Retrospective on Research at Ka'kabish, Belize Haines, Helen (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
11:00–11:20	The Maya Middle Preclassic: A Summary of Investigations at Pacbitun, Belize Stanchly, Norbert (AS&G Archaeological Consulting, North York, Ontario) and Terry Powis (Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, Georgia, USA)
11:20–11:40	Origins, Technologies and Traditions: Some Contributions of Canadian Research on Pottery Production and Exchange among the Ancient Maya of Belize Howie, Linda (HD Analytical Solutions/ The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)
11:40–12:00	The Past, Present, and Future of Ancient Maya Agricultural Studies in the Belize: A Canadian Perspective Macrae, Scott (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA) and Gyles Iannone (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20–13:40	Guess Who's Coming to Dinner? A Review of Canadian Scholarship on the Ancient Maya Diet Boileau, Arianne (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA)
13:40–14:00	Worked Bone Tubes from Late and Terminal Classic Burials at Pacbitun, Belize, and Their Possible Use as Musical Instruments Baker, Polydora (Historic England), Kitty F. Emery (Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida, USA), Arianne Boileau (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA), Kong F. Cheong (American University, Washington, D.C., USA), Kaitlin Crow (New York University, New York, New York, USA), and Norbert Stanchly (AS&G Archaeological Consulting, North York, Ontario)

14:00-14:20	<i>Down the T'uhl Hole: Technological and Functional Analysis of Chipped Stone from the Chaa Creek Resort Chultun, Cayo District, Belize</i> Stemp, W. James (Keene State College, Keene, New Hampshire, USA), Charles E. Stoll (Keene State College, Keene, New Hampshire, USA), Christophe G. B. Helmke (University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark), and Jaime J. Awe (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA)
14:20-14:40	<i>The Implications of Obsidian Source Analysis to Occupation Chronology and Economic Relations at Alabama, Belize</i> Williams, A. Megan (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta), Elizabeth Paris (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Tristan Carter (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), and Meaghan Peuramäki-Brown (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta)
14:40-15:00	<i>Discussant</i> Jaime Awe (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA)
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

Session 5 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage B

Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms

L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Organizer: Janet Young (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

9:00-9:20	<i>The Archaeological Assessment of the Site of the Flight 621 Disaster (AkGw-304), City of Brampton, Ontario</i> Poulton, Dana R. (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., London, Ontario), Michael W. Spence (Western University, London, Ontario) and Kathy Gruspier (Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Toronto, Ontario)
9:20-9:40	<i>Recovery and Identification of the Remains of a Second World War Soldier</i> Oliver-Lloyd, Vanessa (Beijing, China)
9:40-10:00	<i>A Bone of Contention: Streamlining Burial Site Investigations in Ontario</i> Nadine Kopp and Ben Mortimer (Paterson Group Inc., Ottawa, Ontario)
10:00-10:20	<i>Can Taphonomic Changes Associated with Submersion Assist in Distinguishing Forensic from Archaeological Bone?</i> Young, Janet (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	<i>The Bead Family of shísháhlh: A Community-Centered Reconstruction of a 4000 Year Old High Status Family</i> Betts, Matthew (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), Terence Clark (University of Saskatoon, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan), Philippe Froesch (Visual Forensic, Paris, France), Jasmine Paul, Steven Feschuck (shísháhlh Nation, Sechelt, British Columbia), Raquel Joe (Tems Swiya Museum, Sechelt, British Columbia), Megan Gardiner (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)
11:00-11:20	<i>The Benefit of 3D Scanning in Anthropology & Archaeology</i> Berezowski, Tori (University of Toronto Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario)
11:20-11:40	<i>The Arctic Bay Kayaker: A Collaborative, Full-Body Forensic Reconstruction of an Early Thule Man</i> Betts, Matthew, Janet Young (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), Elisabeth Daynes (Atelier Daynes, Paris France), Megan Gardiner, Karen Ryan (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session 6 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac B

Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets

Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Organizers: Grant Zazula (Yukon Government Palaeontology Program, Whitehorse, Yukon) and Carley Crann (A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory, Ottawa, Ontario)

8:40–9:00	<i>Radiocarbon Dating by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) in Canada: The IsoTrace Epilogue and the Founding of the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory</i> Kieser, W. E. (Liam) (Director of the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario)
9:00–9:20	<i>What's in a Radiocarbon Date? A Discussion on Radiocarbon Dating for Bone and What it Means for Archaeologists</i> Collett, Tara (University of Oxford, Oxford, UK)
9:20–9:40	<i>The Comprehensive Archaeological Radiocarbon Database (CARD)</i> Gajewski, Konrad and Michelle A. Chaput (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario)
9:40–10:00	<i>Preliminary Results of Developing the Database of Russian Archaeological Sites that Combines the Absolute and Relative Chronological Data</i> Sitdikov, A.G. (Kazan Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia), L.A. Vyazov (Institute of Archaeology of Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Tatarstan, Russia), M.I. Efimov, D.I. Farkhullin, V.V. Kugurakova (Kazan Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia), J.A. Salova and G.M. Sayfutdinova (Institute of Archaeology of Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Tatarstan, Russia)
10:00–10:20	<i>Dating Stone Circle Sites—Investigations Using Magnetometry and Paleobotanicals</i> Jollymore, Kay (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)
10:20–10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40–11:00	<i>Radiocarbon Ages of Organics with Associated Copper Alloy Manufacturing Timelines in Contact-Period Mi'kmaw Copper Pot Burial Sites in Nova Scotia</i> Hanley, Jacob, Paige Fleet and Glen Hodge (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia) and Catherine Cottreau-Robins (Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia)
11:00–11:20	<i>Do Radiocarbon Dates Tell You Anything Useful About Mammal Abundances in the Past?</i> Beaudoin, Alwynne B. and Christopher N. Jass (Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton, Alberta)
11:20–11:40	<i>Radiocarbon Modelling and Cultural Chronology: Regional Sample Biases and the Correlation of Absolute Chronology with the Established Periodization of the Past</i> Conolly James, Sara Lavigne and Dan Smith (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
11:40–12:00	<i>Dating the Human Presence at the Bluefish Caves (Yukon Territory, Canada): a Beringian Occupation During the Last Glacial Maximum</i> Bourgeon, Lauriane (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Ariane Burke (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec) and Thomas Higham (University of Oxford, Oxford, UK)
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER

Session 7 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac B

Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology
Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Organizers: Elizabeth C. Robertson (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)
and Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt (Tree Time Services, Edmonton, Alberta)

12:00-13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20-13:40	<i>Archaeological Overview of the Northumberland Strait: Methods and Results</i> Holyoke, Ken (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Fredericton, New Brunswick)
13:40-14:00	<i>Isolated Finds and Small Lithic Scatters: Blessing or Curse of Small Sites in the Boreal Forest</i> Kwiecien, Grzegorz (Taiga Heritage Consulting, Grande Prairie, Alberta) and Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt (Tree Time Services, Edmonton, Alberta)
14:00-14:20	<i>Excavating with Purpose: Improving Excavation Practices in the Boreal Forest and Subarctic</i> Rawluk, Matt (University of Saskatchewan, Circle CRM Group Inc)
14:20-14:40	<i>Cutting to the Chase: The Potential Role of Microblades and “Microblade-like Flakes” in Expanding Interpretations of Boreal Forest Archaeology in Alberta</i> Robertson, Elizabeth C. (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)
14:40-15:00	<i>Two-eyed Seeing: Reconciliation Through Indigenous Archaeology</i> Dow, Trevor (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Fredericton, New Brunswick) and Ramona Nicholas (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session 8 Schedule / Horaire

CMH Resource Centre / MCH Centre de ressources

Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada’s Heritage Places

Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Organizers: Martin Perron (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)
and Donalee Deck (Parks Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

9:00-9:20	<i>Introduction</i>
9:20-9:40	<i>Revealing the History of Canada’s National Parks: Investigations at Riding Mountain, Wood Buffalo and Sirmilik (National Parks)</i> Deck, Donalee (Parks Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
9:40-10:00	<i>Living Archaeological Sites: Restoring Ancient Mariculture Features in the Gulf Islands National Parks Reserve</i> Smith, Nicole (Clam Garden Network, Victoria, British Columbia), Bill Perry (Parks Canada, Calgary, Alberta), Skye Augustine, Kelly Forbes and Nathan Cardinal (Parks Canada, Sidney, British Columbia)
10:00-10:20	<i>Avayalik Island: A Remote Site and a Central Place Melting Away (Torngat Mountains National Park)</i> Kaplan, Susan A. (Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, USA), Jamie Brake (Nunatsiavut Government, Nain, Labrador) and Moira McCaffrey (Independent Researcher, Montreal)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

10:40-11:00	<i>Inuit in the Interior: Exploring an Inland Inuit Fishing Site along Torngat Mountain National Park's Komaktorvik River</i> Higdon, John (Parks Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia)
11:00-11:20	<i>Archéologie communautaire à la Réserve de Parc National de l'Archipel-de-Mingan; fouilles au site paléohistorique 62G de l'île Nue / Collaborative Archaeological Research at the Réserve de Parc National de l'Archipel-de-Mingan: Excavations at the 62G site, île Nue</i> Ouellet, Jean-Christophe (Maison de la Culture Innue et Conseil des Élus de Ekuanitshit, Montréal, Québec)
11:20-11:40	<i>Bison Drive Lines in Grasslands National Park</i> Thomson, Sharon (Parks Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
11:40-12:00	<i>Archaeology and Park Establishment in the Rouge Valley: Rouge National Urban Park of Canada</i> Curtis, Jenneth (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec), Stacey Taylor (Parks Canada, Cornwall, Ontario), Gregory Braun (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario) and André Miller (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)
12:00-13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20-13:40	<i>Documenting the Archaeological Resources of Sable Island, Parks Canada's 43rd National Park</i> Burke, Charles A. (Parks Canada, Dartmouth, Nouvelle-Écosse)
13:40-14:00	<i>Archéologie récente sur les fortifications de Québec</i> Cloutier, Pierre (Parks Canada, Québec, Québec)
14:00-14:20	<i>Archaeological Survey and Testing Results at the Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site and the Signalman's House, Saint John, New Brunswick</i> Holyoke, Ken, Vincent Bourgeois (Stantec Consulting Ltd.) and Shannon McDonnell-Melanson (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Fredericton, New Brunswick)
14:20-14:40	<i>From Puddle to Cement: The Development and Evolution of the Federal Canal System</i> Leskovec, Barbara (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)
14:40-15:00	<i>Intervention archéologique sur la plage de Cap-des-Rosiers, Parc national Forillon : sur les traces des naufragés du Carricks of Whitehaven</i> Perron, Martin (Agence Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec) and Isabelle Ribot (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)
15:00-15:20	<i>Discussion</i>
15:20-15:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

Session 9 Schedule / Horaire

Renaissance B

Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Organizer: Adrian L. Burke (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)

9:00–9:20	<i>Diagnostic Features of Swidden Cultivation in Soils of the Temperate Forest Zone</i> Ponomarenko, E.V. (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario), Ershova E.G. (Moscow Lomonossov University, Moscow, Russia), Blinnikov M.S. (St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota, USA), Vyazov L.A., Sitdikov A.G. (Kazan' Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia)
9:20–9:40	<i>New Approaches to Hearth Content Analysis</i> Ponomarenko, E.V. (Ecosystem Archaeology Services, Ottawa, Ontario)
9:40–10:00	<i>Magnetic Susceptibility as a Hearth Marker on Ancient Archaeological Sites in NW Ontario</i> Gibson, Terrance H. (Western Heritage, St Albert, Alberta)
10:00–10:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:20–10:40	<i>Luminescence Dating: An Archaeological Application at the Kruger 2 Site (BiEx-23) in Southern Québec</i> Forget Brisson, Laurence (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), François Hardy (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Éric Graillon (Musée de la nature et des sciences de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec) and Michel Lamothe (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)
10:40–11:00	<i>A Late Paleoindian Lithic Network in the Eastern Townships: Geoarchaeology and Geochemical Characterization / Le réseau lithique des Paléindiens en Estrie durant le Paléoindien récent: géoarchéologie et caractérisation géochimique</i> Burke, Adrian L. and Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)
11:00–11:20	<i>Ochre Provenance in the Great Lakes Region: Geochemical Evidence for Pigment Procurement Practices</i> MacDonald, Brandi Lee (University of Missouri Research Reactor Centre, Columbia, Missouri, USA) and William A. Fox (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
11:20–11:40	<i>Ancient Starch Research: Contamination Landscapes in Field Archaeology and Laboratory Practice</i> Mercader, Julio (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
11:40–12:00	<i>Non-Destructive Residue Analysis on Small and Miniature Pottery Using Gas Chromatography Coupled Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)</i> Speirs, K., M. Boyd, C. Matheson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20–13:40	<i>Re-creation of 18th Century American Porcelain (c. 1765–1773): Results of Kiln-firing Experiments on Compositional Analogues of Phosphatic and Aluminous-silicic Wares</i> Owen, J.V., J. Hanley, N. Kennedy and E. Owen (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia)
13:40–14:00	<i>Tempered Strength: A Controlled Experiment Assessing Opportunity Costs of Adding Temper to Clay</i> Bebber, Michelle Rae (Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA)
14:00–14:20	<i>The Soft-shell Clam, <i>Mya arenaria</i>: New Insights into Shellfish Strategies in the Maritime Woodland Period, Port Joli, Nova Scotia</i> Burchell, Meghan (Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador), Matthew Betts (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), Bernd R. Schöne (University of Mainz, Mainz, Germany)

14:20-14:40	<i>Seasonality and Clam Harvesting in the Sechelt Landscape: Insights from Stable Oxygen Isotope Sclerochronology</i> Leclerc, Natasha (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
14:40-15:00	<i>Zinc Isotopes of Teeth and Bone as a Palaeodietary Indicator</i> Jaouen, K. (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany) and M.P. Richards (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia)
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
15:20-15:40	<i>A Pilot Application of Tomodensitometry in Zooarchaeology: Methodological Trial and Results of the Study of Seal Teeth from the Norse Eastern Settlement of Greenland</i> Treyvaud, Geneviève and Louis-Frederic Daigle (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Québec), K. Smiarowski (City University of New York, New York, NY, USA), James Woollett (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Mathieu Des Roches and Pierre Francus (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Québec)
15:40-16:00	<i>Quantification of Microwear on Experimental Mistassini Quartzite Scrapers Using Area-Scale Fractal Complexity (Asfc)</i> Stemp, W. James (Keene State College, Keene, New Hampshire, USA), Harry J. Lerner (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), and Elaine H. Kristant (Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA)
16:00-16:20	<i>Apport des Systèmes d'Information Géographique dans la définition d'aires d'activités humaines au Paléolithique moyen. Exemple des sites de Caours et Beauvais (France)</i> Moreau, Gwénaëlle (Université de Liège, Ulg, Belgium), Jean-Luc Loch (Laboratoire de géographie physique, Meudon, France), Marylène Patou-Mathis (Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France), Patrick Auguste (Université des sciences et technologies de Lille 1, Lille, France)

Session 10 Schedule / Horaire

Renaissance A

Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Chairs: Robin Woywitka (Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta) and Jenny Lewis (Kleanza Consulting Ltd., Terrace, British Columbia)

10:00-10:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:20-10:40	<i>Dog Days on the Northern Plains: Evaluating the Viability of Using Ancient DNA from Archaeological Dogs to Resolve Culture-Historical Ambiguities</i> Murchie, Tyler James (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), Bjørn Peare Bartholdy (Leiden University, Leiden, Pays-Bas), Krystyna Hacking and Christine Verwoerd (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
10:40-11:00	<i>Knapping Bottles: Metis and First Nations Activities at the First NWMP Post, Fort Macleod Alberta</i> Perry, Elsa M. and Rachel Lindemann (Atlatl Archaeology Ltd., Lethbridge, Alberta)
11:00-11:20	<i>The Wearmouth Buffalo Jump: At the Intersection of Archaeology, History, and Tradition</i> Leyden, Jeremy J. and Alison Landals (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Calgary, Alberta)
11:20-11:40	<i>Early Holocene Environment of Lake Superior North Shore: Reconstruction of Climate, Vegetation, and Water-Level Changes from Sediments Exposed by the McIntyre River</i> Garvie-Fisher, Monica and Matthew Boyd (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

11:40-12:00	<i>Functional Quartz and Amethyst Artefacts at Mackenzie I (DdJf-9), a ca. 9000 BP site near Thunder Bay, Ontario</i> Bouchard, Stefan and Carney Matheson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
12:00-13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20-13:40	<i>Copper Collections and Innovation at the Canadian Museum of History</i> Pike, Matthew, Garrett Hunt and H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA)
13:40-14:00	<i>A Re-examination of the Archaic Period in Northwestern Ontario</i> Steinberg, Jamie and Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
14:00-14:20	<i>Archaic and Woodland Population Clusters in Eastern North America</i> Karcich, Grant (Oshawa, Ontario)
14:20-14:40	<i>The Bristol Bifaces: A Likely Manifestation of Early Woodland Ceremonialism in Central New Brunswick</i> Pelletier-Michaud, Alexandre (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)
14:40-15:00	
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
15:20-15:40	<i>A Forty Year Summary of Archaeobotanical Studies Across Canada</i> Fecteau, Rudy (R.D. Fecteau and Associates, Dundas, Ontario)
15:40-16:00	<i>Tales from the Tundra: Vignettes of three pioneers in Canadian Arctic Archaeology</i> Sutherland, Patricia D. (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)
16:00-16:20	<i>Le débitage sur éclat dans la Méditerranée occidentale durant le Paléolithique moyen: Abric Romani (Capellades, Espagne) et Ifri n'Ammar (Rif oriental, Maroc) / Flake knapping in the Western Mediterranean During the Middle Palaeolithic: Abric Romani site (Capellades, Spain) and Ifri n'Ammar Cave (eastern Rif, Morocco)</i> Oudouche, Houda (Université de Ferrara, Italie), Manuel Vaquero et Carlo Peretto (Université Rovira i Virgili, Tarragone, Espagne), Abdesslam Mikdad (Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine, Rabat, Maroc) and Mustapha Nami (Ministère de la culture, Rabat, Maroc)

Session 11 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage A

What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories

L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Organizers: Scott Neilsen (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador) & Matthew Beaudoin (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)

9:00-9:20	<i>Deconstructing Euro-Canadian: Thinking Through 19th Century Culture Histories</i> Beaudoin, Matthew (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)
9:20-9:40	<i>Unintended Consequences: Why Terminology Matters</i> Brownlee, Kevin and Amelia Fay (Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
9:40-10:00	<i>Conceptual Boxes, Political Borders: Regional Cultural Histories and Provincial/Territorial Site Inventory Forms</i> Dent, Joshua (Western University, London, Ontario)
10:00-10:20	<i>Establishing Culture Histories in Quebec: Has the Taxonomy Tamed the Archaeologist?</i> Gates St-Pierre, Christian and Adrian Burke (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

10:40–11:00	<i>Concerning Taxonomy</i> Neilsen, Scott (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
11:00–11:20	<i>Points, Pots and People: Personal Insights on the Culture History of the Canadian Plains</i> Oetelaar, Gerald (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
11:20–11:40	<i>'Types' of Culture History are Cool: Northwestern Ontario Still in Style(s) after 50 Years?</i> Taylor-Hollings, Jill (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
11:40–12:00	<i>A History of Culture History on the Canadian Plains</i> Walde, Dale (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER

Session 12 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage A

Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Organizer: Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis, California, USA)

12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20–13:40	<i>Gendered Differences in the Consumption and Discard of Food Waste and Tool-making Debris in Arctic Alaska</i> Darwent, Christyann M. (University of California, Davis, California, USA), Jeremy C. Foin (Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, USA), Grace M. Cesario (City University of New York, New York, New York, USA) and Jason I. Miszaniec (University of California, Davis, California, USA)
13:40–14:00	<i>Comparing Harp Seal Hunting Strategies Between the Groswater and Dorset Arctic Peoples on the North West Coast of Newfoundland</i> Wells, Patricia J. (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta) and Lisa M. Hodgetts (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)
14:00–14:20	<i>Changes in the Ecology of the Arctic Fox Driven by Human Activity</i> Szpak, Paul (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
14:20–14:40	<i>Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Canadian Subarctic Site: Recent Findings from Frank Channel, NWT.</i> Gray, Rebecca (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)
14:40–15:00	<i>The Maplebank Site: New Data and Interpretation on the Southern BC Coast</i> Stewart, K.M. (Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Ontario), G. Keddie (Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, British Columbia), R.J. Wigen (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia), S. Crockford (Pacific Identifications, Victoria, British Columbia) and G. Frederick (Vancouver Island University, Nanaimo, British Columbia)
15:00–15:20	<i>A Retrospective on Northwest Coast Zooarchaeology</i> Monks, Greg (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
15:20–15:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
15:40–16:00	<i>An Isotopic Baseline for 1000 Years of Environmental Change in Lake Ontario</i> Guiry, Eric J. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia), Suzanne Needs-Howarth (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario), Alicia L. Hawkins (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario), Trevor J. Orchard (University of Toronto Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario), Erling Holm (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario) and Paul Szpak (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

16:00-16:20	<i>Zooarchaeology of Upper Canada: Synthesizing 35 Years of Research on Early Euro-Canadian Foodways</i> Tourigny, Eric (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario)
16:20-16:40	<i>Maritime Provinces Zooarchaeology: Old Problems, Fresh Insights and New Questions from the Last Two Decades</i> Webb, W. Jesse (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick), Matthew W. Betts (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), A. Katherine Patton (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session 13 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac A

Current Research in BC Archaeology / Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Organizers: Thomas C.A. Royle and Travis D. Crowell (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia)

9:00-9:20	<i>The Smooth and the Rough of the St Mungo Culture</i> Matson, R.G. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia)
9:20-9:40	<i>Western Athapaskan Arrow Design and Function</i> Thomas, Christian D. (Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon), P. Gregory Hare (Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon), Sheila Greer (Champagne and Aishihik First Nation), Joshua D. Reuther (Alaska Museum of the North, College, Alaska, USA), Jason Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA)
9:40-10:00	<i>Identifying and Deciphering Paleo-Coastal Sites Using Geomorphic Methods</i> Lausanne, Alex, Daryl Fedje, Quentin Mackie (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia), Ian Walker (University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA), Olav Lian (University of Fraser Valley, Abbotsford, British Columbia)
10:00-10:20	<i>GIS Modelling of Paleocoastal Environments for Late Pleistocene—Early Holocene Archaeological Site Prospection on Quadra Island, British Columbia</i> Vogelaar, Colton, Quentin Mackie and Daryl Fedje (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	<i>Refining Local Sea-Levels Through Settlement Change in Waiatt and Kanish Bays, Quadra Island</i> Crowell, Travis (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Dana Lepofsky (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Daryl Fedje (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)
11:00-11:20	<i>Long-term Culture Landscape Development at (EkTb-9) Triquet Island, British Columbia, Canada</i> Gauvreau, Alisha and Duncan McLaren (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)
11:20-11:40	<i>Microstratigraphic Investigation of Calvert Island (EjTa-4): Preliminary Results</i> Matheson, Teresa (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Farid Rahemtulla (University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia), Francesco Berna (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Meghan Burchell (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
11:40-12:00	<i>A New Style of Glass Bead from Garden Bay, British Columbia</i> Halmhofer, Stephanie (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)
12:00-13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER

13:20-13:40	<i>'Women's Places': Salish Women's Relationship to Land</i> Iselmoe, Leah (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)
13:40-14:00	<i>Investigating Variation in Late Holocene (3,500 to 200 BP) Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser Basin through a Synthesis of Ancient DNA Analyses of Salmon Remains</i> Royle, Thomas C.A. (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia)

Session 14 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac A

Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building

Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Organizers: Lawrence Jackson (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope, Ontario) and James Conolly (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

14:20-14:40	<i>Mounds, Waterways and Interaction Networks in the Trent Valley Middle Woodland Group</i> Conolly, James (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
14:40-15:00	<i>The Early Middle Woodland Introduction of Burial Mounds—Perspective from the Strong Water Rapids, Cameron's Point, East Sugar Island and Serpent Mound Sites, Rice Lake, Ontario</i> Jackson, Lawrence, Justin Tighe (Northeastern Archaeological Associates, Port Hope, Ontario) and Kate Dougherty (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)
15:00-15:20	<i>Mounds, Memories, and Misinformation: Exploring the Space between Oral and Literary Traditions</i> Kapyrka, Julie (JCK Consulting, Peterborough, Ontario) and Gitiga Migizi (Curve Lake First Nation, Curve Lake, Ontario)
15:20-15:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
15:40-16:00	<i>Hopewellian and Associated Artifacts from the Saugeen Culture Donaldson Site: New Perspectives</i> Finlayson, William D. (This Land Archaeology, Coldwater, Ontario)
16:00-16:20	<i>Moundbuilding and Memory in the Maritime Provinces, Canada</i> Blair, Sue and Michael Rooney (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)
16:20-16:40	<i>Posthumous People: Individualizing Collective Mortuary Practice in the Trent Valley</i> Dillane, Jeffrey and Kate Dougherty (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session 15 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage B

Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Organizer: Jerimy J. Cunningham (University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta)

8:40–9:00	<i>Inhabiting their Environments: The Ottawa Valley and its Peoples</i> Ahronson, Kristján (Bangor University, Bangor, Wales, UK)
9:00–9:20	<i>“There is a crack in everything. That’s how the light gets in.”</i> Sutherland, Patricia (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)
9:20–9:40	<i>“Sorry... Excuse Me”: Negotiating Gentle Imperialisms of/as Canadian Archaeology</i> Ferris, Neal (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)
9:40–10:00	<i>Life and Death of the Archaeological Survey of Canada</i> McGhee, Robert (Northlands Research, Woodlawn, Ontario)
10:00–10:20	<i>Canadian Archaeological Almanac Realized and Revisited</i> Dent, Josh and Matthew Beaudoin (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)
10:20–10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40–11:00	<i>L'archéologie comme un discours politique: vers une analyse subversive de la culture matérielle / Archaeology, a Political Speech: Towards a Subversive Analysis of Material Culture</i> Acosta, Marcelo (Université Laval, Québec, Québec)
11:00–11:20	<i>Examining Precontact Inuit Gender Complexity and its Discursive Potential for LGBTQ2S and Decolonization Movements</i> Walley, Meghan (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)
11:20–11:40	<i>Pluralism in Canadian Archaeology</i> Cunningham, Jerimy J. (University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta)
11:40–12:00	<i>Discussion</i>
12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER

Session 16 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage B

Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands

Les études de la culture matérielle dans les Forêts de l'Est

Organizer: Steven Dorland (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)

12:00–13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20–13:40	<i>Were Pre-contact Children Really Innovators?</i> Dorland, Steven (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)
13:40–14:00	<i>Integrating ‘Communities of Practice’ Perspectives in Iroquoian Archaeology: Revisiting Shell-Tempered Pottery at Post-Contact Neutral Sites</i> Ionico, Daniel (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)
14:00–14:20	<i>Exploring Experimental Approaches to the Study of Ontario Iroquoian Pottery Production</i> Johannsen, Erika (University of Toronto, Brampton, Ontario)

14:20-14:40	<i>Using Micro Computed Tomography to explore Ceramic Rim Formation Practices on a Late Woodlands Borderland</i> St. John, Amy (Western University, London, Ontario)
14:40-15:00	<i>Band Weave Symmetry on Haudenosaunee Wood Splint Baskets</i> Atfield, Talena (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session 17 Schedule / Horaire

CMH Resource Centre / MCH Centre de ressources

Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What?

L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Organizers: Ryan Harris (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
and Martin Magne (Parks Canada, Retired, Ottawa, Ontario)

9:00-9:20	<i>The Wrecks of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror: An Archaeological View from the Crow's Nest</i> Bernier, Marc-André (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
9:20-9:40	<i>An Archaeological Look 'Below': Interior Spaces of HMS Erebus</i> Moore, Jonathan (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
9:40-10:00	<i>Analysis and Modelling Using 3 Dimensional Point Cloud Data in Bentley Map</i> Lockhart, Brandy (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
10:00-10:20	<i>HMS Erebus Material Culture: Reaching Out to the Individuals in Shipwreck Historical Archaeology</i> Dagneau, Charles (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	<i>Preserving the Integrity of Material Remains Recovered from the Franklin Expedition</i> Davidson, Flora (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
11:00-11:20	<i>The Wreck of HMS Terror</i> Harris, Ryan (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)
11:20-11:40	<i>History, Oral History and Archaeology: Reinterpreting the 'Boat Places' of Erebus Bay</i> Stenton, Douglas (Government of Nunavut, Iqaluit, Nunavut) and Robert Park (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)
11:40-12:00	<i>The Movement of Materials From the Erebus Bay 'Boat Places'</i> Park, Robert (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario) and Douglas Stenton (Government of Nunavut, Iqaluit, Nunavut)
12:00-13:20	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:20-13:40	<i>DNA Analysis of Human Skeletal Remains from the 1845 Franklin Expedition</i> Stenton, Douglas (Government of Nunavut, Iqaluit, Nunavut), A. Keenleyside (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario), S. Fratpietro (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario), R. Park (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)
13:40-14:00	<i>Breaking the Ice: Awakening Interest in the Franklin Expedition and the Arctic through Interactive Outreach Activities</i> Tarasoff, Tamara and Leanna Ellsworth (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)
14:00-14:20	<i>The Development of a New Exhibition on Sir John Franklin's 1845 Northwest Passage Expedition</i> Ryan, Karen, Claire Champ, Danielle Goyer, and Kerry McMaster (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session 18 Schedule / Horaire

Renaissance B

Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Organizer: Peter Timmins (Western University, London, Ontario)

8:40–9:00	<i>In Spite of Ourselves: Missteps in Urban Archaeology at the Salmoni Site, King's Navy Yard, Fort Malden, Amherstburg, Ontario</i> Timmins, Peter (Western University, London, Ontario)
9:00–9:20	<i>Considering Archaeological Potential in Ontario's Urban Contexts</i> Epler, Peter (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario)
9:20–9:40	<i>Urban Archaeology: An Awkward Fit in Ontario's Regulatory System</i> Robertson, David A. (Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, Ontario)
9:40–10:00	<i>Dealing with Methodological and Logistical Problems in an Urban Setting: A Case Study of Brantford</i> Bolstridge, Sarah (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario)
10:00–10:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:20–10:40	<i>Urban Historical Archaeology: Exploring the Black Community in St. Catharines, Ontario</i> Clarke, Sarah (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario)
10:40–11:00	<i>The Ward Uncovered: Archaeological Investigations of one of Toronto's First Immigrant Neighbourhoods</i> Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)
11:00–11:20	<i>Expect the Unexpected: Sealed Contexts from the Queen Street Parking Lot Site (AjGu-96), Toronto</i> Webb, Thanos (Stantec, Markham, Ontario)
11:20–11:40	<i>The Contribution of Archaeology to the Restoration of the New Fort's Cultural Landscape at Exhibition Place, Toronto</i> MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, Ontario)
11:40–12:00	<i>Teaching an Old Dog a New Trick: Photogrammetry, 3D Rendering and Drone Use on Complex Urban Sites</i> Gromoff, Nick (Ground Truth Archaeology, Trenton, Ontario)
12:00–13:40	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:40–14:00	<i>Lebreton Flats: The Archaeology of a 19th Century Industrial Urban Community</i> Daechsel, Hugh (Golder Associates, Kingston, Ontario)
14:00–14:20	<i>Downtown and Disturbed to Death—Urban Archaeology at Bytown's Barrack Hill Cemetery</i> Mortimer, Ben (Paterson Group, Ottawa, Ontario)
14:20–14:40	<i>Démantèlement du Poste de la Reine à Québec : Infrastructure centenaire et récupération archéologique / Dismantling of the de la Reine Substation in Québec City: 100-Year-Old Infrastructure and Archaeological Recovery</i> Émard, Bertrand (Hydro-Québec, Montréal, Québec) and Carl Castonguay (Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés, Québec, Québec)
14:40–15:00	<i>The Walterdale Bridge Replacement Project - Urban archaeology in Alberta's Capital</i> Spicer, Gareth (Turtle Island Cultural Resource Management, Calgary, Alberta)
15:00–15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

15:20-15:40	<i>Vancouver Real Estate Prices Force Prehistory out of Market</i> Mason, Andrew R. (Golder Associates Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia)
15:40-16:00	<i>The Island-Town of Sviyazhsk: Archaeology and CRM of a Russian Provincial Urban Centre of the 16th-18th Centuries in the Republic of Tatarstan</i> Khairutdinov, R.R. (Kazan Federal University, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), L.A. Vyazov (Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), R.M. Valeev (Kazan State Institute of Culture, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), A.S. Starkov (Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia) and A.G. Sitdikov (Kazan Federal University, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia)
16:00-16:20	<i>Discussant</i> William Moss (Architecture and Heritage Division, Quebec City, Québec)

Session 19 Schedule / Horaire

Renaissance A

Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology

L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Organizers: Katherine Cook (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia) and Neha Gupta (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

9:00-9:20	<i>Indigenizing GIS and Digital Archaeology: Integrating Metis Landscape Knowledge into GIS Analysis in Archaeology</i> Supernant, Kisha (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)
9:20-9:40	<i>Fear and Loathing in Digital Heritage Visualizations!</i> Carter, Michael (Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario)
9:40-10:00	<i>Paleodemographic Changes in North America in Relation to Environmental Variability of the Past 13000 years</i> Gajewski, Konrad (Department of Geography, Environment & Geomatics, University of Ottawa), B. Kriesche (Institute of Stochastics, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany), M. Chaput (Department of Geography, Environment & Geomatics, University of Ottawa), R. Kulik (Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Ottawa), V. Schmidt (Institute of Stochastics, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany)
10:00-10:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:20-10:40	<i>Digitizing the Dead: Lessons in Digital Data and Storytelling</i> Cook, Katherine (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)
10:40-11:00	<i>Digital Preservation of The Quon Sang Lung Laundry Building, Fort Macleod, Alberta</i> Dawson, Peter (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Farzan Baradaran (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Adam Jahraus (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Elisa Rubalcava (Alberta Culture and Tourism, Edmonton, Alberta), Alireza Farrokhi (Alberta Culture and Tourism, Edmonton, Alberta), Christina Robinson (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
11:00-11:20	<i>3D Technologies and Archaeological Information Sharing: Serving Diverse Archaeological Constituents</i> Compton, Mary E., Lisa Hodgetts and Neal Ferris (Western University, London, Ontario)
11:20-11:40	<i>Open Up Your Data: Best Practice in Managing and Sharing Digital Data</i> Van den Eynden, Veerle (University of Essex, UK)
11:40-12:00	<i>"The map is not the territory": Implications of GIS Methods in Heritage Research</i> O'Rourke, Michael (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)

12:00-13:40	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:40-14:00	<i>Introducing Protocols for Visualizing Multivariate Archaeometric Data with R Software: A Demonstration with Ceramic Artifacts</i> Angourakis, Andreas (University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain), Verònica Martínez, Josep M. Gurt Esparraguera
14:00-14:20	<i>Teaching Digital Archaeology: Lessons Learned from the Classroom</i> Clark, Terence (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)
14:20-14:40	<i>Failing Gloriously and Teaching Digital Archaeology</i> Graham, Shawn (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)
13:40-15:00	<i>Roundtable Discussion</i> Led by Neha Gupta & Katherine Cook
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

Session 20 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage A

Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Organizers: Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
and Terry Gibson (Western Heritage Inc., St Albert, Alberta)

9:00-9:20	<i>“What works, what doesn’t”: UAV Air Photography and Photogrammetry for Archaeology</i> Hamilton, Scott and Jason Stephenson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
9:20-9:40	<i>Ground-based LIDAR and Aerial Photogrammetry for Geoarchaeological Interpretation: Case Study of a Bison Jump Site</i> Pennanen, Kelsey, Peter Dawson and Christina Robinson (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Jeremy Leyden and Alison Landals (Stantec Inc., Calgary, Alberta)
9:40-10:00	<i>Forgotten Souls of the Dawn Settlement: A Geophysical Exploration of Unmarked Graves in Southwestern Ontario</i> Wadsworth, William (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario), Charly Bank (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario), Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust, Toronto, Ontario) and Katherine Patton (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)
10:00-10:20	<i>Publically Accessible Satellite Imagery for Documenting Indian Residential School Cemeteries</i> Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	<i>From Bathtubs to Big Lakes: Remote Sensing in Underwater Archaeology in the Great Lakes Region</i> Sonnenburg, Lisa (Stantec Consulting, Hamilton Ontario), Joe Boyce (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), Ashley Lemke (University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, USA) and John O’Shea (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA)
11:00-11:20	<i>Evaluating Consumer-Grade Sonar for the Documentation of Inundated Archaeological Sites</i> McEvoy, Chris and Scott Hamilton (Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)
11:20-11:40	<i>Remote Sensing in Archaeology: A Practical Approach in Past Wet Climates</i> Alsharekh, Abdullah M. (King Saud University, Saudi Arabia)

11:40-12:00	<i>A Local-Scale Remote Sensing Approach to Understanding Past Land Management and Farm Abandonment on the Svalbarð Estate, North East Iceland</i> Adderley, Paul, (University of Stirling, Sterling, UK), Woollett, James (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Guðrun Alda Gísladóttir (Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Iceland), Uggi Ævarsson (Minjavörður Suðurlands, Iceland), Céline Dupont-Hébert (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Natasha Roy (Université Laval, Québec, Québec) and Dorothée Dubé (Université Laval, Québec, Québec)
12:00-13:40	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:40-14:00	<i>The Use of Geophysical Explorations in Gulf Islands National Park to Determine Landform Geomorphology, Cultural Sediment Identification and FN House Features Too!</i> Perry, Bill (Parks Canada, Calgary, Alberta)
14:00-14:20	<i>The French Mission of Kenté: New Research Directions and Discoveries</i> von Bitter, Robert (Toronto, Ontario), Brianna Logan (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario) and Chris Menary (Toronto Regional Conservation Authority, Toronto, Ontario)
14:20-14:40	<i>The Tribulations and Rewards of Delving Outside the Comfort Zone in Archaeology</i> Gibson, Terrance H. (Western Heritage, St Albert, Alberta)

Session 21 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac A

Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management

La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Organizer: Whitney Spearing (Williams Lake Indian Band / Sugarcan Archaeology, Williams Lake, British Columbia)

9:20-9:40	<i>Honesty is the Best Policy—The Value of Public Disclosure in the Management of Cultural Resources</i> Spicer, Gareth (Turtle Island Cultural Resource Management, Calgary, Alberta)
9:40-10:00	<i>Twinning the Highway, Archaeology in the Face of Destructive Processes</i> Spearing, Whitney (Sugar Cane Archaeology, Williams Lake, British Columbia)
10:00-10:20	<i>Bistcho Lake Revisited: Mbe' cho 2013-2017</i> Kwicien, Grzegorz, Ashley Dixon, Jody Pletz, Kris Sullivan (Taiga Heritage Consulting, Grande Prairie, Alberta)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
10:40-11:00	<i>Archaeology as Saviour and Slayer of the Past: A View from the Saugeen Ojibway Nation</i> Ritchie, Doran and William R. Fitzgerald (Saugeen Ojibway Nation Environment Office, Neyaashiinigiing, Ontario)
11:00-11:20	<i>Mieux connaître le Ndakinna : la contribution de l'archéologie collaborative au processus d'affirmation territoriale de la Nation Abénakise</i> Treyvaud, Geneviève (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Suzie O'Bomsawin, Marie-Ève Samson (Bureau du Ndakinna au Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki)
11:20-11:40	<i>Tr'ëhudè: Bridging Traditional Law and Self-Government</i> Beaumont, Jody and Lee Whalen
11:40-12:00	<i>Understanding Cultural Change in Modern Archaeological Practice—A Perspective from Nova Scotia</i> MacLeod-Leslie, Heather and Kait MacLean (Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiations Office, Truro, Nova Scotia)
12:00-13:40	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER

Session 22 Schedule / Horaire

Frontenac A

Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Organizer: Courtney Cameron (Cameron Heritage Consulting, Petawawa, Ontario)

12:00-13:40	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:40-14:00	<i>Get 'em while they're young!</i> Cameron, Courtney (Cameron Heritage Consulting, Petawawa, Ontario)
14:00-14:20	<i>Past and Future Public Archaeology at the Ontario Heritage Trust</i> Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Trust, Toronto, Ontario)
14:20-14:40	<i>Arvia'juaq National Historic Site Virtual Tour: Overcoming Remoteness in Heritage Experience</i> Porter, M. Cecilia, Dr. Peter Dawson and Denis Gadbois (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
14:40-15:00	<i>A Review of Some Public Archaeology Projects in Nunavut and Eastern Ontario</i> Swayze, Ken (Kinickinick Heritage Consulting, Cobden, Ontario)
15:00-15:20	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ
15:20-15:40	<i>The Cluny Fortified Village Site: Three Hundred Years of History</i> Walde, Dale (Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
15:40-16:00	<i>What it Means to be an Avocational Archaeologist</i> Bender, Isaac (Nipissing University, North Bay, Ontario)

Session 23 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage B

The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Organizers: Aubrey Cannon (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario),
Brent Suttie (Archaeological Services Branch, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

9:00-9:20	<i>Comparison and Evaluation of Auger and Core Sampling versus Full-Scale Excavation at McNaughton Island, on the Central Coast of British Columbia</i> Cannon, Aubrey (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)
9:20-9:40	<i>ITRAX XRF Technology as A Method for Analyzing Archaeological Core and Auger Samples</i> Fletcher, Beatrice, Aubrey Cannon and Eduard Reinhardt (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)
9:40-10:00	<i>Glimpses into the Arrangement of a Planked House Village Through Multi-element Analysis of Auger-collected Sediments</i> Carter, Kari (Ecofor Consulting Ltd., Fort St. James, B.C.) and Paul Prince (MacEwan University, Edmonton, Alberta)
10:00-10:20	<i>Evaluating the Efficiencies, Difficulties and Results of Using Vibracore Technology in a Shell Midden Site on the Central Coast of BC</i> Duffield, Seonaid (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)
10:20-10:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

10:40-11:00	<i>Exploring Deep Testing Methods and Protocols in Alluvial Settings: Practical Case Studies from New Brunswick</i> Hamilton, Anne (Archaeological Services Branch, Fredericton, New Brunswick)
11:00-11:20	<i>A Case Study in Enhanced Landscape Testing Projects: Phase II of the Glenwood Project</i> Colwell-Pasch, Chelsea (Colbr Consulting Ltd., Maquapit Lake, New Brunswick)
11:20-11:40	<i>Regulatory Implications of Emerging Archaeological Assessment Methodologies</i> Suttie, Brent and Tricia Jarratt (Archaeological Services Branch, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session 24 Schedule / Horaire

Héritage B

Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

Chair: Ian Badgley (National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario)

12:00-13:40	LUNCH / DÉJEUNER
13:40-14:00	<i>Moderating Role of Archaeological Institutions in Ethnic Nationalism: Western Archaeologists in Albanian Nation-Building before the Second World War</i> Lomonosov, Matvey (Department of Sociology, McGill University, Montréal, Québec)
14:00-14:20	<i>Lake Champlain's Steamboat, Phoenix (II) (1820-1837): Canada and the United States' Shared Cultural Heritage</i> Kennedy, Carolyn (Nautical Archaeology Program, Texas University, College Station, Texas, USA)
14:20-14:40	<i>Re-imagining Shipboard Societies: A Spatial Approach to Analyzing Shipwreck Sites</i> Moloney, Michael (Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)
14:40-15:00	<i>Regulating the irregular: Archaeological resource management at the Government of Alberta</i> Woywitka, Robin (Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)
15:00-15:20	<i>"The long and winding road": The Evolution of Cultural Heritage Practice at the Ministry of Transportation from the Early 20th Century to the Present</i> McGuire, Denise and Jeff Seibert (Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Toronto, Ontario)
15:20-15:40	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ

SESSION ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS DES SESSIONS

SESSION 1

Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes / Northeast / Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Organizers / Responsables:

Chris Ellis (University of Western Ontario)

Robert von Bitter (Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario)

Session Abstract

This session presents recent research on the earliest well-documented archaeological sites in the Great Lakes/Northeast that will facilitate information exchange between researchers on both sides of the Canada-USA border. It provides a forum for researchers to share and explore an exploding Paleoindian information base that is being revealed through research on previously unreported sites as well as the continuing documentation and analysis of long known sites and collections. These new data, combined with a substantial data base amassed over 60 years of research, allows well-grounded, insights into many long standing issues and to the development of refined, more nuanced syntheses/explanations, relating to temporal/spatial frameworks, lithic technological strategies and organization, the intra-site spatial organization of activities, inter-assemblage variability and patterns of landscape use.

Résumé de la session

Cette séance portera sur des recherches, menées récemment, sur les plus anciens sites archéologiques bien documentés du Nord-Est et des Grands Lacs afin de faciliter l'échange d'information entre les chercheurs travaillant de chaque côté de la frontière canado-américaine. Les chercheurs auront l'occasion d'échanger et d'explorer une importante base de données issue de la recherche sur des sites jusqu'ici inconnus ainsi que de nouvelles analyses de collections et de sites connus depuis longtemps. Ces nouvelles données, combinées à une importante base de connaissances accumulées ces 60 dernières années, permettent d'avoir un solide aperçu de bon nombre de questions entourant depuis longtemps le Paléoindien et d'élaborer des synthèses et des explications plus détaillées et nuancées par rapport aux cadres spatio-temporels, aux stratégies en matière de technologie lithique et à l'organisation spatiale des activités sur le site, de la variabilité de l'inter-assemblage et des modèles d'utilisation du paysage.

SESSION 2

Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning / L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Organizer / Responsable:

Max Friesen (University of Toronto)

Session Abstract

From diffuse tent rings to deep semi-subterranean houses, the Arctic holds a great diversity of dwelling remains. Some unique regional phenomena such as snow block construction and entrance tunnels are linked mainly to environmental factors, while others such as axial features and selective incorporation of whale bones relate more closely to ideational variables. Dwellings have often been the focus of archaeological attention, due to their status as reservoirs of social, technological, and economic information. However, despite impressive advances over the past decades, we are still learning how best to approach their excavation and description, and how to coax them to divulge their occupants' stories. This session is intended to bring together the full range of research relating to Arctic dwellings - from detailed descriptions of dwelling form and construction techniques, to studies concerned with reconstructing the spatial activities, social lives, and world views of their occupants.

Résumé de la session

On retrouve dans l'Arctique divers types d'habitation, allant des cercles de tente à peine décelables aux structures de creusement semi-souterraines profondes. Certaines caractéristiques régionales uniques, comme l'utilisation de blocs de neige ou des tunnels d'entrée, peuvent être liées à des facteurs environnementaux. D'autres, comme une structure axiale et l'incorporation sélective d'os de baleines, sont davantage liés à des éléments conceptuels. Les archéologues accordent généralement beaucoup d'attention aux structures d'habitation, car elles sont de véritables mines de renseignements sociaux, technologiques et économiques. Cependant, malgré les impressionnantes percées réalisées ces dernières décennies, nous tentons encore de déterminer la meilleure façon de fouiller les habitations, de les décrire et de les inciter à nous révéler les histoires de leurs occupants. Cette séance vise à présenter un grand éventail de données de recherche ayant trait aux habitations de l'Arctique, allant de descriptions détaillées des différents types d'habitation et des techniques de construction, aux études portant sur la reconstitution des activités spatiales, la vie sociale et la vision du monde des occupants.

SESSION 3

Foundations of Canadian Archaeology: The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Organizer / Responsable:

Lisa Rankin (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Session Abstract

In most parts of Canada, the history of archaeological research features prominent, late 19th or early 20th century figures who made significant collections of artifacts and information relating to the archaeological history of Indigenous People and Europeans. Some of the collections were published in one form or another, and many were deposited in public museums or archives. These early collections and publications underpin the development of modern archaeology across Canada. At the same time, they have occasionally had the effect of mis-directing subsequent archaeological research, or discouraging alternate interpretations of the past. In this session, archaeologists from across the country will offer insights into the ways in which the objects and information documented and preserved by these early collectors, stimulated, or hampered, modern archaeological research, and our understanding of Canada's past.

Résumé de la session

Dans la plupart des régions du Canada, l'histoire de la recherche archéologique est caractérisée par d'importantes collections d'artefacts et d'informations concernant l'histoire archéologique des Premières Nations et des Européens amassées par des personnalités éminentes de la fin du 19^e ou du début du 20^e siècle. Ces collections ont été publiées sous différents formats, et plusieurs ont été remises à des musées ou des archives publiques. Ces premières collections et publications sous-tendent le développement de l'archéologie moderne au Canada. Par contre, elles ont parfois eu pour effet de mener des recherches archéologiques subséquentes vers la mauvaise voie ou de décourager d'autres interprétations du passé. Lors de cette session, des archéologues de partout au pays vont nous aider à mieux comprendre comment les objets et les informations qui ont été documentés et conservés par ces premiers collectionneurs ont pu contribuer, ou nuire, à notre compréhension du passé de notre pays.

SESSION 4

Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! / Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Organizers / Responsables:

Arienne Boileau (University of Florida)

Meaghan Peuramaki-Brown (Athabasca University)

Session Abstract

The archaeological connection between Canada and Belize can be traced back to the 1960s, when the Royal Ontario Museum undertook excavations at Baking Pot and Altun Ha. In the 50-some years since, Canadian archaeologists working in Belize have tackled numerous big-picture questions to document the life of the ancient Maya of the eastern lowlands, including socio-environmental dynamics, the rise and fall of city-states, the display of social inequalities, responses to climate change, settlement patterns, culture contact, and diet. A diverse set of methods, including ceramic and lithic analysis, zooarchaeology, stable isotope analysis, ethnography, and settlement survey, have been used to address these and many other questions. Canadian institutions have also invested heavily in the training of future archaeologists by establishing archaeological field schools at several Maya sites in Belize. These field schools, along with a number of purely research oriented projects, have provided opportunities for graduate students to conduct their own research. Finally, a close working relationship has been developed with the Belize Institute of Archaeology (formerly Department of Archaeology), in particular through the education of and cooperation with Belizean archaeologists and administrators regarding cultural resource management and tourism. To celebrate the roads that Canada and Belize have travelled together, this session will highlight how Canadian archaeologists (from Canada or in Canada) have successfully developed research programs abroad and fostered long-lasting relationships with Belizean scholars and cultural managers. It will underscore the breadth of research conducted both past and present by Canadian researchers in all stages of their academic career.

Résumé de la session

Il existe un lien sur le plan archéologique entre le Canada et le Belize depuis les années 1960, période où le Musée royal de l'Ontario a entrepris des fouilles sur les sites de Baking Pot et d'Altun Ha. Depuis plus de 50 ans, des archéologues canadiens œuvrant au Belize tentent de répondre à plusieurs grandes questions concernant la vie des Mayas des basses terres de l'est, notamment des questions portant sur la dynamique socio-environnementale, le développement et la chute des cités-États, les inégalités sociales, les réponses aux changements climatiques, les modes de peuplement, le contact culturel et la nutrition. Diverses méthodes comprenant l'analyse céramique et lithique, la zooarchéologie, l'analyse des isotopes stables, l'ethnographie et les reconnaissances ont été utilisées pour répondre à ces questions et à plusieurs autres. En outre, des établissements canadiens ont investi des sommes importantes pour former les futurs archéologues en établissant des écoles de fouilles archéologiques sur plusieurs sites mayas au Belize. Ces écoles et certains projets strictement axés sur la recherche permettent aux diplômés d'effectuer leurs propres travaux de recherche. Enfin, une étroite relation de travail a été établie avec l'Institut d'archéologie du Belize (anciennement le département d'archéologie), en particulier au moyen de la formation et de la coopération avec les archéologues et les administrateurs béliziens en ce qui a trait à la gestion des ressources culturelles et au tourisme. En vue de souligner le travail effectué conjointement par le Canada et le Belize, cette séance mettra en évidence les efforts déployés par les archéologues canadiens (du Canada ou au Canada) pour établir des programmes de recherche à l'étranger et favoriser la création de relations durables avec les gestionnaires d'activités culturelles et les chercheurs béliziens. On traitera de l'étendue des recherches menées par des chercheurs canadiens à toutes les étapes de leur carrière.

SESSION 5

Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms / L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Organizer / Responsable:

Janet Young (Canadian Museum of History)

Session Abstract

This symposium will focus on the use of archaeological techniques in criminal investigations in Canada and how their implementation may vary between the provinces and territories. Through individual experiences of archaeologists and law enforcement personnel trained in archaeological techniques - practices, policies, and procedures will be identified, compared, and contrasted to develop a broadened understanding of the role of forensic archaeology in Canada.

Résumé de la session

Cette séance portera sur l'utilisation de techniques archéologiques lors d'enquêtes criminelles au Canada ainsi que sur les différences touchant sa mise en œuvre d'une province ou d'un territoire à l'autre. Les expériences d'archéologues et d'agents des services policiers ayant reçu une formation en lien avec l'utilisation de techniques archéologiques permettront de déterminer et de comparer les politiques, les pratiques et les procédures aux fins d'acquisition d'une compréhension élargie du rôle de l'archéologie judiciaire au Canada.

SESSION 6

Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets / Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Organizers / Responsables:

Grant Zazula (Yukon Government Palaeontology Program)
Carley Crann (A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory)

Session Abstract

Archaeology is a discipline rooted in the past. Without accurate and reliable chronology, many hypotheses about human history are left as conjecture. For much of the archaeological record, radiocarbon dating is the primary means to determine when events happened and how those events correlate with others at a local and regional scale. From the study of the first people in the Americas during the Pleistocene, to establishing regional Holocene culture histories, radiocarbon dating is a key component of most contemporary archaeological research.

There have been many methodological advancements in the field of radiocarbon dating in recent decades. With the advent of AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) and ability to directly date very small samples, radiocarbon dating has become a routine part of archaeological investigations. However, not all radiocarbon data can be taken at face value and caution must be taken when interpreting radiocarbon results. Advancements in collagen preparation such as ultrafiltration techniques, and dating of single amino acids or bulk amino acids, have made radiocarbon dating of bone much more reliable. The statistical treatment of radiocarbon dates now enables researchers to pin-point dates and correlate them more precisely than ever.

This session invites contributions on methods and application of radiocarbon dates and datasets to problems in archaeology and associated paleoenvironments. We especially encourage presentations that discuss radiocarbon dating in an interdisciplinary context. Presentations on the history of radiocarbon dating, especially in Canada, are also encouraged. This session is also intended to highlight the new A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory at the University of Ottawa which hosts Canada's only accelerator mass spectrometer.

Résumé de la session

L'archéologie est une discipline ancrée dans le passé. Si l'on ne peut déterminer une chronologie exacte et fiable, plusieurs des hypothèses concernant l'histoire humaine ne sont que des suppositions. La datation au radiocarbone est la méthode principale utilisée pour déterminer la chronologie des événements, et comment ces derniers se rapportent à d'autres événements à l'échelle locale et régionale, pour la plus grande partie du patrimoine archéologique. C'est un élément clé pour la plupart des recherches contemporaines en archéologie, permettant d'étudier les premiers humains dans les Amériques pendant le Pléistocène ou encore d'établir l'historique de la culture régionale lors de l'Holocène.

Depuis les dernières décennies, de nombreuses avancées méthodologiques ont vu le jour dans le domaine de la datation au radiocarbone. Avec la venue de la spectrométrie de masse par accélérateur et la capacité de datation directe de minuscules échantillons, la datation au radiocarbone est maintenant une étape routinière lors de fouilles archéologiques. Toutefois, les données tirées de la datation au radiocarbone ne doivent pas être acceptées à l'aveuglette; nous devons faire preuve de vigilance lors de l'interprétation des résultats du radiocarbone. Les avancées effectuées dans les préparations de collagène telles les techniques d'ultrafiltration ou la datation des acides aminés, unique ou en grande quantité, ont permis d'assurer la fiabilité de la datation au radiocarbone des ossements. Le traitement statistique des dates au radiocarbone permet maintenant aux chercheurs de déterminer les dates et de les mettre en corrélation de façon plus précise que jamais.

Lors de cette session, nous sollicitons les contributions portant sur les méthodes et les mises en application de la datation au radiocarbone et des ensembles de données dans les problèmes en archéologie et les paléoenvironnements connexes. Nous encourageons particulièrement les présentations qui traitent de la datation au radiocarbone dans un contexte interdisciplinaire ainsi que les présentations portant sur l'histoire de la datation au radiocarbone, particulièrement au Canada. Cette session entend également mettre en valeur le nouveau laboratoire de spectrométrie de masse par accélérateur A.E. Lalonde de l'Université d'Ottawa, où on retrouve le seul spectromètre de masse par accélérateur au Canada.

SESSION 7

Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology / Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Organizers / Responsables:

Elizabeth C. Robertson (Circle CRM Group Inc.)

Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt (Tree Time Services, Edmonton, Alberta)

Session Abstract

Consulting archaeology works in a space defined by the legislation which mandates its existence and the needs of the industries and developers who require its services. As such, its methods are driven not only by generally accepted standards for professional archaeology, but also by the regulatory frameworks within which it operates, as well as the scheduling and logistical requirements of its client base. Consulting

archaeology therefore is strongly motivated to find optimal and efficient strategies both in its use of traditional field and laboratory methods and in its adoption of new and innovative techniques. This session will provide a forum to explore the opportunities and the issues presented by this situation; it welcomes not only the perspectives of consulting archaeologists, but also those of government, academic and other colleagues concerned with the improvement of methods in all aspects of consulting archaeology.

Résumé de la session

Les cabinets de consultants en archéologie occupent une place régie par la législation qui en prescrit l'existence, ainsi que les besoins de l'industrie et des concepteurs qui utilisent leurs services. Par conséquent, les méthodes utilisées par les cabinets sont mues non seulement pas les normes généralement reconnues en archéologie professionnelle, mais également par les cadres réglementaires à l'intérieur desquels elles opèrent en plus des calendriers et des exigences logistiques de leur clientèle. Les cabinets de consultants en archéologie sont donc fortement motivés à trouver une stratégie optimale et efficace qui utiliserait les méthodes traditionnelles sur le terrain et en laboratoire et qui adopterait des techniques novatrices. Cette session offrira un forum cernant les possibilités et les problèmes issus de cette situation. Le forum offrira une tribune d'échange sur les perspectives des consultants en archéologie ainsi que celles des gouvernements, des universitaires et d'autres collègues qui sont préoccupés par l'amélioration des méthodes dans tous les aspects des services de consultants.

SESSION 8

Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Organizers / Responsables:

Martin Perron (Parks Canada, Gatineau)

Donalee Deck (Parks Canada, Winnipeg)

Session Abstract

This session invites presentations on research and cultural resource management work that have occurred across the country within Parks Canada's diverse national parks, national historic sites and marine conservation areas. The session will showcase the work that has resulted from federal infrastructure projects, heritage conservation and collaborations with our Indigenous partners on traditional land use and traditional knowledge in documenting and interpreting archaeological resources to enhance our understanding of thousands of years of dynamic cultural history.

Résumé de session

Cette séance regroupe des communications faisant état de la recherche et du travail de gestion des ressources culturelles réalisés dans les différents parcs nationaux, lieux historiques et aires marines nationales de conservation administrés par Parcs Canada à travers le pays. Elles mettront à l'honneur les travaux effectués dans le cadre des projets d'investissement sur les infrastructures fédérales, de conservation du patrimoine et de collaborations mises en place avec les communautés autochtones pour mieux appréhender, documenter et interpréter les ressources archéologiques, le savoir traditionnel et l'utilisation traditionnelle du territoire au cours de millénaires d'occupation.

SESSION 9

Archaeological Sciences / Sciences archéologiques

Session sponsored by the Archéoscience/Archéosociale (As2) research team / Session commanditée par l'équipe de recherche Archéoscience/Archéosociale (As2)

Organizer / Responsable:

Adrian L. Burke (Université de Montréal)

Session Abstract

This is a general session dedicated to the archaeological sciences or archaeometry. The purpose of the session is to highlight the latest applications, among Canadian archaeologists, of new technologies and instrumentation in answering archaeological questions. Presentations can cover any geographic area in the world and any time period. Presenters should include basic information on the instrumentation used and precision, accuracy, limits of detection, calibrations, and any methodological challenges or constraints. We strongly encourage presenters to also focus on the archaeological question at the root of the archaeometric analyses and how the application of new technologies or instrumentation helps to address questions of a social, political or economic nature.

Résumé de séance

Cette session générale est dédiée aux sciences archéologiques aussi connues sous le terme d'archéométrie. La session veut mettre en valeur les dernières applications mises en œuvre parmi les archéologues canadiens de nouvelles technologies et instruments analytiques afin de répondre à des questions archéologiques. Les conférences peuvent toucher à n'importe quelle région de la planète et n'importe quelle période. Les conférenciers sont priés d'inclure de l'information sur l'instrumentation analytique employée ainsi que des données de base sur la précision, la justesse, les limites de détection, la calibration et tout autre élément pertinent relié à la méthodologie. Nous encourageons fortement aux participants de se concentrer aussi sur les questions archéologiques qui souscrivent les analyses archéométriques et de démontrer comment ces nouvelles technologies nous aident à répondre à des questions de l'ordre social, politique ou économique.

SESSION 10

Contributed Papers 1 / Communications hors-thèmes 1

SESSION 11

What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories / L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Organizers / Responsables:

Scott Neilsen (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Matthew Beaudoin (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)

Session Abstract

Culture history often forms the cornerstones of archaeological practice, interpretation, and dissemination. How a site is recognized, excavated, interpreted, and reported are all influenced and informed by the local cultural historical conventions and practices. Characteristically, the cultural historical frameworks in most areas of Canada are regionally specific and have not drastically changed since their initial conception.

These facts mean that our basic interpretive conventions are potentially premised on outdated or tenuous frameworks that make country-wide discussions difficult. The papers of this session highlight and critique some of the longstanding conventions that have emerged over the last 50 years of Canadian archaeology, and provide some suggestions of how to improve these conventions for the future.

Résumé de la session

L'histoire culturelle constitue généralement la pierre angulaire de la pratique archéologique, de son interprétation et de sa diffusion. La façon de reconnaître un site, de le fouiller, de l'interpréter et de produire un rapport sur celui-ci est influencée par les conventions et les pratiques locales d'histoire culturelle. En général, les cadres historico-culturels dans la plupart des régions du Canada sont propres à ces régions et n'ont pas beaucoup changé depuis leur établissement. Ainsi, nos conventions d'interprétation sont possiblement basées sur des cadres désuets et démodés, rendant difficile la tenue d'une discussion à l'échelle du pays. Les communications présentées dans le cadre de cette séance mettront en évidence et critiqueront quelques-unes de ces conventions de longue date établies durant les 50 dernières années au Canada. De plus, des suggestions sur la façon d'améliorer ces conventions seront proposées.

SESSION 12

Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Organizer / Responsable:

Christyann Darwent (University of California, Davis)

Session Abstract

In 1992, the journal *Canadian Zooarchaeology* was first published by Dr. Kathyn Stewart. From 1993 through 1998, a series of papers were published summarizing research on zooarchaeology across the various regions of Canada (see below). Given this is the 50th anniversary of the Canadian Archaeological Association and 25 years since *Canadian Zooarchaeology* was initially published, this session will focus on zooarchaeology in Canada and by Canadians. How have new theoretical perspectives (e.g., niche construction, conservation biology) and methodological approaches (e.g., aDNA, isotopic analysis) influenced zooarchaeological research? This session will allow zooarchaeologists to come together and share their current research and historical perspective on Canadian zooarchaeology.

Résumé de la session

Le journal Zooarchéologie canadienne a été publié pour la première fois en 1992 par Kathlyn Stewart. Plusieurs articles résumant les recherches effectuées en zooarchéologie dans les diverses régions du pays (voir plus bas) y ont été publiés de 1993 à 1998. Puisque cette année marque le 50^e anniversaire de l'Association Canadienne d'Archéologie, et le 25^e anniversaire de la première publication de Zooarchéologie canadienne, cette session aura pour thème la zooarchéologie au Canada et la zooarchéologie entreprise par les Canadiens. En quoi les nouvelles perspectives théoriques (construction de niche, biologie de la conservation) et les démarches méthodologiques (ADN fossile, analyse isotopique) ont-elles influencé la recherche en zooarchéologie? Cette session permettra aux zooarchéologues de se rassembler et de partager leurs recherches et leurs perspectives historiques sur la zooarchéologie canadienne.

SESSION 13

Current Research in BC Archaeology / Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Organizers / Responsables:

Thomas C.A Royle (Simon Fraser University)

Travis D. Crowell (Simon Fraser University)

Session Abstract

Archaeology has a long history in British Columbia, spanning over a hundred years. Early foundational studies in the region focused on constructing regional cultural-historical frameworks that documented changes in subsistence strategies, technology, settlement patterns, and social structure. Although these studies are useful tools for exploring cultural variation at broad-scales, they can obscure the heterogeneity of local histories. Where deviations from regional trends were once classified as oddities, new research projects are demonstrating that culturally-meaningful variation was commonplace throughout British Columbia. Papers in this session will seek to add to this growing body of research by showing how new methods and interpretive avenues are illuminating British Columbia's dynamic cultural mosaic.

Résumé de la session

Depuis plus de cent ans, l'archéologie est bien présente en Colombie-Britannique. Des études fondatrices effectuées dans la région se sont axées sur l'élaboration d'un cadre culturel et historique documentant les changements survenus dans les stratégies de subsistances, la technologie, les modèles d'habitat et la structure sociale. Bien que ces études représentent des outils utiles à l'exploration à grande échelle des variations culturelles, elles peuvent également dissimuler l'hétérogénéité du patrimoine local. Auparavant, les écarts par rapport aux tendances régionales étaient classés comme des singularités. Par contre, de nouveaux projets de recherche attestent que les écarts ayant une signification culturelle considérable étaient monnaie courante en Colombie-Britannique. Les interventions de cette session tenteront de contribuer à ce corpus de recherche, déjà important, en montrant comment les nouvelles méthodes et approches d'interprétation enrichissent la mosaïque culturelle de la Colombie-Britannique.

SESSION 14

Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building : The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Organizers / Responsables:

Lawrence Jackson (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited)

James Conolly (Trent University)

Session Abstract

Beginning with the earliest mound excavations of David Boyle and Henry Montgomery in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Southern Ontario has seen a number of research-driven excavations of Middle Woodland period mounds and associated mortuary activities. An improved engagement framework has led to First Nation communities becoming actively engaged in protecting these sacred sites of their past, without excavation, whenever possible. Accordingly, since the 1970s, ancestral mortuary locations have been left untouched except in cases of mitigation, as at the Hastings Preston Mound Group in 2011 and Jacob Island in 2012–2016. Reduction in research-driven field programs hasn't hindered interpretation, and the past 40 years have seen intriguing progress in our understanding of how different components of the Adena and Hopewell cultural package entered and influenced practices in Ontario. Earlier interpretative traditions explained the origins of complex mortuary programs entirely by reference to Hopewellian influences and 'émigrés', but more recent work has considered the Archaic antecedents of local practices and how wider regional influences mapped onto local traditions. We have invited papers from within and outside of Ontario to help build understanding of the origin and context of Middle Woodland mounding tradition. We are especially interested in the use and integration of Traditional Knowledge to inform or direct interpretation of the archaeological record.

Résumé de la session

Depuis les premières fouilles de monticules par David Boyle et Henry Montgomery à la fin du XIX^e siècle et au début du XX^e siècle, bon nombre de fouilles de monticules du Sylvicole moyen ont été réalisées afin de mieux comprendre les pratiques funéraires de l'époque. Un cadre d'engagement amélioré a contribué à mobiliser les communautés des Premières Nations qui œuvrent maintenant en vue d'assurer la protection de ces lieux sacrés, lorsque c'est possible. Ainsi, depuis les années 1970, des sites funéraires ancestraux sont demeurés intacts, sauf dans les cas où des mesures d'atténuation devaient être prises, notamment au regroupement de monticules Hastings (Preston) en 2011 et à Jacob Island en 2012 - 2016. La réduction du nombre de programmes axés sur la recherche sur le terrain n'a pas nui à notre interprétation, et ces 40 dernières années, nous avons amélioré considérablement notre compréhension de la manière dont différentes composantes des cultures Adena et Hopewell sont entrées dans les pratiques en Ontario et ont influé sur celles-ci. Les traditions d'interprétation antérieures expliquaient les origines de programmes funéraires complexes en faisant entièrement référence aux influences de la culture hopewellienne et aux « émigrés », mais des travaux menés récemment ont pris en compte les antécédents archaïques de pratiques locales et l'étendue des influences régionales sur les traditions locales. Nous avons lancé un appel à communications provenant de l'Ontario et de l'extérieur de celle-ci afin de nous aider à comprendre l'origine et le contexte de la tradition de construction de monticules au Sylvicole moyen. Nous nous intéressons tout particulièrement à l'utilisation et à l'intégration des connaissances traditionnelles afin d'orienter l'interprétation des données archéologiques.

SESSION 15

Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Organizer / Responsable:

Jerimy J. Cunningham (University of Lethbridge)

Session abstract

Canadian archaeology is most conventionally associated with the study of the archaeological record found within Canada's national boundaries. However, for the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Canadian Archaeological Association, this session aims to invite reflections on whether Canadian archaeologists working at home or abroad have any distinct theoretical, methodological, or ethical tendencies in their research. In other words, after fifty years of the CAA, can we reasonably speak of a "Canadian" approach to archaeology? To address this question, we solicit contributions from scholars who wish to explore the social, political and economic contexts for Canadian Archaeology today or at any point in its history, including analyses of how archaeological training, historical resources legislation, or programs of funding in Canada may have produced distinct theoretical and/or ethical tendencies. Does the location of Canadian Archaeology on the alleged peripheries of many dominant theoretical developments in archaeological theory (i.e., processual, post-processual, logicist) give it unique standpoints? We encourage contributions from both archaeologist working in Canada and scholars researching and/or employed abroad, and especially hope to receive case studies in both official languages that highlight key themes.

Résumé de la session

L'archéologie canadienne, de façon conventionnelle, est souvent associée à l'étude du patrimoine archéologique situé à l'intérieur du territoire canadien. Cette session vise toutefois, à l'occasion du 50^e anniversaire de l'Association Canadienne d'Archéologie (ACA), à se pencher sur les recherches effectuées par les archéologues canadiens travaillant au pays ou à l'étranger, afin de savoir si elles présentent des tendances théoriques, méthodologiques ou éthiques spécifiques. En d'autres mots, après cinquante ans d'existence de l'ACA, pouvons-nous parler d'une approche archéologique « canadienne »? Pour répondre à cette question, nous sollicitons l'aide de chercheurs qui souhaitent explorer les contextes sociaux, politiques et économiques qui régissent l'archéologie canadienne de nos jours, ou qui l'ont régie à différentes périodes de son histoire, et réaliser des analyses portant, entre autres, sur le rôle de la formation archéologique, des lois concernant les ressources historiques ou des programmes de financement au Canada dans le façonnement de tendances théoriques ou éthiques distinctes. La place de l'archéologie canadienne, prétendument à la périphérie de nombreux développements théoriques dominants dans le domaine des théories archéologiques (à savoir l'archéologie processuelle, post-processuelle, logiciste), peut-elle permettre à celle-ci d'offrir un point de vue unique? Nous encourageons les archéologues qui travaillent au Canada et les chercheurs qui travaillent ou effectuent des recherches à l'étranger à nous faire part de leurs contributions. Nous espérons particulièrement recevoir des études de cas qui soulignent les thématiques majeures dans les deux langues officielles.

SESSION 16

Carrying on Past Ethnicity : Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands / La continuité ethnique : études de la culture matérielle axées sur les pratiques sociales dans les Forêts de l'Est

Organizer / Responsable:

Steven Dorland (University of Toronto)

Session Abstract

Traditionally, material culture studies in the Eastern Woodlands have been grounded in frameworks that focus on placing archaeological assemblages and sites into time-space systematics to reconstruct culture histories of past peoples. More recently, research foci have shifted towards technological practices and attempts to bridge the style/function dichotomy that hinders material culture studies. Building on these discussions, this session addresses how Eastern Woodland studies are contributing to broader questions of social practice. We encourage presenters who focus on material culture studies that investigate chaîne-opératoires and habitus, learning and apprentice frameworks, childhood, personhood, and gender construction.

Résumé de session

Les études de la culture matérielle dans les Forêts de l'Est sont généralement axées sur une approche privilégiant la classification des vestiges et des sites archéologiques à l'intérieur de schémas spatio-temporels afin de reconstituer l'histoire culturelle de peuples anciens. Tout récemment, on a assisté à un changement en ce qui a trait à la recherche, qui est maintenant davantage axée sur les pratiques technologiques et les efforts pour surmonter les obstacles en lien avec la dichotomie entre le style et la fonction qui nuisent aux études de la culture matérielle. Cette séance, qui sera fondée sur ces discussions, examinera la façon dont les études portant sur les Forêts de l'Est contribuent à répondre aux questions générales sur les pratiques sociales. Nous encourageons les conférenciers qui mènent des études de la culture matérielle à se pencher sur les questions en lien avec les chaînes opératoires et l'habitus, les cadres d'apprentissage, l'enfance, l'identité individuelle et la construction du genre.

SESSION 17

Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? / L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Organizers / Responsables:

Ryan Harris (Parks Canada)

Martin Magne (Parks Canada, Retired)

Session Abstract

What is in store following the discoveries of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror? This full-day session describes ongoing archaeological research by terrestrial and underwater research teams, the design of studies to begin in 2017, museum exhibit preparations, school and public outreach programmes, co-management planning, material culture investigations, artifact conservation, as well as logistical, recording, and data manipulation challenges and solutions. The Franklin Expedition archaeological project is coordinated in the context of multi-jurisdictional regimes, and reflecting this, contributions will be made by federal, territorial, and academic experts.

Résumé de la session

Que nous réserve le futur après la découverte du NSM Erebus et du NSM Terror? Cette session d'un jour va décrire les recherches archéologiques en cours conduites par des équipes de recherches terrestres et sous-marines; la conception des études qui débiteront en 2017; les préparations des expositions muséales; les programmes éducatifs et de sensibilisation; la planification de gestion collaborative; l'examen de la culture matérielle; la conservation des artefacts; ainsi que les enjeux liés à la logistique, à l'enregistrement et à la manipulation des données et les solutions apportées. La coordination du projet archéologique de l'expédition de Franklin s'effectue dans le cadre de régimes plurigouvernementaux et des contributions apportées par les experts du gouvernement canadien, du gouvernement du Nunavut et des universités refléteront cette réalité.

SESSION 18

Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Organizer / Responsible:

Peter Timmins (Western University/TMHC)

Session Abstract

In recent years, urban archaeology has emerged as significant focus of Canadian cultural resource management. Conducting archaeological assessments and excavations in urban cores involves numerous methodological, logistical and regulatory challenges. In some jurisdictions, the archaeological potential of brownfields and other urban spaces is not recognized by provincial or municipal authorities and the potential for urban archaeology remains unrealized. When such potential is recognized, specific standards for research on land use history, assessment methods, site testing, and excavation in urban contexts are often poorly defined or may not exist. Further, the analysis and curation of the extensive artifact collections from urban projects significantly increases their cost. Yet recent experience has shown that these projects have enormous potential to further our understanding of both the Indigenous and Euro-Canadian history of urban spaces while engaging broad audiences and specific interest groups.

This session will explore a variety of case studies that highlight the methodological, logistical and regulatory challenges of urban projects and/or reveal untold stories of the history of urban places.

Résumé de la session

Au cours des dernières années, l'archéologie urbaine est devenue un sujet prioritaire dans le domaine de la gestion des ressources culturelles canadiennes. Mener des évaluations et des fouilles archéologiques dans les centres urbains pose de nombreux enjeux de nature méthodologique, logistique et réglementaire. Les autorités provinciales ou municipales ne reconnaissent pas toujours le potentiel archéologique des zones contaminées et d'autres espaces urbains. De ce fait, le potentiel de l'archéologie urbaine reste inexploité. Dans les cas où ce potentiel est reconnu, les normes spécifiques en matière de recherche sur l'historique de l'utilisation des terres, de méthodes d'évaluation, de sondage et de fouilles urbaines, quand elles existent, sont souvent mal définies. De plus, l'analyse et la conservation des vastes collections qui émergent des projets urbains augmentent le coût de ces derniers. Pourtant, les expériences les plus récentes montrent

que ces projets ont le potentiel de faire avancer considérablement notre compréhension de l'histoire autochtone et euro-canadienne des espaces urbains tout en suscitant l'intérêt des publics généraux et des groupes d'intérêts spécifiques. Dans cette session, nous allons examiner diverses études de cas qui mettent en évidence les enjeux de nature méthodologique, logistique et réglementaire des projets urbains ou encore qui révèlent des histoires inédites au sujet des espaces urbains.

SESSION 19

Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology / L'avenir numérique : méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Organizers / Responsables:

Katherine Cook (University of Victoria)

Neha Gupta (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Session Abstract

Geospatial, digital and Web-based tools are central to carrying out research and communicating of archaeological information in a globalized world. Until recently, the accumulation and management of digital archaeological data have been the primary focus of archaeologists, overlooking opportunities to broaden the scope of digital methods. At the same time, this wealth of information, coupled with the technical skills to create virtual realities and 3D models from digital data and to print cultural heritage for display outside of their intellectual and social contexts raises ethical challenges for archaeologists, heritage management professionals and descendant communities alike.

This session calls on scholars to begin addressing a digital future of the past in which the accumulation of digital data is not the only task facing Canadian archaeologists, broadly defined. In recognition of the 50th anniversary of the CAA, we draw attention to the want for meaningful processing, ownership and interpretation of digital archaeological information. How can digital methods challenge colonial practices in archaeology? How do we engage members of marginalized communities with digital heritage? What skills, tools and technologies will Canadian archaeologists, heritage professionals and indigenous peoples require to lead Canada into the digital future? This session critically assesses how to improve the ways in which we examine and communicate the past, how best to train archaeologists in open digital research, and to enhance and promote Canadian innovation locally, nationally and internationally.

Résumé de la session

Dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, les outils Web et les données géospatiales et numériques sont essentiels pour réaliser des recherches et assurer la communication des connaissances archéologiques. Jusqu'à tout récemment, les archéologues se concentraient sur la collecte et la gestion de données archéologiques numériques et laissaient passer des occasions d'élargissement de l'éventail des méthodes numériques. En même temps, la richesse des données, ainsi que les capacités techniques permettant de créer des environnements de réalité virtuelle et des modèles 3D à partir de données numériques ainsi que de reproduire des articles patrimoniaux pour utilisation à l'extérieur des contextes intellectuels et sociaux habituels, posent des défis éthiques à la fois pour les archéologues, les spécialistes de la gestion du patrimoine et les communautés descendantes.

Cette séance invite les chercheurs à entamer une discussion sur un avenir numérique dans le cadre duquel la collecte de données numériques ne sera pas la seule tâche qui incombera globalement aux archéologues canadiens. Pour souligner le 50^e anniversaire de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie, nous portons

une attention particulière à la demande relative au traitement, à la possession et à l'interprétation de données archéologiques numériques utiles. Comment les méthodes numériques peuvent-elles permettre de remettre en question les pratiques archéologiques coloniales? Comment pouvons-nous sensibiliser les membres de communautés marginalisées au patrimoine numérique? Quels habiletés, outils et technologies devront maîtriser les archéologues canadiens, les spécialistes du patrimoine et les Autochtones pour que le Canada puisse s'adapter à l'ère numérique? Cette séance vise à évaluer de manière critique comment nous pouvons améliorer les façons d'examiner et de communiquer le passé, former les archéologues de sorte qu'ils adoptent la recherche numérique ouverte ainsi qu'accroître et promouvoir l'innovation canadienne à l'échelle locale, nationale et internationale.

SESSION 20

Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Organizers / Responsables:

Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University)

Terry Gibson (Western Heritage Inc.)

Session Abstract

While remote sensing has been widely applied as an archaeological prospecting and site characterization tool, it is surprisingly under-developed in Canada. This reflects equipment cost and data interpretation issues, the ephemeral nature of cultural features of interest to Canadian archaeologists, and also the focus of conventional archaeological training in the country. This session seeks to feature diverse methods and their archaeological fieldwork application, preferably as case studies. This might include near-surface geophysics, geochemistry, geoarchaeology, sonar and aerial imaging.

Papers should address archaeological application, methodological strengths and weaknesses, and their effectiveness in improving comprehension of archaeological sites, their contents and surrounding geographic contexts.

Résumé de la session

La télédétection est grandement utilisée comme outil de caractérisation de site et de prospection archéologique, mais étonnamment, elle est sous-utilisée au Canada. Cela s'explique par les coûts de l'équipement, les défis inhérents à l'interprétation des données, la nature éphémère des vestiges culturels d'intérêt pour les archéologues canadiens et l'objectif de la formation archéologique traditionnelle au Canada. Dans le cadre de cette séance, nous présenterons certaines des méthodes utilisées ainsi que des exemples de leur mise en pratique sur des sites archéologiques, de préférence dans des études de cas. Cela pourrait englober la géophysique de surface, la géochimie, la géoarchéologie, le sonar et la prise d'images aériennes.

Les communications devraient porter sur l'application archéologique, les points forts et les points faibles de la méthode ainsi que sa capacité à améliorer la compréhension des sites archéologiques, de leur contenu et de leur contexte géographique immédiat.

SESSION 21

Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management / La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Organizer / Responsable:

Whitney Spearing (Williams Lake Indian Band / Sugarcane Archaeology)

Session Abstract

Legal, ethical, and practical mandates for indigenous engagements in Heritage Resource Management (HRM) continue to grow and diversify in conjunction with expansions of natural resource industries and other land alterations in Canada and abroad. Indigenous engagement issues range from climate change adaptation, cultural site conservation, and environmental justice to benefits sharing, job creation, capacity building, and government decision making in an age of neoliberalism. This session will explore how and to what ends indigenous communities engage with HRM professionals and projects. We will examine tensions between resource management and heritage stewardship regimes; challenges from and solutions to logistical, ethical, and political complexities; disposition of artifacts and human remains; and the emergence of new policy standards and guidance from Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The session is intended to stimulate and encompass discussions across jurisdictional, geographical, cultural, and disciplinary contexts as means to expand indigenous engagement in and beyond HRM archaeology.

Résumé de la session

Les mandats légaux, éthiques et pratiques pour la mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales continuent à croître et à se diversifier simultanément avec l'expansion de l'industrie des ressources naturelles et autres transformations des terres au Canada et à l'étranger. Les enjeux liés à la mobilisation des Premières Nations englobent entre autres l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, la conservation des sites culturels, la justice environnementale, le partage des avantages, la création d'emploi, le renforcement des capacités et la prise de décision au niveau gouvernemental à l'ère du néolibéralisme. Dans cette session, nous découvrirons comment et pourquoi les communautés Autochtones souhaitent collaborer avec les professionnels de la gestion des ressources patrimoniales et participer aux projets dans ce domaine. Nous allons étudier les tensions qui existent entre la gestion des ressources et les régimes d'intendance patrimoniaux; les enjeux qui découlent des complexités logistiques, éthiques et politiques et les solutions proposées; la disposition des artefacts et des restes humains; et l'émergence de nouvelles normes politiques et de directives de la part de la Commission de vérité et de réconciliation du Canada et de l'ONU. Déclaration sur les Droits des Autochtones. L'objectif de cette session est de stimuler et d'englober des discussions entre les contextes juridiques, géographiques, culturels et disciplinaires comme moyen de renforcer la mobilisation des Premières Nations dans le domaine de l'archéologie de la gestion des ressources patrimoniales et au-delà.

SESSION 22

Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Organizer / Responsable:

Courtney Cameron (Cameron Heritage Consulting)

Session Abstract

Public Archaeology is not a new idea, but it is constantly evolving and is an important means of advocacy for the discipline. This session is dedicated to all aspects of public archaeology in Canada including the evaluation and ethics associated with public archaeology programs. Public Archaeology includes, but is not limited to: Archaeologists working with the public (community archaeology and heritage projects run by museums, and universities); Archaeology by the public (local archaeological societies, avocational/amateur archaeologists and independent scholars); Archaeological Education (Formal and informal learning about archaeology in schools, museums, online and other platforms); Open archaeology (archaeological work that is made publicly accessible through viewing platforms, webcams, guides or interpretive materials); and Popular archaeology (television, museums, books magazines, and websites about archaeology).

Résumé de la session

L'archéologie publique n'est pas un nouveau concept, mais elle est en constante évolution et elle constitue un important moyen de faire connaître les enjeux liés à la discipline. Cette séance se penchera sur tous les aspects de l'archéologie publique au Canada, y compris l'évaluation et l'éthique associées aux programmes d'archéologie publique. L'archéologie publique comprend, mais sans s'y limiter, les situations suivantes : les archéologues travaillent avec le public (projets d'archéologie communautaire et projets patrimoniaux dirigés par des musées et des universités), l'archéologie est effectuée par le public (sociétés d'archéologie locales, archéologues amateurs et chercheurs indépendants), la formation archéologique (apprentissage officiel et non officiel dans les écoles, les musées, en ligne et au moyen d'autres plateformes), l'archéologie ouverte (travaux archéologiques accessibles au public à partir de plateformes, de caméras Web, de guides ou de matériel d'interprétation) et l'archéologie populaire (télévision, musées, livres, magazines et sites Web).

SESSION 23

The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: a Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie – Une étude pancanadienne

Organizers / Responsables:

Aubrey Cannon (McMaster)

Brent Suttée (Archaeological Services Branch, Province of New Brunswick)

Session Abstract

The use of coring and augering devices, both manual and mechanical, is a widespread practice in CRM and academic archaeology, but there remains little systematic or comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of these methods as alternatives or complements to traditional excavation or site-testing methods. Their time-saving efficiency and area and depth coverage in the field have to be weighed against the requirements for sample analysis and the constraints imposed by the examination of limited volumes

of matrix. Focusing on particular case studies, this session brings together archaeologists employing core and auger sampling in CRM and academic research projects across Canada to highlight the results, advantages, and limitations (regulatory, technical, and interpretive) of these as primary methods of site and regional investigation. The contributors explicitly evaluate the efficacy of core and auger sampling and subsequent analysis for the acquisition of archaeological knowledge and understanding.

Résumé de la session

L'utilisation de dispositifs de carottage et de forage manuels et mécaniques est répandue en GRC et en archéologie universitaire. Toutefois, il subsiste peu d'évaluations systématiques ou comparatives de l'efficacité de ces méthodes comme solutions de rechange ou compléments aux méthodes traditionnelles d'excavation ou d'échantillonnage de site. Il faut évaluer leur capacité de faire gagner du temps et la couverture de surface et de profondeur sur le terrain en fonction des exigences de l'analyse des échantillons et des contraintes imposées par l'examen de volumes de matrice limités. Mettant l'accent sur des études de cas particulières, cette séance réunit des archéologues qui utilisent l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage dans des projets de recherche en GRC et des projets de recherche universitaire à l'échelle du Canada afin d'en faire ressortir les résultats, les avantages et les limites (réglementaires, techniques et interprétatives) en tant que principales méthodes d'investigation du site et de la région. Les collaborateurs évaluent explicitement l'efficacité de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage ainsi que l'analyse subséquente pour l'acquisition de savoir et de compréhension archéologiques.

SESSION 24

Contributed Papers 2 / Communications hors-thèmes 2

PAPER ABSTRACTS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY AUTHOR) / RÉSUMÉS DES PRÉSENTATIONS (PAR ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE PAR AUTEUR)

A

L'archéologie comme un discours politique: vers une analyse subversive de la culture matérielle / Archaeology, a Political Speech: Towards a Subversive Analysis of Material Culture

Acosta, Marcelo (Université Laval, Québec, Québec)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Résumé

Si bien des recherches archéologiques canadiennes menées au cours des 50 dernières années, ont contribué à la compréhension du passé du continent Américain, les données archéologiques sur la préhistoire, l'archéologie autochtone, l'archéologie historique ou l'archéologie subaquatique, ont permis de mieux comprendre et de revoir les modèles déjà établis, tel que; les voies de migrations, les modèles d'organisation sociale, les modèles d'exploitation des ressources. Ces modèles ont été adoptés surtout par les chercheurs Sud-Américains. Malgré le bagage académique et les données archéologiques que les chercheurs ont générées, il n'existe pas de critique ou de positionnement théorique à l'intérieur de la discipline, et l'interprétation de la culture matérielle reste ancrée à des modèles théoriques construits sans une position établie. En tenant compte du fait que les artefacts archéologiques sont des objets construits politiquement et sont le produit d'un épistémè historiquement déterminé, ils sont récepteurs d'idéologies et d'intérêts particuliers. Dans ce travail nous allons commencer à déconstruire les discours rattachés aux objets pour analyser l'histoire de la discipline archéologique. À partir de la réinterprétation de plusieurs études de cas, nous proposons d'identifier les identités qui se transmettent par le biais des artefacts et des idéologies, qui sont inculquées au moment de la formation académique, la fouille ou la recherche archéologique.

Abstract

Canadian archeological researches conducted in the last 50 years have contributed to the understanding of the American continent's past. Indeed, the archaeological data of prehistory, historical archaeology, aboriginal archeology or underwater archaeology helped to understand and revise the models already established such as ways of migration, patterns of social organisation or exploitation of resources by many researchers, especially in South America. Despite the academic background and the archaeological data that researchers have exhumed within the discipline there is no criticism or theoretical positioning, and the interpretation of material culture remains grounded as a theoretical model built without a position being established. Considering that the archaeological artifacts are politically constructed and the objects are the product of an historically determined episteme, they are receptors of interests and ideologies. In this work we will start to identify the speeches that are associated with the objects, to analyze the history of the archaeological discipline. From the reinterpretation of several case studies we will identify the identities communicated through the artifacts and the ideologies which are transmitted through the learning and academic training, the excavation and the archaeological research.

A Local-Scale Remote Sensing Approach to Understanding Past Land Management and Farm Abandonment on the Svalbarð Estate, North East Iceland

Adderley, Paul (University of Stirling, Stirling, UK), Woollett, James (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Guðrun Alda Gísladóttir (Fornleifastofnun Íslands, Iceland), Uggi Ævarsson (Minjavörður Suðurlands, Iceland), Céline Dupont-Hébert (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Natasha Roy (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Dorothée Dubé (Université Laval, Québec, Québec)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

Climate change has commonly been invoked as the critical force in determining land-use in the Norse settlement of Iceland. Recently, climate studies in the North Atlantic have focused on regional-scale shifts in temperature, ice-cover, and storminess. In contrast, the post-settlement period is increasingly understood from excavation and analyses of the material culture associated with farming practices, as well as literature-based and geomorphological perspectives. While climate evidence provided by regional proxies such as ice-core data interpretation is increasingly available, the linkage of these data to patterns of landscape use and management remains largely speculative. There is an obvious contention when considering the direct impact of climate change on landscape productivities, relative to the ability for past farming communities to adapt. We examine the results of a landscape history project conducted across a set of farm-sites on the Svalbarð estate, NE Iceland. In addition to surveys and excavations at farm-steads, the project has employed a novel approach consisting of high-resolution instrumented analysis of above- and below-ground temperature and moisture conditions using a set of automated data collectors. These local-scale data enable us to assess inter-site variation in growing season and other aspects of landscape productivities in contemporary conditions and hence to model landscape productivities available to past farmers in reference to regional paleoclimate records and contemporary satellite derived data detailing spatial differences in surface conditions. In this paper, « predicted » productive potential and vulnerabilities of these farms are compared to archaeological records of occupation, land use and resiliency.

Inhabiting their Environments: The Ottawa Valley and its Peoples

Ahronson, Kristján (Bangor University, Bangor, Wales, UK)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

On a grand scale, one might characterise Canadian and North American archaeological narratives as environmentally informed, though such trends may not be so clear on smaller scales. In research linked to the Ottawa Valley's Meath sites and on the collections from those sites curated at the Champlain Trail Museum in Pembroke, I seek to draw upon the theories and ideas of two very different and influential thinkers: namely, Tim Ingold and his thoughts surrounding how people are bound up with their environments, and Barry Cunliffe's proposals about the European Atlantic façade and the Atlantic's role in shaping its peoples. In this presentation, I aim to explore how such perspectives may be applied to understanding the past populations that lived along the great river systems of eastern North America. Returning to the Ottawa Valley's Meath sites: excavated along the shores of Mud Lake by Donald S Robertson and David A Croft throughout the 1970s, the significant collections from the Meath sites include, for instance, a small number of finds of copper artefacts. Furthermore, the palaeoecology of the Meath and Mud lakes, with their notable wetlands and seasonally flooded wooded marsh, highlights important questions regarding environmental knowledge and, for instance, the extent to which stands of wild rice and other resources may have been co-incident with how people used and occupied the area.

A Canadian Twice Removed. Peter Harrison and Maya Archaeology

Aimers, Jim (State University of New York at Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, USA)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Like many Maya archaeologists, Peter Harrison was raised in Canada but spent much of his professional life in the United States. When I met him, I was a student at Trent University, where he had formerly taught, and was presenting my first professional paper. Harrison offered his support to me and many others, not only personally as a mentor, but financially through his Ahau Foundation. In this paper, I highlight key aspects of Harrison's diverse research and discuss his support of young scholars, many of them Canadian, working in Belize and elsewhere.

Architectural Variation at the Rising Whale Site at Cape Espenberg— Defining the Birnirk and Early “Western” Thule Cultures in Northwestern Alaska

Alix, Claire (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France), Owen K. Mason (University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA) and Lauren Norman (University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

The Birnirk culture is known for driftwood structures that were repeatedly re-assembled and reused, ultimately producing low mounds. The structures were described as “hopeless tangle[s] of logs” by pioneering 1930s archaeologist James Ford, whose report lacks significant detail on construction techniques. Birnirk houses diverge from the preceding single roomed Old Bering Sea houses with stone floors and the presumably younger Thule houses with single room and lengthy entrance tunnels. Excavations from 2010 to 2016 at KTZ-304, the Rising Whale site, reveal two very differently shaped and constructed houses with differing diagnostic artifact assemblages and non-overlapping ages of occupation. The older, extremely well preserved Feature 12, dated to the 11th–12th century AD, consists of small but connected rooms with an uncertain entrance. Just 30 m distant, Feature 21, dated to the 13th–14th century, is a more common Thule-type house with a slightly larger main room entered by a long sunken tunnel and connected to a side room that witnessed repeated fire activities. Both houses contain more terrestrial focused faunal assemblages compared to houses on younger ridges and bear signs of long distance trade, although the earlier Birnirk house shows considerably wider regional ties with Siberia and St. Lawrence Island. Our 2016 fieldwork “followed the wood,” employed enhanced photography and detailed mapping within the two houses, allowing a detailed elaboration of Birnirk and Thule architectural strategies and, coupled with dendrochronology and diagnostic assemblages, further refines cultural filiations by comparison to both Siberian and Alaskan Birnirk, and Thule, within a high-resolution chronology.

Remote Sensing in Archaeology: A Practical Approach in Past Wet Climates

Alsharekh, Abdullah M. (King Saud University, Saudi Arabia)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology/ La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

Archaeological research has always relied on exploration, as a means for locating and documenting past cultural horizons. Equally true, archaeologists have always sought the expertise other disciplines possess, in order to overcome the technical and subject-specific issues that usually face them when studying cultural horizons. This paper aims to address the role of remote sensing in the investigations of archaeological sites and/or areas in coastal and arid environmental contexts.

Time and Space in BC Archaeology: The Enduring Influence of Early Collectors and Archaeologists on Current Trends in Regional-scale Analysis

Ames, Christopher J. H. (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia) and Andrew R. Mason (Golder Associates Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

The foundation of archaeology in British Columbia is intertwined with anthropological expeditions of the late 19th and early 20th century, such as the Jesup North Pacific Expedition (JNPE) led by Franz Boas. Although not of primary concern, archaeological remains and information did factor into this early period of collection and anthropological research. Harlan Smith published three volumes about archaeology in British Columbia with information acquired during the JNPE. Smith's work had a strong focus on rock art, but it did help lay the foundation for a systematic approach to archaeological research that would take shape over the following decades. The most prolific early archaeologist to fit this description in British Columbia is Charles Borden, who led excavations at dozens of sites throughout the mid-1900s. The work of Borden and others during this period, such as Marian Smith, created a rapid expansion of archaeological data, leading to the first cultural historical framework for the region. This original framework remains the foundation of the archaeological phases in common use today, especially in southwest BC. In this paper, we explore the enduring influence of this history on current trends in regional-scale analysis of British Columbia's archaeological record, particularly research using large datasets to evaluate broad patterns of archaeological and environmental data through space and over time. Drawing on a series of case-studies, we discuss the challenges encountered when integrating disparate datasets, and how the spatial distribution of the early collections and excavated assemblages shape ongoing research.

Introducing Protocols for Visualizing Multivariate Archaeometric Data with R Software: A Demonstration with Ceramic Artifacts

Angourakis, Andreas (University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain), Verónica Martínez, Josep M. Gurt Esparraguera

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

This paper presents a collection of protocols to explore and visualize archaeometric data, particularly regarding the geochemical composition and petrographic characterization of archaeological ceramics. These protocols combine several techniques offered in other disciplines (Geology, Statistics, and Ecology) and allow for analyses that transcend the data source or type. To demonstrate these protocols, we apply them to a collection of Roman amphora from several workshops located in Hispania Citerior-Tarraconensis (Catalonia, north-eastern Spain), dated between the 1st century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. The data feed to the protocols on this collection consists of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) readings and petrographic observations through thin-section analysis under a polarizing microscope. To assess their performance, we compare protocols results with the chemical and fabric groups identified in previous studies. Our highlight conclusion focuses on the potential of these protocols as tools for provenance studies. To facilitate the use of these protocols, the authors will publicize the corresponding R scripts and packages (free, open source) to be available on-line.

Band Weave Symmetry on Haudenosaunee Wood Splint Baskets

Atfield, Talena (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands

Abstract

The body of research regarding Haudenosaunee wood splint basketry has evolved over time to agree that baskets have the potential to transmit important cultural information. To date, there have not been any studies that investigate what the messages being transmitted are communicating. The purpose of this study was to explore the content of these messages as an intentional language of decolonization, consciously and deliberately communicated by Haudenosaunee women to other Haudenosaunee people across space and time. Eight hundred and sixty-three baskets from six museum collections dating between 1820 and the present were analyzed to define and catalog the symmetrical patterning of the band weave that is commonly found on many Haudenosaunee baskets made after 1860. The results revealed the symmetrical category pm11 as the dominant structural pattern. Metaphor can be employed in symmetry analysis to explain important cultural concepts for oral and visual cultures that did not employ written records. It presumes that individuals within a given cultural group will deliberately choose particular symmetries because they metaphorically embody important cultural concepts unique to each society. I argue that the repetitive use of the pm11 symmetrical category was a way for Haudenosaunee women to visually transmit the important institutionalized social relationships and cosmological principles that bind the Haudenosaunee.

Worked Bone Tubes from Late and Terminal Classic Burials at Pacbitun, Belize, and Their Possible Use as Musical Instruments

Baker, Polydora (Historic England), Kitty F. Emery (Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida, USA), Arianne Boileau (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA), Kong F. Cheong (American University, Washington, D.C., USA), Kaitlin Crow (New York University, New York, New York, USA), and Norbert Stanchly (AS&G Archaeological Consulting, North York, Ontario)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! / Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

A number of worked mammal bone tubes were recovered during excavations in the mid-1980s at Pacbitun, Belize, including a series of graded bone tubes from a Late Classic elite male burial and an elaborately carved bone tube from a non-elite burial dated to the Terminal Classic. Their possible use as whistles has been postulated based on graded size and sidedness in the case of the associated tubes, and evidence of a drill hole in the decorated specimen (Emery and Baker, and Healy et al. in Healy and Emery 2014). Here we provide a summary of the cultural context and zooarchaeological identifications followed by a discussion of the modification and association of the bones (e.g. matchable cores) in relation to the production of sound and music making. The symbolism of the faunal repertoire, anatomical elements and body side are considered with reference to parallels from other sites in Belize and the wider Caribbean area. Alternative interpretations of the potential function and meaning are also presented. Finally, the implications for the interpretation of zooarchaeological animal bone shafts are discussed and potential for future study, of both published assemblages and new discoveries, are considered.

Healy, P., Emery, K. F., Wagner, T., Hohmann, B., Baker, P. and Stanchly, N. 2014 Maya artifacts of bone and shell from Pacbitun, in Healy, P. F. and Emery, K. F. (eds) *Zooarchaeology of the Ancient Maya Centre of Pacbitun (Belize)*. Trent University Occasional Papers in Anthropology No. 16. Peterborough: Trent University, 97–151.

First Peoples of Eastern North America: Scope and Organization

Bayerl, Frank (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast / Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

The study area includes all of eastern North America as far west as the states bordering the Great Lakes and as far south as Alabama. Caribou habitat and ecotypes are discussed and possible pre-Clovis and Clovis occupations are explored before an attempt is made to trace human occupation patterns on the basis of caribou range reconstruction as revealed through lithic procurement patterns, paleogeography, climate change and point type evolution. Individual PI sites are described in detail for what they contribute to building this model, using Ontario as the template. The aim is to trace herd followers north to Labrador and northern Quebec, where the remnants of Appalachian caribou herds exist to this day.

Do Radiocarbon Dates Tell You Anything Useful About Mammal Abundances in the Past?

Beaudoin, Alwynne B. and Christopher N. Jass (Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton, Alberta)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

Estimating abundances of plants and animals in the palaeoecological and palaeontological record is challenging, and is highly dependent on assumptions made about what constitutes sound evidence. In recent years, the number of radiocarbon dates obtained from megafauna was used in some studies as a surrogate measure for abundance. We test the validity of this idea using radiocarbon and abundance data from the Ice Age megafauna in the Quaternary Palaeontology collection at the Royal Alberta Museum. We used the widely accepted NISP (number of individual specimens) value as a basic abundance measure. Our data show limited relationship between number of dates and NISP. The two taxa with the greatest number of dates (Bison and Equus) have NISP values more than 10 times greater than the next taxon. The proportion of dated specimens for these two taxa is very small (3.7% and 1.3% respectively, up to 2010). Conversely, taxa for which NISP is low (5 or less) have very high percentage dated values (75% and 40% respectively). Thus taxa which have low abundance in the faunal record from Alberta have a high proportion of specimens dated, whereas taxa with greater abundance have a very low proportion of specimens dated. Therefore estimating faunal abundance based on radiocarbon dates would severely underestimate the abundance of dominant taxa in the fossil record, while overestimating taxa that are represented in the fossil record by very few specimens.

Deconstructing Euro-Canadian: Thinking Through 19th Century Culture Histories

Beaudoin, Matthew (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

Culture histories are often discussed and critiqued within contexts that are framed as 'pre-contact' or 'pre-historic'; however, culture history frameworks are conventionally, if not explicitly, extended into the 19th and 20th centuries. Within these temporal contexts, the categories used are often less critiqued because they are understood as being more 'real' based on the presence of historic documents and the closer temporal relationship to the present. For example, the use of the category of 'Euro-Canadian' is used across the country to categorize archaeological sites, but it is notoriously ill-defined and reflects an analytical short-cut, rather than representing the development of a pan-Canadian identity category. This paper deconstructs the Euro-Canadian category to highlight some of the unintended consequences of the prevalence of the term, and suggests new considerations when discussing 19th and 20th century sites.

Tr'ëhudè: Bridging Traditional Law and Self-Government

Beaumont, Jody and Lee Whalen

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Abstract

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act is not your typical legislation. Born out of draft legislation that was developed in collaboration between 11 self-governing Yukon First Nations the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Act was officially proclaimed in August, 2016 and together with existing territorial legislation now constitutes heritage law in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory. Framed by the voices of our Elders, the Act is a written articulation of the traditional laws and code of conduct that were given to us by Tsà' Wëzhè, one of our culture heroes. Although it is written in English and expressed in contemporary, bureaucratic language it is, at its core, a rendering of Tr'ëhudè—our understanding of what is required to uphold our responsibilities for ourselves and to the land. It affirms Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's inherent right to define our heritage, culture, history and values and ensures that our heritage is managed in a manner that is consistent with these values. The Act speaks to the collaborative responsibilities that Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and our partners, Canada and Yukon, have for all heritage management in our Traditional Territory. So what brought us here and where do we see ourselves headed? This paper will discuss the journey towards enacting the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act, and will look at the positive future we envision for the stewardship and management of Heritage in the Yukon under the new legislation.

Tempered Strength: A Controlled Experiment Assessing Opportunity Costs of Adding Temper to Clay

Bebber, Michelle Rae (Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

The addition of pottery additives (temper) provides both production-based benefits gained during the initial vessel formation phase, and performance-based benefits associated with post-firing vessel daily use. However, this paper presents the results of a controlled archaeological experiment designed to assess the opportunity costs associated with the addition of temper to clay during prehistoric pottery production sequences. Specifically, this study builds upon earlier research, using material science methods, in order to more broadly assess whether vessel strength is sacrificed via temper incorporation into the clay body. Standardized experimental ceramic test specimens, based directly upon petrographic analysis of archaeological samples from a regional context (South Central Ohio, USA) and produced using glacially-deposited illite-based clay, were subjected to mechanical strength tests using an Instron Series IX universal testing machine. The results demonstrate that there are indeed opportunity costs associated with temper addition: lost potential strength and reduced extension of vessel use-life. Overall, untempered samples were significantly stronger than samples tempered with most commonly used regional tempers—grit, limestone, and burnt shell—in terms of peak load and modulus of rupture. In other words, the results presented here suggest that prehistoric potters were losing the opportunity to create super-strong walled pots in favor of the benefits that come with the addition of temper. Understanding of the existence, kind, and degree of opportunity costs that come with adding temper to clay emphasizes just how important the benefits of tempering must have been for the technology to be invented, experimented with, and ultimately so widely adopted.

What it Means to be an Avocational Archaeologist

Bender, Isaac (Nipissing University, North Bay, Ontario)

Session: Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Abstract

Canada is a pretty big country, eh? As a result of this in conjunction with its vast indigenous and colonial history, a crucial function of the conservation and understanding of Canadian history is the involvement of avocational, or individual, interest-driven, research archaeologists. Despite the limitations, avocational archaeology is important in not only the development of new sites due to their ability to survey prospective sites, but also to bring awareness to the profession at a local level and what it means to study the material culture from the perception of, typically speaking, a long-time resident of the area. This not only allows the pursuit of academia to happen on a much wider spectrum than just the post-secondary level, but it also allows for the discovery of more potentially valuable sites resulting from a lack of availability by professional archaeologists. I had the privilege to do my first project at a site on the Sturgeon River in West Nipissing, organizing a small crew to do a test pit survey. We found a variety of worked material and a small-amount of pottery. From an archaeological perspective it is amazing because not only is that an indication of activity at this site, but now an excavation must be done should developers want to build there. As a guy doing his undergrad with a student-centric crew, it is an amazing feeling to be able to contribute to the local history, and the preservation of that history for generations to come.

The Benefit of 3D Scanning in Anthropology & Archaeology

Berezowski, Tori (University of Toronto Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /
L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

With the emergence of 3D technology in the forensic science field, anthropologists have a new set of tools available to them for documenting and analyzing human remains. More specifically, tools like photogrammetry, laser scanning and structured light scanning can be used to document clandestine graves and to conduct analyses pertinent to creating the biological profile (sex, age, ancestry, and trauma). Clandestine graves are normally documented with tools such as a camera, measuring tape and a compass, however these methods, albeit very cost effective, are time consuming, tedious and require at least 3 personnel to accomplish. Alternatively, with a laser scanner, or even an iPhone, the grave itself and the surrounding scene can be captured in less time, with the same or even increased accuracy. When considering the biological profile, the iPhone can be used to capture excellent 3D models that will allow for analyses such as a sex, ancestry and trauma assessment. The goal of this presentation is to demonstrate various technologies and software available to any anthropologist or archaeologist that may benefit from capturing and using 3D models.

The Wrecks of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror: An Archaeological View from the Crow's Nest

Bernier, Marc-André (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What?/

L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

It is almost 33 years since a multi-disciplinary symposium “The Canadian Era (1845–59) in Canadian Arctic History” was held at the (then) National Museum of Man in Ottawa in June 1984. Over this span of time, we have witnessed significant archaeological advances in the study of the Franklin Expedition and its aftermath, both on land and underwater. Indeed, the recent discoveries of the wrecks of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror, in 2014 and 2016 respectively, stand to revolutionise our understanding of the expedition and provide invaluable clues as to its chronology, accomplishments, material culture, technology, and most importantly perhaps, human experiences. This paper will provide an outline of Parks Canada's archaeological study of these two well-preserved sites, give a résumé of a recently-completed two-year archaeological assessment of the wreck of Erebus, and touch on the project's evolving research aims and objectives.

The Bead Family of shíshálh: A Community-Centered Reconstruction of a 4000 Year Old High Status Family

Betts, Matthew (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), Terence Clark (University of Saskatoon, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan), Philippe Froesch (Visual Forensic, Paris, France), Jasmine Paul, Steven Feschuck (shíshálh Nation, Sechelt, British Columbia), Raquel Joe (Tems Swiya Museum, Sechelt, British Columbia), Megan Gardiner (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /

L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

At the request of the shíshálh Nation, archaeologists from the Canadian Museum of History, the University of Toronto, and the shíshálh Nation excavated the remains of an exceptionally wealthy and powerful family who lived over 4000 years ago. One of these burials, that of an adult male, contained over 350,000 beads, revealing a stunning mobilization of labour and wealth consolidated in one very powerful and important individual. The wealth displayed in the burials tells a compelling story of the life of an elite Sechelt family who lived over four millennia ago. The shíshálh Nation, in collaboration with the Canadian Museum of History, determined to bring the story, and images, of this elite family to the Canadian people in the new Canadian History Hall. To reconstruct the faces of these individuals, the skulls were scanned with a surface laser scanner to produce a 3D model. Muscle, skin, hair and other anatomical features were digitally added to the 3D models using a new technique developed by Phillippe Froesch of Digital Forensic. Scans of burial objects provided accurate jewelry and clothing. shíshálh Elders and cultural experts conducted the painstaking work of refining the facial appearances, including the selection of hair styles, skin colours, complexion, expressions, and other facial details. The result is a near-photo-real facial reconstruction of this ancient shíshálh family. These will be the first ancient individuals to be showcased in the Canadian History Hall, and we believe, the first ancient Indigenous faces to ever be reconstructed in Canada.

The Arctic Bay Kayaker: A Collaborative, Full-Body Forensic Reconstruction of an Early Thule Man

Betts, Matthew, Janet Young (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), Elisabeth Daynes (Atelier Daynes, Paris France), Megan Gardiner, Karen Ryan (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /
L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

In 1959, the grave of an ancient Inuit man who lived nearly 800 years ago was excavated on the Uluksan Peninsula, just west of the modern community of Arctic Bay. He was buried with a spectacular array of bone and Ivory burial objects, including a bow drill decorated with dozens of images of everyday life. His remains were recently studied as part of an ongoing repatriation project with the Government of Nunavut. Skeletal changes, identified during a forensic examination of the man's remains, appear to match activities depicted on the bow drill. This discovery represented an unprecedented opportunity to learn about the life and appearance of an ancient Inuit person, and the Museum proposed a partnership with the community of Arctic Bay to bring the story of this remarkable man to the Canadian History Hall. The community agreed. Using 3D scanning and printing technology, a replica of the man's cranium was sent to Elisabeth Daynes, who produced a forensically accurate reconstruction of his face and body. Working closely with community members, including Olayuk Kigutikakjuk, an Arctic Bay elder who created the mannequin's traditional sealskin clothing, we have been able to reconstruct some of the life and appearance of Nuvumiutaq, the name given to the man by the Elders of Arctic Bay. Through this unique collaboration, visitors to the Canadian History Hall will see the face, and learn the real life story, of an ancient Inuit man for the first time in 800 years.

Moundbuilding and Memory in the Maritime Provinces, Canada

Blair, Sue and Michael Rooney (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Abstract

In the "far" Northeast of North America, archaeological phenomena such as Adena, and to a lesser extent, Hopewell, are assumed to spread from a centre in the Midwest to the Canadian Maritimes. This is despite evidence from Early Woodland assemblages in the Maritimes of material and ideological richness, and the balancing of local technologies with uptake of non-local materials and forms. These archaeological assumptions emphasize cultural discontinuity and external influence, often decontextualizing sites from local archaeological landscapes and detaching them from community memory and indigenous notions of place and descent. This paper repositions interregional culture-historical constructs in a regional framework, and explore how broad patterns in the archaeological record can be interwoven with threads of continuity, landscape use, and community memory.

“Certain Inevitable Conclusions”: Edwin Tappan Adney, George Frederick Clarke and the Lane’s Creek “Sweat Bath”

Blair, Sue, Chris Shaw, Gabe Hrynich, Alex Pelletier-Michaud, Jesse Webb and David Black
(University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l’archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

George Frederick Clarke—the avocational archaeologist who largely kept prehistoric archaeology alive in New Brunswick from the 1920s to the 1950s, and Edwin Tappan Adney—the renowned authority on North American aboriginal bark- and skin-covered watercraft, were near neighbours in Woodstock, New Brunswick, for several decades. Clarke and Adney were, by times, friends, colleagues, competitors and enemies. Here we examine their conflicted relationship through the lens of their exploration of a specific archaeological feature—interpreted by Adney as the remains of a “sweat bath”—located at Lane’s Creek on the Saint John River. We also explore the archaeological implications of these interpretations, including the development of a physical model by Adney, which is currently a part of the collections at the New Brunswick Museum.

Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner? A Review of Canadian Scholarship on the Ancient Maya Diet

Boileau, Arianne (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! / Célébrons la participation canadienne à l’archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

This paper reviews contributions of Canadian scholars and researchers affiliated with a Canadian institution to reconstructing ancient Maya subsistence strategies through zooarchaeological, palaeobotanical, and isotopic analyses. As early as the 1960s, Canadian zooarchaeologists, many of whom were trained at the University of Toronto or Trent University, documented that the Maya exploited a wide range of locally available animals while also participating in medium- and long-distance exchange of animal resources. These findings are corroborated by stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of human and animal bones. First pioneered in the 1980s by researchers from the University of Western Ontario, these studies show that maize was the staple of the Maya diet, although its importance fluctuated through time and region. In fact, local ecology and population density account for most of the dietary heterogeneity documented in isotopic analysis of human bones. Unfortunately, poor plant preservation in tropical settings has hindered palaeobotanical research in Belize. Few Canadians have pursued this type of analysis aside some work on tree cropping and dark earths. However, in the past decade, organic residue analyses of archaeological ceramics and stone tools have helped circumventing the limits of palaeobotany by providing insight into food preparation and storage. In addition to reviewing past and present research on the ancient Maya diet, this paper also traces the academic genealogy of Canadian scholars involved in the studies of foodways.

Dealing with Methodological and Logistical Problems in an Urban Setting: A Case Study of Brantford

Bolstridge, Sarah (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

Archaeology in an urban setting has been becoming more common as cities switch from “building out” development strategies, to “building up”. In dense populated cities it is becoming clear that a lack of focus on archaeological potential has been placed on brownfield areas. It has been seen that preservation exists well beyond the depths of what was previously thought to be completely disturbed. However, dealing with these remains, while massively important, can create their own set of challenges that vary greatly site to site. While some problems arise from applying regulatory documents that govern field methodology, other problems appear based solely on the environment that the work is being conducted in. This paper will present a case study of urban archaeological excavations conducted in downtown Brantford, Ontario, highlighting the challenges that arose and what was done to combat them.

Functional Quartz and Amethyst Artefacts at Mackenzie I (DdJf-9), a ca. 9000 BP site near Thunder Bay, Ontario

Bouchard, Stefan and Carney Matheson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

A multi-analytical approach was used to determine the function of quartz and amethyst artefacts at the Mackenzie I site, near Thunder Bay, Ontario. This site, dating to ca. 9000 BP, is one of the oldest and largest archaeological sites in the region. During this period, lithic assemblages were dominated by gunflint formation material (e.g. taconite, gun flint silica). Other materials, such as quartz, were used at Late Paleoindian sites, but frequencies of recoveries are usually low. Mackenzie I, however, produced 6452 quartz and amethyst artefacts. Although proportionally small (<2% of the assemblage), this was by far the largest frequency of quartz and amethyst artefacts recovered from a Lakehead Complex site. The methodology employed produced a small sample of artefacts for residue and use-wear analysis, which were analyzed using high power microscopy, biochemical tests, and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Use was confidently identified on multiple quartz and amethyst artefacts and this is the first evidence that amethyst had a functional purpose in the area. The tools were largely informal or expedient in nature, and the predominant presence of animal residue on these artefacts indicates the importance of animal processing at this site.

New Light on the Legacy of a 19th-Century Canadian Proto-Archaeologist

Boswell, Randy (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

Dr. Edward Van Cortlandt, a pioneer physician and natural history enthusiast in 19th-century Bytown/Ottawa-Hull, was long understood by local historians to be an avid collector of archaeological artifacts and the discoverer of a very old indigenous burial ground that came to be known as “Van Cortlandt’s Ossuary.” But recent discoveries related to Van Cortlandt’s archaeological activities and the resulting reinterpretation of Ottawa-Gatineau’s ancient history have shed fresh light on this old antiquarian’s contributions to Canadian archaeology at a seminal moment in the development of the discipline. Among those recent findings is, remarkably, the fact that the Canadian Museum of History itself—the country’s most popular cultural attraction and principal archaeological research centre—shares the same stretch of Ottawa River shoreline as the millennia-old burial place excavated by Van Cortlandt on at least two occasions more than 150 years ago. Van Cortlandt’s story connects with a host of noteworthy issues in Canadian archaeology, past and present: the early formalization of research and recording of Canadian sites; the creation of the country’s first museum collections; and questions surrounding the 19th-century disinterment of gravesites and the 21st-century repatriation of human remains. Much of the new understanding of Van Cortlandt’s place in Canadian archaeological history and the richness of Ottawa-Gatineau’s indigenous heritage has been due to the digitization of 19th-century newspapers and their enhanced usefulness as a primary research source.

Dating the Human Presence at the Bluefish Caves (Yukon Territory, Canada): a Beringian Occupation During the Last Glacial Maximum

Bourgeon, Lauriane (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Ariane Burke (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec) and Thomas Higham (University of Oxford, Oxford, UK)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets / Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

The Bluefish Caves site (Yukon) was excavated from 1977 to 1987 and yielded a lithic material, including microblades and burins, as well as a large faunal collection buried in a Pleistocene loess. Previous radiocarbon dates were obtained on bone collagen from different laboratories and dated the loess deposit to between 11,000 and 30,000 BP. The identification of human modifications observed on the bone remains by J. Cinq-Mars and R. Morlan led both archaeologists to suggest that humans settled in eastern Beringia before the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). The oldest archaeological sites in Alaska and Yukon, however, didn’t exceed 14,000 BP and doubts as to the stratigraphic integrity of the Bluefish Caves and anthropogenic nature of the bones that yielded the dates didn’t conduct the scientific community to accept Cinq-Mars and Morlan’s hypothesis. In order to clearly identify the human presence at the site, we undertook a re-analysis of the bone material from Caves I and II from a rigorous, taphonomic perspective, using a combination of morphological and morphometrical criteria. Six indisputable cut marked bone samples were then sent to the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (ORAU) to obtain new precise and reliable dates.

The AMS analyses show that humans occupied the site between 12,000 and 24,000 BP, i.e., during and after the LGM. Our results are supported by the “Beringian standstill hypothesis” raised by genetic data, and by paleoenvironmental evidence that suggest a relatively humid, warmer climate in central Beringia capable of sustaining a genetically isolated human population during the LGM.

Unintended Consequences: Why Terminology Matters

Brownlee, Kevin and Amelia Fay (Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Session: What’s in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L’importance d’un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

Archaeologists employed by museums face some different challenges related to our disciplinary terminology than our colleagues in CRM and Academia. Most of our communication is intended for non-archaeological audiences, and a substantial amount of our ideas and interpretations are presented visually through exhibitry rather than heavily textually-based. In our work we must eliminate technical jargon but, more importantly, critically assess the language we use. The culture history frameworks and language that we use with our archaeological colleagues can be inappropriate and, at times, highly problematic for our audience. While it is not the intent of archaeologists to offend, we must be mindful of what the terms we use mean to the general public or Indigenous communities. We can create new problems when we try to circumvent these issues, as our archaeological colleagues have no idea what we are talking about. Our paper highlights some of the challenges we have experienced through our work at the Manitoba Museum, and explores how we have worked to develop new terminology to try and satisfy a variety of audiences.

*The Soft-shell Clam, *Mya arenaria*: New Insights into Shellfish Strategies in the Maritime Woodland Period, Port Joli, Nova Scotia*

Burchell, Meghan (Memorial University, St. John’s, Newfoundland and Labrador), Matthew Betts (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), Bernd R. Schöne (University of Mainz, Mainz, Germany)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Controlled studies of live-collected *Mya arenaria* clams from Port Joli, Nova Scotia permitted the assessment of the biological structures and stable oxygen isotopes to assess the feasibility of this species for palaeoclimate reconstruction and seasonality studies. Two different parts of the shell structure were analyzed: 1) the chondrophore (hinge) which records (presumed) annual growth rates, and 2) the ventral margin, which records local ambient water temperature and salinity. While the shell material deposited on the ventral margin is secreted in isotopic equilibrium with surrounding waters, shell remodelling prohibits longer-term insights into the variation in oxygen isotope values: a critical element in palaeoclimate studies where shells are subject to sub-annual changes in temperature and salinity. However, this species has demonstrated to be a reliable monitor for establishing season of shellfish collection, but the incorporation of re-modelled calcium carbonate on the chondrophore prohibits confirming annual growth rates through stable isotope analysis. Other biomineralization processes, such as gas bubble trauma show potential for use as indicators of past shellfish harvest strategies. We present the first series of high-resolution seasonality data from a *Mya arenaria* from a multi-site analysis dating to the Middle to Late Maritime Woodland transition (ca. 1300 cal BP), in the region of Port Joli, Nova Scotia.

A Late Paleoindian Lithic Network in the Eastern Townships: Geoarchaeology and Geochemical Characterization/Le réseau lithique des Paléoindiens en Estrie durant le Paléoindien récent: géoarchéologie et caractérisation géochimique

Burke, Adrian L. and Claude Chapdelaine (Department of Anthropology, Université de Montréal)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Three Late Paleoindian sites in Quebec's Eastern Townships form the basis for the reconstruction of a lithic resource network of this episode and to compare it to the Early Paleoindian occupation at the Cliche-Rancourt site. These three sites, Cliche-Rancourt in the Mégantic region, and Gaudreau and Kruger 2 near the city of Sherbrooke, constitute a new archive that allows us to discuss the early peopling of the Eastern Townships and the mobility of these groups within the larger Northeast. The hypothesis which proposes that the descendants of Clovis fluted point groups and the Plano parallel flaked point groups correspond to two distinct migrations is examined in light of the lithic sources used. Using thin section petrography and x-ray fluorescence (XRF) we confirm certain lithic source identifications and propose possible origins for other raw materials. One rhyolite of unknown origin that is particularly popular at the Plano sites in the Sherbrooke region will be examined in detail.

Résumé

Trois sites du Paléoindien récent en Estrie permettent de reconstruire le réseau lithique de cet épisode de la préhistoire et de le comparer à celui du site Cliche-Rancourt datant du Paléoindien ancien. Ces sites, Cliche-Rancourt au Méganticois, Gaudreau et Kruger 2 en aval et en amont de Sherbrooke, constituent de nouvelles archives pour débattre du peuplement de l'Estrie et de la mobilité de ces groupes dans le Nord-est. L'hypothèse voulant que les groupes de descendance Clovis (les tailleurs de pointes à cannelure), et les groupes Plano (les tailleurs de pointes à retouches parallèles) correspondent à deux vagues migratoires distinctes est examinée à la lumière des sources lithiques utilisées. Une étude à l'aide de lames minces et du recours à la fluorescence aux rayons X (XRF) confirme certaines identifications et trace la voie pour en déterminer d'autres. Une rhyolite d'origine inconnue, mais populaire sur les deux sites Plano situés le long de la rivière Saint-François, retiendra notre attention.

Documenting the Archaeological Resources of Sable Island, Parks Canada's 43rd National Park

Burke, Charles A. (Parks Canada, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

Parks Canada completed an initial archaeological survey of in situ archaeological resources on Sable Island National Park Reserve in 2015 documenting many sites associated with the Island's human occupation. Although fragile and either buried or exposed in the Island sand, these sites represent a range of activities from 16th century settlement to the 19th century establishment of life-saving stations and lighthouses. As the Federal administrator of the Sable Island National Park Reserve, Parks Canada is obligated to manage and protect the Island's cultural resources through its Cultural Resource Management Policy and the primary goal

of the project is to develop a long-term cultural resource monitoring and management plan for Sable Island. This plan will establish a baseline of archaeological resource information and assess the condition, potential, extent, and location of Sable Island's cultural resources. This presentation will highlight the results of the survey and focus on the challenge of managing archaeological resources in the dynamic environment of Sable Island.

C

Get 'em While They're Young!

Cameron, Courtney (Cameron Heritage Consulting, Petawawa, Ontario)

Session: Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Abstract

Education about the importance of archaeology is an on-going challenge, and it is easy to throw up our hands and blame the education system. However, there are relatively easy and non time consuming ways that we, as archaeologists, can tackle this issue. For the past three years I have been offering informal archaeology workshops for children ages 5–12 years at local community centres in Renfrew County. The workshops take advantage of the existing public interest about archaeology, while educating and engaging children at a young age. This presentation is a review of the development and execution of the workshops.

Comparison and Evaluation of Auger and Core Sampling versus Full-Scale Excavation at McNaughton Island, on the Central Coast of British Columbia

Cannon, Aubrey (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

The results of analyses of recently obtained core and auger samples from the McNaughton Island shell midden site (EITb-10) extend the chronology of site occupation by 2000 years, provide evidence of a multi-century hiatus in site occupation, and show variable intensities of occupation before and after the hiatus. This information and more regarding the subsistence economy and seasonality of occupation were obtained from samples collected over a period of three days in 2013. Previous understanding of the site was based on multiple seasons of full-scale excavation conducted in the 1970s. The rationale for revisiting the site was based on the results of earlier excavations, but recent research incorporated analytical methods and a regional contextual framework previously unavailable. Controlled comparison provides a better understanding of the distinctions and complementarities of limited sampling and full-scale excavation. The clear saving in field costs in core and auger sampling is offset by the near-absence of feature, artifact, and macro-faunal data, and greater investment in intensive analytical methods. The relative advantages of excavation come at the expense of field costs, processing and curation requirements, limited area focus, and a greater degree of site destruction. Although auger samples and cores cannot fully replace excavation, they should now be considered an essential if not mandatory precursor to the development of full-scale excavation strategies.

Glimpses into the Arrangement of a Planked House Village Through Multi-element Analysis of Auger-collected Sediments

Carter, Kari (Ecofor Consulting Ltd., Fort St. James, B.C.) and Paul Prince (MacEwan University, Edmonton, Alberta)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

Core and auger sampling is an effective means of testing the extent of site boundaries and extramural deposits in aid of spatial studies. Here we explore the results of systematic bucket auger sampling and chemical analyses of the sediments collected to better trace out the positions and internal arrangements of houses with faint surface features at a prehistoric village site on Kitwancool Lake in northern British Columbia. We argue that the relative values of several elements tested, including aluminum (Al), potassium (K), and calcium (Ca), suggest the positions of hearths, other use areas, and landscaping activities.

Fear and Loathing in Digital Heritage Visualizations!

Carter, Michael (Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology / L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

The archaeological narrative has always been the domain of the archaeologist-explorer, through knowing the past by engaging with the present. With the increase in technological fetishization and access both professionally and publicly, the line between knowledge owner and maker have become blurred and as such, archaeological narratives have passed into the consumer-cum-producer world. With increased use of 3D technologies to not only replicate, but appropriate, modify and redistribute, virtual heritage assets are faced with the desires and challenges of being open to all, yet also coming to terms with the potential questionable (re)imaginings of heritage and non-heritage users alike. This paper will discuss how in our rush to provide open access to the public we serve, digital heritage visualizations can and do play an important role in disseminating knowledge, but must now compete with alternative voices who may or may not fully appreciate the necessity to maintain some semblance of archaeological intention and provenance in the digital heritage assets they create.

Paleo-Indian Era in Quebec, the last 25 years

Chapdelaine, Claude (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast / Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Résumé

Depuis les travaux de José Benmouyal le long du littoral nord de la Gaspésie, les recherches sur le Paléoindien ont progressé par coups, accumulant d'agréables surprises. Il y a d'abord la découverte et la

fouille du site de Rimouski. Puis le site Squatec vient confirmer une adaptation à l'intérieur des terres. Le site Price comble un vide entre Rimouski et Sainte-Anne-des-Monts tout en soulevant à nouveau la présence tardive des Paléoindiens récents dans cette région. La mise au jour des premières pointes à cannelure sur Cliche-Rancourt marque le début du XXI^e siècle. Des indices matériels de la région de Québec peuvent être attribués à la dernière phase de la tradition des pointes à cannelure. Deux sites de la culture Plano trouvés le long de la rivière Saint-François en Estrie viennent couronner l'avancement des recherches. Si le Paléoindien ancien est encore l'affaire d'un seul site, le Paléoindien récent au Québec couvre désormais un plus vaste territoire.

Abstract

Since José Benmouyal's work on the north shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, Paleo-Indian research has made some jerkily progress accumulating interesting surprises. Our story starts with the discovery and excavation of the Rimouski site. The Squatec site confirms an adaptation to the interior. The Price site filled a gap between Rimouski and Ste-Anne-des-Monts while bringing back the idea of a longer maintenance of the Plano tradition in Eastern Québec. The discovery of the first fluted points at Cliche-Rancourt marks the beginning of the 21st Century. The last phase of the fluted point tradition may be represented in the Quebec City region. Two sites found along the Saint-François River in the Eastern Townships are crowning this review of recent researches. If the Early Paleo-Indian is still represented by a single site, the Late Paleo-Indian covers now a much larger territory.

The Peopling of Northeastern North America During the Younger Dryas: A Spatial/Temporal Model of Routes and Sequences Based on Toolstone Used by Palaeoindians Intercepting Migrating Caribou

Cheng, Raymond (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

A series of 'Route Maps' are reconstructed using Palaeoindian toolstone as the spatial component and fluted point variation as the temporal component. The peopling of Northeastern North America actually mirror caribou herd migrations using the distribution of preferred exotic toolstone as starting vectors, but adding local and uncommon toolstone. My observations suggest fluted point variations are the product of Palaeoindian adaptations to shifting caribou herd habitats during the Younger Dryas, and that changes in hunting tools are normal evolutionary responses.

Teaching Digital Archaeology: Lessons Learned from the Classroom

Clark, Terence (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

The use of new technologies in archaeology has been gaining traction for a number of years. With this in mind, I tested a new course in Computational Archaeology at the University of Saskatchewan. The course

covered technologies such as: Agent-Based Modelling, Photogrammetry, 3D Modelling, 3D Printing, Artifact Hacking, Augmented Reality, and Drone Mapping. In the paper, I present the successes and failures in teaching these technologies to undergraduate archaeology students.

Urban Historical Archaeology: Exploring the Black Community in St. Catharines, Ontario

Clarke, Sarah (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

In the fall of 2015 an urban remediation project was undertaken on a property in the neighbourhood of the former black community in the City of St. Catharines, Ontario. Two of the features uncovered during archaeological monitoring were deeply buried 19th century privies that were positively associated with the former black occupation of the neighbourhood. This neighbourhood emerged in the early 19th century and was largely populated by former members of the enslaved community from the southeastern United States who arrived in St. Catharines via the Underground Railroad. These privies offer a rare insight into the daily lives of a historically underrepresented group in the history of Ontario.

This paper will explore the excavation of these privies, along with the subsequent historical, artifact and archaeobotanical analysis in an attempt to better understand the daily lives of the early black community in St. Catharines.

Archéologie récente sur les fortifications de Québec

Cloutier, Pierre (Parcs Canada, Québec, Québec)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Résumé

Le programme d'investissement sur les infrastructures fédérales géré par l'Agence Parcs Canada permet la restauration de plusieurs ressources culturelles du patrimoine bâti dont les murs de fortifications de la ville de Québec. Ces importants travaux sont l'occasion de jeter un oeil archéologique sur les parties enfouies des ressources existantes et de découvrir des vestiges d'anciennes installations aujourd'hui disparues. Ma présentation fera le point sur les découvertes réalisées dans trois projets touchant le LHN des Fortifications-de-Québec à savoir la caponnière 24 (ancienne casemate de la Glacière), la contrescarpe de la citadelle de Québec et la caponnière 26 qui s'y trouve, de même que la maison Maillou. Des informations inédites sur des composantes d'ouvrages défensifs de Québec, tant du Régime français que de la période britannique, de mêmes que des découvertes insolites, jettent un regard renouvelé sur ces ressources culturelles reconnues au patrimoine mondiale de l'UNESCO.

What's in a Radiocarbon Date? A Discussion on Radiocarbon Dating for Bone and What it Means for Archaeologists

Collett, Tara (University of Oxford, Oxford, UK)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

Focusing on bone, I will describe how to select and prepare a sample for radiocarbon dating and how that sample is then processed in a radiocarbon lab and input into an AMS. Different laboratory methods for processing (acid-base-acid, ultrafiltration, single compound dating) will be specifically focused on. C/N ratios, calibration curves, and Bayesian modelling will be covered. I will use a case study to illustrate the importance of understanding how to interpret and assess radiocarbon dates for Clovis sites in North America. This will not be a specific method based presentation, instead it is intended as an informative overview and open-conversation on exactly what radiocarbon dates mean and how they are produced. Radiocarbon should not be a black box. It is important that we understand the context of dates and have increased conversations between archaeologists and radiocarbon labs.

A Case Study in Enhanced Landscape Testing Projects: Phase II of the Glenwood Project

Colwell-Pasch, Chelsea (Colbr Consulting Ltd., Maquapit Lake, New Brunswick)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

As part of the probabilistic testing model developed and in use in New Brunswick, testing is required in much deeper sediments and on landforms not previously recognized to have archaeological potential. The Glenwood Project is a 19km long reroute of an existing roadway in Eastern New Brunswick slated for development in 2018. Phase II of the Glenwood Project in 2016 involved the completion of 4200 test pits over 35 work days. These test pits were completed along a series of Holocene shorelines. Depth of sediments, high water tables, and the large number of test pits required the use of new technology being developed, under direct oversight of the Regulatory Unit, with New Brunswick's Archaeological Services Branch. This paper discusses the results of Phase II of the Glenwood Project with particular reference to technological advancements and archaeological findings.

3D Technologies and Archaeological Information Sharing: Serving Diverse Archaeological Constituents

Compton, Mary E., Lisa Hodgetts and Neal Ferris (Western University, London, Ontario)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

With a nearly unbridled enthusiasm for new technologies, 3D models and 3D printed replicas of archaeological artifacts radiate with an aura of potential, albeit a nebulous and uncertain one. What makes a digitized object meaningful beyond its initial technological novelty? Do people perceive, engage with, and value these representations in similar ways? How can we develop effective, meaningful, and respectful protocols to guide their use, particularly when appealing to different groups of people? With a focus on two cases, one in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region of the Canadian Arctic (Banks Island, NWT) and the other in Southwestern Ontario, we explore some of these questions. This paper reflects on interviews and focus groups conducted with a diverse array of archaeological constituents including local Inuvialuit and First Nations community members (elders, adults, and youth), museologists, curators, and archaeologists. A collection of artifacts, digital photographs, 3D models, 3D prints, and handmade replicas provided hands-on inspiration these dialogues, and each participant was asked to describe their experiences with, and perceptions of, the various forms. While the majority of participants demonstrated a strong interest in emerging 3D technologies, there was a high diversity of opinion, both between and within communities, about the specific roles archaeological replicas should play. We conclude that while archaeological representations and replicas are in many ways insufficient “substitutes” for originals, they have enormous potential as unique cultural objects in themselves to aid in areas of accessibility, education, and cultural revitalization.

Mounds, Waterways and Interaction Networks in the Trent Valley Middle Woodland Group

Conolly, James (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Abstract

In this paper I examine how the configuration of the Trent Valley drainage network predicts the location of Middle Woodland mound locations. By treating the waterway network as a proxy for a social network, I show how central places on this network can be identified as locations where increased community or inter-community interaction was likely to have occurred. I illustrate how these places correlate with mound placement and, correspondingly, how the wider watershed can be understood as set of networked interactions occurring at different scales in which mounds were embedded as centralized places.

Radiocarbon Modelling and Chronology Building: Regional and Temporal Sample Biases and the Absolute Chronology of Ontario's Archaeological Record

Conolly James, Sara Lavigne and Dan Smith (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

In this paper we present the results of our work on a newly compiled hygienic database of Ontario radiocarbon dates. We have used this dataset for examining regional and temporal sample biases in the radiocarbon record, which are considerable. In addition, we have measured the correlation between density-based estimates of cultural periods and traditions and the established uniform ranges cited in the literature. As we show, our analysis provides opportunities for revisiting the absolute chronology and periodization of Ontario's archaeological record.

Digitizing the Dead: Lessons in Digital Data and Storytelling

Cook, Katherine (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

Digital technology's role in archaeology remains divisive: values of transparency, sharing and promoting archaeology's value, and encouraging collaboration are countered by concerns about ethics, privacy, and long-term preservation. These debates become even more contentious and hotly debated when it comes to digitizing the dead. This paper will draw from experiences developing and promoting the Monumental Archive Project, an open access cemetery database, to explore digital data sharing and storytelling in historical mortuary studies, and archaeology more broadly. Collaboration, consultation and context are critical themes in conducting and sharing archaeological research of death and commemoration, and should remain at the core of digital methods and publishing. However, opportunities for engaging wider audiences, enhancing data with media-based storytelling and building digital data repositories for threatened heritage landscapes highlights the potential to create solutions for long-standing challenges in this area of research. Updating research and dissemination methods in turn has ramifications for funding streams, training and sustainable practice. This discussion will connect the strengths and benefits of digital archaeologies with the realities of research, training and careers in Canada and abroad.

The Accidental Collectors: Archaeological and Ethnographic Objects from Newfoundland and Labrador

Crompton, Amanda (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Newfoundland and Labrador became a destination of choice for scientific expeditions. The purposes of any scientific voyage were often multiple, but typically involved scientists interested in collecting observations about astronomy, botany, geology, and zoology. Frequently, the participants in these voyages collected archaeological and ethnographic objects along the way, in an incidental and happenstance fashion. Collected with varying degrees of provenance, these archaeological and ethnographic objects found their way to museums in Europe and the United States. This paper will examine the published records of several of these voyages, reconstructing the contexts of collection, and where possible their subsequent interpretation by museum curators. In so doing, this paper will examine the role that such collections, and museums that housed them, played in anthropological knowledge creation about northern environments and the Indigenous peoples who lived there.

Refining Local Sea-Levels Through Settlement Change in Waiatt and Kanish Bays, Quadra Island

Crowell, Travis (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Dana Lepofsky (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Daryl Fedje (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Session: Current Research in BC Archaeology / Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

For people who rely on the ocean, changes in sea-level can have a profound effect on daily lives, connections to place, and identity. Developing sea-level curves for broad, regional scales does not require the time and space specificity needed to examine the effects of sea-level changes in particular times and places. Even regional sea-level curves that are well-refined and developed may not allow us to understand and appreciate the effects of sea-level changes on lives lived, particularly when sea-level changed up to several meters in an instant. Our research explores how fine-scale human settlement histories can provide a model for examining the effects of localized sea-level changes. Using an intensive coring and dating program on archaeological sites in Waiatt and Kanish Bays, Quadra Island, we evaluate how settlements expanded shoreward as sea-levels fell during the Late Holocene. Our study shows that changes in relative sea-level over time was highly localized, that variation was sometimes site-specific, and that these changes were influenced by underlying substrate.

Pluralism in Canadian Archaeology

Cunningham, Jerimy J. (University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

One of the key questions of this session is whether the Canadian national context gives “Canadian Archaeology” any unique standpoints. Rather the familiar tendencies to define Canadian Archaeology as a culture area (i.e., archaeology conducted within a national boundary) or as a theoretical tradition (archaeology conducted from a “Canadian” point of view), I suggest that Canadian Archaeology might best be defined by what we hope to become. Starting 20 years ago, archaeology in Canada experienced a mild crisis of identity that was explored through a series of plenary sessions and publications reflecting on the state of the discipline in the country. The result was a Five Year Strategic Plan by the CAA that laid bare the challenges facing Canadian Archaeology at the time. In this paper, I revisit these challenges and suggest that a solution may lay in two strengths of our national association—first, a small congenial membership and, second, the radical diversity in the culture histories “Canadian archaeologists” study and the diverse theoretical tools they must use to account for those culture histories. I argue that Canadian Archaeology’s contribution to the global discipline might best be found in its explicit pluralism.

Archaeology and Park Establishment in the Rouge Valley: Rouge National Urban Park of Canada

Curtis, Jenneth (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec), Stacey Taylor (Parks Canada, Cornwall, Ontario), Gregory Braun (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario) and André Miller (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada’s Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

Parks Canada is working towards the establishment of Canada’s first nation urban park, Rouge National Urban Park, in the Greater Toronto Area. A key component of this work is to develop an understanding of the cultural history of the park study area and the more than 200 known archaeological sites that will be within the park boundaries. This paper summarizes the work conducted to date to develop an archaeological site inventory for the park and to conduct archaeological impact assessments for park establishment activities. We also present highlights from our first two seasons of fieldwork within the park.

Lebreton Flats: The Archaeology of a 19th Century Industrial Urban Community

Daechsel, Hugh (Golder Associates, Kingston, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

Over the past 15 years, in excess of 50 archaeological investigations, most commissioned by the National Capital Commission (NCC) to CRM firms, within Lebreton Flats, a 68 acre property situated less than 2 km west of Parliament Hill. These assessments have included excavations of residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sites that occupied the Flats from the establishment of Richmond landing circa 1819, through to 1900 when fire destroyed over 90% of the community. These investigations have documented a largely working class neighbourhood, mixed with the homes of industrialists and lumber barrens (e.g. James Skead and Levis Young). Additionally, an extensive rail yard as well as associated warehouses and stations that supported the lumbering and milling activities on the adjacent Chaudière is documented through much of the area in the latter half of the nineteenth century. These investigations have documented, through material culture, much of the dynamic and changing nature of the cultural landscape of the "Flats" as its urban land use continues to evolve.

HMS Erebus Material Culture: Reaching Out to the Individuals in Shipwreck Historical Archaeology

Dagneau, Charles (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? / L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

The recent discoveries of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror promise long-awaited answers to the lingering mysteries of the Franklin Expedition. Initial archaeological study of the HMS Erebus wreck site demonstrates a great potential for feature and artifact group discoveries from sealed contexts. This paper aims to study the different ways in which identities and hierarchy are expressed through material culture aboard mid-nineteenth century Royal Navy exploration ships. It specifically address the potential to identify and study individuals aboard HMS Erebus through the interpretation of material culture in conjunction with historical evidence. Depending on archaeological context, clothing artefacts, weapons, personal items and human remains can and will be linked to specific ranks and/or individual crew members. One group of artefacts from the forecandle seems to be related to Royal Marine Sergeant David Bryant; another artefact cluster within the limit of an officer's cabin possibly represents the belongings of 2nd mate Charles Des Vœux, or 3rd mate Edward Couch. Knowledge pertaining to these and other individuals will be valuable in reconstructing the final phases of the Franklin Expedition.

Gendered Differences in the Consumption and Discard of Food Waste and Tool-making Debris in Arctic Alaska

Darwent, Christyann M. (University of California, Davis, California, USA), Jeremy C. Foin (Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, USA), Grace M. Cesario (City University of New York, New York, New York, USA) and Jason I. Miszaniec (University of California, Davis, California, USA)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

Cape Espenberg, Alaska, provides a unique opportunity to directly compare two Thule-period (ca. AD 1400–1450) houses built at virtually the same time on the same beach ridge only one meter apart. The tunnels of these houses are identically built; however, their interior construction, use of space, and artifact types and, most importantly the overwhelming abundance of bone (and stone) manufacturing debris strongly suggest that one house was a traditional domestic structure and the other was a men's house. Ringed seal, the dietary staple across the Arctic, dominates the domestic house (90%), but not the men's house (50%). Rather the men's house is comprised of 30% fish remains (primarily small cod), which comprise less than 1% of fauna recovered from the domestic house. In Arctic cultures, women are responsible for the distribution of food, even in a men's house. However, our understanding of this men's sphere is poorly known outside the ethnographic record. We use bone taphonomy (e.g., osseous debitage, burning, weathering) and spatial analysis to understand the use and abandonment of these structures. This analysis provides the first detailed study of a men's house using zooarchaeology as a proxy for gendered use of space.

Origin and Dispersal of Triangular Midpassages in the Late Dorset Period in the Canadian and Northwestern Greenland Arctic

Darwent, John (University of California, Davis, California, USA), James M. Savelle (McGill University, Montréal, Québec), Christyann M. Darwent (University of California, Davis, California, USA), Arthur S. Dyke (McGill University, Montréal, Québec), Hans Lange (Greenland National Museum, Nuuk, Greenland), Genevieve M. LeMoine (Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, USA), Claude Pinard (Montreal, Québec)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Midpassages are arguably the most recognizable architecture associated with the entire Paleoeskimo period (2800 BC–AD 1300) in the Canadian and Greenlandic Arctic. Usually built of stone, midpassages are axial structures that run through the center of tent rings and semisubterranean house depressions and were rectangular by design, though configurations did vary. Their function is debated but likely reflected Paleoeskimo world view and gender relations, as well as serving as a workspace. Around AD 400, a unique triangular form of midpassage developed in association with the Late Dorset culture in the Boothia Peninsula area of the Canadian Arctic. Unlike the rectangular-shaped varieties still being built concurrently across the Arctic, distribution of the triangular form is limited and occurrences are rare. Initially, their construction appears restricted to the Boothia area, where the form perpetuated for the next 400 years. Subsequently, they turn up in Inglefield Land, Greenland, after AD 900 (along with a few other locations in the Arctic), where they were built until around AD 1200. Because of their unique shape, limited numbers, and restricted distribution, we hypothesize that these features identify a traceable subcultural tradition within the Late Dorset that persisted over 750 years.

Preserving the Integrity of Material Remains Recovered from the Franklin Expedition

Davidson, Flora (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

Artifacts recovered from Franklin wrecks, HMS Erebus and HMS Terror, may reveal unique insights on the life and activities aboard the expedition's ships. The optimism of the expedition's launch in 1845, devolved into the circumstances leading to the demise of both ships and crew. These events, in addition to wear caused by routine usage, physically alter artifacts. The role of conservation is to support the work of the archaeologist by preserving artifacts, but also by preserving evidential information gained from an object's altered or deteriorated state. The conservation of marine artifacts is often a lengthy and complex process where even benign steps, such as surface cleaning, can greatly alter the character of the artifact. For this reason, the potential value of an artifact must first be considered before undertaking intervention of any kind. Franklin Expedition related artifacts are a source of raw data upon which archaeological discoveries and theories can be drawn. They are relics of an event that touched generations in northern communities, testaments of an era of sea faring and tangible evidence representing the conclusion of a nearly 170 year long search that captured wide professional and public curiosity. Examples of artifacts recovered from HMS Erebus will be discussed in this paper to illustrate the research and approach that artifact conservation necessitates in preserving the multifaceted value of these artifacts.

Digital Preservation of The Quon Sang Lung Laundry Building, Fort Macleod, Alberta

Dawson, Peter, Farzan, Adam Jahraus (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Elisa Rubalcava, Alireza Farrokhi (Alberta Culture and Tourism, Edmonton, Alberta), Christina Robinson (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

This paper describes the results of an emergency recording and archiving of a historic structure in Southern Alberta and explores the lessons learned. Digital recording of the Quon Sang Lung Laundry building in Fort Macleod, Alberta was a joint initiative between Alberta Culture and Tourism and the University of Calgary. The Quon Sang Lung Laundry was a boomtown-style wood structure situated in the Fort Macleod Provincial Historic Area, Alberta. Built in the mid-1800s, the structure was one of the four buildings comprising Fort Macleod's Chinatown. Its association with Chinese immigration, settlement, and emergence of Chinese-owned businesses in early twentieth-century Alberta, made the Quon Sang Lung Laundry a unique and very significant historic resource. In recent years, a condition assessment of the structure indicated that the building was not safe and that the extent of the instability could lead to a sudden collapse. In response, Alberta Culture and Tourism engaged the Departments of Anthropology and Archaeology and Geomatics Engineering from the University of Calgary, to digitally preserve the laundry building. A complete survey, including the laser scanning of all the remaining elements of the original structure, was undertaken. Through digital modeling, the work guarantees that a three-dimensional representation of the building is available for future use. This includes accurate 3D renders of the exterior and interior spaces and a collection of architectural drawings comprising floor plans, sections, and elevations.

Re-Assessing the Functional Adaptation of the Greely Stationhouse at Fort Conger, a Site of Polar Exploration in the Canadian High Arctic

Dawson, Peter and Richard Levy (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Fort Conger, located on northeastern Ellesmere Island, contains a cluster of three small wooden-framed huts arranged in an L-shaped pattern. Constructed by American Polar Explorer Robert Peary in 1900, the three structures are often viewed as iconic representations of Peary's enlightened use of Inughuit knowledge and technology in his quest for the North Pole. Peary combined western materials, obtained after he demolished a much larger building (Greely stationhouse) used by the earlier Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, with Inughuit design principles to create simple, well-insulated structures that have remained intact for over a century. It has always been thought that Peary's fusion of western and Indigenous architecture resulted in functional improvements that made his hut complex superior to structures used by earlier polar expeditions, including the Greely stationhouse. In fact, the heritage significance of Peary's huts is defined, in part, on their perceived functional adaptiveness. In this paper, we use computer models of Peary's hut complex and the Greely stationhouse to re-evaluate this premise. The thermal efficiency of each type of structure is simulated and modelled using heat loss calculations. Results suggest that the design of the Greely stationhouse may have been more functionally adaptive to their mission than originally thought. For example, while the energy requirements for Greely's stationhouse would have been significantly higher than those for Peary's huts, simulations indicate that, on a per person basis, energy requirements would have actually been about the same.

Rev. George Patterson: Nova Scotia's First Archaeologist

Deal, Michael (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

In Harry Piers' 1915 biographical essay on the most prominent naturalists from Nova Scotia, only the Rev. George Patterson is described as an archaeologist. While serving as a minister with the Salem Presbyterian Church in Greenhill, Pictou County, Patterson explored the archaeological sites of nearby Merigomish Harbour (1874). He included a description of one of his excavations in his important *History of Pictou County* (1877). In 1878 he joined the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, and later published a paper on a collection of archaeological specimens, gathered from throughout the province, which he had donated to Dalhousie College (1890). This paper revealed a familiarity with contemporary archaeological activities in Europe and eastern North America. Harlan I. Smith of the Archaeological Division of the Geological Survey of Canada later relied heavily on Patterson's collection when he began his own excavations at Merigomish Harbour in 1914. In 1929, Smith would remark that this area represented the "most complete and detailed data yet obtained regarding the archaeology of any one place in Nova Scotia". Patterson will be remembered as an important nineteenth century historian and naturalist, who promoted the study of precontact Mi'kmaq culture and recognized the significance of Mi'kmaq place-names for understanding their connection to the land.

Revealing the History of Canada's National Parks: Investigations at Riding Mountain, Wood Buffalo and Sirmilik (National Parks)

Deck, Donalee (Parks Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places /
Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

This paper presents some of the interpretive insights that are coming to light by combining Indigenous traditional knowledge and archaeological field work. Parks Canada partnered with local communities for both the field and interpretive elements on projects in Wood Buffalo, Riding Mountain and Sirmilik National Parks. The results of the projects combined with specialized analysis, such as protein residue, has provided insights into cultural behaviors such as travel, seasonality and tool function. Sharing these results with the local communities has provided meaningful cultural context highlighting the stories that we cannot excavate but are triggered through the material culture we unearth.

Conceptual Boxes, Political Borders: Regional Cultural Histories and Provincial/Territorial Site Inventory Forms

Dent, Joshua (Western University, London, Ontario)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

There are eleven distinct site reporting/inventory forms employed by thirteen provinces and territories in managing, recording and preserving archaeological site information. Each region sustains a different array of protocols, directives and reference data sets from which to determine an archaeological site's cultural phase, tradition and/or complex explicitly or implicitly associating that site with an accepted regional cultural historical chronology. These criteria are expressed either directly on inventory forms and in their associated guides or contextually by regional archaeological convention. This paper examines the extent to which these arrays vary between jurisdictions and elaborates on how geo-political boundaries contribute to congruent and incongruent pan-regional interpretations of the archaeological record. Within the broader context of this session, the contribution of site inventory forms to an uncritical perseverance of cultural historical interpretations is characterized. Acting as proxy summaries for not only archaeological sites, but for archaeological interpretations, site inventory forms enable expedited review of archaeological data that may not otherwise be accessible (site catalogues, artifact images, project reports, etc.). In doing so, cultural historical classifications on site inventory forms are often resistant to dynamic re-interpretation as the evidence of and justifications for these classifications are not generally presented in concert with site form data. Regardless of the continued relevance of cultural historical typologies, new means of communicating integrated provincial and territorial archaeological inventory data are required to sustain a meaningful and progressive discipline.

Canadian Archaeological Almanac Realized and Revisited

Dent, Josh and Matthew Beaudoin (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

Canadian archaeology is divided along provincial and territorial boundaries and there are limited opportunities and data available to comprehensively compare archaeological practice across these borders. While individuals or groups that may cross between one or two of these jurisdictions, a pan-Canadian lens remains poorly defined. This paper provides an update of the Canadian Archaeological Almanac project whose ongoing mandate is the amassing of jurisdictional archaeological data and metrics in partnership with provincial and territorial governments from across the country. Presenting this data in an accessible format allows researchers to understand national archaeological developments and the effects of provincial economic and regulatory trends over time in order to better frame discussions of a Canadian archaeology. As this compilation of data grows the project is exploring new means of hosting and presenting this data to better serve interested researchers.

Whither Sod Houses? Evaluating the Evidence for Land- and Ice-Based Overwintering among Postclassic Thule and Historic Inuit

Desjardins, Sean P. A. (University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

For much of the past four decades, it has been commonly assumed that the practice of wintering in deeply-dug, semisubterranean sod-and-whalebone houses was abandoned by Thule Inuit sometime after the onset of the Little Ice Age (LIA) (ca. AD 1300) in favor of 1) land-based qarmat (lighter skin-and-sod tents) during the autumn and 2) landfast-ice-based igluit (snow houses) during the harshest winter months. The abandonment of sod houses by Thule Inuit has been linked to the effects of the LIA—specifically, increased sea-ice, which likely limited Neo-Inuit access to bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*). This presumably forced populations onto the ice (and into igluit) during the winter in search of ringed seals (*Pusa hispida*). However, recent ethnohistorical and oral-historical research into settlement and seasonal rounds of Iglulingmiut of northwestern Foxe Basin, Nunavut, indicates these groups continued occupying robust land-based sod houses for much of the winter well into recent-historic times. I propose the relative ecological stability of Foxe Basin facilitated a unique and lasting regime of caching walrus (Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus) by Iglulingmiut. This may have allowed locals to continue occupying land-based winter sod houses longer than did less food-secure groups elsewhere in the Canadian Arctic and Greenland.

Posthumous People: Individualizing Collective Mortuary Practice in the Trent Valley

Dillane, Jeffrey and Kate Dougherty (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario/ Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Abstract

Individual burials are often treated as expressions of agency of the deceased whereas collective burials are viewed as communal expression. The reality is that all burials, individual or collective, are expressions of broader social values since the dead are buried by the living. The interment of individuals, both on their own and within collective burials, signals significant social relationships with the dead but also among the living. The development of burial mounds during the early Middle Woodland period has been interpreted as an indicator of social differentiation. Reanalysis of broader regional mortuary patterns suggests that the mound acts as a proxy to structure greater social cohesion and reflects a transition from emphasis on individual identity to shared collective identity. Through a synthesis of a broad range of mortuary data from the Late Archaic to the early Late Woodland periods in the Trent Valley, we explore the changing role of individuality and personhood in mortuary practice. Our analysis examines individuals within collective burials and considers a range of variability including burial treatment, form, and grave offerings. We show a general trend over time towards collective identity occurs regionally, even as burial practices become increasingly variable and complex.

Were Pre-contact Children Really Innovators?

Dorland, Steven (University of Toronto, Toronto, ON)

Session: Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands

Abstract

Recently, the practices and identities of children have become a topic of increasing interest within global archaeological discussions. In 2005, Patricia Smith argued that, in the pre-contact Eastern Woodlands, children acted as innovators who developed new patterns of pottery decoration rooted in the work of non-maternal family members. Her work remains one of few attempts to address childhood and childhood agency in the Eastern Woodlands. In this paper, I argue this interpretation of child innovation needs to be re-evaluated. Through both decorative analyses collected from my doctoral research and a re-analysis of Smith's attribute data, I demonstrate how a multi-attribute framework that recognizes both the spatial relations and bundling of decorative elements provides an alternative interpretation. I argue that children demonstrated their active agency, not through innovation, but through the maintenance and continuity of longstanding potting traditions. Although the nature of childhood agency can be challenged, Smith's work plays a critical role in making us re-evaluate how child practices impact our understanding of past people in the Eastern Woodlands.

Past and Future Public Archaeology at the Ontario Heritage Trust

Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Trust, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Abstract

The Ontario Heritage Trust, an agency of the government of Ontario, has been involved with public archaeology for the past 40 years. This paper will address the past endeavors by the Trust to support public archaeology as well as conduct programs on its own provincially significant sites. As 2017 is also the 50th anniversary of the Trust, our more recent focus on public archaeology has included a summer day camp archaeology program now in its 15th season as well as several projects planned for this upcoming field season in various locations across Ontario. A more subtle public presence is related to our expansion of our digital signature online. Website enhancement projects are underway including incorporating collections data. Social media is also a powerful tool that is planned for more intensive presence as we move forward. Our collective experience related to the variety and types of public archaeology that have occurred through time is one that allows perspective for what Canadian culture and society has observed about us as a profession.

Two-eyed Seeing: Reconciliation Through Indigenous Archaeology

Dow, Trevor (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Fredericton, New Brunswick) and Ramona Nicholas (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session : Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology / Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Abstract

In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) published its final report entitled Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future. In that report, the TRC called upon the Canadian corporate sector to adopt the report's Calls to Action as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as a framework for reconciliation in Canadian business. Specifically, Article 92 of the Calls to Action identifies the need to provide equitable access to meaningful jobs, training, and education for Indigenous peoples. By supporting these initiatives, the corporate sector can help provide Indigenous peoples with the opportunity to control, develop, and protect their cultural heritage.

Archaeologists can advance these initiatives through the application of Indigenous archaeology. Indigenous archaeology is a concept of archaeological theory in which the practice intersects with Indigenous knowledge and values, through collaboration and community-based archaeology and heritage programs. It can provide Indigenous people with the opportunity to: actively participate in archaeological programs; address perceived and real inequalities in archaeology; and broaden our interpretation of the archaeological record with the incorporation of Indigenous histories, knowledge, and worldviews. While there have been opportunities for Indigenous people to participate in archaeological work in New Brunswick, little has been done to help facilitate Indigenous people to direct projects, let alone participate in all aspects of archaeological research projects. Indigenous archaeology is a key first step towards reconciliation and realizing the objective of meaningful inclusion and participation of Indigenous peoples in archaeological research in New Brunswick.

Evaluating the Efficiencies, Difficulties and Results of Using Vibracore Technology in a Shell Midden Site on the Central Coast of BC

Duffield, Seonaid (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

Core and auger testing have been used in parts of the Central Coast of British Columbia, Canada to collect information from archaeological sites by studying patterns of resource use over millennia with a particular interest in marine taxa. These sampling technologies provide an accessible way to test deep site matrices which would otherwise require lengthy excavation programs to access basal cultural sediments. This paper addresses the advantages and disadvantages of using vibracore technology to sample archaeology site EjTa-13 on the Central Coast of BC. This method employs a mechanized coring device, which vibrates 7.5 cm diameter tubes into the ground to sample sediments. Unbroken samples 4 m long were successfully removed from EjTa-13. Radiocarbon dating of the resulting sediments show stratigraphic consistency. Analytical results focus on temporal patterns of fish, mammal and bird use. In addition to interpretations of faunal use, results will also highlight the unexpected outcome of numerous small lithic, shell and bone artifacts and how these artifacts fit into the interpretation of site use limited to the constraints of this sampling strategy.

E

What's the Point? An Examination of Three Early Fluted Point Samples from Southern Ontario

Eckford, Scott (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast / Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

There has been a tendency in recent years to generalize larger, more parallel-sided, "Clovis-like" fluted points recovered from around the Great Lakes as belonging to a "Gainey" type. This construct however, does not account for considerable variation found within these point assemblages and ignores earlier researchers who recognized other types, such as Enterline or even Clovis, in the region. This paper aims to critically examine these type concepts, document patterned variation within the general Clovis-like category, and to continue documenting precisely how these points differ from other known and better researched types, namely Barnes and Crowfield points. A major focus of detailed analyses is on point collections from three sites with Clovis-like forms in southern Ontario that have not been reported in detail. Two of the three site collections examined here, Udora and Mount Albion West, were professionally excavated and previously mentioned in the literature. The third, Rogers, was first identified by a non-professional relic collector and surface hunted for almost 20 years, but remained unknown to the professional community until 2015. By documenting in detail and starting to explain variation found within the Clovis-like category we can begin to create a more accurate regional understanding of Paleoindian groups, leading to a better understanding of their relative age, adaptations and cultural systems.

The Rogers Site: A Fluted Point Site in the Niagara Peninsula

Ellis, Chris and Brian Deller (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

The Rogers Early Paleoindian Site, Ontario, situated in a cultivated field east of the Grand River near Lake Erie, is one of the few known fluted point sites in the whole Niagara Peninsula region of Ontario and the largest Ontario assemblage reported to date that is not associated with the strandline of pro-glacial Lake Algonquin/Ardrea. Discovered by a non-professional, the late Merle Franklin, and intensively surface collected for over 20 years, the assemblage includes 1000 tools/preforms and amongst which are over 40, large, parallel-sided, partially fluted and occasionally expanded base/fishtailed, "Clovis-like" bifaces, distributed in eight clusters. This Rogers assemblage is mainly on more local, cherts, primarily Onondaga, but trace amounts of exotic materials such as Ohio cherts and Pennsylvania jasper are present. The points and many other aspects of the assemblage most closely resemble the collections from the Shoop site in Pennsylvania. Unlike virtually all other larger Ontario sites and notably including the one other such assemblage known in the Niagara Peninsula, there are no northern derived cherts such as Collingwood. It is suggested that the Rogers site may represent one of the oldest fluted point sites yet found in Ontario, being occupied by perhaps the very first groups of people to penetrate the area on any sustained basis.

Démantèlement du Poste de la Reine à Québec : Infrastructure centenaire et récupération archéologique / Dismantling of the de la Reine Substation in Québec City: 100-Year-Old Infrastructure and Archaeological Recovery

Émard, Bertrand (Hydro-Québec, Montréal, Québec) et
Carl Castonguay (Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés, Québec, Québec)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Résumé

Hydro-Québec projette de démanteler le poste de transformation électrique de la Reine en fonction depuis 1894. Les clients qu'il dessert seront pris en charge sous peu par un nouveau poste. Or le poste construit à la fin du XIX^e siècle se trouve sur un terrain qui recèle de nombreux vestiges archéologiques témoignant des activités domestiques et industrielles qui s'y sont déroulées sur près de 300 ans. L'objectif de cette communication est de vous présenter la démarche et les résultats de la recherche préalable ainsi que de discuter des éventuelles interventions possibles de récupération archéologique.

Abstract

Hydro-Québec is planning to dismantle the de la Reine electrical substation, which has been in operation since 1894. The people it currently supports will soon be serviced by a new substation. The existing station, built at the end of the 19th century, sits on land featuring many archaeological remains related to domestic and industrial activity on the site over a period of nearly three centuries. The goal of this presentation is to describe the team's approach and the results of preliminary research, while also discussing potential archaeological recovery initiatives.

Considering Archaeological Potential in Ontario's Urban Contexts

Epler, Peter (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology/ Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

Urban archaeology requires careful consideration when formulating a methodology and excavation strategy due to the logistical challenges associated with this type of work. These considerations are generally considered well worthwhile for the unique collection of features, materials and opportunities these sites afford. Similarly, there are additional considerations which need to be made earlier in the process, while determining the archaeological potential of the subject area being investigated. The Ontario Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) provide a good set of requirements for identifying archaeological potential in this environment. However, when conditions in urban contexts are generally thought to be deeply disturbed and of low integrity, areas can be written off as having no archaeological potential, allowing development to proceed with no further observation or involvement of an archaeologist. With the consideration of recent urban excavations within the province, this exemption clause needs to be re-considered for urban contexts.

The Red Wing Paleoindian Site, Ontario: An Observational Study of Its Lithic Assemblage with Discussion of Potential Cultural Affiliation(s) and Forager Behavior in the Late Pleistocene Great Lakes

Eren, Metin I. (Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA), April Hawkins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario), Briggs Buchanan (University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

The Red Wing Paleoindian site was discovered in 1994 and excavated over two field seasons in 1995 and 1996 by Peter Storck, then of the Department of Anthropology at the Royal Ontario Museum. Previous analyses have suggested various Pleistocene cultural affiliations for the site (Storck 2004; Eren and Desjardine 2015). In recent years a systematic descriptive study of the entire stone tool collection has been completed that speaks directly to this issue, and suggests that multiple early Paleoindian cultures visited the site. Furthermore, given that the site sits upon a toolstone source (Fossil Hill chert), the particular way in which stone was being reduced by Red Wing knappers questions long-asserted beliefs between particular kinds of lithic reduction methods and stone raw material conservation.

Eren, M. I., Desjardine, A. (2015). Flaked stone tools of Pleistocene colonizers: overshot flaking at the Redwing site, Ontario. In *Clovis: on the edge of a new understanding*, edited by Smallwood, A., Jennings, T., pp. 109–120. Texas A&M Press, College Station.

Storck, P. L. (2004). *Journey to the Ice Age: discovering an ancient world*. UBC Press.

A Different Side of Business: Hudson's Bay Company Men as Archaeological Collectors

Fay, Amelia (The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

The primary focus for the first 250 years of the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) history was making money through the fur trade. But by the early 20th century we begin to see that some Company men's interests were not purely economic, and indeed the Company itself shifted its gaze to its history in Canada. It is likely that earlier HBC employees collected archaeological finds too, as they certainly collected ethnographic pieces, but the practice seems more common, and openly discussed, in the 1920s onward. At the same time, the HBC wanted to collect artifacts that represented their long fur trade history for a museum collection and they hired a recent retiree, F.D. Wilson, to go on a collecting mission in 1920. On this 4-month journey he secured one third of what would become the HBC Museum Collection. While many of the artifacts were ethnographic, he purchased a number of archaeological pieces from Post Managers in the Eastern Arctic from that remain in the HBC Museum Collection today. This paper explores how this early collecting practice was encouraged by early 20th century museum community, and the repercussions for the archaeological, museological, and Indigenous communities dealing with these legacy collections today.

A Forty Year Summary of Archaeobotanical Studies Across Canada

Fecteau, Rudy (R.D. Fecteau and Associates, Dundas, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

Last year marked the fortieth anniversary of my contribution to archaeobotanical research in Canada. During this time I have analysed and written more than 250 reports on plant material recovered from 300 sites. This includes data from close to 200 pre-contact sites (Late Archaic to Late Woodland), more than ninety 19th century Euro-Canadian sites and a score of environmental sites.

In the past four decades I have had the privilege of writing reports for Masters and Doctoral students and professional and avocational archaeologists. These included those in universities, musea and CRM companies as well as independent researchers. Work has also been done for various regional and provincial boards and organizations.

This presentation will summarize materials identified from excavations in eight provinces and one territory. Interesting botanical artifacts and plants from several sites will be highlighted.

“Sorry... Excuse Me”: Negotiating Gentle Imperialisms of/as Canadian Archaeology

Ferris, Neal (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

There is a little frisson of “special-ness” to think there might be a distinct Canadian-ism embedded in the archaeological gaze arising from at least some of the archaeology enculturated through life experiences archaeologists absorb within and across the modern state known as Canada. Yet it is also hard to see such a nebulous notion; coming into or out of focus depending on particular slants: not as theoretically fundamentalist compared to friends to the south, but then that seems true of everywhere but there. Perhaps not as unreflexive and rote as elsewhere, but also quite normative and narrow, across the full spectrum of academic to applied forms of practice. Maybe more aware and actively seeking to disassemble colonial underpinnings and authorized voices, but by who's measure and how well? This seems particularly notable as I find myself writing this abstract while in Nevis, here to explore 18th and 19th century British colonialism and that legacy on notions of heritage across the diversity of Nevisian society today, and am struck by how similar the tropes in language and interpretive emphasis I use here are to those that commonly emerge in my more domestic archaeological experiences and interactions across the diversity of Canadian society today. I am left wondering if any “Canadian-ism” to these archaeologies arises intellectually, or more from the reflexive cliché of a slight self-consciousness and insecurity to what Canadian identity “means,” if anything, in the worlds and words we negotiate as archaeologists.

Hopewellian and Associated Artifacts from the Saugeen Culture Donaldson Site: New Perspectives

Finlayson, William D. (This Land Archaeology, Coldwater, Ontario)

Session: Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Abstract

Excavations at the Saugeen Culture Donaldson Site were undertaken in 1971 as part of my dissertation research and published in the Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, in 1977 as Paper 61. The collections are housed in the Canadian Museum of History in Hull. The 1971 excavations revealed a second cemetery comprised of three graves with seven complete individuals buried. Three burials had significant burial gifts which included artifacts typically associated with the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere in Ohio and adjacent parts of Eastern North America. Radiocarbon dates on the site are discussed. The burial gifts were recently re-examined in light of additional new information on Hopewellian influences including Gina Turff's (1997) documentation of 105 pan pipes from 55 sites in Eastern North America and Walter Kenyon's seminal study *Mounds of Sacred Earth* (1986). As a footnote, recent publications of photographs of the three-barrel pan pipe from Burial GE at Donaldson are erroneously ascribed to an unnamed site near Port Elgin and Burial 27 in the Cameron's Point Mound group at Rice Lake. New insights from Donaldson include the observation that antler harpoons buried with the dead were ritually “killed” and that a modified beaver mandible had been hafted and then deliberately coated in red ochre. Comparison to Hopewellian burial gifts from burial mounds in southeastern Ontario reveals both similarities and differences which are explored.

ITRAX XRF Technology as A Method for Analyzing Archaeological Core and Auger Samples

Fletcher, Beatrice, Aubrey Cannon and Eduard Reinhardt (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

ITRAX core scanning, an automated, non-destructive x-ray fluorescence (XRF) technology, initially developed for environmental core analysis, has the capacity to highlight differences in culturally generated chemical signatures with very high resolution. We present an initial evaluation of the utility of ITRAX core scanning in archaeological applications, using soil cores and bulk soil samples from southern Ontarian Archaic to Iroquoian contexts, including Dundurn Castle and the Gunby Site. Our results suggest significant differences in success depending on the mode of cultural deposition and the relevant site formation processes. We also compare XRF analysis to phosphorous colorimeter and microdebitage analyses to evaluate whether other minimally destructive research programs can be used to corroborate or augment XRF results. While the core-scanning results are equivocal with respect to the value of this technology for site prospection, they point toward ways to refine future applications. They also suggest a need to re-evaluate the nature of past landscape uses and expectations regarding the distribution of chemical signatures of human occupation. Further applications may help to challenge traditional site-centric perspectives within archaeology.

Luminescence Dating: An Archaeological Application at the Kruger 2 Site (BiEx-23) in Southern Québec

Forget Brisson, Laurence (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), François Hardy (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Éric Graillon (Musée de la nature et des sciences de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec) and Michel Lamothe (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) is a chronological tool for which the potential for application in archaeological context in northeastern North America is increasingly established. For this study, the method was used to document the initial settlement of the upper St. François River area, and consequently the settlement of the Eastern Townships by human groups. Heated remains have been collected at the Kruger 2 archaeological site (BiEx-23) located in the Sherbrooke area, southern Québec. OSL was used to determine the time that has elapsed since the last firing of the minerals extracted from these lithic remains. The chronological results obtained for a heated artefact and a heated rock are in good agreement with the archaeological context and indicate a human occupation of the area during the late Paleoindian period. The different stages of the dating protocol will be presented in addition to various issues related to the material and context under consideration. The importance of high temperatures in archaeological hearths appears crucial. High precision in determining the age of an occupation will be possible under exceptional conditions, such as those where several sufficiently heated rocks of various petrographic compositions can be measured. This is fortunately the case in this study, thus making it possible to precisely date the occupation of this important archaeological site.

Antiquarians and Avocationalists from Upper Canada to Ontario

Fox, William (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario), Conrad Heidenreich (Lefroy, Ontario) and Jamie Hunter (Huron Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Midland, Ontario)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

The investigation of Indigenous and European archaeological sites in what is now the Province of Ontario spans a period of nearly two centuries. While much of the earliest work involved “digging for curiosities”, establishment of the Canadian Institute in 1849 resulted in a more scientific pursuit of knowledge. With the creation of a Provincial archaeologist and the staffing of academic positions, the professional and avocational/collector branches of archaeological activity split in the latter decades of the 19th century; however, both remained active. The interplay between them strengthened the still nascent professional branch during the early 20th century, leading to the increased professionalization of the discipline in the second half of the century.

Igluryuaq: A Pre-Contact Inuvialuit Cruciform House from Kuukpak, Mackenzie Delta

Friesen, Max (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario) and Rémi Méreuze (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning / L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Within the great range of house types occupied by Inuit, Inuvialuit, and Inupiat societies across the North American Arctic, a few stand out due to their size, complexity, or unusual form. One of the most spectacular is the cruciform semi-subterranean house, or igluryuaq, occupied by Inuvialuit in the Mackenzie Delta region, Northwest Territories. These are known through traditional knowledge and ethnohistoric sources as very large, carefully constructed driftwood-framed houses with three alcoves bordering a central floor area. Over the past 60 years, several archaeologists have excavated portions of cruciform houses, leading to gradually increasing knowledge about them. However, due to their great size, deep burial, and problems with permafrost, it has been difficult to excavate one fully. In this paper, we present a description of what is probably the first Inuvialuit cruciform house excavated in its entirety. Over two full field seasons in 2014 and 2016, a crew of ten excavated this extremely well-preserved structure at the site of Kuukpak on the East Channel of the Mackenzie River. Following a brief overview of the ethnohistoric record, we present a detailed overview of the house's architectural form, construction techniques, and episodes of rebuilding.

The Comprehensive Archaeological Radiocarbon Database (CARD)

Gajewski, Konrad and Michelle A. Chaput (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

The Comprehensive Archaeological Radiocarbon Database (CARD) is the largest online open-access repository of global cultural and paleoenvironmental radiocarbon dates. The database contains more than 70,000 samples, and each sample is associated with a radiocarbon laboratory number, material, age, culture, stratigraphic context and geographic site. The ages range between 50,000 years ago and the present, the majority of which occur between 10,000 and 500 years before present. Spatial coverage is global (with the exception of Antarctica) however some regions including North America, Australia and Central Europe, have been more extensively sampled than others. As the CARD becomes increasingly complete in space and time, studies of past human-environment interactions at global and regional scales can be refined. Preliminary continental-scale time series analyses highlight commonalities between North American and Australian paleodemography and suggest these regional datasets are relatively complete. Regional-scale analyses within these two regions produce high frequency fluctuations in population density and show correlations between human activity and environmental change. Difficulties arise when analyzing continental-scale time series in regions (e.g., Asia) where societal transitions and innovations such as the use of monetary coins, weapon forging and scripture, cause radiocarbon dating techniques to become redundant and unnecessary. Comparing regions with complete and incomplete radiocarbon records has also proven to be challenging. Thus, there is a great need for additional contributions to the CARD so that estimates of the spatiotemporal distribution of humans in prehistoric time and past changes in land use and land cover can be estimated and used to validate Earth system models.

Paleodemographic changes in North America in relation to environmental variability of the past 13,000 years

Gajewski, Konrad (University of Ottawa, Ontario), B. Kriesche (Ulm University, Ulm, Germany), M. Chaput, R. Kulik (University of Ottawa, Ontario), V. Schmidt (Ulm University, Ulm, Germany)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

There is discussion concerning the extent of the impact of human populations on the vegetation over the course of the Holocene. If human management is as extensive as some have hypothesized, it should be discernable in the fossil pollen record. Several studies at regional scales have shown an impact of land use, especially agriculture, on the vegetation succession during and following population increases. In this study we attempt to identify impacts at a continental scale. We use the CARD database as an index of the relative time-space distribution of human populations of North America (north of Mexico) for the Holocene. For environmental information, we use Neotoma to obtain pollen records, which are also mapped and indicate the relative abundance of the major tree taxa of North America. We estimate the spatial fields of both datasets using non-parametric kernel density estimators. Cross-correlations are then computed between

the fields to quantify the spatial relation between human population intensity and tree abundance. Examples will be shown of the association of population intensity and mast tree abundance from the eastern North American deciduous forests.

Early Holocene Environment of Lake Superior North Shore: Reconstruction of Climate, Vegetation, and Water-Level Changes from Sediments Exposed by the McIntyre River

Garvie-Fisher, Monica and Matthew Boyd (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

A 55-meter-long sequence of sediments exposed by the McIntyre River on the Confederation College property in Thunder Bay Ontario includes a rich layer of organics containing macrofossils, pollen, woody debris, and in situ stumps and roots. These well-preserved organics found in two layers dated to 8030 ± 30 and 7900 ± 30 ^{14}C YBP provide valuable information on the paleovegetation (immediate and regional) as well as the paleoclimate and paleohydrology of the area following deglaciation. Evidence of large-scale water fluctuations and a highly variable moisture regime during the life of the drowned forest are found through careful examination of the woody tissues excavated from all 55 meters of the exposed cutbank.

Establishing Culture Histories in Quebec: Has the Taxonomy Tamed the Archaeologist?

Gates St-Pierre, Christian and Adrian Burke (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

When the discipline of archaeology took off in the Belle Province about 50 years ago, Quebec archaeologists adopted a culture historical framework that was largely borrowed from neighbouring regions of Canada and the United States. Over the years, however, different practices, conventions, and taxonomic units emerged in this province, partly resulting from its sociocultural and linguistic distinctiveness. Moreover, the diversity of Quebec's Aboriginal populations and geography led to the development of a complex plurality of culture histories. In this presentation we will explore the main problems and obstacles encountered when trying to compare and articulate Quebec's culture histories with those of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Northern New England, New York State, and Nunavut, along with some possible solutions for the future.

Long-term Culture Landscape Development at (EkTb-9) Triquet Island, British Columbia, Canada

Gauvreau, Alisha and Duncan McLaren (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Session: Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

EkTb-9, a Heiltsuk First Nation village site located on Triquet Island, British Columbia, Canada, has an occupation span of 13,800 calendar years. Archaeological and palaeo-environmental research indicates that local sea level has been relatively stable during that time. EkTb-9 is rich in cultural heritage features: shell midden deposits are approximately five meters deep, and a large peat deposit contains perishable materials, most notably parts of bent wood and compound fish-hooks and wooden bi-point technology. Preliminary faunal analysis suggests that diversified marine-based subsistence occurred for millennia; although shell is mostly absent from the peat deposits, an abundance of periostracum reveals that shellfish were intensively used over time, and that an early focus on sea mammal hunting later shifted to rockfish and other fish species between 7,000-5,000 BP. Two distinct layers of sand revealed in the stratigraphy suggest that the site experienced at least two tsunami events. This data, coupled with Heiltsuk First Nation's rich oral traditions and system of prerogatives, is used to explore and build on the notion of "persistent places" and to gain a more thorough understanding of Heiltsuk exploitation of the region from the early Holocene until the present day.

Magnetic Susceptibility as a Hearth Marker on Ancient Archaeological Sites in NW Ontario

Gibson, Terrance H. (Western Heritage, St Albert, Alberta)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Between 2010 and 2012 magnetic susceptibility data were collected from four PalaeoIndian archaeological sites in the east Thunder Bay area in NW Ontario. For the Electric Woodpecker 2 site, more than 24,000 separate susceptibility values were collected by 5 cm level and 50 cm quadrant, yielding a three dimensional data set from 891 square metres of excavated ground. The purpose of the data collection was to aid in the definition of potential hearth areas that had, through millennia of boreal forest depositional events, become completely invisible to excavators' eyes. The susceptibility information provided a unique opportunity to explore the relationship between artifact clustering and interpreted feature location while analyzing intra-site behaviour from multiple occupations on the site. The methods used to collect the data and to analyze and interpret the results are discussed and some conclusions are made about the efficacy of such data for future archaeological studies.

The Tribulations and Rewards of Delving Outside the Comfort Zone in Archaeology

Gibson, Terrance H. (Western Heritage, St Albert, Alberta)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

An professional archaeologist recounts his efforts and revelations when exploring certain phenomena of interest to archaeology by delving into disciplines involving physics, advanced electronics and general scientific experimentation in the Information Age. To wit, the quest to design and build an experimental archaeological magnetometer using state-of-the-art technology leads to all kinds of issues that have little to do with archaeology, yet in the end have much to say about where the discipline should be going in the future.

Failing Gloriously and Teaching Digital Archaeology

Graham, Shawn (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology / L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

The teaching of digital archaeology is a hit and miss affair. The most effective way to learn digital skills is sometimes to let students to try, to fail, to try again. But academic culture does not reward exploratory failure; it punishes it savagely. In this presentation, I discuss a philosophy of failure that intersects with public archaeology and the digital humanities. I explore a taxonomy of failure, including many of my own, and what this has taught me about teaching and doing digital archaeology. I conclude by introducing the eCampusOntario-funded 'Open Digital Archaeology Textbook Environment', a combination textbook and virtual computer making it safe to fail.

Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Canadian Subarctic Site: Recent Findings from Frank Channel, NWT.

Gray, Rebecca (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

This paper discusses recent zooarchaeological analysis of the Frank Channel site (KePl-1), an unstratified Late Taltheilei (ca.1280 AD) campsite located in the Northwest Territories, Canada. The site is situated on the eastern bank of the Frank Channel at the northwest shore of Great Slave Lake, and is near the community of Behchokò. The site was first excavated by William C. Noble in 1966 and was later briefly considered as a potential attraction in an archaeological tourism campaign within the Northwest Territories. Faunal remains were analyzed in order to determine the seasonality, subsistence base, and patterns of land use at the Frank Channel site. Methodological approaches prioritized devoting greater time and resources towards the analysis of few identifiable bones to compensate for the heavily fragmented and calcined state of the assemblage, as well as the relative inexperience of the author. Ethnographic information became a crucial component in the interpretation of the assemblage. This study seeks to reflect on the effectiveness of this approach, examine

the challenges of conducting zooarchaeological analyses in Canadian Subarctic contexts, provide renewed understandings of the lifestyles of the Taltshieili, who are considered to be the cultural predecessors to modern Dene groups, and to bring new focus to archaeological research being conducted in the Northwest Territories. This research was made possible through collaborations between the Canadian Museum of History, the Zooarchaeology Research Laboratory in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Climate, Vegetation and Caribou of North-Eastern North America from 16.5K to 7K C14 BP

Gribble, Don (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

At the LGM eastern Canada and the New England states were glaciated by the Wisconsin glacier to just south of the Great Lakes. Tundra existed in a 300 km band adjacent to the glacier and at elevation in the Appalachians, with taiga in the low lands both east and west of the Appalachians, creating an ideal caribou habitat. As the ice front began to recede about 16,500 C14 years BP, the ideal caribou habitat of tundra and taiga followed into southern Ontario and Michigan, and New England until the end of the Younger Dryas about 10,400 C14 years BP. By this time the closed forest had advanced to the original ice position at the LGM. Then as the glacier retreated north of the Ottawa River into northern Ontario proglacial Lake Ojibway-Barlow formed across northern Ontario, cutting off the caribou habitat to the north and west. The closed forest followed rapidly reducing the tundra-taiga habitat to the eastern end of Lake Ojibway-Barlow in northern Ontario and eastern Quebec, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, all within 1000 years. This tundra and taiga habitat formed a corridor in the Laurentians across Quebec along the north side of the St. Lawrence Valley all the way to Labrador by 8000 C14 years BP. The closed forest followed pushing the caribou habitat into Labrador by 7000 C14 years BP. As the glacier disappeared, the habitat filled out northern Quebec and Labrador where the caribou thrive to this day.

A Case of Crystal Un-Clearness: The Politics of Reconstructing Traditional Dwellings in the Canadian Arctic

Griebel, Brendan (Inuit Research, Sondre, Alberta), Torsten Diesel (Inuit Heritage Trust, Iqaluit, Nunavut), Tim Rast (Elfshot, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador) and Lori White (Elfshot, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

The Crystal II site (KkDn-1), located near Iqaluit, Nunavut, holds a place of prominence in arctic archaeology as the location where the long-debated chronology of Dorset and Thule cultures was resolved. In 2015, the area once more fell subject to deliberation when the Inuit Heritage Trust proposed it as a site for the reconstruction of a Thule whalebone house incorporating the foundations of existing archaeological dwellings. Motivated by goals of cultural revitalization and public education, the whalebone house will provide Inuit and incoming tourists with an immersive, in-situ environment to experience, visualize and

interact with traditional ways of life. During the summer of 2016, a team of archaeologists conducted a thorough assessment of Crystal II to better determine the extent of the site, and impact that the whalebone house project will potentially have on its future integrity. This joint presentation by the IHT and the Crystal II archaeological team reviews data collected during this field season alongside theoretical and ethical discussions surrounding heritage restoration to highlight challenges in the reconstruction of old dwellings in Nunavut. At play, are a host of competing concerns regarding the contemporary importance of the past, its need for preservation, and the role of authenticity in modern representation. Additional issues include the reconstruction of an archaeological dwelling for which little primary evidence of construction techniques exists. The Crystal II site provides valuable insight into the differing politics, priorities and perspectives that govern modern interaction with archaeological architecture in the Arctic.

Teaching an Old Dog a New Trick: Photogrammetry, 3D Rendering and Drone Use on Complex Urban Sites

Gromoff, Nick (Ground Truth Archaeology, Trenton, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

In 2015 Ground Truth Archaeology completed a large scale Stage 4 excavation within a parking lot located in the oldest section of Kingston, Ontario. At least five buildings were constructed on the property between 1800 and 1822. All were rental properties that saw a series of varied tenants throughout the 19th century. Much of the site was undisturbed, deeply buried and capped by a layer of coal ash and cinder that combined to produce excellent artifact preservation. This paper provides a brief overview of the property's history, the findings from the Stage 4 excavations, as well as a more in depth presentation on the use of digital photography, drones and 3D rendering to enhance site recording and interpretation.

An Isotopic Baseline for 1000 Years of Environmental Change in Lake Ontario

Guiry, Eric J. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia), Suzanne Needs-Howarth (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario), Alicia L. Hawkins (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario), Trevor J. Orchard (University of Toronto Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario), Erling Holm (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario) and Paul Szpak (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

In the last two and a half centuries the Great Lakes have undergone extensive environmental change in response to increasing pressures from human activities, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and industrialization. The early acceleration of human-induced environmental changes in Lake Ontario (c. A.D. 1800) means that conservation biologists lack appropriate baselines for addressing conservation and restoration issues. In this study we use stable isotope analyses of archaeological fish bone (multiple species) to provide a long-term (A.D. 1000–2000) perspective on environmental changes to freshwater ecosystems in Lake Ontario. These findings provide a new baseline for modern ecological restoration work in the Great Lakes and give fresh insights into the broader environmental context of the impact of European settlement in the region.

“The further you travel the less you know”: A 10-year Retrospective on Research at Ka’kabish, Belize

Haines, Helen (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l’archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Ka’kabish, an ancient Maya city in north-central Belize, was first brought to the attention of the archaeological community in the early 1990s by David Pendergast, who visited the site while he was working at the nearby archaeological centre of Lamanai. The site was formally surveyed and mapped for the first time in 1995 by a team from the Maya Research Program who were working at the Blue Creek Ruin, roughly 40 km to the west. However, it was not until 2007 that Ka’kabish became the focus of an archaeological research project under the aegis of the Ka’kabish Archaeological Research Project (KARP) directed by Helen Haines, Trent University. Over the past 11 years, KARP has carried out 10 field seasons of research at the ancient city, and this work has dramatically changed our understanding of Ka’kabish. KARP is the fourth archaeological project to be based out of the Belizean village of Indian Church, located adjacent to Lamanai, and the third archaeological project based in Belize for Trent University. Work at Ka’kabish owes much to this archaeological legacy and the hard work of the local people who support the project, in the field, assisting with excavations, and in the surrounding villages who provide logistical support for the field school. This paper not only summarises our changing understanding of Ka’kabish and reports on the discoveries made by KARP that has led to this re-evaluation of the city, but also highlights the collaborations made between the KARP project and the people of Belize.

Exploring Deep Testing Methods and Protocols in Alluvial Settings: Practical Case Studies from New Brunswick

Hamilton, Anne (Archaeological Services Branch, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l’échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

Archaeological Impact Assessments in deep alluvial environments (beyond 1.2m) pose a significant challenge to traditional shovel testing methodologies. Manual testing is difficult at depths beyond ca. 1.2m requiring the use of alternate methodologies to fully assess the archaeological potential of a study area. Here we discuss the merits and issues of various approaches that Archaeological Services Branch and the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure of New Brunswick have been investigating to address issues of depth and water table and emerging technologies which have been developed as a result of this work.

A New Style of Glass Bead from Garden Bay, British Columbia

Halmhofer, Stephanie (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)

Session : Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

In May 2015, a disarticulated adult human mandible was uncovered in Garden Bay, British Columbia, within close proximity to the large shíshálh village site of tsxwamin (DjSa-3). Found in association with the mandible were 80 intact unadorned mold-blown glass beads and 34 unadorned mold-blown glass bead fragments. Due to their fragile nature, blown-glass beads are incredibly rare in archaeological contexts and the beads from Garden Bay are from one of only five sites in North America where unadorned mold-blown glass beads have been found. The beads from Garden Bay are the first of their kind found in British Columbia and the first of their kind reported in Canada. Furthermore, these beads also represent the largest sample size of the five North American sites where they have been found. These beads were likely manufactured during the late 19th century in the western region of the Czech Republic formerly known as Bohemia, which by this time had become the world-leader in blown-glass bead manufacturing. This presentation will discuss this new style of glass bead and what implications their discovery holds for tswamin.

Publically Accessible Satellite Imagery for Documenting Indian Residential School Cemeteries

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

On behalf of the Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission, a desk-based project was undertaken to locate cemeteries that may contain the graves of children who died while attending Indian Residential Schools. This involved a review of the available documents, coupled with locating former schools and associated cemeteries (but with no time or budget for field investigation). The rapid improvement of public-access satellite imagery (i.e. Google Earth and Bing) provided unexpected success in filling information voids and illustrating the current cemetery condition.

“What works, what doesn’t”: UAV Air Photography and Photogrammetry for Archaeology

Hamilton, Scott and Jason Stephenson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

Evaluation of drone photography for archaeological site documentation is ongoing in southern Manitoba and northwestern Ontario through field trials over actual sites. This involves determination of the most effective flight and photographic protocols, and comparison of photogrammetry results to conventional topographic and thematic mapping.

Radiocarbon Ages of Organics with Associated Copper Alloy Manufacturing Timelines in Contact-Period Mi'kmaw Copper Pot Burial Sites in Nova Scotia

Hanley, Jacob, Paige Fleet and Glen Hodge (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia) and Catherine Cottreau-Robins (Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

Copper alloys of European origin were imported to the Atlantic northeast region in large volume as trade objects after 1580 or possibly as early as the mid-1530s. The trade of copper alloys with Indigenous persons in the Atlantic northeast continued for several hundred years. Estimates of minimum age of manufacture of these copper vessels has been based in this study on a detailed comparison of the trace element chemistry of archaeological Cu from Nova Scotia with the chemistry of minted copper coinage from Renaissance Europe. European copper alloy vessels from the Pictou and Northport sites in Nova Scotia were studied. The results of this comparison demonstrate that all copper of European origin in these study areas was mined in Sweden, and subsequently manufactured into alloy in the first half of the 17th century, except one pot that is likely mid-16th century. Calibrated radiocarbon ages for plants and animals were obtained for organics interred with the copper pots, and in most cases organics were found in direct contact with copper artifacts during excavation. Minimum ages for some organics are consistent with the mid-17th century constraints from copper trace element chemistry, but many organics gave ages pre-dating main periods of copper trade by up to 300 years. The results suggest that the original purposing of organics was not for burial but that these materials pre-dated burial sites. The use of radiocarbon ages to calibrate associated metallic artifact age must be approached with caution, and in this case, copper chemistry and kettle design are the more reliable means to constrain the maximum age of copper manufacture and/or trade.

The Wreck of HMS Terror

Harris, Ryan (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

This paper will present a preliminary archaeological examination of the wreck of HMS Terror, recently discovered in September 2016, in the aptly (but coincidentally) named Terror Bay, along the southwestern shore of King William Island, Nunavut. The archaeological condition of the wreck is presented in detail, including aspects of its physical disposition, structural integrity, and artefact potential. The research implications of the wreck's situation in Terror Bay are provisionally explored, with reference to the wreck of HMS Erebus, located roughly 75 km due south in Wilmot and Crampton Bay. Nineteenth-century Inuit accounts of the disappearance of Franklin's two ships are re-evaluated in this geographical context.

The Hugo Dosch Site (EgOl-1): Appreciating Saskatchewan's Early Collectors

Hauer, Adam (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

The Hugo Dosch Site (EgOl-1) is located along the Saskatchewan-Alberta border, just north of the confluence of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers. First recorded in the 1960s, the site and its surrounding environs have been the focus of intensive collecting by local avocational archaeologists and, in comparison, little professional research. The site, and the coulee system in which it is situated, was re-surveyed in the 2015 field season as the subject of my M.A. thesis. The analysis of this survey has illuminated the vital role of early collectors not only at this site, but particularly in West-Central Saskatchewan, and the province as a whole. This paper will discuss the importance of early collectors in Saskatchewan, specifically members of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, in the identification, documentation, and preservation of the province's archaeological resources.

Of First Peoples and Last Explorers: A Short History of Antiquarians in Yukon

Heffner, Ty, P. Gregory Hare and Grant Zazula (Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

Although home to some of the New World's First Peoples, Yukon Territory was the last jurisdiction in Canada to be visited by Euro American and Canadian explorers and traders, with early direct exchanges not taking place until the 1840s and many areas of the territory not being visited by outsiders until the 1880s or later. Consequently, protocontact Indigenous objects collected as late as the 20th Century can be viewed as both archaeological and ethnographic specimens. Collected objects often ended up in ethnographic collections in museums around the world and only in recent years have First Nation and government heritage managers in Yukon begun to search out and examine these important sources of archaeological and cultural insights. This paper will examine the history and legacy of early collectors in Yukon and the implications for cultural research.

Inuit in the Interior: Exploring an Inland Inuit Fishing Site along Torngat Mountain National Park's Komaktorvik River

Higdon, John (Parks Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places /
Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

While Inuit have been known to have traveled through northern Labrador for generations, most of Torngat Mountains National Park's known Inuit archaeological sites have been documented near the ocean. This is largely because the bulk of previous archaeological surveys have focused on the more accessible fiords and coastal areas. Archaeological Impact Assessments related to the establishment of satellite base camps throughout the park's interior have allowed for unprecedented access to areas that have not previously been surveyed archaeologically. This paper will explore an Inuit fishing site located along the shores of Komaktorvik River. This assessment not only serves to inform the park's cultural resource management and visitor experience policies associated with putting a satellite base camp in that area, but it also reinforces and provides insight into the tradition of Nunatsiavut and Nunavik Inuit living off the land and travelling throughout northern Labrador for generations.

Using magnetometry and limited excavation to interpret Inuit dwelling structures at Agvik (OkRn-1), Banks Island

Hodgetts, Lisa (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario), Edward Eastaugh (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario), Kathryn Kotar (McGill University, Montréal, Québec) and Charles Arnold (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Agvik (OkRn-1) is an Inuit site on the south coast of Banks Island, which includes the visible remains of at least 13 dwellings. We initially interpreted all of them as winter dwellings, based on their substantial ring-shaped mounds, many with protruding whale bone posts, and their visible entrance passages. Dates from the site suggest occupation between roughly 1400 and 1600 AD. In response to concerns among the local Inuvialuit community about disturbance to archaeological sites, we combined geophysical survey with targeted excavation to maximize information from the site while limiting excavation. Magnetometer survey in 2013 and 2014 revealed that some dwellings produce magnetic anomalies associated with their internal architecture, and others produce little magnetic signature. Less magnetically visible dwellings tend to be smaller in diameter and height than those with strong magnetic signals. Excavation of a portion of one of the less "magnetically visible" dwellings in 2014 revealed it to comprise an earthen sitting platform at ground level, surrounding a relatively small central depression. We therefore now interpret it as a qarmaq rather than a winter house. Faunal remains from the structure indicate its use in late winter-spring, and in autumn. Faunal remains from test excavations in two of the larger structures indicate primarily winter occupation. Together, these lines of evidence suggest either two distinct patterns of seasonal occupation of the site at different times, or seasonal shifts between dwelling structures at the site as part of extended occupation from fall through to spring.

Archaeological Overview of the Northumberland Strait: Methods and Results

Holyoke, Ken (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session : Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology /
Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Abstract

In 2016 as part of ongoing archaeological assessments in support of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a power transmission infrastructure project spanning from southeastern New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island, a marine archaeological survey program was developed for assessment of the potential for archaeological resources located in the Northumberland Strait portion of the project. This assessment considered the two broad time periods where human activities may have resulted in the presence of archaeological resources in the Northumberland Strait: the Historic period (within the last approximately 500 years) due to the sinking of various marine vessels resulting in shipwrecks on the ocean floor; and the Pre-Contact period (particularly between 5,000 and 8,000 years ago) when the Strait was a dry landmass and available for human occupation. Using Project geophysical surveys (e.g., sidescan sonar and bathymetry), data from provincial regulators, geomorphological and archaeological background information, targeted areas for diver visual surveys in inshore areas and marine remotely operated vehicle (MROV) surveys were developed and implemented to assess the potential for encountering archaeological resources along the proposed undersea cable routing.

Archaeological Survey and Testing Results at the Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site and the Signalman's House, Saint John, New Brunswick

Holyoke, Ken, Vincent Bourgeois (Stantec Consulting Ltd.) and Shannon McDonnell-Melanson (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places /
Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

In Fall 2016, archaeologists with Stantec Consulting Ltd. were contracted to conduct an archaeological survey and testing program at the Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site (CMT NHS) as part of a Federal Infrastructure Investments project to upgrade and stabilize the Tower itself. The work was conducted in two operations and was the first formal archaeological work to be undertaken at the Tower property. The program was intended primarily to determine areas of the Tower property that could be used for staging in the upgrade work. It also included a test trench aimed at identification and exposure of the remains of the Signalman's House east of the Tower. The Signalman's House was built on the CMT NHS property in 1826 and was originally used by the Signal Service to notify the presence of, and communicate with, ships entering Saint John Harbour. The house was repaired, renovated, and repurposed a number of times throughout its use life before its demolition sometime in the late 1910s. Excavations have revealed a large assemblage of mid- to late-19th century domestic implements ranging from ceramics to coins to a thimble and pins. Although much of the excavation was characterized by disturbance and recent infill of the building, intact structural remains, and possibly an intact portion of the Signalman's House kitchen, built in 1881, were uncovered. Alongside material recovered in test pits surrounding the Tower, the assemblage provides a snapshot of mid-19th century occupation of the grounds, and provides compelling evidence for future archaeological study of the CMT NHS property.

Origins, Technologies and Traditions: Some Contributions of Canadian Research on Pottery Production and Exchange among the Ancient Maya of Belize

Howie, Linda (HD Analytical Solutions/ The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Pottery production in the Maya Lowlands accompanied the emergence of settled village life, sometime in the second millennium B.C., and continued on a trajectory of indigenous technological development as cities and monarchs rose and fell, until the arrival of Europeans on Central American shores. Pottery production continues to develop in areas where descendants of the ancient Maya have blended traditional manufacturing techniques and styles with those introduced since European colonization. The Maya made a vast array of pottery for use in a wide variety of activities and contexts over this long history, and investigations of the geographic origins (provenance) and manufacture of pottery can provide insight into many aspects of Maya society and daily life. These studies provide evidence of food preparation and storage, local economic pursuits, ceremonial practices, long-distance trade and commerce, exchange and interaction networks, the movement of people, and how these activities changed over time. This paper looks at how provenance and technological studies of pottery, using thin-section petrography and other analytical techniques, have contributed to a more nuanced understanding of continuity and change in patterns of pottery production and movement among the Lowland Maya. In the spirit of this session, I focus on research undertaken in collaboration with Canadian archaeological projects and researchers at Maya sites in Belize.

A Middle Dorset Multi-family Dwelling at Alarniq, Northern Foxe Basin

Howse, Lesley, James Savelle, and Arthur Dyke (McGill University, Montréal, Québec)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

This paper presents a detailed description of an unusual multi-family dwelling, recently excavated at Alarniq—one of the largest and most poorly understood Dorset archaeological sites in the Canadian Arctic and Greenland. The structure is located at 19.5 metres above sea level and tentatively dates to the Middle Dorset period (radiocarbon dates are forthcoming). Unlike the longhouses typically associated with the Late Dorset period (e.g., Appelt and Gulløv 1999; Damkjar 2000, 2005; Friesen 2007), which are largely warm weather occupations containing low frequencies of artefacts and faunal material (Damkjar 2000), the house at Alarniq appears to be a very large habitation structure. Three similar structures have been recorded at Alarniq (see Savelle and Dyke 2014; Meldgard 1960, 1962), however across the Canadian Arctic, few of these houses have been excavated and the details of none have yet been published (see Ryan 2003). Here we discuss architecture, faunal material, and the distribution of artefacts within the house, and help situate its use in relation to later communal structures dating to the Dorset period.

Integrating ‘Communities of Practice’ Perspectives in Iroquoian Archaeology: Revisiting Shell-Tempered Pottery at Post-Contact Neutral Sites

Ionico, Daniel (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)

Session: Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands

Abstract

In this paper, I build on Kostalena Michelaki’s insightful reconsideration of Iroquoian ceramics presented 10 years ago, working within a “communities of practice” framework. “Communities of practice” is a relational and historical approach that does not only enrich culture-historic paradigms but also allows us to move beyond these homogenizing constructs to consider the complex socio-historical conditions that bring about a change or consistency of ceramic production practices through time and space. Histories of particular potting communities, their social interaction, meanings, and culture change are indexed in particular ceramic attributes. Drawing on both broader ethnographic and theoretical discussions, I revisit the peculiar emergence of shell-tempering practices at one site cluster in the late pre-contact and post-contact (A.D. 1580–1650) Neutral Iroquoian Confederacy. Shell-tempering, as esoteric knowledge, was likely brought by war captives or migrants and was integrated into some Neutral communities of practice through new shared histories of learning and a mutual engagement in pottery production. I further explore the proliferation of shell-tempering practices within the context of a burgeoning Northeast marine-shell trade, the consolidation of this multi-nation confederacy, and the expanding European-goods trade. I suggest that these shifting economic and political concerns became a point of contestation within one site cluster, as has been seen in other Iroquoian contexts. The practice of shell-tempering shifted in symbolic meaning and became politicized within a community and village level.

‘Women’s Places’: Salish Women’s Relationship to Land

Iselmoe, Leah (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Current Research in BC Archaeology / Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

The landscape of British Columbia is medium through which the Coast Salish peoples remember their past, explain the present, and shape their individual and collective identities. The ways in which land fulfills these formative roles has been the topic of scholarship within multiple fields, from archaeology and ethnography to law and gender studies. This paper will incorporate feminist anthropology into the discourse of Indigenous ontology and land studies to investigate the ways Coast Salish women created ‘place’ and imbued meaning in their landscape during the pre- and early post-contact periods. How did women experience their landscape differently from men? What role(s) did gender play in shaping ‘place’ within Coast Salish cultures? Through the study of various Coast Salish sites identified in oral tradition as ‘places used by women’, this paper discusses how women imbued meaning into the land, and the ways in which these places formulated women’s identities. The female perspective of Indigenous sense of land considered in this paper draws attention to the multiple, heterogeneous realities of the experienced Coast Salish landscape. In playing such an integral ontological role within the lives of Coast Salish peoples, the experience, interaction, and perception

of the landscape is a deeply personal one that varied according to an individual's role and identity within their community. This research highlights the ways gender impacted this relationship and builds upon the underdeveloped scholarship that acknowledges the female participation in shaping the landscape.

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Additional Investigations of Early Palaeo-Indian Sites in the Otonabee River and Rice Lake Drainages of South-Central Ontario, 2005–2016

Jackson, Lawrence J. (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

Three newly recorded Early Palaeo-Indian sites are reported in this paper, one directly along the Otonabee River in the northeast part of the City of Peterborough, one along a portage route 10 km west of the Otonabee River site and one in an interior drainage directly south of Rice Lake. The Waverly Heights site was found during a consulting project in northeast Peterborough in 2005, the Chemong portage site also during a consulting project just to the west in 2014, and the Linton Springs site revealed an Early Palaeo-Indian component during research investigation in 2016. Although precise phase assignments are elusive for all three sites, the combined evidence of period diagnostic tools includes multiple channel flakes and a fluted point midsection, spurred end scrapers, an alternately beveled biface, beaked perforator, flake gravers, and a Crowfield-like heat shattered biface. One site had an intact hearth with associated debitage and calcined bone. As often expected of sites of this time period, large investments of labour were required to obtain basic levels of identification. The types of lithic tools recovered could easily have been overlooked. It is believed that close examination of multi-component collections, especially from short term campsites, will reveal far more evidence of late glacial occupation than is generally assumed.

The Early Middle Woodland Introduction of Burial Mounds— Perspective from the Strong Water Rapids, Cameron's Point, East Sugar Island and Serpent Mound Sites, Rice Lake, Ontario

Jackson, Lawrence, Justin Tighe (Northeastern Archaeological Associates, Port Hope, Ontario)
and Kate Dougherty (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Abstract

We discuss the 2011 discovery and salvage excavation of the Strong Water Rapids (“Sahgedahwegewohong” Sah-ge-dah-we-ge-woh-ong) burial site near the east end of Rice Lake where the Trent River rapids begin. Construction disturbance of a small burial mound on a high, steep shore bluff of exposed remains of two dozen individuals and a subfloor burial with unique personal adornments. Artifacts at the site document Middle Woodland mound use and AMS dating on the in situ child burial places it in the Rice Lake phase

of the early Middle Woodland in the 2nd century A.D. Comparison with similarly dated Rice Lake sites suggests comparable practices and some local Adena culture influences. Close co-ordination with the Williams Treaty First Nations as partners in this project gave invaluable input into respectful practices merged with scientific inquiry.

Zinc Isotopes of Teeth and Bone as a Palaeodietary Indicator

Jaouen, K. (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany) and
M.P. Richards (Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Zinc isotope ratios in mammal tissues have been shown to be an indicator of dietary trophic position, with the studies of blood samples from modern (living) humans showing differences between vegetarians and omnivores. We have developed the method to be able to apply it to bone and tooth enamel, as an additional palaeodietary indicator alongside the well-established method of carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of bone and tooth collagen. Our eventual aim is to further develop this method so it can be routinely applied to archaeological and palaeontological material, especially for samples where collagen no longer survives. In this presentation we will discuss our applications of the method to two modern ecosystems (African savanna and arctic Canada) and our new work on applying Zn to archaeological humans and animals from a recent archaeological (medieval) site. There is great promise in this method as a way to retrieve palaeodietary information from both recent and, eventually, ancient material and our goal with the presentation is to present the work accomplished so far, and make suggestions for future research.

Exploring Experimental Approaches to the Study of Ontario Iroquoian Pottery Production

Johannsen, Erika (University of Toronto, Brampton, Ontario)

Session: Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands

Abstract

This paper will present my Masters research project, which piloted the replication of late 13th century Middle Ontario Iroquoian pottery. While using a selection of possible past forming and firing techniques to manufacture vessels, I established initial correlations between certain manufacturing choices, and the attributes of the finished vessels. Discussion of results will focus on preliminary macroscopic analysis of the replicas' morphological and colour traits which corresponded to several choices made during the forming and firing stages of production respectively. Initial findings signify that analogies founded through experimental pottery replication could aid in establishing new standards against which to compare archaeological pottery attributes/assemblages. I will therefore suggest possible directions for future experimental studies, and research on Ontario Iroquoian pottery technology. Namely, refining experiments to determine which technological choices best reproduce archaeological ceramics, would allow archaeologists to build stronger inferences regarding the range of technological choices likely used by past potters. Ultimately, expanding a research program aimed at reconstructing the decision-making of potters, could lead toward a better understanding of the organization of pottery production, and the social role of potters in Ontario Iroquoian cultures.

Dating Stone Circle Sites— Investigations Using Magnetometry and Paleobotanicals

Jollymore, Kay (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

Investigating stone circle sites can be notoriously difficult often involving significant time and effort to recover datable material and/or chronologically diagnostic artifacts. Few stone circle sites on the prairies have been dated by radiocarbon analysis and thus cannot be placed within temporal frameworks. During work carried out at three sites in south-central Saskatchewan, magnetometry surveys were carried out to focus subsurface investigations in an attempt to recover datable material. Targets identified during the magnetometry surveys were excavated resulting in the discovery of hearth deposits which were floated to extract charred organics. Dates obtained from recovered material (processed by the A.E. Lalonde AMS lab) helped to temporally establish date ranges for site occupation and recovered macrofossils aided in identifying the season of occupation in a previously poorly understood part of central Saskatchewan. Using these methods it was determined that occupation at these sites occurred during the late precontact (late Old Women's) and protocontact (Mortlach) periods in the late summer/early fall during the coolest parts of the Little Ice Age. A summary of this work will be presented highlighting some challenges as well as the overall success of this research and the value of using magnetic assessments and flotation for future stone circle research.

Reflections on the Transition from Paleo-Indian to Post-Plano Lithic Technology: Examples from the Manitoulin Region

Julig, Patrick (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

Sites and lithic assemblages dating to the Early Holocene are examined with respect to lithic technological similarity and differences and if most comparable to Late Plano, or Early Archaic to the south or possible something else. Sites dominated by biface technology are common around and at quarry sites such as Sheguiandah, but some adjacent assemblages are dominated by uniface cores, uniface tools and flakes. There are also examples of sites distant from bedrock quarry sources dominated by flakes and uniface tools, including bipolar cores, but little biface technology. In general there are few post-Plano biface points on any of these northern island sites. There is evidence of continuity in some use of Fossil Hill and related Silurian chert types on Plano and Post-Plano sites. These "Core" and "Biface" sites, if substantiated by further research, may be similar to the model proposed for the KCN (Kirk Corner-notched) horizon in southern Ontario.

Avayalik Island: A Remote Site and a Central Place Melting Away (Torngat Mountains National Park)

Kaplan, Susan A. (Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, USA), Jamie Brake (Nunatsiavut Government, Nain, Labrador), and Moira McCaffrey (Independent Researcher, Montreal)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

In 1978 archaeologists partially excavated a frozen Middle Dorset midden and house on Avayalik Island, a far outer island at the tip of Labrador's now uninhabited northern coast. They recovered hundreds of organic artifacts unlike any found in Labrador's other Middle Dorset sites, which usually produce lithic tools. Faunal remains suggested a North Atlantic quite different from that of the present day.

In 2016 Kaplan, Brake, and McCaffrey returned to Avayalik and documented the deterioration of the site. Frozen deposits are thawing, compromising organics remains and destabilizing the terrace on which the site is located. Additional structures were identified, some slumping down the terrace's eroding faces. The 2016 visit also revealed that this remote place was probably once a vibrant central place in the northern Labrador Dorset world.

How should we respond to the deterioration of this important site whose significance is not yet fully understood, given the major logistical and financial challenges of accessing the island and archaeometric techniques now available to analyze site contents in ways not possible in 1978? How should Arctic archaeologists, funding agencies, northern communities, and permitting bodies respond to archaeology site destruction that stands to compromise our ability to better understand the cultural and environmental history of the region?

Mounds, Memories, and Misinformation: Exploring the Space between Oral and Literary Traditions

Kapyrka, Julie (JCK Consulting, Peterborough, Ontario) and Gitiga Migizi (Curve Lake First Nation, Curve Lake, Ontario)

Session: Hopewellian Influences, Archaic Precursors and Mound Building: The Journey into Southern Ontario / Les influences de la culture hopewellienne, les précurseurs archaïques et la construction de monticules : le voyage vers le sud ontarien

Abstract

Peoples who inhabited The Big Turtle (Turtle Island/North America) long before the first explorers and settlers arrived left behind evidence of their mortuary practices in the tradition of burial mounds that can be found dotted across the landscapes of eastern North America. The Kawarthas and the Trent Valley region are no exception. These ancient societies known to archaeologists as "the mound builders" are also known to the First Nation peoples who still inhabit these lands today. There are living memories within some communities that tell of the "Old Ones" sharing knowledges about the people who built the mounds, where they were located, and why they were created. These memories are rarely, if ever, considered by archaeologists in their

theoretical interpretations and analyses of burial mounds. Although many would acknowledge these oral histories, the oral tradition has yet to be accepted within archaeological discourse the way in which the literati is currently upheld. This paper seeks to address this imbalance by offering an oral account regarding the mysterious “mound builders” from Michi Saagiig (Mississauga) Elder Gitiga Migizi who is a Knowledge Keeper for his people. We offer the vision of a more inclusive archaeology that observes both oral and written accounts included in the interpretation and dissemination of the past. In the space between these two methods of research and analysis, a more holistic and meaningful archaeology emerges.

Archaic and Woodland Population Clusters in Eastern North America

Karcich, Grant (Oshawa, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

Human cranial data gathered from 35 north eastern North American populations were combined to show genetic distance between them. Populations sampled were from Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland sites, as well as, from historic groups of known Iroquoian and Algonquian affinity. Our analysis show that some historic population groups extend back into the Archaic. The three Archaic populations examined suggest that some demographic features became established in this period in the northeast.

Our analysis also show that multiple but distinct population clusters had formed within Iroquoian and Algonquian groups, suggesting a long developmental time period for the evolution of each linguistic phyla. In particular this is true of the Iroquoian Late Woodland populations in the Lower Great Lakes. Another observed population included Middle Woodland individuals from Ottawa valley who display a genetic closeness to Point Peninsula populations from Rice Lake in Ontario.

Nine craniometric variables were obtained from the literature or provided by colleagues. Each population consisted of a minimum of 5 individuals. Bias associated with small sizes and differences in sample sizes across groupings was adjusted for with RMET 5.0. Male and female data values were pooled after within-sex z-score standardization and Euclidean distances were generated between populations.

Lake Champlain’s Steamboat, Phoenix (II) (1820–1837): Canada and the United States’ Shared Cultural Heritage

Kennedy, Carolyn (Nautical Archaeology Program, Texas University, College Station, Texas, USA)

Session: Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

Abstract

Lake Champlain provided a 180-km long natural water highway that linked the St. Lawrence River to the Hudson River via the Richelieu River, allowing for nearly-complete nautical passage between the major ports of Montreal and New York. As early as 1809, travel by steamboat from Montreal to New York became a novel way for people to travel quickly and easily between these cities. In 1832, steamboats’ speed and reliability of transporting passengers along the inland waterways of North America attributed to the rapid dispersal of the cholera bacteria, marking the beginnings of the cholera epidemics that ravaged the North American population. The first fatal case of cholera in the United States was that of John Larned, an American who, returning from a visit to a Montreal hospital, succumbed to his symptoms on board the

steamboat Phoenix (II). The wreck of this fateful steamer was recently located and archaeologically studied by a team of nautical archaeologists from Texas A&M University. The team found that the hull features, like the stern assembly, resembled British Canadian shipbuilding techniques used on the War of 1812 ships built on Lake Ontario. Research revealed that Phoenix (II)'s shipwrights, Alexander Young and Jonathan Gorham, built many steamers that operated on the St. Lawrence River and Montréal waterways, and therefore it is likely the construction of Phoenix (II) is a good example of early Canadian and American steamboat design.

The Island-Town of Sviyazhsk: Archaeology and CRM of a Russian Provincial Urban Centre of the 16th-18th Centuries in the Republic of Tatarstan

Khairutdinov, R.R. (Kazan Federal University, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), L.A. Vyazov (Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), R.M. Valeev (Kazan State Institute of Culture, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), A.S. Starkov (Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia) and A.G. Sitdikov (Kazan Federal University, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology/ Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

The Island-Town of Sviyazhsk is one of the most well-researched Late Medieval archaeological sites in the Russian Federation. The site served as a frontier outpost of the expanding Russian state during the birth of the Orthodox Empire. Sviyazhsk heritage is the synthesis of Western and Eastern cultures in Russian imperial history. The value of Sviyazhsk as an archaeological site resides in the fact that it has a wet cultural layer with well-preserved organic artifacts, such as late medieval wooden structures.

Currently, the Assumption Cathedral, one of the most important historic and spiritual monuments of Sviyazhsk, is nominated for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The management plan developed in this regards provides solutions for several conservation and research tasks related both to the Assumption Cathedral and its buffer zone that includes the historic extent of Sviyazhsk. The plan involves the application of various management and research techniques that will be presented in the paper. The management and research approaches applied for the case of the island-town of Sviyazhsk were developed using the CRM experience of Kazan Kremlin (a World Heritage site inscribed in 2000 located in the city of Kazan) and Bolgar (an archaeological World Heritage site inscribed in 2014 located in the Republic of Tatarstan). The Sviyazhsk CRM experience may provide insights for developing management plans in similar ex-urban centers that currently represent a living historic environment.

Radiocarbon Dating by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) in Canada: The IsoTrace Epilogue and the Founding of the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory

Kieser, W. E. (Liam) (Director of the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

From beginning of its operations in 1984 until the last sample was run in June 2008, the IsoTrace Lab at the University of Toronto provided a steady stream of radiocarbon analyses for the Canadian archaeological and earth science research community. With funding from the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Research Fund and the Universities of Ottawa and Toronto, the aging accelerator at the University of Toronto was retired and a new multi-isotope AMS system was commissioned in uOttawa's new Advanced Research Complex. In addition to the accelerator, a new radiocarbon sample preparation laboratory was outfitted with state-of-the-art equipment to provide high sample throughput and safe, user-friendly operation. This presentation will clarify some of the details of this transition and discuss the advantages of the new equipment as well as our plans for the future.

A Bone of Contention: Streamlining Burial Site Investigations in Ontario

Kopp, Nadine and Ben Mortimer (Paterson Group Inc., Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /
L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

In 2013, construction activities for the new light rail transit system in Ottawa's downtown core were halted due to the discovery of human remains. Only after the initial investigation by the Ottawa Police Service forensic identification specialists, the coroner, and a forensic anthropologist from the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service ruled out recent forensic concern, and that the remains were of historic origin, was an archaeologist involved. Given that the location was a known historic cemetery, earlier archaeological involvement may have assisted with this pronouncement. Since that initial discovery of human remains Paterson Group has conducted numerous burial site investigations, all related to the 1827 to 1845 Barrack Hill Cemetery. Throughout each of these investigations Paterson archaeologists have worked closely with law enforcement officials, the coroner, and forensic anthropologists to ensure the timely resolution and mitigation of issues related to Ontario burial laws, provincial archaeological licensing regulations, and construction schedules. This paper draws upon these experiences to highlight the problems encountered, the solutions devised, and provides suggestions for improved dealings between archaeologists and those involved with initial discoveries of human remains of unknown forensic concern.

Survey Says: Analysing Paleo-Indian Site Selection in Southern Ontario

Krist, Frank (Red Feather Lakes, Colorado USA) and Robert von Bitter (Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

Despite thousands of archaeological assessments conducted across southern Ontario in the last several decades, there are still only several hundred known early to middle Paleo-Indian sites and most of these were identified during targeted strandline surveys in the 1970s and 1980s. Since the 1980s there has been significant debate about the role of strandlines in Paleo-Indian settlement and subsistence patterns and how such targeted surveys may be biasing interpretations. Using the latest in correlative machine learning models, geospatial data, and a sensitivity analysis the authors examine opportunities to glean new information about possible Paleo-Indian site selection across a wide range of environmental settings while accounting for possible survey biases. In this paper the authors will review their recent work on this topic and provide initial results from several model runs encompassing southern Ontario.

Isolated Finds and Small Lithic Scatters: Blessing or Curse of Small Sites in the Boreal Forest

Kwiecien, Grzegorz (Taiga Heritage Consulting, Grande Prairie, Alberta) and Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt (Tree Time Services, Edmonton, Alberta)

Session : Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology /
Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Abstract

The most often encountered site type during CRM work across the boreal forest but least understood and properly studied are lithic isolated finds and small scatters. A short survey of Alberta's provincial database yields hundreds of these historical resource sites. Either encountered during the inspection of limited surface exposure or while conducting judgmental or systematic shovel test programs of small or large scale CRM projects in forested areas, it seems that these small sites are often not adequately assessed, and almost never or very rarely excavated before being "written off" as insignificant, on the basis of presumed low archeological research potential and value. They are also ignored, overlooked and misrepresented during review of the archeological literature. While this kind of site has some attention south of the border, in Canada, a closer look at these sites and their implication for archaeology has never been done. This paper brings attention to a new research project initiated by Taiga Heritage and Tree Time to get a better understanding of these often encountered but generally neglected sites.

Bistcho Lake Revisited: Mbe' cho 2013–2017

Kwiecien, Grzegorz, Ashley Dixon, Jody Pletz, Kris Sullivan
(Taiga Heritage Consulting, Grande Prairie, Alberta)

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Abstract

This paper will present the preliminary results of collaborative work between Dene Tha' First Nation and Taiga Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted between 2013–2017 upon the third largest lake in Alberta: Bistcho Lake. The archaeological fieldwork and interviews with Dene Tha' Elders were conducted to accomplish two goals: to give attention to this archaeologically-neglected region, and to learn about its significance to the Dene Tha' people both in the past and present. Archaeological surveys conducted within several areas of the lake encountered over 60 sites ranging from small lithic scatters to multicomponent sites with often overlapping TLUs, historic, and precontact components. The resulting archaeological work, interviews and archive research forms a vibrant that reveals an important cultural, economic, spiritual and natural place in the landscape of the Dene Tha' people and sheds a new light in the continued occupation of the region by this First Nation people.

L

Identifying and Deciphering Paleo-Coastal Sites Using Geomorphic Methods

Lausanne, Alex, Daryl Fedje, Quentin Mackie (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia),
Ian Walker (University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA), Olav Lian (University of Fraser Valley, Abbotsford, British Columbia)

Session : Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

Archaeological prospecting in coastal British Columbia is inhibited by many factors. Changing sea levels, the dense rainforest canopy and thick sediment layers obscure the archaeological record. To combat these issues, this study uses an integrated methodology to identify locations of highest potential for evidence of the early Holocene archaeological record on Quadra Island, BC. During the early Holocene on Quadra Island the land isostatically rebounded due to deglaciation. This resulted in relative sea level regression of at least 160 m, therefore stranding the oldest shorelines inland and elevated. These paleo-shorelines represent key targets for archaeological prospecting. By using an integrated methodology of sea level history reconstruction, LIDAR remote sensing technology, GIS modelling and sedimentology, the local geomorphology can be reconstructed and used to guide prospecting for paleo-coastal archaeological sites.

Seasonality and Clam Harvesting in the Sechelt Landscape: Insights from Stable Oxygen Isotope Sclerochronology

Leclerc, Natasha (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

The ethnographic record has influenced seasonal interpretations of settlements in the Sechelt Inlet System (SIS), southern British Columbia. Historically, the Sechelt inhabited winter villages on the outer coast near Pender Harbour and a Sechelt subgroup, the Tuwanek, moved into the SIS in the spring. This paper challenges the ethnographic record by applying high-resolution stable oxygen isotope and growth stage analyses of archaeological and live-collected butter clam (*Saxidomus gigantea*) shells from four sites in the SIS. The isotope analyses results show shellfish harvesting in the SIS occurred year-round, though seasonal preferences differed by site type. Villages showed a preference for summer harvesting, while base camps showed a preference for spring harvesting. The growth stage analyses results suggest that proximity to productive beaches may be a major factor in shellfish harvesting intensity. Only base camp sites, in an isolated bay known for its productive beaches, showed evidence of intensive shellfish harvesting. In addition, the higher density of shellfish remains found at the village site, adjacent to a low productivity beach, contrast growth stage results showing lower harvesting intensity suggesting that shellfish resources were managed strategically by either moderately harvesting consistently or intensively sourcing from various beaches in the vicinity. This paper shows that, from 930 BP onwards, the Sechelt “seasonal round” was not fixed but that shellfish harvesting occurred most during seasons associated with the SIS’s ethnographically described seasonal occupation. Further, the results continue to showcase shellfish harvesting variability between Pacific Northwest Coast sites and the value in challenging the ethnographic record.

From Puddle to Cement: The Development and Evolution of the Federal Canal System

Leskovec, Barbara (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada’s Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

Through the years, Canadian canals have played vital roles in navigation and as water sources for lumber, manufacturing and hydropower industries. This paper will discuss the development and evolution of the federal canal system in Canada, drawing upon the historical and archaeological record to illustrate construction techniques and later modifications made in response to issues encountered during canal construction and operations. This paper will also speak to some of challenges faced by Parks Canada as administrators of these industrial assets.

The Wearmouth Buffalo Jump: At the Intersection of Archaeology, History, and Tradition

Leyden, Jeremy J. and Alison Landals (Stantec Consulting Ltd., Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

Following the widespread flooding of 2013, the Archaeological Survey implemented an assessment program to evaluate effects on heritage sites throughout southern Alberta. Through this research, a series of previously unidentified archaeological sites was recorded northwest of Calgary along a tributary of the Bow River near the confluence of the two waterways. This site complex is organized around the newly recorded Wearmouth Buffalo Jump, a deeply stratified bison kill at the foot of a small cliff. The kill deposits associated with this site represent a series of events spanning the period immediately preceding, during and directly following the first interaction between First Nations and Europeans along the foothills of southern Alberta. For over well over a century the lands encompassing the jump have been under the continuous stewardship of the family that originally homesteaded the property, and the importance of the area to aboriginal populations has been documented in early historic sources and may even be referenced in a major Blackfoot legend concerning the “origins of marriage”. The area represents a rare instance in which aspects of archaeology, history and tradition may intersect at a geographic location that has remained largely intact since the period of first contact, yet remains highly susceptible to flood related erosion. This paper will summarize the collaborative efforts undertaken over two field seasons to excavate, document and evaluate one of the densest bone beds recorded in the Province of Alberta.

Analysis and Modelling Using 3-Dimensional Point Cloud Data in Bentley Map

Lockhart, Brandy (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

Using a combination of photographic and multi beam echo sounder data a scaled 3-dimensional model of the wreck of the HMS Erebus has been created. The data has been loaded into Bentley Map, a three dimensional GIS mapping software with 3D point cloud analysis capabilities and CAD functionality. Additional data incorporated into the model includes original ship plans, line drawings and photographs. The model can be easily updated with data collected in future field seasons. The integration of new data will build upon the exiting model and will eventually fill in the interior of the wreck. It will also allow for the analysis of changes to the site condition over time. The point cloud data can be sectioned allowing for examination of the hull shape and measurements of specific site features. The point cloud can also be manipulated in order to reconstruct portions of the wreck. This presentation will discuss the creation of the 3D model, its integrated layers, its functions in the analysis of the wreck as well as future plans for the integration of the site provenience grid and a link to the artifact inventory database with associated features within the model.

Change and Continuity in Nunavik Inuit Architecture

Lofthouse, Susan (Avataq Cultural Institute, Montréal, Québec) Pierre Desrosiers (Parks Canada)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

The Thule Inuit archaeological record in Nunavik dates back over 700 years. During this time, semi-subterranean house construction shows a variety of architectural materials: while sites located closer to the tree-line relied predominantly upon wooden roof rafters, some sites located along Hudson Strait have incorporated architectural whale bone. Although whale bone has conventionally been considered indicative of a very early occupation, a site recently investigated in Hudson Strait featured architectural whale bone and a 15th century date. Ethnohistoric information shows that both sod houses and igloos continued to be used well into the 20th century. Sod house use seems to be confined to the Labrador Peninsula by this time, with snow houses and tent/snow combinations used in Ungava. Oral histories tell of sled voyages from as far as Hudson Strait to the tree-line, coinciding visits to the trading post and mission with the acquisition of long pieces of wood.

Moderating Role of Archaeological Institutions in Ethnic Nationalism: Western Archaeologists in Albanian Nation-Building before the Second World War

Lomonosov, Matvey (Department of Sociology, McGill University)

Session: Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

Abstract

From its very inception the discipline of archaeology has been intimately connected to nationalism. It has been central in producing and elaborating historical myths of ethnic origins and Golden age, and cultivating national identity. The existing scholarship addressing the politics of archaeology concentrates on influences of nationalist ideology on archaeological practices, thus regarding this discipline as a dependent variable. Based on the case of Western archaeological activities in pre-War Albania, this paper explores how the practice of archaeology, as a certain script of action, and various institutional contexts in which archaeological explorations are conducted shape nationalist narratives. First, I compare historical writings of archaeologists and historical myths produced outside of archaeological discipline. Then, I closely look at narratives authored by practicing archaeologists working in four institutional frameworks: amateurish antiquarianism, random excavations, long-term foreign missions, and national museum. One of the findings is that because of unavoidable materiality of archaeological enterprise and necessity of profound training archaeologists are latecomers in nationalist mythopoeia. Until remnants of the well-known ancient civilizations are documented they are unlikely to actively contribute to the communal myths of ethnic origins and Golden Age. Second, the likelihood of adopting historical interpretations favouring local nationalism by archaeologists increases moving from amateurish antiquarianism to archaeology within a national museum. This is because more profound institutionalization of archaeology increases the chances of finding some apparently non-Classical artefacts, in other words material “anomalies,” which necessary for nationalist interpretations of communal history. In sum it is argued that archaeological discipline as a social field governed by its own norms and rules imposes certain constraints on nationalist politics of the past.

Ochre Provenance in the Great Lakes Region: Geochemical Evidence for Pigment Procurement Practices

MacDonald, Brandi Lee (University of Missouri Research Reactor Centre, Columbia, Missouri, USA) and William A. Fox (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Evidence for ochre pigment use has been identified at archaeological sites in the Great Lakes Region dating from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. Despite its common recovery from archaeological sites, little is known regarding the nature of its procurement practices or if it was a component of established trade networks. We present the preliminary results of a geochemical characterization of ten hematite deposits across the Great Lakes Regions as well as a series of paintstone artifacts from two early 17th century archaeological sites in Ontario. Elemental characterization using instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) has demonstrated that ochre deposits each have unique geochemical signatures, and that pigment artifacts from the Haney-Cook and Ball sites can be linked to hematite source deposits. Our findings illustrate the strong potential for ochre-based provenance studies in the Great Lakes Region.

The Contribution of Archaeology to the Restoration of the New Fort's Cultural Landscape at Exhibition Place, Toronto

MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

The City of Toronto demolished all but one building in the New Fort that once stood on the Lake Ontario shoreline between 1841 and 1953, leaving the Stanley Barracks orphaned in a parking lot. The development of a new hotel at Exhibition Place afforded an opportunity to study aspects of the daily lives of the men and women who spent time at this installation in the Fort York garrison. Over three field seasons, approximately 2,300 square metres were investigated, comprising an elaborate series of drains and cesspits, the stone foundation of the East Enlisted Men's Barracks, and two ancillary buildings that served as a privy and wash house for those barracks. After the archaeology was completed, conservators took over to stabilize the stone foundation because the hotel's design incorporates it into public space that interprets the foundation while providing an entrance to the hotel. The balance of the exterior design elements will reference the other lost buildings of the New Fort and will restore the Stanley Barracks into a more meaningful cultural landscape.

Gainey/Clovis Land Use as Seen from the Mt. Albion West Site, Southern Ontario

MacDonald, Robert (Archaeological Service Inc., Toronto, Ontario), Andrew Stewart (Strata Consulting Inc., Toronto, Ontario), Peter Storck (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario), Peter von Bitter (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario), and Ronald Williamson (Archaeological Service Inc., Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

This paper will summarize the results of archaeological, geological, and paleoecological investigations of the Mt. Albion West site, an Early Paleo-Indian locality occupied by Gainey/Clovis people in the Niagara Peninsula, southern Ontario. Both the selection of toolstones used in the toolkit and the location of the site on the rim of the Niagara Escarpment, adjacent to a re-entrant valley connecting the cuesta slope behind (south of) the escarpment rim with the Lake Ontario basin, offer glimpses into Gainey/Clovis movements across the landscape and land use.

Understanding Cultural Change in Modern Archaeological Practice—A Perspective from Nova Scotia

MacLeod-Leslie, Heather and Kait MacLean
(Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiations Office, Truro, Nova Scotia)

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Abstract

Archaeology of Mi'kmaw ancestral sites in Nova Scotia happens in a delicate matrix of politics, natural environment, spirituality, reconciliation and culture. Indeed, the culture of the discipline of archaeology and its practice in Nova Scotia is an agent at work, as well as the cultures of Eurocolonial activity descendents (which includes the African Diaspora) and the Mi'kmaw Nation in Nova Scotia. This paper will examine some of the challenges and responses to doing archaeology in Nova Scotia on Mi'kmaw ancestors' sites. Examples will be discussed from coastal erosion responses, human remains issues and governance and co-management elements. It will also present a perspective on the cultural changes of the discipline of archaeology in Nova Scotia that are underway and those seemingly written on the walls.

Historical-Political Ecology in Belize's North Vaca Plateau

Macrae, Scott (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA), Kendall Hills (University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA), and Gyles Iannone (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

For 16 years, the Social Archaeology Research Program (SARP) has been conducting fieldwork and research in the North Vaca Plateau of west-central Belize. Established at Trent University, this field project represents

a substantial Canadian contribution to the discourse and knowledge of the ancient Maya who lived in the southern Maya Lowlands. Over years SARP has been home to a diverse group of intrepid archaeologists and promising field school students. Transdisciplinary collaborations amongst these scholars, and others, have created a robust dataset of the social and environmental characteristics of the North Vaca Plateau. In this paper, we present the history of research in the North Vaca Plateau and the methods applied to develop our data. This will acknowledge the hard work and dedication of the many scholars that contributed to the Social Archaeology Research Program over the years and describe how our understanding of the historical-political ecology of the North Vaca Plateau has been developed.

The Past, Present, and Future of Ancient Maya Agricultural Studies in the Belize: A Canadian Perspective

**Macrae, Scott (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA)
and Gyles Iannone (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario)**

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Canadian scholars have played an important role in the development and advancement of ancient Maya agricultural studies. This is nowhere more prevalent than the research that has been, and continues to be conducted in Belize. This paper presents the history of these contributions beginning in the 1970s with the identification of geo-intensive agricultural features. Recognizing these pioneering scholars and reviewing their contributions in terms of research questions and fieldwork provides an avenue through which to address contemporary approaches. Modern studies have been revolutionized by developments in field methods and the technologies employed. To highlight these changes, we discuss recent research of relic terrace systems found in the North Vaca Plateau of west-central Belize. This case study will describe how new approaches are being implemented for the study of agricultural practices, outlining how they are advancing our research questions and contributing to the understanding of ancient Maya agricultural strategies. This paper will conclude by addressing the future trajectory of this exciting field, discussing both areas in need of research as well as the new opportunities and questions that can be tested.

The Ward Uncovered: Archaeological Investigations of one of Toronto's First Immigrant Neighbourhoods

Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., London, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

This paper presents an overview of archaeological investigations that were undertaken in 2015 in downtown Toronto and presents the challenges and complexity of the project. The excavations revealed the 19th and 20th century remains of an early immigrant neighbourhood forming part of Amy's Ward, later "The Ward," the home of the City's first core of early Black settlement, first Chinatown, first Little Italy and nucleus of Jewish settlement. The foundations of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, representing the third Black congregation church in the City of Toronto, were also documented.

Vancouver Real Estate Prices Force Prehistory out of Market

Mason, Andrew R. (Golder Associates Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

In 2005 I published an article that painted a bleak picture of the state of archaeological site management in the City of Vancouver. Since that time, improvements have been made and the City has implemented development planning controls and a robust management system for City-led engineering projects. Unfortunately, a new threat to archaeological sites has emerged—the out of control value of real estate. In a City where a “tear down” post-war bungalow can cost millions, archaeological sites on private land are under even more pressure than before. With the price of real estate, property owners have no incentive to preserve what remains of archaeological sites on their land. Land values are too high to make purchase by the public or First Nations viable. We are on a trajectory that will lead to the total destruction of all archaeological sites on private lands in the City of Vancouver. To protect what remains of these sites, I propose the adoption of a tripartite zonation scheme that is loosely based on the land management framework common to UNESCO Biosphere Reserves.

A Mysterious Thule Structure from Cape Espenberg: When is a Big Hole a Qargi?

Mason, Owen K. (University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA), Claire Alix (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France) and Rémi Méreuze (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning / L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

The “shifting sand dunes” of Cape Espenberg do not yield easily to interpretation. The surface configuration of a house depression can differ routinely from expectations. Archaeologists often act by intuition, guided to excavate by the shape and size of depressions. Feature 68B, dating to the 15th century AD, at KTZ-087 offered a large oval expanse and was termed a qargi by two researchers at the CAA two years ago. The feature had several peculiarities: a very deep, wood-chip dense south facing entry that rose upward to a large, but truncated inner room. Excavation revealed that the large area was outlined only by long horizontal beams and smaller lateral logs, some with adzes still adhering to the surface, enclosing an activity area where wood and bone working took place. A large quantity of wood fragments and wood chips were recovered together with a comparatively low density of objects. The construction process seems incomplete, as if the structure was either unfinished, or represents the scavenging of an earlier structure. The possibility that the structure was ever used as a qargi seems doubtful, although its use as a dance or other ceremonial space can always be entertained but is not supported by the remains recovered.

Microstratigraphic Investigation of Calvert Island (EjTa-4): Preliminary Results

Matheson, Teresa (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Farid Rahemtulla (University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia), Francesco Berna (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia), Meghan Burchell (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session : Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

The research we are undertaking utilizes geoarchaeological techniques to understand the pre- and post-depositional characteristics of two excavation units located within a site largely consisting of a deep shell deposit on EjTa-4, Calvert Island, British Columbia. The methods used include developing a protocol for micro-excavations of intact sample blocks, soil micromorphology of petrographic thin sections, and FTIR on loose sediment samples and the petrographic thin sections. Currently at this stage the micro-excavations did allow for the identification of sub-centimeter artifacts that would have been lost in the field. Micromorphological analysis revealed clear signs of pre-, syn-, and post-depositional shell alterations as well as the presence of microstratigraphic layers that are not identifiable by the naked eye. We could discern the evidence of a hearth as well as shells in layers that did not exhibit any traces with the naked eye. Our results, although preliminary, show that this approach has potential to identify human activity as well as site formation processes of this type of archaeological deposit.

The Smooth and the Rough of the St Mungo Culture

Matson, R.G. (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia)

Session: Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

The St. Mungo culture, bordering the Salish Sea, circa 5000 to 3800 calendar years ago can be seen as a single economic and social unit (the “smooth”) or at least two very different ethnic units (the “rough”). The St. Mungo is often considered a part of the Charles tradition, which also includes the Mayne and Eayem cultures. We begin by briefly discussing the similarities and differences among these and then turn to the dating of the St. Mungo. The artifactual material from the St. Mungo, Glenrose, Crescent Beach and the West Point sites suggest a unitary phenomenon, as do the subsistence remains, allowing for a certain degree of local ecological diversity. These sites have produced a lot of information which is still best interpreted as the result of a “forager” adaptation, proposed by Gay Boehm many years ago. In contrast to this uniform picture, other artifact types convincingly indicate ethnic (and likely linguistic) differences, even over short distances. These differences also extend over large areas, suggesting widespread ethnic units. My proposed solution to this conundrum follows Croes’ idea of “economic Plateaux”. Along the way I attempt to resolve the issue of Ham’s puzzling claim of “houses” at the St. Mungo site.

Evaluating Consumer-Grade Sonar for the Documentation of Inundated Archaeological Sites

McEvoy, Chris and Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

This paper assesses the application and effectiveness of consumer-grade sonar instruments for documenting inundated archaeological sites in northern Ontario. Although sonar is widely utilized by marine archaeologists, such systems are costly and involve towed sensors that impede their use in shallow water. Many northwestern Ontario lakes have complicated histories involving both human-made and natural lake-level changes that have degraded and inundated shorelines and archaeological resources. Using an inexpensive sonar system with a transducer affixed to the boat hull shallow water documentation is possible, but at issue is whether the instruments provide sufficient precision and resolution to further archaeological investigation. My Masters thesis research involves case study tests of consumer-grade sonar and the post-processing software, to further underwater archaeological documentation.

Life and Death of the Archaeological Survey of Canada

McGhee, Robert (Northlands Research, Woodlawn, Ontario)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

The archaeology unit of the National Museum of Man/Canadian Museum of Civilization had a significant presence in Canadian archaeology during the latter decades of the 20th century. It has been argued that, as a research centre and as a principal sponsor and publisher of Canadian archaeology, the agency had a disproportionate influence on the development of the discipline in the country. Did the external actions and internal culture of the ASC merely reflect the emerging characteristics of the field, or did it play a role in forming these characteristics? The influence of the ASC on Canadian archaeology, as well as the factors that brought about the demise of the agency in the 21st century, are assessed from the perspective of a long-term employee.

“The long and winding road”: The Evolution of Cultural Heritage Practice at the Ministry of Transportation from the Early 20th Century to the Present

McGuire, Denise and Jeff Seibert (Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

Abstract

In 2016, Ontario's Ministry of Transportation (MTO) celebrated its centennial anniversary. In light of this momentous event, a retrospective examination of the role MTO has played in the evolution of archaeological practice in Ontario is long overdue. From the ministry's inception as the Department of Public Highways and involvement in the restoration of historic Forts Erie and George in Niagara in the 1930s to the work conducted from the 1970s to the present day by MTO's Regional Archaeologists and

retained consultants, archaeology and cultural heritage at MTO has long been an important ministry mandate. Since the late 1970s, the ministry has undertaken archaeology and cultural heritage assessment as a part of the environmental assessment process required under Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act and mandated through the Ontario Heritage Act. This paper will stress the innovative practices of MTO archaeologists in ensuring that EA and Heritage Act obligations are met through archaeological fieldwork and cultural resource management planning and conservation and how these practices helped contribute to the shaping of industry-wide practices for large archaeological projects driven by the EA process. This paper will also emphasize how, in recent years, the success of this program of work has evolved to rely on close working collaborations between MTO Regional Archaeologists, who are tasked with project planning and oversight, and consultant archaeologists who are retained to undertake the archaeological fieldwork on the ministry's behalf.

Ancient Starch Research: Contamination Landscapes in Field Archaeology and Laboratory Practice

Mercader, Julio (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

No agreement on what constitutes a safe and reproducible anticontamination protocol exists for ancient starch research. In the laboratory, despite decades of application, there are no standardized procedures to systematically assess and reduce intra-laboratory contamination. Protocols applied to laboratory work may represent 'symptomatic treatment' only, as contamination of archaeological materials in the field may be more extensive than realized. We illustrate how lithic samples excavated under standard field conditions can be contaminated, and that when a sample is compromised during excavation, it may be impossible to distinguish between target and introduced starches. This presentation provides recommendations to understand and control false positives.

Recording the Collapse of an Arctic Driftwood-Framed House with Photogrammetry and GIS

**Méreuze, Rémi (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France)
and Max Friesen (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)**

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Understanding the complete architecture of western Arctic houses has been a goal for many archaeologists. Thanks to permafrost, the preservation of these houses is often excellent, yet excavation still proves a challenge. If the floors and the bases of the walls are still in situ, the roofs are often collapsed, resulting in an intermingled mass of roof and wall elements. Understanding the collapse itself is a major key to assessing the original form of these winter dwellings. Thanks to recent technological progress in 3D and computer sciences, it is now possible to mix different tools and techniques in order to record these episodes of collapse as accurately as possible. On the site of Kuukpak, in the Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territories, the use of photogrammetry and GIS, along with the description of all architectural elements during the excavations, was tested during two field seasons. Photogrammetry was used to record the excavation's

progress, while GIS was used to connect field maps to descriptions of the architectural elements. With the combined use of these tools, it becomes possible to go further with our analyses of the recorded data in order to have a better understanding of the way the house collapsed. This will no doubt help in our interpretations and reconstructions of architecture across the Arctic.

Re-imagining Shipboard Societies: A Spatial Approach to Analyzing Shipwreck Sites

Moloney, Michael (Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

Abstract

Shipwrecks are often the result of site formation processes that can ‘spill’ the artifacts that are integral to our ability to describe shipboard life. In order to adequately examine the nuances of shipboard culture we must combine an understanding of the material culture associated with shipwrecks with an exploration of the structures of the ships themselves. The quantitative and qualitative investigation of socio-spatial organization at archaeological sites has been engaged for several decades within various interpretive frameworks. Other disciplines have engaged similar examinations of spatial organization with the addition of observational components inaccessible to archaeologists. This has led to the development of robust methodologies for understanding socio-spatial complexity. In particular, the theories and methods of space syntax analysis, developed within the fields of architecture and urban planning, have been utilized to successfully examine the relationships between spatial organization and social interaction within an urban context. Moreover, these techniques have proven effective for the investigation of archaeological material as well. In this study I utilize these existing tools and apply them to the study of ships and shipboard culture. Through a spatial understanding of ship structures it is possible to identify connections between spatial organization and social relationships aboard ships, and the culture of shipboard societies as a whole. The application of this tool, in coordination with conventional archaeological survey and excavation, can contribute to a more holistic interpretation of a shipwreck site.

A Retrospective on Northwest Coast Zooarchaeology

Monks, Greg (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

Since Jon Driver’s (1993) summary of zooarchaeology in British Columbia, much work has been done. This paper reviews the wider areal context of zooarchaeological study on the Northwest Coast from historical, regional, individual, taxonomic and technical perspectives. The current status of zooarchaeological studies is summarized and future directions are suggested.

An Archaeological Look ‘Below’: Interior Spaces of HMS Erebus

Moore, Jonathan (Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

Archaeological examination of the interior of the wreck of HMS Erebus began during the very first dive to the wreck in September 2014 and continues to this day. The relatively accessible Lower Deck, devoted primarily to crew accommodation, has been examined from bow to stern and has already yielded promising results. The Orlop Deck and Hold, one deck below, while far more structurally intact, is much less accessible and has been imaged only in several places. This paper will outline the methods employed to study the ship's interior spaces and what we have learned about them in terms of their preservation and arrangement. It will point to their potential to inform us about shipboard life, nautical technology and contemporary pre-sinking salvage. The paper will also point towards future approaches and draw comparisons with other contemporary shipwreck sites in the Arctic.

Apport des Systèmes d'Information Géographique dans la définition d'aires d'activités humaines au Paléolithique moyen. Exemple des sites de Caours et Beauvais (France)

Moreau, Gwénaëlle (Université de Liège, Ulg, Belgium), Jean-Luc Lochet (Laboratoire de géographie physique, Meudon, France), Marylène Patou-Mathis (Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France), Patrick Auguste (Université des sciences et technologies de Lille 1, Lille, France)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Résumé

Durant le Paléolithique moyen, l'alternance entre les périodes glaciaire et interglaciaire a rendu le peuplement de la France septentrionale discontinu. Cette région bénéficie d'un bon cadre chronostratigraphique permettant l'étude des peuplements néandertaliens. Cependant certains aspects de leurs comportements restent encore mal caractérisés, particulièrement la fonction des sites reste souvent à préciser. L'étude de l'organisation spatiale intrasite permet d'apporter des éléments de réponse à ces questions au travers de la description des aires d'activités humaines et de leurs interactions. Cependant, la fouille d'un site du Paléolithique moyen ne met pas directement en évidence l'organisation spatiale des lieux de vie, une modélisation est nécessaire pour la déceler. Nous avons donc débuté la construction d'un protocole d'analyse spatiale basé sur un Système d'Information Géographique et appuyé sur les sites de Caours et Beauvais (France). Le but de notre protocole est de montrer l'existence d'une organisation spatiale sous forme de zones de concentration de vestiges. Nous poserons nos premières hypothèses avec l'analyse maillée – ou densité, largement utilisée en archéologie. Cependant, cette méthode comporte un certain nombre de limites qui la rendent subjective, particulièrement, la maille d'analyse représente un choix arbitraire. Pour cette raison, nous avons mis en place une autre méthodologie basée sur la densité de vestiges mais aussi sur la distance qui les sépare l'un de l'autre : la Kernel Density Estimation. Nous préciserons ensuite la fonction de ces zones au sein d'un espace de vie et leur interaction entre elles au travers de la distribution spatiale des différents vestiges fauniques et lithiques.

Abstract

During the Middle Paleolithic, alternating glacial and interglacial periods meant that northern France was not continuously populated. This region features good chronostratigraphic context, allowing for the study of Neandertal populations. Yet certain aspects of their behaviours still remain poorly understood; the function(s) of their sites, in particular, are often undetermined. A study of intrasite spatial organization makes it possible to provide some answers to such questions by examining areas of human activity and their interactions. Excavation of a Middle Paleolithic site does not, however, directly reveal the spatial organization of living areas, making modelling necessary. We have accordingly begun development of a space-analysis protocol based on a Geographic Information System (GIS), using France's Caours and Beauvais sites as a frame of reference. The goal of this protocol is to demonstrate the existence of spatial organization in zones with concentrated archaeological remains. In this presentation we will develop our initial hypotheses using linked analysis, or density, which is widely used in archaeology. This method, however, presents a certain number of limitations that make it subjective; specifically, the selected analytical link is itself an arbitrary choice. As a result, we will also be using another methodology to assess both the density of archaeological remains and the distance separating them: Kernel Density Estimation (KDE). We will then determine the function(s) of various zones within a given area, and the relationships between them, via the spatial distribution of various faunal and lithic remains.

Downtown and Disturbed to Death— Urban Archaeology at Bytown's Barrack Hill Cemetery

Mortimer, Ben (Paterson Group, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology/ Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

From 2013 to present Paterson Group has been undertaking various burial site investigations and archaeological mitigations in Ottawa's urban core, all related to the 1827 to 1845 Barrack Hill Cemetery; Ottawa's first cemetery and the resting place of the contemporaries of the founders of Canada's national capital. The individuals interred here have had anything but a restful afterlife. From mid-19th century ditches and late 19th century water mains, to internet fiber optic cables and high rise construction, the cemetery area had mostly slipped from public memory and had become so disturbed as to have the perception of retaining no archaeological potential. Conversely, since 2013 over 80 individuals have been painstakingly recovered through creative archaeological practice, detailed stratigraphic recording, and sometimes just plain mass labour. This paper highlights the history of the Barrack Hill Cemetery including why the site was chosen, who these people were and why they are still interred there. The depth of archaeological and demographic information that can be revealed, providing insight into the life of early settlers of the area, is examined. Moreover, the site affords an interesting case study that demonstrates the trials and tribulations encountered on an urban site, and conversely it showcases the solutions and ingenuity that can be employed to ensure construction schedules and budgets are maintained, provincial archaeological regulations are followed, and the utmost respect is afforded to the individuals recovered.

Archaeology in the Dark, Bringing the Past to Light: The Canadian Legacy in Belizean Cave Archaeology

**Morton, Shawn (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA)
and David Pendergast (University College, London, UK)**

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

For the ancient Maya the cave context was, at once, a portal to the halls of death and the source of life itself. It was a place of deprivation and sacrifice, and the path to unimaginable wealth. It was the exclusive domain of kings and the common temple of peasants. In other words, the cave is a complex context of study, demanding in both body and mind. Canadians and Canadian institutions have long played a prominent role in the archaeology of Belize, and of the cave context within this modern nation. Beginning with early research conducted by the Royal Ontario Museum in the 1960s—producing such seminal works as *The Prehistory of Actun Balam*, and *Excavations at Eduardo Quiroz Cave*—and developing into the first truly regional study of this context in the Maya area under the Western Belize Regional Cave Project, the Canadian legacy in the archaeology of the deep cave environment continues to be felt, and to inspire spin-off projects and new research. In this paper, it is our aim to chart the roads that have led to the present and to forecast a route into the future.

Dog Days on the Northern Plains: Evaluating the Viability of Using Ancient DNA from Archaeological Dogs to Resolve Culture-Historical Ambiguities

Murchie, Tyler James (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), Bjørn Peare Bartholdy (Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands), Krystyna Hacking and Christine Verwoerd (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

Dogs were an important component of highly mobile lifeways on the Northern Plains until the reintroduction of the horse following European contact. There has been little investigation into the genetic variability of domestic canids on the Prairies and the potential of that variability as a proxy for identifying relationships between culture-historic entities in the archaeological past. Distinguishing between sympatric canids using morphological characteristics can be challenging with degraded specimens that have high intra-specific variability, and where wolf-dog hybridization can result in transitional morphologies. Here, we present preliminary ancient DNA data on archaeological canids recovered from Old Women's (FM Ranch [Efpk-1]), One Gun (The Cluny Fortified Village [EePf-1]), and Mortlach (Lake Midden [EfNg-1]) sites in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Using the mitochondrial control region, we taxonomically reclassify zooarchaeological remains, find potential evidence of European dogs in a protocontact component, and identify preliminary indications of a distinct dog population at the Cluny site that may be of utility in future research for determining the origin of the elusive One Gun phase.

Concerning Taxonomy

Neilsen, Scott (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

Since the publication of "A Study of Archaeology" at the end of the 1940s archaeologists have expended a great deal of effort shaping the conceptual foundation of the discipline. This effort, and the coeval operational advancements in the field, laboratory, and office have strengthened the discipline and increased its breadth, significantly. Unintentionally, these developments have also directed archaeologist's attention away from the history telling aspects of the discipline. As a result the effort and critical self-assessment afforded to the development of archaeological theories and methodologies are infrequently extended to the nomenclature of archaeological cultures, and history telling more broadly. This has had consequences for discussions of archaeological history in public and political forums. By highlighting some of the taxonomic dialogues which have appeared in Canadian archaeological literature in the last few decades, and overtly identifying some of the problems that have resulted from the uncritical acceptance of archaeological nomenclature and culture history within Labrador, where I work, I hope to help rekindle a desire to incorporate culture history practices within the modern framework of archaeological science.

Arctic Analogies: Assessing the Use of Ethnohistoric Sources to Reconstruct Activities in Early Thule Dwellings

Norman, Lauren (University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Ethnohistoric sources are integral in interpreting archaeological material in the Arctic. Direct interpretation of the archaeological record using documentary sources may be inaccurate as post-depositional actions often alter archaeological assemblages. In order to use ethnohistoric inferences to construct meaning, archaeologists must establish strong analogical connections between source and subject prior to expanding the analogy to less material aspects of past lifeways. This is especially true when interpreting assemblages from dwelling features, as they are often the main source of archaeological material used to interpret past lifeways. One way to strengthen the use of the documentary record is to determine which activities described ethnohistorically are visible in the archaeological record and which are obscured by post-depositional processes. This paper analyzes the spatial patterning of archaeofaunal material in an early Thule semi-subterranean dwelling on the Seward Peninsula to assess activities that correspond to those described in ethnohistoric sources. I develop faunal expectations for each area of the house based on documentary records of northwest Alaska. Context-specific ethnoarchaeological, experimental, and post-depositional processes modify the original expectations. I compare the final expectations to the archaeofaunal assemblage. Faunal results only confirm half of the expectations, but when broken down by area and activity, certain contexts have strong confirmation. In all cases, post-depositional processes did not affect the assemblage to the degree expected. Based on spatial patterning in this dwelling, the documentary record is an accurate source for reconstructing early Thule archaeological activities in semi-subterranean dwellings.

Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Late Paleoindian Projectile Points from Northwestern Ontario: Tracing Age and Population Relationships and...Origins?

Norris, David (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

Variation within Late Paleoindian projectile point assemblages from Northwestern Ontario has led to ambiguity in defining regional types, and how they relate to those found in the rest of North America. This presentation discusses 3D geometric morphometric approaches to characterizing Late Paleoindian projectile points based on their overall shape. Stone tools, specifically projectile points, dart tips and spear points are often the only clearly diagnostic tools recovered from Late Paleoindian occupations in the region, and are the basis for the development of regional typologies and cultural affiliations. The manufacturing process involved for such implements requires complex decisions that reflect both the nature of the raw material and the socially mediated stylistic preferences, which ultimately represented in overall shape variation. With appropriate sample sizes, 3D morphometric analysis might aid in documenting this learned behavior. In turn, this might help discriminate between social groups and provide insight into possible origins of the first people to occupy the region. Research is at a preliminary stage, and is focused on the most analytically distinctive basal morphology of the projectile points. After 3D scanning, 3D geometric morphometric software is used to define 640 landmark and semi-landmarks on one side of each projectile point base. All 3D landmarks are then superimposed in a generalized Procrustes analysis, using the geomorph package for R statistical platform (ver 3.3.0) followed by a multivariate analysis in PAST 3.0. Current research is focused upon projectile points recovered from Lakehead Complex sites in Northwestern Ontario. Additional assemblages from surrounding regions will be added at a later date.



Points, Pots and People: Personal Insights on the Culture History of the Canadian Plains

Oetelaar, Gerald (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

From discussions on the origins of the 'Typical Plains Culture' to "Light from Ancient Campfires", culture history has and continues to play a critical role in archaeological practice and interpretation on the Canadian Plains. As originally conceived by Boas and his student, culture histories were to be defined on the basis of particular constellations of traits as exemplified by descriptions of the Typical Plains Culture. For archaeologists, the trait lists consisted of features and artifacts representative of the subsistence, technology, architecture and burial practices of particular cultures. Perhaps one of the greatest theoretical and methodological contributions of Plains archaeologists to the culture historical paradigm was the development and application of the direct historical approach. Unfortunately, the subsequent emphasis

on the establishment of local chronologies redirected the attention of archaeologists toward the assemblages of projectile points recovered from deeply stratified bison jumps. Well-suited for seriation analysis, the beautifully fashioned points collected from the bone layers became the diagnostic artifacts used to define the basic archaeological units in the resultant temporal series. Although these culture histories established the basic spatial and temporal framework for Plains archaeology, they also constrained the nature of explorations into other aspects of the archaeological record because the sites in question failed to yield adequate examples or samples of diagnostic points. The objective of this presentation is to provide an overview of the culture historical paradigm as employed on the Plains and to outline the constraints imposed by this framework.

Recovery and Identification of the Remains of a Second World War Soldier

Oliver-Lloyd, Vanessa (Beijing, China)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /
L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

In April 2016, the Directorate of History and Heritage (DHH) of the National Defense of Canada sent a small team, comprised of an archaeologist and a historian, to Molentje, Belgium to recover the remains of a Second World War soldier. The team worked in close collaboration with local authorities, including an archaeological firm, the municipal government and the defense attaché. This recovery effort was the first of its kind. Although there are still over 27,000 missing Canadian soldiers, recovery of these remains isn't initiated. Rather, DHH is involved once the remains are identified as Canadian per se.

Special circumstances surrounding the discovery of the Molentje remains prompted the recovery efforts. The soldier's remains and some artefacts were discovered by metal detector enthusiasts in 2014. These were the cranium and right arm bones. Because they were found in a farmer's field, it was believed that these remains were scattered by the farming equipment. When the artefacts were identified as Canadian and once the Casualty Identification Coordinator at DHH became involved, it became clear that the rest of the skeleton was intact and in situ.

This presentation will expose the positive results of the recovery of the remains of this soldier. Not only did the archaeological dig lead to the recovery of the complete skeleton, but the soldier was positively identified as Private Kenneth Donald Duncanson, many artefacts (including both personal objects and military equipment) were recovered and he was reburied 72 years to the date after his death.

“The map is not the territory”: Implications of GIS Methods in Heritage Research

O’Rourke, Michael (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L’avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

When Alfred Korzybski famously remarked that ‘The map is not the territory’, he was drawing attention to the distinctions in human cognition between reality and representations of reality—distinctions which humans sometimes fail to recognize. As advances in technology permit more immersive representations which deviate less and less from the realities they mirror, Korzybski’s cautionary distinctions become ever more poignant. Cartographic tools and technologies have a long history of use in archaeological pursuits, most commonly in management efforts, but also as components of regional-scale research projects. Such techniques have been adopted so readily in part due to the ubiquitous nature of spatial data in archaeological pursuits (if everything observed is assigned some form of x-y coordinate, why not map it?), but also because maps are generally recognised as a powerful means of visually communicating human-space relationships. Applications of GIS technologies in archaeology have yielded a range of new ways to depict complex human-landscape relationships in the past. These technologies have also allowed archaeologists to more effectively communicate the practices and products of archaeology to the public, highlighting areas of contemporary cultural significance. Whereupon the race to embrace novel technologies within the discipline can potentially expand awareness of heritage sites and culturally sensitive areas to a broader audience than previously thought possible, it is important to consider how reliance on these technologies can potentially exclude people/communities from heritage engagement, while also considering the consequences of further blurring the distinctions between ‘the map’ and ‘the territory’.

An Unusually Large Gathering of People: Analysis of the Bull Brook I and Bull Brook II Paleoindian Sites, Ipswich, Massachusetts

Ort, Jennifer (Search, Inc. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, USA)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

The Bull Brook I Site in Ipswich, Massachusetts is one of the largest and seemingly most spatially organized Paleoindian sites in North America. The site consists of 36 discrete loci arranged in a ring-shape pattern, with interior and exterior activity differences. The intra-site activity patterning of flaked stone tools helped to distinguish the site as a large aggregation of inhabitants as opposed to small, repeated occupations taking place over time; patterns that are difficult to explain except when viewed as an organized social event. Nearby, the smaller Bull Brook II site consists of seven, closely packed loci in a linear orientation. Similarities between the two sites include their location on the same landform, artifacts recovered from the same stratigraphic horizon, temporally related fluted point forms, and similar tool assemblages (scrapers, graters, and wedges). Notable differences between the two sites includes site size, loci arrangement, tool forms (Bull Brook II lacks drills and flakesavers), and lithic raw materials (Bull Brook II lacks lithic material diversity). The contrast in both artifact and raw material diversity suggests Bull Brook II was a small site that was not directly associated with the occupation of the larger Bull Brook site. The convenient juxtaposition of two very different Paleoindian sites provides an important focus of comparison between

different scales of occupation. This paper explores the differences and similarities of these two temporally related sites, how these variables provide a signature for distinguishing small group sites from large aggregations, and explores how the sites may be related.

Le débitage sur éclat dans la Méditerranée occidentale durant le Paléolithique moyen: Abric Romani (Capellades, Espagne) et Ifri n'Ammar (Rif oriental, Maroc) / Flake knapping in the Western Mediterranean During the Middle Palaeolithic: Abric Romani site (Capellades, Spain) and Ifri n'Ammar Cave (eastern Rif, Morocco)

Oudouche, Houda (Université de Ferrara, Italie), Manuel Vaquero and Carlo Peretto (Université Rovira i Virgili, Tarragone, Espagne), Abdesslam Mikdad (Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine, Rabat, Maroc), Mustapha Nami (Ministère de la culture, Rabat, Maroc)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

Ce travail porte sur l'étude du débitage Kombewa découvert en 1938 en Afrique de l'Est et définit ultérieurement, comme une méthode de taille d'éclat prédéterminé à partir de la face ventrale d'un éclat-nucleus. Ce débitage est mieux connu au Paléolithique inférieur, mais il reste insuffisamment caractérisé durant le Paléolithique moyen. L'objectif de ce travail est de déterminer son contexte technologique et sa signification comportementale durant Paléolithique moyen. Les assemblages analysés ici proviennent de deux sites de la méditerranée occidentale: le gisement de l'Abric Romani (Capellades, Espagne) et la grotte d'Ifri n'Ammar (Rif oriental, Maroc). Les différences entre les deux sites sont géographiques, culturelles (Moustérien en Europe et Moustérien/Atérien maghrébins) et biologiques (Néandertal et homo sapiens archaïque). Cependant, plusieurs échanges et influences ont été relevés entre les deux continents durant plusieurs périodes de la préhistoire.

La synthèse produite ici au niveau de l'ouest de la méditerranée a mis en évidence la variabilité de la production Kombewa dans les deux sites. Ces résultats corrélés avec les données bibliographiques ont montré que le débitage sur éclat se présente comme, une conception de débitage similaire aux méthodes (Levallois, discoïde, laminaire...) ou comme une exploitation secondaire applicable dans plusieurs contextes techniques (Levallois, discoïde, laminaire ...etc.) et qui cherche à utiliser la matière première de façon plus rationnelle.

Archéologie communautaire à la Réserve de Parc National de l'Archipel-de-Mingan; fouilles au site paléohistorique 62G de l'île Nue/Collaborative Archaeological Research at the Réserve de Parc National de l'Archipel-de-Mingan: Excavations at the 62G site, île Nue

Ouellet, Jean-Christophe (Maison de la Culture Innue et Conseil des Élus de Ekuanitshit, Montréal, Québec)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places / Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Résumé

À l'été 2016, la communauté innue d'Ekuanitshit (Mingan) et la Réserve Nationale de Parc de l'Archipel-de-Mingan (Parcs Canada) ont entrepris ensemble un programme de recherche visant à documenter l'occupation humaine ancienne de l'archipel. Nous présentons ici les résultats issus d'une première

campagne de fouille menée sur le site paléohistorique 5062G (EbDa-042) de l'île Nue de Mingan. Le site 5062G s'inscrit dans un milieu insulaire qui présente des caractéristiques environnementales uniques et rend accessible aux groupes humains une grande abondance de ressources marines. Occupé entre 900 et 1100 AD, 5062G constitue l'un des rares sites stratifiés connus dans la région. La présentation des assemblages archéologiques provenant du site permet de mettre en lumière les stratégies adaptatives et l'importance des ressources marines pour les groupes de la Moyenne-Côte-Nord du Saint-Laurent à la période paléohistorique récente (1800 - 300 ans AA). La contribution d'une approche communautaire et conjointe dans la production, le partage et la mise en valeur des connaissances reliées à l'occupation ancestrale du territoire sera également abordée.

Abstract

In summer 2016, the Innu community of Ekuanithsit (Mingan) and the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (Parks Canada) have jointly undertaken a research program focussing on the documentation of the ancient land use of the archipelago by Amerindians. The results from the first excavation campaign on the archaeological site 5062G (EbDa-042) on Mingan's île Nue are hereby presented. Site 5062G is part of an insular setting with unique environmental features yielding access to plentiful marine resources to human groups. Occupied between 900 and 1100 AD, 5062G is one of the rare stratified sites of the region. The unveiling of the archaeological assemblage found on the site highlights adaptive strategies and the importance of marine resources to the middle north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence groups during the Late Precontact Amerindian period (1800–300 BP). Contributions of a collaborative and community-based approach in the context of knowledge creation, sharing and enhancement related to ancestral land use are also at issue.

Re-creation of 18th Century American Porcelain (c. 1765-1773): Results of Kiln-firing Experiments on Compositional Analogues of Phosphatic and Aluminous-silicic Wares

Owen, J.V., J. Hanley, N. Kennedy and E. Owen (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Compositional analogues of the pastes and glazes of porcelain objects excavated in Cain Hoy, SC (Bartlam potworks site, c. 1765–70) and Philadelphia, PA (near the Bonnin & Morris porcelain factory, c. 1770–73) were subjected to controlled kiln-firing experiments to better understand the conditions at which their 18th century counterparts were created, and to evaluate the open-system behaviour of lead-rich glazes at high temperature. The Cain Hoy samples are phosphatic (i.e., “soft-paste” porcelain); the Philadelphia samples are aluminous-silicic (i.e., “hard-paste” porcelain). Both are lead-glazed, so the Philadelphia porcelain was fired using a “soft-paste” firing schedule. The pastes were successfully created by soaking for 48 h at peak kiln temperature (phosphatic: 1250°C; aluminous-silicic: 1470°C). The lead-rich glazes melted during soaking for 0.5 h at 950–1025°C. The Bartlam glaze lost alkalis and lead, particularly at higher temperatures and longer soaking intervals, and took up calcium and aluminum from its substrate, thereby increasing its solidus temperature. The Philadelphia sample has a lead-bearing, potassium-rich, integrated body-glaze layer from which K feldspar (sanidine?) microlites crystallized after the overlying glaze had solidified. This feature proved difficult to reproduce experimentally. The trace element signature of the Philadelphia sample is compared with those of contemporary Anglo-American aluminous-silicic porcelain wares to determine if it was made near where it was found.

The Movement of Materials From the Erebus Bay ‘Boat Places’

Park, Robert (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario) and
Douglas Stenton (Government of Nunavut, Iqaluit, Nunavut)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

The first visits to the ‘boat places’ sites in Erebus Bay, southwest King William Island, appear to have been made by British sailors under the command of Leopold McClintock in 1859. Between then and 1879, when one of the sites was again visited by an outsider, this time the American Frederick Schwatka, Inuit travelled to Erebus Bay to take advantage of the valuable materials that the Franklin crew members left behind. This paper will describe the finds from two Inuit tent ring sites located less than two kilometers inland of the boat place sites, and discuss what those finds reveal about how the Inuit made use of the materials left behind at Erebus Bay by the Franklin expedition.

The Bristol Bifaces: A Likely Manifestation of Early Woodland Ceremonialism in Central New Brunswick

Pelletier-Michaud, Alexandre (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

George Frederick Clarke, dentist, prolific author and passionate angler, was New Brunswick’s premier avocational archaeologist for the first half of the 20th century. Among the thousands of stone artifacts he collected, he considered the forty-some bifaces found in Bristol in 1932 as his most precious—“probably the most important stone artifacts ever unearthed in this part of northeastern North America”. While the collection has elicited the curiosity of many researchers since its discovery, I am presenting here the first analysis of the bifaces based on a technological approach. Observations on morphology, lithic sourcing and use-wear reveal intriguing evidence on the bifaces’ use-life and bring a new piece to the puzzle of interaction spheres in the Northeast, confirming the unique nature of this assemblage.

Ground-based LiDAR and Aerial Photogrammetry for Geoarchaeological Interpretation: Case Study of a Bison Jump Site

Pennanen, Kelsey, Peter Dawson and Christina Robinson (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta),
Jeremy Leyden and Alison Landals (Stantec Inc., Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

This paper reports on the use of ground-based LiDAR (terrestrial laser scanning) and UAV-acquired aerial photogrammetry to digitally capture a large Buffalo Jump site located in southern Alberta. We show how

the resulting digital data can be used to create accurate 3D reconstructions and high-resolution Digital Surface Models (DSMs) that are useful for geoarchaeological site interpretations and analysis. The vast quantity of geospatial data captured using TLS can be employed in several different ways. In the fields of geology and geomorphology, for example, it has been used to determine grain size distributions, aid in the understanding of earth-surface processes through stratigraphic interpretation, and rapidly differentiate subtle variations in sediment that may reflect natural and cultural influences. Accurate measurements can also be taken directly off TLS datasets for use in mapping and 3D visualization of geoarchaeological data. Furthermore, the acquisition of multiple TLS datasets over time can be used to quantify morphometric change and erosional processes impacting archaeological sites. We explore these and other potential applications of TLS and aerial photogrammetry in the geoarchaeological interpretation of the Wearmouth Buffalo Jump.

Intervention archéologique sur la plage de Cap-des-Rosiers, Parc national Forillon : sur les traces des naufragés du Carricks of Whitehaven

**Perron, Martin (Agence Parcs Canada, Gatineau, Québec)
and Isabelle Ribot (Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec)**

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places /
Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Résumé

Dans le cadre du projet de restauration de la dynamique naturelle côtière de la plage de Cap-des-Rosiers, le service d'archéologie terrestre de Parcs Canada a mené un inventaire archéologique à proximité du cénotaphe commémorant le naufrage du Carricks, un navire irlandais ayant sombré au large des côtes gaspésiennes au printemps de 1847. Outre la mise au jour d'ouvrages de protection contre l'érosion côtière et de quelques vestiges en lien avec l'occupation du haut de plage aux XIX^e et XX^e siècles, les recherches ont permis la découverte de restes humains, dont quelques corps en connexion anatomique, dont l'état et le contexte d'inhumation permettent de supposer un lien avec ce tragique événement témoin de l'immigration massive d'Irlandais au Bas-Canada dans la première moitié du XIX^e siècle. Cette communication fera état du bilan des recherches menées par Parcs Canada sur le terrain à l'été 2016, des analyses réalisées sur les ossements au Laboratoire de bioarchéologie humaine de l'Université de Montréal, et de l'étroite collaboration mise en place avec la communauté locale pour faire revivre cette histoire fortement ancrée dans la mémoire orale des habitants de la grande région de Gaspé.

The Use of Geophysical Explorations in Gulf Islands National Park to Determine Landform Geomorphology, Cultural Sediment Identification and FN House Features Too!

Perry, Bill (Parks Canada, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

On Sidney Spit within Gulf Islands National Park Reserve, located immediately east of the city of Sidney on Vancouver Island, lies a long sandy spit that has the remains of partial FN houses and eroding artifacts.

As part of a collaborative University of Victoria Anthropology field school and Parks Canada Terrestrial Archaeology project, geophysical investigations were initiated to find:

- The geomorphology of the island through ground penetrating radar (GPR)
- To identify cultural layers and follow them to the erosional wave cut beaches and intertidal sediments and
- To identify any pre-contact cultural features.

This paper will outline the results and lessons learned of this two year study of the use of GPR as a primary tool for subsurface survey to both find and understand site features and geomorphological characteristics.

Knapping Bottles: Metis and First Nations Activities at the First NWMP Post, Fort Macleod Alberta

Perry, Elsa M. and Rachel Lindemann (Atlatl Archaeology Ltd., Lethbridge, Alberta)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

The first North West Mounted Police Post at Fort Macleod is a Provincial Historic site located in southern Alberta near the current town of Fort Macleod, approximately 60 kilometers west of the city of Lethbridge. Recent excavations at the old town site completed by Atlatl Archaeology Ltd in fall/winter 2016, uncovered a total of 64 glass tools manufactured from bottle glass. The volume of glass tools is unusual for Alberta, Especially coming from a single site; it provides a rare and unique window into First Nations and Metis activities at a NWMP post. This presentation will provide an overview of the glass tools and debitage recorded in 2016, the types of bottle glass that were utilized for manufacture, and how conventional preconceptions regarding site type, limited initial methodology and interpretations.

The Archaeology of Industry in the Stann Creek District: Ancient and Recent Past, Present and Future Prospects

**Peuramäki-Brown, Meaghan (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta)
and Elizabeth Graham (University College, London, UK)**

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! / Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

This paper addresses archaeological and historical investigations of industries in the Stann Creek District of Belize. By 'industry' we mean economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and the making of products on a scale that can include households but is aimed at larger-scale distribution. Included are ancient Maya industries as well as more recent pursuits such as cane sugar, bananas, logging and timber production. We also address archaeology as a branch of the tourism industry with a focus on growing tourism in the Stann Creek District. Graham conducted the first survey of the archaeology of the district from 1975 to 1977 as part of her Ph.D. research, focusing heavily on resource industry development; the ROM and Prehistory Press published a book on the research in 1994. In 2014, Peuramaki-Brown picked up where Graham and others left off, directing settlement and resource investigations in the southern portion of the district at the site of Alabama.

Copper Collections and Innovation at the Canadian Museum of History

Pike, Matthew, Garrett Hunt, H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USAkar)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

This paper presents research on copper artifacts at the Canadian Museum of History (CMH) within the context of a research program investigating pre-contact copper innovation in the Central and Western Arctic, Subarctic, and Northwest Coast. Evidence of copper metallurgy is relatively rare in these areas compared to other material technologies such as stone and bone. There are few sites with large collections of copper, the majority of sites offer examples numbering in the single digits. Investigations of technological systems occurring within a broad geographical scope, such as copper metallurgy, are completely dependent upon curation facilities capable of maintaining varied and disparate collections. The CMH collections have been instrumental in reconstructing geographical and temporal patterning in copper technological innovations from the Central and Western Arctic and Subarctic, and Northwest Coast. These patterns illustrate diverse motivations and strategies to innovate metallurgical technologies across these broad regions. Key findings will be presented from the last several years of the project Prehistoric Native Copper Technology in Northwest North America: Innovation, Diffusion, and Heritage, highlighting the important contribution of collections at the Canadian Museum of History.

New Approaches to Hearth Content Analysis

Ponomarenko, E.V. (Ecosystem Archaeology Services, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Detailed analysis of charcoal assemblages from hearth features allows for much more than a simple identification of a fuel type. In addition to reconstructing the species composition and parts of trees used as a fuel, it is possible to make conclusions on a degree of continuity of the hearth use, e.g. the presence of re-kindling episodes. Other reconstructions include a seasonality of hearth use and post-depositional changes, such as a seasonal flooding of the site. Finally, the analysis of charcoal assemblages from hearth-like features allows to distinguish between archaeological hearths and the uprooting structures created by windstorms, a common problem for the archaeologists working in the forest zone. This paper presents new techniques of the analysis of charcoal assemblages and results of their application in several case studies.

Diagnostic Features of Swidden Cultivation in Soils of the Temperate Forest Zone

Ponomarenko, E.V. (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario), Ershova E.G. (Moscow Lomonossov University, Moscow, Russia), Blinnikov M.S. (St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota, USA), Vyazov L.A., Sitdikov A.G. (Kazan' Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Swidden cultivation is believed to be one of the most-geographically-ubiquitous agricultural systems in the world, spanning from the tropics to the boreal forest zone in both hemispheres. Chronologically, it has been utilized from 3rd millennium BC to 20th century AD. Local technologies may vary in details, but all varieties of swidden cultivation involve deep combustion of wood, aiming to turn charcoal into ash, 2) sowing into ash with a minimal application of tillage tools, 3) short-term use of a cleared land for crops (1–5 years), and 4) a prolonged fallow stage (afforestation) required for the soil rehabilitation. Swidden agriculture is targeting coarse to medium-textured soils in well-drained positions, such as sandy river terraces. The short duration of productive stages and long pre- and post- harvesting stages of this agricultural system suggest that all areas suitable for swiddens within the temperate forest zone would be utilized by local populations rapidly, within decades. Presumably, the swidden technology should be associated with a certain social structure and settlement pattern of agricultural societies. However, swidden cultivation does not require any durable implements and does not leave distinct archaeological records. Application of a novel combination of stratigraphic, palinological, anthracological, and phytolith analyses in the areas adjacent to archaeological sites allowed us to reveal a specific signature left by the swidden cultivation in soils of the forest zone. The paper presents first results of applying the recently developed techniques to reconstruct traces of swidden cultivation in Russian and Canadian sites located within the temperate forest zone.

Arvia'juaq National Historic Site Virtual Tour: Overcoming Remoteness in Heritage Experience

Porter, M. Cecilia, Peter Dawson and Denis Gadbois (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Abstract

This paper describes community-engaged research focused on how the geographic remoteness of heritage sites can be circumvented through virtual reality. Arvia'juaq National Historic Site is located on an island near the community of Arviat on the Northwest coast of Hudson Bay in Nunavut. It is site of national and international significance as it is a cultural landscape that commemorates the relationship between the Inuit and the land, and it is a foundation of the Paallirmiut culture. Although the heritage value of the site is high, and the site exists as an important source of Inuit cultural identity, Arvia'juaq sees few visitors because of its remote location. Sites in the Arctic are often isolated, and in the age of the Internet, outreach is falling short. As such, an interactive virtual tour was constructed using panoramic images of Arvia'juaq. In this paper, we present the tour as a case study to explore the use of panoramic images and interactive digital technology to create an experience of virtual travel. Avenues examined include the importance of public outreach, engagement of the local community, and overcoming the challenges of the digital divide in the Canadian arctic. We argue that VR tours are potentially powerful tools for connecting people to heritage sites that might otherwise be inaccessible.

The Archaeological Assessment of the Site of the Flight 621 Disaster (AkGw-304), City of Brampton, Ontario

Poulton, Dana R. (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., London, Ontario), Michael W. Spence (Western University, London, Ontario) and Kathy Gruspier (Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /
L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

In 2005 a consortium was planning the construction of a large residential development in what was then a rural part of Brampton, northwest of Toronto. It was known that the proposed development contained the site of an airline disaster. Air Canada Flight 621 crashed there on July 5, 1970, killing all 109 aboard. To this day, it is the fourth worst airline disaster in the history of Canada. Between 2006 and 2014 D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. directed an archaeological and forensic assessment of the crash site. Sources for the background research component included contemporary reports on the investigations of the crash by the Director of Emergency Services Ontario, the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Ontario Provincial Police, and the Coroner's inquest. The fieldwork component of the assessment included five intensive controlled surface collections and the excavation of test squares at a five-metre interval around the periphery of the site. A key part of the assessment was the analysis of the human remains that were recovered by the fieldwork. The fieldwork determined that human remains covered a surface area of 1.48 hectares; the collection consisted of 101 fragments. An earlier forensic survey by T. Banning recovered 22 fragments, and non-archaeological collections by private individuals provided a further 78 fragments. The mean size of fragments in the archaeological investigations is significantly smaller than in the non-archaeological collections, which also included a smaller proportion of postcranial elements. As was the case with this assessment, we recommend that in future such investigations include detailed background research and that they be conducted by professional archaeologists working in close concert with forensic anthropologists.

R

How a Distillery, a Railway, and a Rebellion Helped to Shape Ontario Archaeology

Ramsden, Peter (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

Colonel George E. Laidlaw (1860–1927), collected aboriginal artifacts within half a day's buggy ride of his farm on Balsam Lake during roughly the first two decades of the 20th century, recording the locations of dozens of sites and eventually donating a substantial collection to what became the ROM. His work led to the perception of a dense concentration of sites around Balsam Lake, and prompted J. N. Emerson and later Peter Ramsden to carry out excavations in the area in pursuit of particular issues in Ontario Iroquoian archaeology. His choice of a collecting area was historical happenstance, as was his interest in aboriginal cultures. Here I ponder the issue of how those accidents of history molded the early understanding of Ontario Iroquoian archaeology, and shaped the questions that later researchers chose to investigate.

Early Collectors and the Creation of the Unknown Labrador

Rankin, Lisa K. (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

Ernest William Hawkes and William McGregor are but two of the antiquarians who visited the Labrador coast in the early 20th-century. Like the many other early visitors to Labrador they had extensive mandates to collect and study all things natural and cultural. But unlike most others Hawkes and McGregor were primarily interested in the contemporary Indigenous cultures and their immediate histories. In this paper I use their own accounts and their collections, as well the interpretations based on those by later scholars, to explore their contributions to modern Labrador Inuit archaeology. A critical examination of their endeavours suggests that while they laid the foundations for the study of the Labrador Inuit past, their choices concerning how and where to travel, as well as what to collect, resulted in a failure to recognize southern Labrador as an Inuit place. This delayed the archaeological investigation of the region by almost a century, and continues to have social and political ramifications for the contemporary Indigenous population.

Sustaining Identity: Interpreting Labrador Inuit Communal Houses in Southern Labrador

Rankin, Lisa K. and Vincent Jankunis
(Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

As Inuit colonized southern Labrador in the 16th century they encountered not only new environmental circumstances, but European fishers and whalers working seasonally throughout the Strait of Belle Isle. The resulting changes to resource exploitation, trading and hostilities with Europeans neighbours, and the distance from northern kin all presented challenges to the Inuit which are reflected in changes to house form, household activities and occupancy. Small, single family homes were quickly abandoned in favour of large, communal winter houses. Drawing on the excavations of several Inuit houses undertaken in Sandwich Bay and Groswater Bay, we will explore the ways that communal houses worked to reinforced new social and economic norms, while sustaining and enhancing Inuit identity during this period of rapid change.

Excavating with Purpose: Improving Excavation Practices in the Boreal Forest and Subarctic

Rawluk, Matt (University of Saskatchewan, Circle CRM Group Inc)

Session : Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology /
Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Abstract

Archaeological studies in northern Alberta are primarily driven by industry. Each year, archaeological consulting firms excavate sites in order to make way for new industrial developments, gathering data on a vast scale. In this region, many sites consist of a seemingly random accumulation of stratigraphically mixed artifacts created through repeated seasonal occupations. In these circumstances it can become difficult to distinguish which artifacts are temporally related to one another. Due to time and budget constraints, consulting archaeologists do not map all artifacts found in situ; instead, it is common to shovel-shave excavation units in 10-cm arbitrary levels. Challenges arise when interpreting these data, due in part to physical and biological processes that move artifacts from where they were initially deposited, resulting in a general lack of stratified sites. These challenges make it difficult to understand both the vertical and horizontal spatial relationships between artifacts. The research presented in this paper hypothesizes that carefully controlled excavations, with emphasis on three-point provenience measurements and spatial analysis, offers an objective method in which to deal with the stratigraphic issues often seen in the boreal forest and subarctic regions of Canada.

Archaeology as Saviour and Slayer of the Past: A View from the Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Ritchie, Doran and William R. Fitzgerald (Saugeen Ojibway Nation Environment Office, Neyaashiinigmiing, Ontario)

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Abstract

Archaeological manifestations of First Nations (and Euro-Canadian) heritage are under widespread and constant threat. Despite the well-intentioned efforts of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and many archaeologists, the large-scale destruction of “cultural resources” persists. Since 1994, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation has engaged with various levels of government and an assortment of developers and planning firms—and their archaeological facilitators, to “mitigate” this facet of cultural genocide in traditional SON territory.

Urban Archaeology: An Awkward Fit in Ontario's Regulatory System

Robertson, David A. (Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

In 2011, the Province of Ontario issued its Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists to direct the practice of archaeology. In keeping with the traditions and biases of the discipline in Ontario, this document is almost exclusively directed towards the assessment and evaluation of Indigenous sites found in green fields, with a secondary focus upon Euro-Canadian farmsteads in the same settings. Yet, well before 2011, other legislative initiatives and market forces were encouraging redevelopment of under-used or derelict urban and industrial lands. Where such redevelopments take place, archaeological attention follows, as epitomized by the extent of archaeological activity undertaken in City of Toronto over the past decade. Urban properties, and the archaeological resources they may incorporate, are remarkably diverse, dynamic and complex, requiring responses that have little to do with the "approved" approaches assumed by rote application of the Standards and Guidelines and their largely normative assumptions about the character of archaeological sites. Working in urban contexts requires twisting Ontario's regulatory framework if we are serious about making meaningful contributions to understandings of past experiences of these places.

Cutting to the Chase: The Potential Role of Microblades and "Microblade-like Flakes" in Expanding Interpretations of Boreal Forest Archaeology in Alberta

Robertson, Elizabeth C. (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

Session : Take this Job and Shovel It Better: Methodological Frontiers in Consulting Archaeology / Les frontières méthodologiques dans le domaine des services de consultants en archéologie

Abstract

Because soil conditions in the boreal forest of Alberta, Saskatchewan and adjacent regions typically preclude the preservation of organic materials, archaeological assemblages from precontact sites throughout this area are overwhelmingly limited to lithic artifacts. This limitation is exacerbated by ongoing forest overturn, which destroys or obscures archaeological strata and features. As such, precontact site identification and interpretation are strongly focused on effective recovery and analysis of lithics, and a number of consulting archaeologists have made important contributions to devising better methods for detecting these sites and for managing analysis of their assemblages. However, means of drawing additional data from these assemblages and synthesizing frameworks for better characterizing this poorly understood region still need to be developed and implemented. Moreover, any such approaches need to be devised bearing in mind that consulting archaeologists, with their attendant budget and time considerations, are its primary investigators. This paper will explore how expanded approaches to understanding and characterizing lithic tool production and use may help in achieving this goal; specifically, microblades and "microblade-like flakes", both of which are frequently identified by consulting reports as occurring in assemblages from northern Alberta, will be used as examples to explore this issue.

Investigating Variation in Late Holocene (3,500 to 200 BP) Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser Basin through a Synthesis of Ancient DNA Analyses of Salmon Remains

Royle, Thomas C.A. (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia)

Session : Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

Although archaeologists working in the Pacific Northwest have long emphasized the developmental and dietary importance of salmon, little is known about how salmon fisheries varied across the region. Most studies that have investigated this question have focused on documenting regional variation in the intensity of salmon fishing through stable isotope analyses of human remains or zooarchaeological data. Although these studies document inter-site variation in salmon fisheries, they only show how salmon fisheries varied in one regard: the relative amount of salmon caught. Since multiple salmon species inhabit the Pacific Northwest, salmon fisheries can vary not only in their intensity, but also in their taxonomic composition and structure. In this paper, I will explore how the taxonomic composition of salmon fisheries varied in the Fraser River Basin by synthesizing the results of aDNA analyses of archaeological salmon remains. The results of this preliminary analysis indicate that while salmon fisheries had a similar taxonomic focus, interior and coastal fisheries exhibited different degrees of specialization.

The Development of a New Exhibition on Sir John Franklin's 1845 Northwest Passage Expedition

Ryan, Karen, Claire Champ, Danielle Goyer, and Kerry McMaster
(Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

Sir John Franklin's 1845 mission to chart the last remaining part of a Northwest Passage was supposed to be a brilliant success. Two exceptionally strong ships, lavishly outfitted for three years and containing everything the British Admiralty believed its men would need to survive in the Arctic, were not supposed to fail. But when HMS Erebus and Terror did not re-emerge from the Arctic Archipelago, a quest to discover the Expedition's fate began that, fuelled by public fascination, continues to the present-day.

The Canadian Museum of History began working with partners in 2014 to develop a 6500 sq. ft. exhibition on the Franklin Expedition. This presentation provides a glimpse into that process from its conceptual beginning to its (near) completion in 2017—identifying national and international partners and collections, the development of content and a narrative approach, visitor experience, exhibition design, and keeping everything on time and within budget. In the course of this presentation, we will highlight the importance of incorporating multiple viewpoints and the need to remain flexible in the face of new information—like the discovery of both Franklin ships while the exhibition was still being developed.

Sub-Regional Patterning of Paleoindian Sites with Michaud/Neponset Points in New England and the Canadian Maritimes

Singer, Zachary (University of Connecticut, Mansfield, Connecticut, USA)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

Sites containing a unique modal form of Paleoindian projectile points can illuminate Paleoindian behaviors associated with the exploitation of various habitats distributed throughout a landscape. This paper will consider sites with Michaud/Neponset points across New England and the Canadian Maritimes [NE/M] to examine latitudinal variation in Middle Paleoindian adaptations to habitats of the latter Younger Dryas. I will investigate whether NE/M Middle Paleoindian adaptations were similar to ethnographically documented subarctic caribou hunters by examining latitudinal sub-regional patterning in Paleoindian settlement behaviors.

Preliminary Results of Developing the Database of Russian Archaeological Sites that Combines the Absolute and Relative Chronological Data

Sitdikov, A.G. (Kazan Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia), L.A. Vyazov (Institute of Archaeology of Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Tatarstan, Russia), M.I. Efimov, D.I. Farkhullin, V.V. Kugurakova (Kazan Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia), J.A. Salova and G.M. Sayfutdinova (Institute of Archaeology of Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Tatarstan, Russia)

Session: Radiocarbon and Archaeology in Canada: Challenges, Advancements, and Datasets /
Le radiocarbone et l'archéologie au Canada : les enjeux, les avancées et les ensembles de données

Abstract

Russia, the largest country in the world, still appears as a white spot in the international archaeological radiocarbon database. Meanwhile over the last decades, various research projects conducted in Northern Eurasia have resulted in the emergence of a large body of data comprising over 10,000 radiocarbon dates from archaeological and natural sites. However, the results of these projects are published in numerous regional publications with a limited access for a further interpretation and generalization. Moreover, the currently available radiocarbon dates are not covering the entire archaeological map of Russia that has over 50,000 archaeological sites. The majority of the chronological data on Russian archaeological sites is relative and based on regional scales of the relative chronology and archaeological cultures (archaeological seriation). The necessity of synchronizing the relative and absolute chronology data is a challenge that prompts the development of a multiuser GIS that can enable us to manage the complex data obtained through various types of research and encompassing vast territories, at different levels of accuracy. We present the first results of developing such system based on the long-term studies of archaeological sites in the Volga River region of the Russian Federation.

Living Archaeological Sites: Restoring Ancient Mariculture Features in the Gulf Islands National Parks Reserve

Smith, Nicole (Clam Garden Network, Victoria, British Columbia), Bill Perry (Parks Canada, Calgary, Alberta), Skye Augustine, Kelly Forbes and Nathan Cardinal (Parks Canada, Sidney, British Columbia)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places /
Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

Western scientists have only recently come to recognize the prevalence of 'clam gardens' along the northwest coast of North America. Within recent years, multidisciplinary research teams have been working alongside traditional knowledge holders to better understand the cultural and ecological significance of these intertidal rock-walled terraces, and the legacy of a mariculture practice that has been in continuous use for over 2000 years. On Russell Island and in Fulford Harbour, Saltspring Island, two such features lie within and bordering the Gulf Islands National Park Reserve. Here Parks Canada is working collaboratively with the Hul'qumi'num and WSÁNEĆ Nations to restore the terraces in the face of sea level rise. This collaborative process is incorporating traditional knowledge and management practices into the restoration of protected areas managed by Parks Canada. Understanding the archaeological significance of the two 'clam gardens', specifically their age and how people may have used and maintained these places in the context of a rising sea, is an important aspect of the project. This presentation highlights the archaeological research to date including mapping, excavation, radiocarbon dating and geophysical investigations of the terraces, as well as the prospective benefits of having the Parks Canada underwater archaeology unit involved in upcoming investigations. We also discuss how the archaeological fieldwork has been incorporated into educational programming for local youth, and consider the heritage management questions that arise when traditional use sites that were originally constructed in antiquity, continue to be used and maintained today.

From Bathtubs to Big Lakes: Remote Sensing in Underwater Archaeology in the Great Lakes Region

Sonnenburg, Lisa (Stantec Consulting, Hamilton Ontario), Joe Boyce (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), Ashley Lemke (University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, USA) and John O'Shea (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA)

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

For underwater archaeology, remote sensing is a crucial first step in investigating archaeological potential. In the past decade, remote sensing techniques have become faster, cheaper and better at detecting these often ephemeral sites in a challenging environment. Here, we will look at multiple techniques that can range from use in small shallow lakes to large open-water environments, and where future technologies can provide unique opportunities to explore these often neglected parts of the archaeological record.

Twining the Highway, Archaeology in the Face of Destructive Processes

Spearing, Whitney (Sugar Cane Archaeology, Williams Lake, British Columbia)

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Abstract

In early 2006, the Province of British Columbia announced that it would undertake a massive infrastructure project, called Pacific Gateway. As part of this project, the British Columbia Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) began four-laning the highway to accommodate the burgeoning natural resource industry. One portion of the four-laning project is occurring on the Sugar Cane Reserve in Williams Lake. As the project area is situated in the heart of the T'exelc First Nation traditional territory, the highway right-of-way traverses a complicated cultural landscape of historic, archaeological and traditional use sites.

As mitigation for the loss of archaeological resources, T'exelc First Nation is working with MoTI to provide on-site cultural monitoring across the project area. This paper explores the nature and scope of First Nations involvement in the highway project; difficulties and political complexities; and significant findings from the associated artifact assemblages.

Non-Destructive Residue Analysis on Small and Miniature Pottery Using Gas Chromatography Coupled Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)

Speirs, K., M. Boyd, C. Matheson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Standard GC-MS procedures involving pottery are destructive, requiring sherds to be ground up and destroyed for analysis. Pottery vessels used for this project are unique and come from museum, university, and private collections, rendering the destruction of sherds infeasible. Sample vessels consisted of small and miniature pots from Boreal Forest regions of Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario, where the recovery of organic material from excavations is rare. These vessels have been catalogued and curated for long periods of time, and exhibit various forms of contamination from the curatorial process. Small and miniature vessels have not been intensively studied, and there are varying theories as to their use and function in the past. One major goal of this project is to identify the function(s) of these unusual vessels through biomarker/residue analysis. The extraction of residues from vessels was non-destructive, and involved using a tri-mixture of chemicals chosen to maximize the effectiveness of removal and target a variety of residues including lipids, resins, and fatty acids. Results show the presence of many contaminants, including glue, and oils from human contact, as well as the presence of alkaloids, resin acids, hydrocarbons, and acetylsalicylate acid. These results demonstrate that this method can successfully extract a variety of residues from pot sherds in a non-destructive manner. However, many residues are the result of contamination and are not archaeologically significant. Further analyses are needed to test this method and to understand the function(s) of small and miniature pottery vessels.

Honesty is the Best Policy—The value of public disclosure in the management of cultural resources

Spicer, Gareth (Turtle Island Cultural Resource Management, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniales

Abstract

The Fort Edmonton Cemetery is a Fur Trade Period graveyard used during the 19th Century located in the Rosedale neighbourhood of Edmonton, Alberta. With the collapse of the Fur Trade, the facility was abandoned and fell from collective memory. Subsequent urban development resulted in repeated disturbances to grave features associated with the cemetery. For many people in the community, these disturbances became to epitomize the perception of a systemic disregard for Edmonton's Fur Trade Period heritage. Community concerns related to this perceived disregard for cultural heritage became focused around opposition to the expansion of the Rosedale Power Plant. As it was publicly debated at the time, it was believed this expansion threatened to further impact the cemetery. The regulatory approval of the power plant expansion was equated by many activists as a disregard for indigenous culture and heritage. This presentation will outline the management history of the Fort Edmonton Cemetery as it relates to the Walterdale Bridge Replacement Project. Based largely upon this management history, the Walterdale Bridge Replacement included an extensive indigenous consultation and engagement program. The development of this program, its implementation, and results will be described. It will be demonstrated that the success of this program has formed the catalyst for the City of Edmonton to assess many long standing indigenous consultation and engagement assumptions. Specific examples of policy development based on this assessment will be presented.

The Walterdale Bridge Replacement Project—Urban archaeology in Alberta's Capital

Spicer, Gareth (Turtle Island Cultural Resource Management, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

In Alberta's urban areas, cultural resource issues often include the assumption that these locations are previously disturbed. While it is conceded that some exceptions do exist, repeated previous development in urban environments negate cultural resource concerns because intact sediment from which cultural deposits with research and interpretive potential can be recorded will not be present. With only a few notable exceptions, when cultural material does occur in intact deposits, it is assumed that they will date to the 20th Century. Deposits of this age are either considered not significant or best analyzed by other methods (historic research, archival photography, oral tradition, etc.). This presentation will discuss these assumptions and their justification through the presentation of four archaeological sites recorded in the City of Edmonton. These sites were recorded through government and proponent driven cultural resource management requirements related to public infrastructure projects. The sites will be described in regard to their research potential and the context in which they were recorded. Emphasis will be placed on the technical, regulatory, social and commercial challenges that required consideration when managing these archaeological cultural resource sites. It will be proposed and illustrated with specific examples that

conditions in Alberta's urban areas differ from those typically experience by cultural resource management consultants and require different solutions.

The Maya Middle Preclassic: A Summary of Investigations at Pacbitun, Belize

**Stanchly, Norbert (AS&G Archaeological Consulting, North York, Ontario)
and Terry Powis (Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, Georgia, USA)**

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! /
Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Pacbitun is a medium level site located in the southern periphery of the Belize River Valley region in Belize, Central America. Although much of the surface architecture found in each of the five main plazas at Pacbitun date to the Classic period, excavations within the plazas have revealed that the site was occupied much earlier. Excavations have shown that the site was first settled in the Middle Preclassic period, ca. 800 BC. The majority of standing masonry architecture visible today dates to the Late Preclassic, Early Classic, and especially Late Classic periods with site abandonment occurring about AD 900. We present a summary of excavations that continue to be focused on the Middle Preclassic at Pacbitun. Plaza-zone excavations have revealed well-preserved traces of structural foundations, including monumental architecture, midden deposits, offerings and extensive artifactual and faunal remains. By the latter half of the Middle Preclassic Pacbitun has evidence for craft specialization involving the production of marine shell beads, and the beginnings of social stratification in the construction of monumental non-secular architecture in the form of a large, radial pyramid dubbed El Quemado.

A Re-examination of the Archaic Period in Northwestern Ontario

Steinberg, Jamie and Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 /Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

The Archaic period in Northwestern Ontario is one of the least understood time periods in North America, with comparatively little substantive work published since J. V. Wright's (1972) *The Shield Archaic*. The concepts that Wright purposed in his publication are in need of being re-examined due to recent discoveries questioning our previous conclusions about the Archaic in the region. Using characteristics outlined by Fiedel in his *Prehistory of the Americas*, Fagan in his *Ancient North America* and Ellis in his chapter about the Archaic in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario*, the classic definition of the Shield Archaic will be re-examined to determine how well it aligns with broader descriptions of the Archaic. Some recent archaeological discoveries will be reviewed to address how well they align with the conventional interpretations of the Archaic period in Northwestern Ontario.

Quantification of Microwear on Experimental Mistassini Quartzite Scrapers Using Area-Scale Fractal Complexity (Asfc)

Stemp, W. James (Keene State College, Keene, New Hampshire, USA), Harry J. Lerner (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), and Elaine H. Kristant (Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

Few microwear studies have been conducted on stone tools made from quartzite. Most rely on visual observation of microwear features using light microscopes and scanning electron microscopes. Quantification of microwear on quartzite tools is almost unheard of even though numerous methods to mathematically document surface roughness have been applied to tools made from other silicates. In this paper, laser scanning confocal microscopy (LSCM) was used to document the surface roughness on four experimental scrapers made from two different sub-types of Mistassini quartzite. These scrapers were used on either fresh or dry deer hide. The surface roughness data were analyzed using area-scale fractal complexity (Asfc). The results indicate that Asfc can effectively discriminate the unused and used regions on the four quartzite tools based on surface roughness and that it can also discriminate surface roughness produced by working dry versus fresh hides on the tools. Differences in the sub-types of Mistassini quartzite did affect surface roughness, but not significantly enough to prevent discrimination of the dry and fresh hide-working tools. The use of Asfc for microwear analysis requires further testing, but preliminary results suggest it could be a reliable technique to mathematically document and discriminate wear patterns on archaeological quartzite tools.

Down the T 'uhl Hole: Technological and Functional Analysis of Chipped Stone from the Chaa Creek Resort Chultun, Cayo District, Belize

Stemp, W. James (Keene State College, Keene, New Hampshire, USA), Charles E. Stoll (Keene State College, Keene, New Hampshire, USA), Christophe G. B. Helmke (University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark), and Jaime J. Awe (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! / Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Belize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Despite over a century of study, Maya archaeologists do not completely agree on the function(s) of chultunob—humanly constructed subterranean chambers. Chultun designs can vary significantly, as can their contents; however, some artifacts and biological remains are more common than others. Despite the ubiquity of chipped stone artifacts recovered in chultunob, detailed technological and functional analyses of lithics from ancient Maya chultunob are extremely rare. In this study, the chipped chert and obsidian from a chultun near the Chaa Creek Resort, Cayo District, Belize, are analyzed in terms of raw material types and sources, reduction/manufacture techniques, metrics, and use-wear. Results indicate complex usage of this location in terms of primary and secondary deposition and the difficulties of interpretation associated with identifying possible sacred usage. The chultun may have changed functions over the course of its usage; as such, lithic analysis contributes to reconstructing the biography of this underground space by testing a number of explanations for the recovered remains. The significant differences between the lithic sub-assemblage recovered from the surface construction fill above the chultun opening and the sub-assemblages recovered from the fill inside the chultun are primarily demonstrated by changes in reduction, metrics, and use-wear.

DNA Analysis of Human Skeletal Remains from the 1845 Franklin Expedition

Stenton, Douglas (Government of Nunavut, Iqaluit, Nunavut), A. Keenleyside (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario), S. Fratpietro (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario), R. Park (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

In 2015, the first genetic analyses of skeletal remains from members of the 1845 Franklin expedition were undertaken. The goals of this research were to determine whether DNA could be successfully extracted from these remains, and if so, to use this information to 1) refine previous estimates of the minimum number of individuals represented by these remains, 2) identify multiple skeletal elements belonging to a single individual, 3) assess the degree of surface scatter that has occurred at some of the sites from which these remains have been recovered, and 4) investigate possible relationships between these sites. A total of 39 tooth and bone samples were tested: 32 from four Erebus Bay archaeological sites, four from a site near Booth Point on the south coast of King William Island, two from Todd Island, south of Booth Point, and one from a site in Wilmot and Crampton Bay. DNA was successfully extracted and sequenced for 37 of the samples. With two exceptions, the maternal (mtDNA) haplogroups were consistent with a western European origin for these individuals. Similarly, paternal haplogroups were indicative of a European origin. As expected, amelogenin analysis produced results consistent with a male sex determination for 20 of the samples. The results for the Erebus Bay samples increase the minimum number of individuals represented by the skeletal assemblages to 21, and allowed for the identification of multiple skeletal elements from six individuals. The spatial distribution of bones sharing common maternal lineages provides insights into site formation processes, including the degree of bone dispersion at one site, and the movement of skeletal remains between two sites. The Franklin expedition DNA database created through this study provides a foundation for future research, including the possible identification of some of the individuals through comparison with DNA obtained from living descendants.

History, Oral History and Archaeology: Reinterpreting the 'Boat Places' of Erebus Bay

Stenton, Douglas (Government of Nunavut, Iqaluit, Nunavut) and Robert Park (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

Historical, oral historical, and archaeological records for three Franklin expedition sites located at Erebus Bay on southwest King William Island are discussed. The sites are popularly known as the 'boat places', where ship's boats containing equipment, supplies, personal effects, and human remains from members of the expedition were found in 1859 and in 1861. The paper examines the relationships between the sites and the manner in which the three data sets have influenced current interpretations of each site. New interpretations for each site are presented.

The Maplebank Site: New Data and Interpretation on the Southern BC Coast

Stewart, K.M. (Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Ontario), G. Keddie (Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, British Columbia), R.J. Wigen (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia), S. Crockford (Pacific Identifications, Victoria, British Columbia) and G. Frederick (Vancouver Island University, Nanaimo, British Columbia)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

A repeated theme in Pacific Northwest Coast archaeology is the role of salmon in the development of the late Holocene Marpole culture. The Marpole culture was primarily centred in southwestern coastal BC, and is well-known for regionally innovative traits including large-scale architecture, social stratification, sophisticated art products and an economy based on large, perennial Fraser River salmon runs. Development and continuity of these traits is often linked to access to these salmon runs, and year-round food storage. Contemporary with the Marpole sites are the adjacent “Islands” sites, located on southern Vancouver Island and smaller nearby islands. ‘Islands’ sites are less numerous and less well-known than their Marpole neighbours. They lack or have weak expression of most Marpole traits, and are characterized as cultural and economic laggards, a characterization largely attributed to absence on the islands of large salmon runs similar to the Fraser. However, new faunal data, based on 100,000 animal bones and updated stratigraphic information from Maplebank, a large, stratified Vancouver Island site, suggests that not all Islands sites fit this characterization. Salmon in fact comprised a greater proportion of the Maplebank fauna than at most other Northwest Coast sites, including Marpole sites. This refutes the often-mentioned link between salmon abundance and developed social and culture traits. We also discuss the presence of an enigmatic, long hiatus in cultural deposition at Maplebank and nearby Islands sites, which coincides with the development of Marpole, and may in part explain the differences between Marpole and Islands sites.

Using Micro Computed Tomography to explore Ceramic Rim Formation Practices on a Late Woodlands Borderland

St. John, Amy (Western University, London, Ontario)

Session: Carrying on Past Ethnicity: Material Culture Studies of Social Practice in the Eastern Woodlands

Abstract

Micro CT analysis offers a new perspective on pottery manufacture, augmenting traditional studies that focus on decorative and morphological aspects of ceramics. Production studies and studies that examine technological practices have brought about a new way to look at style and have changed the way we examine ceramics. This change has come slowly in the Eastern Woodlands, but a growing group of researchers are beginning to explore the activity of ceramic making, not just the attributes of ceramics. High resolution, three dimensional, micro CT images reveal different ways of forming vessels, identifying characteristic tendencies in motor habits and learned behaviours that are grounded in the specific contexts of learning and in unconscious kinesthetic actions in ceramic manufacture. To explore this potential, I have scanned sherds from more than 60 vessels from a cluster of archaeological sites near Arkona, Ontario, with a focus on the rim portions of vessels. These are contemporaneous and sequentially occupied sites (ca. 1100–1250 AD) in a borderlands area, a region between what we know, or have known, as the archaeological Western Basin and Ontario Iroquoian traditions. The rim formation techniques observed can be related to decorative and morphological attributes of pots. Through this research, using innovative micro CT technology, I hope to bring Ontario into global discussions on pottery manufacture and interpretation.

Indigenizing GIS and Digital Archaeology: Integrating Metis Landscape Knowledge into GIS Analysis in Archaeology

Supernant, Kisha (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

The digital turn in archaeology is altering the way archaeological data are created, curated, analyzed, and presented. New methods of digital data analysis and presentation, however, also have significant capacity to transform the discipline and make it more accountable to stakeholders. In light of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action and the 50th Anniversary of the Canadian Archaeological Association, we need to be attentive to how the digital turn provides opportunities to work toward reconciliation and indigenization of digital archaeology. In this paper, I use GIS-based digital archaeological methods to show how our current models of understanding space do not integrate Indigenous ways of knowing. Traditional ways of modeling movement across landscapes are not able to capture the deep connections Indigenous communities had and continue to have to the land. Drawing on a case study from my current research project on Metis archaeology and the cultural landscapes of the Canadian west, I present some more nuanced ways in which GIS and digital archaeological data can be integrated with other forms of knowledge. I also suggest methods for presentation and dissemination of digital spatial data that are attentive to the needs of Indigenous communities in Canada.

Tales from the Tundra: Vignettes of three pioneers in Canadian Arctic Archaeology

Sutherland, Patricia D. (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Contributed Papers-1 / Communications hors-thèmes-1

Abstract

In keeping with the celebratory theme of this year's conference, three vignettes about pioneers in Canadian Arctic archaeology (Moreau Maxwell, Arnapiik (Joan Taylor), and William E. Taylor) will be presented. The stories are based on diaries and personal experiences. They focus on Maxwell's first trip to the Arctic, Arnapiik's two trips in 1957 and 1958, and on Taylor's final trip, and offer some reflections on the character of these three individuals and on the ethos of pioneering archaeology in Arctic Canada.

“There is a crack in everything. That's how the light gets in.”

Sutherland, Patricia (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

Interpretations of the archaeological record for northern Canada have exhibited a tendency to disregard the significance of anomalous evidence. It is suggested that this propensity is rooted in two phenomena: a predominant interest in searching for cultural patterns; and assumptions related to the isolation and temporal stability of Indigenous cultures. It is argued that discounting evidence relating to unique events,

situations, and opportunities has delayed recognition of the importance of “historical contingency” in the archaeological record. It seems likely that such tendencies may apply in the archaeology of other regions of the country due to similar theoretical and methodological perspectives, and a view that Canada’s peripheral geographical position has marginalized it to cultural developments elsewhere.

Recent Paleoindian Research in Southwestern New Brunswick

Suttie, Brent, Anne Hamilton, Michael Nicholas, Tricia Jarratt, Will McGrath
(Archaeological Services Branch, Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: Recent Paleoindian Research in the Great Lakes/Northeast /
Recherches récentes sur le Paléoindien dans le Nord-Est et les Grands Lacs

Abstract

Between 2011 and 2016 Archaeological Services Branch excavated three early Paleoindian sites along marine and lacustrine paleoshorelines in southwestern New Brunswick. Here we present the current state of knowledge on each of these sites; with particular attention to site location, lithic technology and recent dating and analytical results. Finally we provide a discussion of future implications for Paleoindian research in New Brunswick including the identification and classification of additional landforms which hold high potential for unrecorded Paleoindian and Early Holocene sites.

Regulatory Implications of Emerging Archaeological Assessment Methodologies

Suttie, Brent and Tricia Jarratt (Archaeological Services Branch, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: The Prospects and Limits for Core and Auger Sampling in Archaeology: A Cross-Canada Survey / Possibilités et limites de l'échantillonnage par carottage et par forage en archéologie - Une étude pancanadienne

Abstract

Recent developments in field assessment technologies, technical training and documentation approaches in New Brunswick have required a careful consideration of the merits and implications of the widespread implementation of certain methods and approaches. In its capacity as permitting agency, it is the responsibility of the Regulatory Services Unit, with Archaeological Services Branch, to consider and vet proposed approaches (in modeling, surveying, testing, training and documentation) to ensure that they meet or exceed the existing standards of research and documentation of the results in New Brunswick.

These emerging developments are discussed, with particular reference to new augering and core sampling approaches, along with our approach to vetting these developments and their potential implications to research, regulation, and archaeological impact assessments in the future.

A Review of Some Public Archaeology Projects in Nunavut and Eastern Ontario

Swayze, Ken (Kinickinick Heritage Consulting, Cobden, Ontario)

Session: Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Abstract

This is a brief presentation of public archaeology programs over the last fifteen years in Nunavut and Ontario. The first excavations, sponsored by Inuit Heritage Trust, involved Inuit high school students and took place between 2002 and 2004 at Kugluktuk, Kugluktualuk (Tree River), and Taloyoak (Netsilik River). The next group took place, in Ontario along the Little Bonnechere River in 2003 and 2010, at the LaFleur Homestead, the McIntyre Site, and Basin Depot. These were a collaboration of Ontario Parks, the Ontario Archaeological Society (Ottawa), and the Friends of Bonnechere and Algonquin Provincial Parks. The third group of projects, sponsored by Canadian Nuclear Laboratories and Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry, took place at Chalk River Laboratories, from 2010 to 2013. The Renfrew County Stewardship Rangers assisted with test pit survey of “stopping places” on the Ottawa River (Foran’s Point and McQuestion’s Point) and the Earth Walkers of Pikwakanagan with surveys of Indigenous sites (Point au Baptême and Louis Oreille’s). The final projects presented took place on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, from 2014 to 2015 and includes three seasons of the N’Bisiing Field School at Beaucage Point on the Nipissing reserve and two research surveys, one at Crystal Falls Generating Station on the Surgeon River, sponsored by Ontario Power Generation, the other on the campus of Nipissing University in North Bay was funded by the university.

Chris Vickers—Father of Manitoba Archaeology (1901–1994)

Syms, E. Leigh, Leo Pettipas and Kevin Brownlee (The Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Session: Foundations of Canadian Archaeology. The Role of Early Collectors and Antiquarians in Regional Research / Les fondements de l'archéologie canadienne : le rôle des premiers collectionneurs et des antiquaires dans la recherche régionale

Abstract

Chris Vickers’ interest in archaeology began when he was just a child on a farm near Greenway Manitoba. He was most active during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s when very little was published or known about Manitoba archaeology. He was a self-taught scholar and he brought together an interest in geology, wildlife behaviours, ethnohistory, Fur Trade History and archaeology into an interpretive framework long before this was common in scientific circles. He conducted both surveys and excavations, accumulating a large body of data; upon which he established the initial culture chronology for Manitoba. Chris was a prolific writer completing yearly summaries plus numerous journal articles; he widely publicized his work to the general public through newspapers and editorials. Chris was a huge support in developing the anthropology department at the University of Manitoba, including donating much of his library and collection for use in training future archaeologists.

Changes in the Ecology of the Arctic Fox Driven by Human Activity

Szpak, Paul (Trent University, Peterborough, ON)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

This paper presents carbon and nitrogen isotope data from Arctic foxes sampled from Dorset and Thule archaeological sites in the central Canadian Arctic Archipelago. The results demonstrate that prior to the arrival of the Thule Inuit, Arctic foxes consumed almost exclusively terrestrial prey. During the Thule occupation of the region, however, foxes consumed higher proportions of marine foods overall and there was a large increase in fox isotopic niche breadth, with some individuals consuming mostly marine foods. The deposition of large quantities of marine fauna onto the landscape by human populations altered the ecology of the Arctic fox.

T

Breaking the Ice: Awakening Interest in the Franklin Expedition and the Arctic through Interactive Outreach Activities

Tarasoff, Tamara and Leanna Ellsworth (Parks Canada, Gatineau, Québec)

Session: Archaeology of the Franklin Expedition: Now What? /
L'expédition de Franklin et l'archéologie : Et maintenant?

Abstract

Shortly after the September 2014 discovery of the wreck of HMS Erebus in Nunavut, Parks Canada created a small outreach team dedicated to sharing this multifaceted, high-profile story. The team works closely with underwater archaeologists, historians, conservators and experts from outside organisations in both the North and South to share the discovery and ongoing research with national and international audiences. Over the past two years this team has worked on a variety of initiatives, large and small, and tens of thousands of people have interacted with products developed or coordinated by this team.

This paper will present the iterative and collaborative product development approach we use, a selection of the products we have developed, how Inuit knowledge and perspectives have been integrated into our work, and future challenges and opportunities as the team's role transitions to colleagues in Nunavut and other Parks Canada outreach teams.

'Types' of Culture History are Cool: Northwestern Ontario Still in Style(s) after 50 Years?

Taylor-Hollings, Jill (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

Similar to many other parts of Canada, early large-scale culture-historical models of northwestern Ontario are still framing archaeological studies decades later. In the 1950s and 1960s, archaeologists MacNeish, Wright, and Dawson were the first scholars working in this boreal forest zone and essentially formulated the general culture histories for approximately 530,000 square kilometers of Ontario. Although there have been many advances in Canadian archaeological theory, many places in northwestern Ontario remain unexplored and thus regional culture-historical frameworks still need to be determined. However, unlike early characterizations, it is clearly evident that there were not large sections of this province left uninhabited through time by Indigenous peoples. Furthermore, recent work with descendant groups and archaeologists in adjacent political regions has improved our knowledge of culture history in northwestern Ontario. Combining newer theories and methods with this longstanding 'tradition' of studying Canadian archaeology also offers ways of improving our understanding of time-space contextualization and beyond for this millennium.

Applying GIS and Statistical Analysis to Assess Early Palaeo-Eskimo Models of Domestic Spatial Organization: A Case Study from Inland Southern Baffin Island

Thacher, Dana (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario), S. Brooke Milne (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba) and Robert Park (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)

Session: Arctic Architecture: Context, Construction, and Meaning /
L'architecture de l'Arctique : contexte, construction et sens

Abstract

Early Palaeo-Eskimo lifeways are characterized by a high degree of seasonal mobility that resulted in ephemeral site occupations. Frequently, the most visible surface expression of these occupations are the perimeter rocks that were used to hold down the edges of portable skin tents. Archaeological excavation of these dwellings tends to prioritize interior units since it is inferred they will yield the most detailed information relating to the organization of domestic space, including gendered segregation of activity areas. We recently tested the interpretive validity of two long established models on Palaeo-Eskimo domestic space. Specifically, we applied Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and various statistical methods, including Ripley's κ -Function, kernel density estimates and the chi-squared test, to analyze and interpret the spatial distribution of surface perimeter rocks and lithic artifacts excavated from two adjacent Pre-Dorset tent rings located at the LdFa-1 site in the deep interior of southern Baffin Island. Our results indicate that there was no statistically relevant segregation of space within either tent ring, which raises questions about the interpretive application of existing spatial models and archaeological approaches used to investigate Palaeo-Eskimo tent ring dwellings.

Western Athapaskan Arrow Design and Function

Thomas, Christian D. (Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon), P. Gregory Hare (Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon), Sheila Greer (Champagne and Aishihik First Nation), Joshua D. Reuther (Alaska Museum of the North), Jason Rogers (Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC)

Session: Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

Bow and arrow technology spread through the northwest of North America, replacing the throwing dart, over a period of 2000 years before European contact. In much of Yukon-Alaska the technology is characterized by complex composite bone or antler points that are highly stylized. In this talk we will compare 48 examples of arrow technology recovered from Yukon ice patches to descriptions provided from hunters in a variety of Athapaskan ethnographies with the objective of better understanding Athapaskan crafting styles and intents.

Bison Drive Lines in Grasslands National Park

Thomson, Sharon (Parks Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Session: Research and Cultural Resource Management in Parks Canada's Heritage Places /
Recherche et gestion des ressources culturelles dans les lieux patrimoniaux de Parcs Canada

Abstract

Largely unbroken by the plough, southern Saskatchewan's Grasslands National Park preserves an outstanding record of human history on the northern Great Plains stretching back almost 10,000 years. A programme of ongoing archaeological survey in the park since 1985 has recorded more than 3,500 cultural sites to date.

In the spring of 2013, a wildfire burned for more than 35km along the Frenchman River valley through Grasslands, revealing many surface features usually obscured by thick vegetation. It afforded the author an opportunity to map a number of bison drive lines which had been noted in some of the first park surveys in the early 1990s, but which had not been recorded in detail. Comparison with other drive lines elsewhere in the park reveals variations in orientation and placement which imply they were used in different ways and possibly in different seasons. This paper examines the varying relationship of individual drive lines to the local topography in Grasslands National Park, and offers some preliminary ideas about how they may have been used.

In Spite of Ourselves: Missteps in Urban Archaeology at the Salmoni Site, King's Navy Yard, Fort Malden, Amherstburg, Ontario

Timmins, Peter (Western University, London, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

In 2006 Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. undertook an archaeological assessment of the Salmoni property on the Detroit River waterfront in downtown Amherstburg, Ontario. While the investigations revealed several interesting archaeological deposits relating to the 19th century use of the property, in retrospect, the execution of this assessment was imperfect in many ways and serves as an example of the many regulatory, logistical and methodological challenges that complicate urban archaeological projects. The archaeological assessment was required only after the historic Salmoni building had been demolished following a decision by the municipal council to bypass an Ontario Heritage Act Heritage Easement. The last minute imposition of the archaeological assessment requirement led to logistical issues as much of the work was conducted in the late fall under sub-optimal conditions, with very limited time for background research. In retrospect, some of the decisions made in the field led to a loss of archaeological data. In spite of these missteps, made in the absence of Provincial standards for urban archaeology, significant archaeological deposits were documented, enhancing our knowledge of the history of the Salmoni property and the early 19th century King's Navy Yard at Fort Malden.

Zooarchaeology of Upper Canada: Synthesizing 35 Years of Research on Early Euro-Canadian Foodways

Tourigny, Eric (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

The majority of excavations undertaken in southern Ontario pertain to historical period, Euro-Canadian sites. It comes as a surprise (maybe not that much of a surprise) to find that most of the zooarchaeology reports produced over the past 35 years remain lost in the grey literature. New faunal analyses of rural and urban Euro-Canadian domestic sites are presented here alongside a synthesis of decades of research in order to describe the late 18th to early 20th-century foodways of Ontario's early British and American Loyalist settlers. Results challenge previous assertions that the Upper Canadian diet was mostly reliant on pork and that the earliest settlers were dependent on wild sources of meat upon initial settlement. The conclusions show that homogenizing statements such as these only serve to mask the complex realities of past food consumption strategies. Despite the variability in diet, British and American immigrants maintained foodways that were traditional to them and did not generally 'adapt' to their new surroundings, relying instead on increased access to markets to supply themselves with the foods they preferred.

A Pilot Application of Tomodensitometry in Zooarchaeology: Methodological Trial and Results of the Study of Seal Teeth from the Norse Eastern Settlement of Greenland

Treyvaud, Geneviève and Louis-Frederic Daigle (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Québec), K. Smiarowski (City University of New York, New York, NY, USA), James Woollett (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Mathieu Des Roches and Pierre Francus (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Québec)

Session: Archaeological Sciences / Sciences Archéologiques

Abstract

The INRS-ETE's tomodensitometer is a medical research tool adapted to the dynamic 4-dimensional study of solid structures. Due to its capacity to conduct non-destructive analyses and the rapidity of acquisition of scans, it can be readily applied to the study of archaeological materials. Since 2009, the laboratory has worked with archaeologists in developing procedures for the analysis, identification and characterisation of archaeological materials, including osteological faunal remains. This presentation reviews methods used to analyse a collection of seal teeth recovered from several Norse archaeological sites in Greenland, and initial results of the analysis of dentine deposits in these teeth. Dentine in phocids is deposited continuously during the life of an animal and hence is a recording structure for its age and life history. The study serves as a test of methods suitable for the tomodensitometric analysis of seal teeth in support of paleoecological or paleoeconomic reconstructions. A collection of 126 teeth were analysed by tomodensitometry in order to extract morphological data from each specimen. Imaging data were used to distinguish dental structures and the pulp cavity. Mathematical treatments of these data were then used to measure the volumes of dentine deposits and of the pulp cavity, whose relative volume is proxy of age. Based on the study, it was possible to establish a demographic profile of the archaeological seal death assemblage.

Mieux connaître le Ndakinna : la contribution de l'archéologie collaborative au processus d'affirmation territoriale de la Nation Abénakise

Treyvaud, Geneviève (Université Laval, Québec, Québec), Suzie O'Bomsawin, Marie-Ève Samson (Bureau du Ndakinna au Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki)

Session: Indigenous Engagement in Heritage Resource Management /
La mobilisation des Premières Nations en gestion des ressources patrimoniale

Résumé

Le Ndakinna est le territoire ancestral des Abénakis. Pour les Abénakis, le territoire est un espace qui inclut l'occupation physique, l'utilisation des ressources et la culture. Les Abénakis « les gens du pays de l'aube » ou « ceux qui vivent au levant » forment la Première Nation algonquienne la plus au sud du Québec. Cependant, les informations sur l'occupation humaine du Ndakinna sont méconnues. Depuis 1979, le Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki (GCNWA), mandaté par les Conseils des Abénakis d'Odanak et de Wôlinak, a comme mission d'assurer un avenir à la Nation Abénakise. Par le biais d'études spécialisées le GCNWA s'assure de la défense des droits, des intérêts et de la préservation de la culture de la Nation.

Abstract

The Ndaquinna is the ancestral territory of the Abenaki. For Abenaki people, territory is a space which includes physical occupation, resource use and culture. Abenaki “People of the dawn” are southernmost Algonkian First Nation of Québec. However, information on the human occupation of Ndaquinna is unknown. Since 1979, the Grand Council of the Waban-Aki Nation (GCNWA), mandated by the Councils of the Abenakis of Odanak and Wôlinak, has had the mission of ensuring a future for the Abenaki Nation by offering different studies related to the documentation of its past and reclaim their culture.

V

Open Up Your Data: Best Practice in Managing and Sharing Digital Data

Van den Eynden, Veerle (University of Essex, UK)

Session: Digital Futures: Methods and Theory in Canadian Archaeology /
L'avenir numérique: méthodes et théorie en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

Digital data form the building blocks of science and can be long-term assets for research when managed well and shared openly. Sharing and publishing data is also essential for transparency in research and to allow validation and replication. A recent survey with >850 researchers shows that open research practices are increasing and the benefits of data sharing outweigh the barriers for most respondents. New collaborations and increased citation rates are reported as benefits from data sharing. Sharing data being seen as good research practices and facilitating replication and validation of research are strong reasons for respondents to share data. Data sharing requires good data care. At the UK Data Archive we have been guiding and training social science and humanities researchers in good data management practices and skills for creating shareable data for over a decade. This now pays off, with a noticeable increase in the standard of self-published research data in our ReShare repository. Key data practices to facilitate sharing and reuse are early planning of data management, using open and standard preservation formats and creating good metadata and documentation to make data independently understandable. We'll showcase our guidance on how to prepare digital data for sharing and best practices in publishing research data and data papers.

GIS Modelling of Paleocoastal Environments for Late Pleistocene—Early Holocene Archaeological Site Prospection on Quadra Island, British Columbia

Vogelaar, Colton, Quentin Mackie and Daryl Fedje (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Session: Current Research in BC Archaeology /
Recherches actuelles en archéologie en Colombie-Britannique

Abstract

Current research suggests that a coastal migration route is a likely candidate for the first peopling of the Americas. However, dynamic and complex environmental change has made site prospection

difficult on the Northwest Coast. Knowledge of relative sea level change has proven to be a key factor in coastal archaeological site discovery. In this presentation, I describe how we are using GIS modelling of paleocoastal environments to aid in the discovery of late Pleistocene—early Holocene archaeological sites on Quadra Island, British Columbia.

In this research approach, quantitative modelling of paleoenvironmental context, in the form of coastline complexity and wind fetch, is used to highlight areas of archaeological potential. These variables serve as proxy indicators of marine biodiversity and coastal exposure, which may be related to site location. Areas highlighted by quantitative modelling are then evaluated by human judgement to include qualitative and subjective aspects of archaeological potential, such as human behavioural models and landform formation processes. Here I will present results of recent archaeological survey on Quadra Island using this methodological approach.

The French Mission of Kenté: New Research Directions and Discoveries

**von Bitter, Robert (Toronto, Ontario), Brianna Logan (University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario)
and Chris Menary (Toronto Regional Conservation Authority, Toronto, Ontario)**

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

The French Mission of Kenté was established by Sulpician Monks in 1668. It was situated on the west side of what is now Prince Edward County, but after its abandonment in 1680, the location of the mission was lost. Past research to locate the site focussed on lands north of Lake Consec, but lacked definitive results.

In this paper the authors explore multiple lines of inquiry and report on some important new discoveries this team has made in the search for the Mission of Kenté.

W

Forgotten Souls of the Dawn Settlement: A Geophysical Exploration of Unmarked Graves in Southwestern Ontario

**Wadsworth, William (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario), Charly Bank (University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario), Dena Doroszenko (Ontario Heritage Trust, Toronto, Ontario) and Katherine Patton
(University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario)**

Session: Remote Sensing in Canadian Archaeology / La télédétection en archéologie canadienne

Abstract

The Dawn Settlement near Dresden in Southwestern Ontario was a mid-19th century community of escaped slaves from the United States. In this study, a geophysical survey was conducted on one of the two cemeteries directly associated with the settlement, the British American Institute (BAI) cemetery, in an attempt to document the unmarked graves of these freedom-seekers. Archaeological and geophysical techniques, specifically, ground-penetrating radar (GPR), magnetic gradiometry, and resistivity surveys were used to identify grave-shafts at the BAI cemetery. Previously, the Ontario Heritage Trust had used GPR and

gradiometry to survey the nearby Henson Family cemetery, only a gradiometry survey had been conducted on the BAI cemetery. The results of these techniques were assessed for their utility in locating unmarked graves and were also compared to the GPR and gradiometry surveys on the Henson Family cemetery. Our results contribute to a better understanding of the post-depositional processes surrounding the site, and demonstrate the role that archaeological and geophysical techniques may play in locating graves. Finally, this paper discusses the responsibility of protecting these graves as they represent a seminal period of Canadian history that cannot be forgotten.

A History of Culture History on the Canadian Plains

Walde, Dale (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: What's in a Name: Conventional Canadian Culture Histories /
L'importance d'un nom : les histoires culturelles conventionnelles canadiennes

Abstract

Archaeological students are taught that the Cultural Historical Period of archaeological inquiry is over. They are then educated in the culture history of whichever area or areas happen to be of interest to their professors. This seeming contradiction may stem from a misinterpretation of the role of culture history studies in contemporary archaeological research. During the Cultural Historical Period, it was generally held that archaeology's purpose was to construct timelines of past cultural changes and events for groups lacking written records; we all do a great deal more than that here in the 21st century. But many of our present-day understandings of the past are built around cultural historical frameworks, depending on them for much of their substance. Those frameworks are often little changed since their original construction during the early to mid-twentieth century. Where there is change, new culture histories may simply and unreflectively expand now obsolete models of the past or proliferate to the extent that even archaeologists working in the same region do not share formal conceptions of spatial and temporal dynamics in their shared areas of interest. At a very basic level, we often do not speak the same language at all and talk past each other rather than communicating effectively. This paper compares the several extant culture histories of the Canadian Plains and offers strategies aimed at improving cultural historical practice in the region.

The Cluny Fortified Village Site: Three Hundred Years of History

Walde, Dale (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta)

Session: Public Archaeology / L'archéologie publique

Abstract

The Cluny Fortified Village site (EePf-1), a National Historic Site, is the only known precontact fortified village on the Canadian Plains. Results of archaeological work conducted in 1960 suggested that the site had been occupied only briefly, a matter of only a few weeks, by an intruding group from the south, possibly migrating Middle Missouri villagers. In conjunction with the Siksika Nation's Blackfoot Crossing Historical Park, the University of Calgary Archaeology Field School and Program for Public Archaeology initiated a ten-year program of excavations in 2007 and completed that program in 2016. Close cooperation amongst faculty, students, and members of the public resulted in the detailed excavation of a large area within the fortifications and archaeological testing beyond. The results of our work suggest that the construction of the fortified village was part of a much larger incursion throughout much of southern Alberta by Siouan speaking people (possibly ancestral Nakoda) beginning at about A.D. 1690 (the One Gun phase). Some later

limited co-residence with local Blackfoot individuals is indicated by the presence of Ethridge ware pottery (Old Women's phase) with final occupation indicated by the presence of Euro-Canadian/American trade goods dating to the late 1800s A.D. in the top layers of the extensive middens at the site. This longer history suggested by our results also tend to validate Blackfoot oral histories that seemed contradictory in the context of the very short term occupation suggested by earlier interpretations.

Examining Precontact Inuit Gender Complexity and its Discursive Potential for LGBTQ2S and Decolonization Movements

Walley, Meghan (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Session: Questioning Canadian Archaeology / L'archéologie canadienne remise en question

Abstract

Queer theory can broadly be described as the body of theory which aims to dismantle normative categories and naturalization narratives. While queer theory is most closely associated with LGBTQ2S (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Two-Spirit) politics and movements, it can be applied in a more generalized context as a means to problematize and reject normative categories. Because archaeological research is heavily reliant on taxonomic classifications of artifacts, features, landscapes, and identities, and because its commentary on the past has the power to either reinforce or challenge naturalized social norms, the application of queer theory to archaeological enquiry has proven to be particularly useful. In Inuit contexts, archaeologists have used diagnostic tools to identify categories of gender, often mapping gendered spaces onto precontact sites by identifying clusters of tools that have been thought to neatly represent men and women respectively. However, recent anthropological literature and oral testimony suggests that Inuit gender is traditionally fluid and does not fit within a binary framework. While complimentary gender roles existed, the extent to which they are based on biological sex remains unclear. Furthermore, there were mediatory spaces between these roles that allowed people to transgress gender categories, swap roles, and assume a mixture of responsibilities within their communities. Through re-examinations of precontact Inuit collections and interviews with LGBTQ2S Inuit, I present a model for Inuit gender archaeology that accounts for gender complexity and may prove discursively useful for Inuit LGBTQ2S and decolonization movements.

Maritime Provinces Zooarchaeology: Old Problems, Fresh Insights and New Questions from the Last Two Decades

Webb, W. Jesse (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick), Matthew W. Betts (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Québec), A. Katherine Patton (University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology / Perspectives canadiennes sur la zooarchéologie

Abstract

In this paper, we evaluate the state of zooarchaeology in the Canadian Maritimes two decades after Murphy and Black's (1996) report in *Canadian Zooarchaeology*. Despite a long history of archaeology in the region beginning in the late nineteenth century, zooarchaeological research has been sporadic rather than cumulative, inhibiting generalizations and synthesis. Maritime Provinces zooarchaeology has proceeded along a unique trajectory, the impacts of which we discuss in light of broader trends in regional archaeological practice, especially the recent shift toward CRM-dominated archaeology. Nevertheless,

recent fieldwork and analyses in the Quoddy Region of New Brunswick and Coastal Nova Scotia have yielded new insights into pre-Contact economies and cosmologies. In particular, the Middle-to-Late Maritime Woodland transition and the Protohistoric period have emerged as critical junctures. These developments pose interesting new questions concerning human-animal relationships with regard to economy, seasonality, and long-term cultural and environmental change. Adequately addressing these questions, in the face of the threats posed to the archaeological record by rising sea levels and climate change, will require expanding regional capacity to conduct zooarchaeological research.

Expect the Unexpected: Sealed Contexts from the Queen Street Parking Lot Site (AjGu-96), Toronto

Webb, Thanos (Stantec, Markham, Ontario)

Session: Methodological Challenges, Logistical Nightmares and Untold Stories: CRM Contributions to Urban Archaeology / Enjeux de nature méthodologique, cauchemars logistiques et histoires inédites : Les apports de la gestion des ressources culturelles à l'archéologie urbaine

Abstract

During a Stage 4 excavation beneath a Queen Street parking lot it was expected that the construction of 19th century row houses would have obliterated any earlier stratigraphy. Historical mapping shows these roughcast row houses along Soho Street, and these are often assumed to have deep foundations and dug out basements. But a feature containing mid-19th century artifacts discovered during the Stage 2 test trenching gave a glimpse of earlier occupation and invited further excavation. Despite expectations, when the site was opened up it was determined that only the east portion of the row house at 6 Soho Street had a dug out basement, while the west portion was merely graded to subsoil. Five artifact rich mid-19th century privies were preserved within or near the 1880s foundations for this row house. The 9000 artifacts found in these privies not only provide us with a large assemblage of artifacts for study but also provide us with insight into mid-19th century Torontonians' views on what constitutes garbage. Urban archaeology often reveals what we expect, but can also reveal the unexpected. This case highlights the need to test assumptions about material record on the basis of the historical record through exploratory Stage 2 test trenching. The complexities of urban deposition can be hard to predict, and in this case further excavation was key to understanding the multiple phases of occupation at the site.

Comparing Harp Seal Hunting Strategies Between the Groswater and Dorset Arctic Peoples on the North West Coast of Newfoundland

**Wells, Patricia J. (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta) and
Lisa M. Hodgetts (University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario)**

Session: Canadian Perspectives on Zooarchaeology

Abstract

Two Arctic Peoples, the Groswater and Dorset sequentially occupied the west coast of the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland where both exploited the large herds of harp seals that passed along the shores of the Point Riche Peninsula twice each year. The excavation of midden features on the sites of both groups yielded very high proportions of seal bone. In an earlier study of the harp seal bone remains from middens spanning the occupation of Phillip's Garden (EeBi:1) near Port au Choix, Hodgetts determined that the Dorset hunted harp seals during both the winter and spring migration periods.

A more recent study using the same morphometric techniques reveals that the Groswater also hunted the seals during the two migration periods. However, from the bone elements measured, it becomes clear that the groups had different hunting strategies; the Groswater selecting younger, smaller seals compared to the Dorset who hunted the full size range of animals. Results of this comparative study are discussed with reference to social approaches to hunting and settlement in the Port au Choix region.

The Implications of Obsidian Source Analysis to Occupation Chronology and Economic Relations at Alabama, Belize

Williams, A. Megan (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta), Elizabeth Paris (University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta), Tristan Carter (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario), and Meaghan Peuramäki-Brown (Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta)

Session: Celebrating Canadian Participation in Belizean Archaeology: 50 Years and Still Going Strong! / Célébrons la participation canadienne à l'archéologie du Bélize : 50 ans et tout aussi active !

Abstract

Sourcing studies of obsidian (volcanic glass) have a long history in the archaeological study of the Maya world. The distribution of this limited-source material, used to make sharp blades and other tools by the Maya, has been key to the understanding of ancient, relational economic geographies—the dynamic relationships between people, places, and things. This paper discusses recent obsidian sourcing investigations by the Stann Creek Regional Archaeological Project (SCRAP) at the site of Alabama in East-Central Belize, with the goal of rectifying knowledge gaps in the occupation history and representative trade activities of this Late to Terminal Classic community located along the eastern slopes of the Maya Mountains. Initial settlement surface collection in 2014 and 2015, followed by testing activities in 2016, produced an obsidian assemblage of 168 artifacts subject to EDXRF and pXRF analyses. Sourcing of surface collected items led to a subsequent series of questions regarding site occupation and trade network access. These questions were followed up through a second round of sourcing of stratigraphically-controlled materials, allowing new interpretations regarding shifting economic ties and trade routes between highland Guatemala and East-Central Belize in the Late-Terminal Classic period transition. This paper presents the results and discussions related to both rounds of analyses, which represent a joint effort between students and faculty members at three Canadian institutions (Athabasca University, McMaster University, University of Calgary), in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology, Belize.

Regulating the Irregular: Archaeological Resource Management at the Government of Alberta

Woywitka, Robin (Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)

Session: Contributed Papers-2 / Communications hors-thèmes-2

Abstract

The Archaeological Survey of Alberta was created in the mid-1970s to help carry out the archaeological mandates stated in the Historical Resources Act of 1973 (HRA). A combination of strong heritage legislation and periods of rapid, extensive industrial development since the 1980s has necessitated a shift from research to regulatory activities at the Archaeological Survey. Because regulation of the HRA is not fully integrated into other land-based regulatory frameworks, the Survey has had to develop a regulatory system that is semi-independent from other Government of Alberta organizations. This paper will examine

the regulatory framework currently in place, and highlight some of the information management tools used to implement the framework. The pros and cons of the system will be discussed, along with some ideas for future modifications. The mandate underlying the system will also be discussed, posing a broad question for future discussion: how can we better integrate academic, indigenous, professional, and other community perspectives in cultural resource management?

Y

Can Taphonomic Changes Associated with Submersion Assist in Distinguishing Forensic from Archaeological Bone?

Young, Janet (Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Quebec)

Session: Forensic Archaeology in Canada: From Crime Scenes to Court Rooms /
L'archéologie légale au Canada : du lieu du crime à la salle du tribunal

Abstract

In the summer of 2003, the fragmentary post cranial skeletal remains of a young male washed up on the banks of the Ottawa River. Site observations noted dark brown colouration of the elements with aspects of the cortical bone eroding to reveal the inner trabecular structure. Initial inspection suggested the bones may be very old even archaeological perhaps washed into the river from an unknown cemetery or exposed from an inundated burial site. However, once extraction of the remains from the water began remnants of modern clothing were found intertwined with some of the osseous elements indicating forensic significance. The modern nature of the remains may have been ultimately discounted if determination of temporal context was based solely on the initial macroscopic examination of the skeletal elements. A question as to whether the colour and preservation of submerged bone could be used to distinguish previously buried, exposed, or fresh remains emerged. To provide insight, a pilot observational study was initiated. This paper will outline and discuss the nature of the research conducted, the results of the 40-month investigation, and how the findings relate to the case that initiated the inquiry.

POSTER ABSTRACTS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY AUTHOR) / RÉSUMÉS DES AFFICHES (PAR ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE PAR AUTEUR)

More Than Just a Pretty Rock: Functional Amethyst Artefacts at a ca. 9000 BP Site Near Thunder Bay, Ontario

Bouchard, Stefan and Carney Matheson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Abstract

Nearly 1500 amethyst artefacts were recovered from Mackenzie I, a ca. 9000 BP site located approximately 20 km east of Thunder Bay, Ontario. A multi-analytical approach was used to identify functional artefacts. Nine amethyst artefacts were included in this sample. Use-wear and residue analysis confirmed six of these artefacts (four amethyst crystals and two amethyst fragments) were used. This is the first evidence that amethyst had a functional purpose in the region. Use-wear analysis identified a mixture of functions (e.g. awl, drill, engraver), and residue analysis identified animal residue on five of the six artefacts, which supports the importance of animal processing at the site.

Eastern Beringian Paleodemography in Relation to Late-Glacial and Holocene Environmental Change

Briere, Michelle (University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario)

Abstract

The influence of climate and vegetation changes on ancient populations is a subject of considerable interest, and with the latest paleoenvironmental reconstructions and the recent compilations of archaeological radiocarbon dates, we are able to reanalyze prehistoric human-environment interactions in a quantitative way. Beringia, as the point of entry of the first peoples into North America, is a significant region to which we can apply this analysis. This study aims to determine how environmental changes affected the populations of Eastern Beringia over the last 15,000 years. Using the Comprehensive Archaeological Radiocarbon Database (CARD), we model paleo-population density and compare it to paleoclimate and pollen data. Climate and vegetation changes are shown to influence population growth, decline, and migrations. Significant cooling events at 11.0 and 8.0 ka correlate with population declines, while warmer periods at 14.0, 12.5 and 8.0 ka are associated with population growth. A long-term stabilization of the climate beginning around 7.0 ka coincided with a long-term increase in population growth, the settlement of southern Alaska, and the development of several cultural groups. Furthermore, the migration of people into southern Yukon between 10.0–9.0 ka is associated with the establishment of spruce forests. By revealing the spatiotemporal dynamics of the eastern Beringian paleo-population in relation to environmental change, this study contributes to our understanding of the longest-inhabited region of the Western Hemisphere.

Phytolith Analysis at Wanuskewin Heritage Park

Burdeyney, Katie (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

Abstract

Phytoliths are microscopic silicate particles that are evidence of the in situ decay of plants. These microscopic particles represent an opportunity to study the presence and composition of past vegetation, particularly grasses, in order to make inferences on past climatic conditions. The research presented here is an analysis of phytoliths extracted from soil samples obtained from selected archaeological sites within Wanuskewin Heritage Park (WHP). WHP is home to an unusually high concentration of archaeological sites dated to the Middle Precontact Period (6,000–2,000 BP), though exactly why it was such a favoured locale is not clear. Previous research within the park has focused on the investigation of the archaeological remains (e.g.: fauna, lithics, pottery) to advance our understanding of past human occupation of the Opimihaw Creek Valley, which is encompassed by WHP. What is missing from this research is a developed, local paleoenvironmental record to aid in the understanding of how environmental conditions within WHP played a role in drawing past peoples to the area. Analysis of phytolith data from WHP will help address this problem, and improve our understanding of how the Park's environment meshes within the broader environmental context of the Northern Plains.

Reporting on the Archaeological Exploration of the Brazeau Dam

Coleman, Madeline and Amandah van Merlin (Strathcona Archaeological Society, Edmonton, Alberta)

Abstract

In May of 2016, members of the Strathcona Archaeological Society led an archaeological survey and a trial excavation of the Brazeau Reservoir near Drayton Valley, Alberta. The 2016 project was a continuation of the pilot survey conducted in 2015. The continued goal through the 2015 and 2016 survey was to gather data to better understand archaeological sites in an accessible, boreal context and to provide society members with an experiential learning experience. For the 2016 survey and excavation, we built off the data that was collected in 2015 and designed a survey and trial excavation plan to understand the spatial and stratigraphic extent of the sites along the reservoir. Our other goal was to provide accessible, experiential learning for the society members that are interested in archaeology. In this poster we will highlight the data from 2015 which informed our plan for the 2016 archaeological exploration of the Reservoir. We will also discuss the results of the 2016 survey and discuss future directions for the Brazeau Reservoir Survey.

The Thule World: Your Data at Work

Colligan, Paddy Eileen (City University of New York, New York, New York, USA)

Abstract

In the twelfth century AD some groups of the Thule Culture set out from Alaska to go east, the first of many who comprised the Thule Expansion or Migration. Within only a few decades they reached Greenland. This poster visualizes data about 1730 pre-contact Thule archaeological sites from across the North American Arctic. The GIS data come from eight official databases maintained by OHA, Canadian federal, provincial, parks, Nunangat, and territorial offices, and the Greenland National Museum. By taking a pan-Arctic view of the Thule world, interesting questions are raised. For example, looking at this map we must ask: Why are there so many Thule sites in Greenland? Or why are there so few Thule sites in Alaska?

Classification and Geochemical Provenance of Contact-Era Refined Copper and Brass Artifacts from the Maritime Provinces of Canada: Insights into the Metallurgical and Trace Element Systematics of European Trade Alloys

Cottreau-Robins, Catherine (Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia) and Jacob Hanley (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia)

Abstract

A collection of 23 refined copper artifacts of European origin from archaeological sites of European-Wabanaki interaction were analyzed by in-situ, virtually non-destructive microanalytical methods with three goals in mind: to provide constraints on the European geographic origin of the contained metals; to elucidate the timing and nature of trade activities between Europeans and contact-era Indigenous peoples of the Atlantic Northeast; and to demonstrate the effectiveness of these methods, in providing a means to group and classify objects as being derived from single batches of refined copper.

Copper coinage of known European provenance and age, were characterized by LA-ICPMS and SEM-EDS to provide a reference data set for the range of "speiss" inclusions and bulk trace element composition expected in refined copper from the period bracketing European exploration. Pb isotope data from the speiss inclusions shows that Cu artifacts with minimal Pb-As-Sb speiss contamination sit close to fields for ores from the Swedish site of Cu mining (Falun deposit). In contrast, artifacts composed of brass alloys are contaminated with Pb, and have Pb isotope compositions overlapping with Central European sources, suggesting a non-Swedish source for Cu or Zn required for brass production, and/or Pb flux used during Cu smelting.

Overall, the study, as detailed in the poster, establishes a protocol for integrating microanalytical methods for the rapid classification and grouping of copper alloy fragments of suspected common parentage. When combined with archaeological data drawn from field research, object style classification and radiocarbon dating of associated organic materials, estimates of periods of manufacture and subsequent trade can be proposed.

Luminescence Dating of Artefact-bearing Loess at Britannia Creek, Yukon

Desjardins-Martin, Nathaly (Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec), P.Gregory Hare (Heritage Resources Unit, Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon), Christian Thomas (Heritage Resources Unit, Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon) and Michel Lamothe (Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec)

Abstract

In unglaciated South-Central Yukon, several artefacts were first discovered in the course of a mineral exploration campaign in the vicinity of the Casino Project. Stone tools, pieces of debitage and calcined bones were later estimated between 13 000 and 14 000 years by the Yukon Archeological Survey. These attest to the presence of an ancient culture of the end of the Pleistocene in Eastern Beringia. A luminescence dating project was initiated at site KfVi-3, located on a terrace within the valley of Britannia Creek, a hundred kilometres west of Pelly Crossing.

A total of 9 samples of distal fine grained and carbonated loess were collected and brought back to the luminescence laboratory LUX of the Université du Québec à Montréal for analysis. From the 63–90 um

grain size fraction, the K-feldspar was isolated through densimetric separation. The dating protocol is based on the classical IRSL approach that requires the assessment of both the equivalent dose and the fading rate of the feldspar extracts to be measured in order to devise the corrected paleodose. Assessment and modelling of the soil water content and cosmic rays contribution as well as determining the sediment composition in uranium, thorium and potassium allow the calculation of the burial age. The final OSL geochronological framework, supported by a few radiocarbon ages, will allow correlation with the archaeology of other regions in Eastern Beringia.

Sea Levels and Early Period Archaeology in the Northern Salish Sea

Fedje, Daryl, Quentin Mackie, Joanne McSporrán and Al Mackie
(Hakai Institute and University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Abstract

The Discovery Islands Landscape Archaeology Ancient Landscape project aims to better understand the early archaeological and paleoecological history of the northern Salish Sea. Our focus is on the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene from about 15,000 to 5,000 years ago. To locate archaeological sites from this time, we have refined the sea level history for the area and used this history, along with landscape modelling, to focus archaeological investigation. This work has identified a number of early archaeological sites, several with components dating to ca. 10,000 years old and some that may be as old as 13,000 years.

Luminescence Dating at the McDonald Creek Archaeological Site in Alaska, USA : Understanding Human Adaptation in Beringia

Forget Brisson, Laurence (Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec), Kelly Graf (Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA), Ted Goebel (Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA), François Hardy (Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec), and Michel Lamothe (Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec)

Abstract

The arrival, the adaptation and the initial dispersion of early human groups in America is intrinsically linked to their response to the changing climatic conditions during the Late Pleistocene through the Middle Holocene. Thereby, the need to document the geological and environmental context is relevant.

Samples from two stratigraphic profiles from the McDonald Creek archaeological site (central Alaska, USA) have been dated using Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL). This chronological method is a useful tool to determine the depositional age of artefact bearing sediments, and consequently to document the geological history of the environment.

An adapted Infrared Stimulated Luminescence (IRSL) protocol was developed to measure and circumvent the thermal sensitivity of the feldspar minerals extracted from the loess sediments. The different steps of the dating protocol will be presented in addition to various issues related to the material and context under consideration. The chronological results suggest a human occupation of the area during the Late Pleistocene, which is in good agreement with the expected regional archaeological framework. The results also corroborate an emerging ^{14}C chronology for the site and region.

What's for Dinner? Using Palaeontological Techniques to Collect an Ancient Roasting Pit

Hallson, Jennifer (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta), Bob Dawe (Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton, Alberta), Darren H. Tanke (Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology, Drumheller, Alberta), and Carmen Li (Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton, Alberta)

Abstract

Palaeontologists frequently use plaster jacketing techniques to collect and transport large fossil specimens, complete with the surrounding matrix, to allow the careful exposure and conservation in a laboratory environment. In contrast, archaeologists usually excavate, record, and remove specimens from their context in the field, often disassociating the component parts of features, and reserve time-consuming and complex block lifts for very exceptional circumstances. At Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump in September of 2016, we identified a 1600-year-old aboriginal earth oven in which portions of a bison calf and a canid were baked in the ground, but were apparently not retrieved for eating. As it was determined that this feature should be preserved intact for use as a museum exhibit, it was recovered using paleontological plaster jacketing techniques. The rock lined basin and its contents were isolated from the surrounding matrix, wrapped in fibreglass reinforced gypsum cement and burlap, and then removed and transported to the Royal Alberta Museum for further excavation and preparation. This collaborative effort by palaeontologists and archaeologists will provide a unique display for educating the public about pre-contact cooking techniques. This project demonstrates the applicability of adapting paleontological plaster jacketing techniques to large scale block lifts in order to preserve the integrity of important archaeological features.

Probable Paleo-Indian Lithic Scatters in Unexpected Places: Accidental Site Discoveries in Upland Forest Areas Near Thunder Bay, Ontario

Hamilton, Chris, Clarence Surette, Cory Vickruck, Chris McEvoy, Jamie Steinberg, Jason Stephenson and Scott Hamilton (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Abstract

Development of a trail network in the forested uplands of Centennial Park, Thunder Bay led to the accidental discovery of lithic debitage in several localities. This material suggests Paleo-indian antiquity, but its distribution is not consistent with the best-known Paleo-indian archaeological sites in the region (with the current bias towards paleo-lacustrine locations). Instead, the lithic scatters are found along a shallow valley inland from ancient shores and near outcrops of Gunflint Formation Chert. Preliminary mapping suggests a now-extinct early Holocene stream channel, demonstrating the need for more comprehensive paleo-landscape modelling as part of planning and environmental impact assessment.

Brandon House IV (1828–1832): Insights Deriving from Non-Invasive Investigation

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Abstract

In the spring of 2016 the Brandon House IV site was reinvestigated through drone photography, with the output compared to topographic and proton magnetometer mapping conducted in 1981. The objective was to determine whether photogrammetric processing of the drone imagery yielded results consistent with the conventional mapping. While consistency was observed, hitherto undocumented anthropogenic features are noted in the drone imagery that were invisible to ground inspection.

Experiments in 3D Printing of Artifacts to Support Remote Heritage Education in Northern Ontario

Hamilton, Scott, Clarence Surette and Jennifer Surette (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Abstract

In anticipation of heritage education demands from Aboriginal communities in northern Ontario, we have begun experimentation with 3D scanning and printing of artifacts. This is designed to produce web-accessible resources, and also durable and affordable objects that students can handle for inclusion in travelling exhibits. We have focused on scanning and replication of diverse objects using a high-end gypsum-based 3D printer and a consumer-grade plastic filament printer. Initial trials have focused upon development of technical skills in scanning, printing and finishing/painting objects, as well as early development of electronic and paper-based curriculum materials.

HMS Erebus Artefacts and Their Contribution to Material Research and Cultural Heritage Studies

Kavousanaki, Despina (NSERC Post-doctoral Fellow, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario)

Abstract

National Historic Sites of Canada are a great source of samples that bear information on the materials and technology of manufacture of the artefact/historic building which the samples are derived from. They correspond to a variety of materials that represent Canada's diverse past. The samples include architectural paints, organic residues, metals, indigenous artefacts, mortars which have been analyzed in order to collect the appropriate information for the cultural heritage professionals concerning the technology of manufacture, treatment, restoration, or historical documentation of the artefact studied.

The Conservation Science/Preventive Conservation laboratory at Parks Canada studies the artefacts' unique microstructure and composition with means of microscopic techniques, spectroscopic techniques (FTIR-ATR, Raman spectroscopy) and X-ray analysis (pXRF, SEM/EDX). The demanding analysis of the complete range of samples requires the knowledge of the analytical potentials of the techniques offered as well as the material science behind every object that is studied. In this way, conclusions on an artefact's materials, state of preservation or suitability of a technique could be reached.

The 2015 discovery of HMS Erebus from Parks Canada Underwater Archaeology team, resulted in the exposure of objects that their study could shed light on the mystery behind the lost Franklin Expedition. Until now, the study of the content of a glass medicinal bottle, a leather boot as well as some metal objects gave results regarding for example the materials of manufacture, the potential use and the environmental conditions during burial.

The Science on the Land Project with the Dene Tha' First Nation

Kenel, Kait, (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan)

Abstract

For several years archaeologists have been working alongside the Dene Tha' First Nation (DTFN) in an effort to uncover evidence of their and their ancestors history and occupation in Northwestern Alberta, including

within my research's study area. This research is based on Aboriginal archaeology and community-based archaeology, with the objective of inclusion and meaningful participation from all partners. The purpose of this poster is to visually exhibit and begin to establish a dialogue regarding some of the different contexts in which my research has aimed to work in partnership with the DTFN. The most significant way community involvement has been facilitated was through a youth employment program, implemented as part of the archaeological excavations conducted in the summer of 2014. In addition, public excavations were held in an effort to encourage informal participation from a wide range of community members. Most recently, beginning in the fall of 2016, a community-driven evaluation of the project has been under way. This poster summarizes the project to date, and offers an assessment of how the efforts to meaningfully incorporate the community at large have or have not been successful.

Ontario's Ancient Serpent Mound: A Solstice Monument

King, Andrew (Ottawa, Ontario)

Abstract

In 1896 David Boyle discovered the remains of an ancient snake effigy on Rice Lake near Peterborough, Ontario. The only one of its kind in Canada, it was studied by Boyle and later by the Royal Ontario Museum and the site became a provincial park with a plaque erected in 1961 stating:

“While no definite conclusions have been drawn regarding the purpose of these ancient mounds, it is believed they were originally constructed about the second century A.D., and they were of religious or ceremonial significance to the people who built them.”

Now under the stewardship of the Hiawatha First Nation and closed to the public, I requested permission in 2016 to test my theory that the serpent mound was actually a solstice monument, whose central axis would be in alignment with the rising sun on the Summer Solstice, part of an ancient fertility and rebirth ritual created by its builders. My research material was reviewed and with permission from the Council Chief I was able to set up a study on the Summer Solstice June 21, 2016 at which time this theory was proven to be correct.

Through specifically located “axis key stones” along the central axis of the serpent, I was able to transfer my theory on the day of the summer solstice and at precisely 5:29AM on June 21, you will see the sun rise in perfect alignment with its head in between separate egg shaped mounds. With this evidence as to its new purpose, I believe the Serpent Mound deserves further study as an ancient astronomical site.

'One-flake-wonders': Story of Disregarded Archaeological Sites

Kurzybov, Petr and Krista Gilliland (Western Heritage Inc., St. Albert, Alberta)

Abstract

Archaeological sites in the boreal forest are often characterized by finds of a single artifact, usually a non-diagnostic lithic flake, discovered in a single shovel test during a routine historic resources impact assessment. Despite extensive shovel testing completed in a grid pattern in the immediate area surrounding this discovery, there are often no other finds, and the site is given the informal classification of a 'one flake wonder'. Due to the relatively limited amount of interpretable information that is usually associated with them, these sites are frequently designated as of low value and are likely to be written off (the developer is allowed to proceed with operations without regard to potential impacts to the site).

However, recent observations at a 'one flake wonder' site that was accidentally impacted by harvest developments demonstrated that these sites actually contain significantly larger quantities of archaeological materials that remain undetected, even after thorough shovel testing. These observations suggest that we should re-examine the assumptions we make about the value of individual sparse finds in the boreal forest, as well as how we interpret them. This case has the potential to inform and refine regulatory decisions regarding the protection of these historic resources, by emphasizing what we do not know about 'one-flake-wonders' rather than relying on limited pool of data.

Dene Tha' First Nation Archaeological Education Initiative 2013-2017

Kwiecien, Grzegorz, Ashley Dixon, Jody Pletz, Kris Sullivan
(Taiga Heritage Consulting, Grande Prairie, Alberta)

Abstract

Community-based archaeological projects in Canada are often not feasible in the remote parts of the Canadian landscape. Reasons can be attributed to lack of research interest, lack of general interest from the community, and lack of funds. The Dene Tha' First Nation in northwestern Alberta looked to buck this trend by initiating such a project on their own. Over the last four years, Taiga Heritage Consulting was invited by the Dene Tha' First Nations community to partake in a research initiative within their traditional territories. Although both precontract and early historic settlements are locally known, the area is arguable the least understood and under-researched area within the province. Yet, all of the traditional stories collected through interviews with the Dene Tha' Elders indicate that the land has a rich history of occupation by the Dene Tha' since 'time immemorial'. The Dene Tha' embarked on this project in the anticipation that they would be able to rediscover aspects of their culture and provide their youth with skills and motivation to succeed. During the past four summers Dene Tha' youth, Elders and participating archaeologists conducted archaeological surveys within areas that were both on and off reserve lands. The results from this initiative have gone beyond all expectations: over 130 TUS, precontract, and historic sites were recorded in this poorly researched area. These discoveries contribute to a start in learning about the regional history as well as igniting a passion within the people to engage in the knowledge of the community.

The Colonial Place of Death: Statistical Analysis of the 17th-Century Burial Landscape of British North America

Lacy, Robyn Sarah (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Abstract

This research consists of an archaeological, historical, and geographical survey-based study of 17th-century colonial British burial grounds in relation to their associated settlements on the east coast of North America and the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland. Burial grounds from 43 settlements in New England and a further 20 in eastern Newfoundland were examined in terms of their spatial organization and proximity to the original layout of their associated settlements. Statistical analysis of the data identified patterns in the frequency of particular burial ground locations, and a 'frequency of traits' model was then developed to aid in the search for 17th-century east-coast British burial grounds. This information was applied to the archaeological site at Ferryland, Newfoundland, in an attempt to locate the earliest 17th-century burial ground associated with the colony of Avalon. Limited excavations were initiated in 2016 and will continue in the summer of 2017. The 2016 project employed GPR survey and excavation to test high probability areas outside the fortified settlement, as identified by the statistical

analysis, while the 2017 investigations will focus on excavating the most likely area indicated by the statistics, within the fortified settlement. The results presented are preliminary and discuss the use of the model in predicting the location of a 'lost' burial ground using Ferryland as a case study.

A Study of Raw Material Selection and Manufacturing Variation in Dorset Endblades from Stock Cove, Newfoundland

Lockhart, Kyle (University at Albany, SUNY , Albany, New York, USA)

Abstract

This study will assess how material exchange routes were possibly disrupted causing the Dorset peoples inhabiting Stock Cave, Newfoundland to decrease manufacturing variation and raw material selection. The endblades used in this study were excavated during the excavation of Stock Cove in 2016. The purpose of the study is twofold, first this study was done in order to investigate how during the Dorset period raw material selection for endblades seems to decrease from a variety of raw materials to only a few different types of raw materials, including a preference for a white patinated chert. The second portion of this study is to investigate the stylistic differences in manufacturing these endblades over time. Using the hypothesis of a settlement matrix, and how one core settlement could lose contact with the other settlement. This study will investigate if the settlements on Newfoundland surrounding Stock Cove were intertwined like a matrix, and if so investigating if Stock Cove was either a core of the matrix or a periphery. The changes in stylistic difference may indicate a type of social isolation from other communities or inferences into their exchange routes and connections, or the loss of technology necessary to transport materials and exchange.

14,000 Years at Triquet island: Art Meets Archaeology

McSporran, Joanne and Alisha Gauvreau (University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia)

Abstract

This life sized profile and accompanying analogue interpretation is intended to grab the interest of an audience not steeped in the intricate knowledge and jargon of archaeology. It is a photographic piece that invites a viewer's curiosity and exploration. The intention is to give an immediate visual presence, unobstructed by a wall of words.

While initially intended as an "art" piece to engage a general audience, serendipitously, it became a tool for archaeological interpretation. Some strata that seemed ephemeral or questionable during excavation, due to lighting and climatic conditions, show up distinctly in this high resolution photographic image. It became a tool for clarifying the stratigraphy.

Potential Applications of Ochre Characterization in Newfoundland

Morry Alicia (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Abstract

Ochre is a culturally significant natural earth pigment containing hydrated iron oxide that has been used by Newfoundland and Labrador's inhabitants for thousands of years. It is found in deposits throughout the province and has been recovered at archaeological sites from different geographic and cultural contexts.

The Maritime Archaic used ochre in mortuary rituals, and the substance was present in over 100 excavated burials at the site of Port-aux-Choix. The Beothuk also had mortuary practices involving ochre and were historically termed the 'Red Indians' because of their custom of covering their faces and bodies, as well as material culture, with red ochre for identification and decoration purposes. Geochemical ochre characterization studies have previously been carried out in Canada and around the world with success. Where sufficient variability between ochres exists, data can potentially be used to source archaeological samples and, hence, provide an enhanced understanding of differential land use and trading patterns. However, despite ochre's ubiquity in Newfoundland and Labrador, no ochre provenance studies are known to have been conducted in the province to date. This poster examines the applicability of ochre characterization in Newfoundland and Labrador through LA-ICPMS and presents findings from research on methods of standardization.

Investigation of Unmarked Graves and Burial Grounds at the Brandon Indian Residential School

Nichols, Katherine (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia)

Abstract

This poster will report on the Brandon Indian Residential School (IRS) and the research methods I used to identify the names of the students who died while in attendance. I determined the location of the school cemetery along with several unmarked graves on the school grounds. In my thesis research I deploy mixed methods such as archival research, semi-structured, qualitative interviews, Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR), Electromagnetic Ground Conductivity, control burns, and aerial photography to systematically survey the school's burial grounds. The investigation into the deaths and burials of Brandon IRS students aligns closely with the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) that call upon governments to work with first nations to commemorate unmarked cemeteries and respond to families requesting burial in their home communities. My PhD research will build on the study of unmarked graves and at the same time put meaning into some of the TRC calls to action. Achieving this objective begins with a survey and excavation in an area I previously recognized as an unregistered cemetery. The communities I work with regard repatriation as the next step in the path toward reconciliation. I will explore the possibility of identifying and repatriating unidentified human remains interred there using DNA analysis. This presentation details the importance of ongoing consultation and collaborative research design grounded in the community's interests, needs, objectives and concerns. In this way, we begin the process of creating a positive relationship with local first nations while conducting respectful research and a constructive dialogue.

Postglacial Landscapes of Northeast Alberta: A View from Sharkbite Lake

Poletto, Christina (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta) and Alwynne B. Beaudoin (Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton, Alberta)

Abstract

Within the Mineable Oil Sands Region (MOSR) and the greater northeastern Boreal Forest ecoregion of Alberta, intensive industrial development has driven archaeological investigations since the 1970s resulting in the discovery of hundreds of sites relating to almost 10,000 years of human occupation. Unfortunately, the archaeological record is usually limited to stone tools situated in poorly stratified

sites, often lacking independent chronologic control. Despite many years of work, the region lacks a well-defined culture history. With this limited record, the analysis of supplementary records, such as lake sediment cores, becomes valuable in framing past and future CRM work in the region. The analysis of a sediment core from Sharkbite Lake, within the MOSR, aims to supplement the current understanding of past human-environment interactions by reconstructing changes (through pollen and charcoal analysis) which cannot be seen in a traditional archaeological assemblage. Palaeoenvironmental records are usually continuous and therefore are valuable to contextualize and understand the archaeological record which is obtained from sites where occupations are episodic in nature. Previously conducted studies on lakes within northeastern Alberta are limited in their chronologic control, and highlight primarily broad-scale changes. Preliminary results from the proxy records of Sharkbite Lake are presented, and the macro-scale (archaeological) and micro-scale (palynological) records are linked to illustrate the human and natural history of the Boreal Forest.

Maritime Woodland and Protohistoric Period Site Location in the Quoddy Region: A Case Study in Viewshed Analysis

Shaw, Chris (University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Abstract

Visibility is a concept in landscape archaeology amenable to GIS analysis, which uses viewshed tools combined with digital elevation models to quantify phenomenological intervisibility among vantage points (e.g. Wheatley 1995; Van Dyke et al. 2016). In the maritime physiographic environment of the Quoddy Region of Maine and New Brunswick, viewsheds can be used to identify which landscape features are visible from specific points—both individually and as a population. In this poster, I perform GIS viewshed analysis on Passamaquoddy Bay Maritime Woodland sites. The release of open LiDAR data by the province of New Brunswick accomplishes this task to a higher resolution. I then compare visibility among shell middens, traditional place names, and consider implications for canoe surveillance.

Vegetation History of the White Sea Islands

Smyshlyayeva, Olesya and Ershova Ekaterina (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

Abstract

Island ecosystems represent changing spectra of biological communities of different ages and landscape structures, and, in a certain sense, they are isolated systems.

The material came from “Por’ya guba”, the archipelago, located in the Kandalaksha gulf of the White Sea. The site was chosen because the relief of continental coast and of the archipelago has a long history, linked with the quaternary glaciations. The process of isostatical uplift has been significantly influencing the territory over the last ten thousand years; along with that, quite distinctive ecosystems have been gradually forming with the land uplifting.

We took 30 surface samples from the continent and the islands of different physiographic conditions and analyzed 61 fossil samples with the same technique. To match the pollen spectra of surface and fossil cuts we conducted cluster analysis using group mean and Euclidean distance method in the PAST package.

At the first stage of our study we successfully demonstrate that the surface spectra do adequately reflect both zonal vegetation and local traits of the studied phytocenosis. “Voronichniky” (heath berry canes),

the treeless low shrub communities of the open part of the gulf, are clearly highlighted in the pollen spectra. It is of importance to note that using of both fossil and surface pollen spectra demonstrate the ability of successful selection or interpretation of the various steps of island's vegetation history.

We demonstrate that the openness to wind and high moisture are the major factors in the development of the island's plant communities and their pollen spectra.

Revisiting Deep Bay: Interpretations of Seasonal Subsistence Practices through Shell Growth Increment and Stable Oxygen Isotope Analyses

Sparrow, A.J. (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Abstract

This project re-examines the shellfish collection from the Deep Bay (DiSe-7) archaeological shell midden site on the east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Previous interpretations presented in 1977 suggested that shellfish, particularly butter clams, were primarily harvested in late winter and/or early spring. Using new methods, specifically macro-growth line and stable oxygen isotope analysis, we interpret the intensity and seasonality of shellfish collection, at a level of precision that was un-available during the original analysis. The results of the macro-growth line analysis show that there is a higher proportion of senile shellfish compared to other village/residential sites on the Pacific Northwest Coast, indicating a lower-intensity pattern of shellfish harvesting. The seasonality results suggest a pattern of multi-seasonal collection, contrary to the original interpretation of a winter seasonal subsistence pattern. These results can be combined with stable oxygen isotope data from other archaeological sites in British Columbia to create a multi-site analysis to develop broader understandings of local and regional seasonal subsistence patterns.

Modelling in a Digital Age: Methodologies in 3D Scanning and their Implications for Archaeology

Steinberg, Jamie and Carney Matheson (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario)

Abstract

Archaeologists are always looking for ways to produce better data for the analysis of artifacts. With the cost of photogrammetry programs and 3D scanners dropping, this project seeks to demonstrate the viability of both methods and determine which one produces superior results. Using the photogrammetry program 123D Catch, Autodesk Remake and the Anthropology Department's Next Engine 3D scanner, preliminary results show that photogrammetry can produce accurate 3D models in the digital realm, while 3D scanners are better at producing models for printing. This project demonstrates that each method is an important tool for archaeologists and the archaeological field going forward.

Old Sites, New Sights: A Geospatial Re-Examination of Chimney Coulee (DjOe-6)

Tebby, Eric (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta)

Abstract

Around the time of Canadian Confederation 150 years ago, the Métis of the Red River Colony began settling westward in pursuit of the dwindling bison herds. Establishing wintering sites along the prairies, they encountered the rich plateau of the Cypress Hills between two sources of the Missouri and South Saskatchewan watersheds. This analysis examines the known Métis wintering site of Chimney Coulee (DjOe-6) which was mainly occupied in the decade following 1868. This site offers a well sheltered position in the hills alongside water, timber, and a dominant view from the nearby hills but many similar areas in the greater Eastend Coulee offer these same advantages. Why was Chimney Coulee chosen as an area of settlement and could local vantage points provide clues? Geospatial analysis on the area was conducted to determine the potential factors pertaining to visibility which might have aided in local site selection. Nearby hills are examined for their proximity, slope, and overall viewshed to help provide answers and focus research objectives in present investigations of Métis cultural landscapes. By re-examining old sites with new digital tools, it opens a new realm of possible analytics that were not available to their original investigators in past decades and provides new opportunities for data collection, testing, and dissemination to future archaeologists.

Microfluorescence X, microradiographie et tomodensitométrie : une vue d'ensemble sur l'espace archéologique / X-ray Microfluorescence, Microradiography and Tomodensitometry Provide a Broader View of the Archaeological Space

Treyvaud, Geneviève, Pierre Francus, Mathieu Des Roches, Louis-Frederic Daigle
(Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Centre Eau Terre Environnement, Québec)

Résumé

L'archéologue fait face à plusieurs questions imminentes sur le terrain et en laboratoire. Quelle est la composition des niveaux de sols archéologiques et quels espaces occupent-ils? Quelles sont les modifications apportées par l'homme sur ces espaces? Peut-on mesurer, identifier et caractériser cet espace afin d'étudier le potentiel archéologique d'un site? Quels sont les matériaux qui composent le mobilier archéologique, comment a-t-il été construit et quel est son état? L'Itrax core scanner permet d'acquérir des données géochimiques et des radiographies de haute résolution à partir de sédiments sans perte ou destruction du matériel à analyser. Cet instrument effectue, de façon continue et relativement rapide, une analyse par microfluorescence X et une microradiographie de l'échantillon (demi-carotte de sédiment, U-channels, etc.) et permet ainsi d'enregistrer et de visualiser les profils des changements géochimiques et les matériaux archéologiques présents dans les sédiments. Grâce à son caractère non destructif, à sa grande précision et à sa rapidité d'analyse, la tomodensitométrie (CT-Scan) permet la compréhension des architectures du mobilier archéologique, des corps sédimentaires, des dépôts géologiques en 3D. Le tomodensitomètre est un équipement médical adapté permettant l'étude de structures solides grâce à un volume créé à partir d'une séquence d'images d'une définition sous millimétrique. Les champs d'application en archéologie de ces équipements d'une grande précision sont multiples et extrêmement variés : caractérisation chimique et physique des dépôts archéologiques, études des chaînes opératoires, caractérisation et identification du mobilier archéologique, bio-anthropologie, zooarchéologie et dendrochronologie.

Abstract

Archaeologists face multiple pressing questions while in the field or in laboratory. What is the composition of the different soil layers and what are their lateral extents? What modifications have been made as a result of human occupation? Is it possible to measure, identify and characterize this space in order to evaluate the potential of the archaeological site? What are the materials that make up the archaeological material, how has it been built and what is its preservation status? The Itrax core scanner allows the acquisition of geochemical data and high-resolution radiographs from sediments without loss or destruction of the material being analysed. This instrument rapidly and continuously conducts the analysis of sediment samples, such as half cores or u-channels, allowing the retrieval of geochemical profile variations and the visualization of the presence of archaeological material. With its non-destructive nature, its high accuracy and its speed of analysis, CT scanning allows for the understanding of the architecture of archaeological artefacts, sedimentary bodies, geological repositories. Tomodensitometry (CT-scanning) is a process which uses X-ray equipment to produce three-dimensional representations of components both externally and internally with a sub millimeter resolution. This paper presents several of the numerous and various applications of these high precision instruments in archaeology: chemical and physical characterization of archaeological deposits, study of chaînes opératoires, characterization and identification of the archaeological collection, bio-anthropology, zooarchaeology and dendrochronology.

Dorset Interactions with their Ecosystem: Preliminary Results from Stock Cove, Newfoundland

Watson, Jessica E., Christopher B. Wolff (University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, New York, USA), Robert S. Feranec (New York State Museum, Albany, New York, USA), Donald H. Holly, Jr (Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois, USA)

Abstract

There is still a great deal we do not know about the paleoecological conditions during the Dorset occupation of Newfoundland (ca. 2000–1200 BP), particularly in its easternmost region well away from historical distributions of the large harp seal herds that were the main focus of their economic strategies. What we do know is based on environmental proxy and comparative faunal data; however, changing sea levels, precipitation regimes, sea ice, and animal populations throughout the Late Holocene suggest that the Dorset interacted with significantly different resource distributions than during historical conditions. This project seeks to understand what the early environment of southeastern Newfoundland looked like during Dorset occupation (ca. 1500–1200 BP), and how it affected Dorset occupation in the region. We present the preliminary results of a larger study of Dorset-environmental interactions using collections from the Stock Cove site (CkAl-3) on the coast of Trinity Bay in eastern Newfoundland, including a small faunal assemblage and new stable isotopic data from seal bone collagen. By better understanding changes in the ecology of the adjacent ocean system, we will be able to expand our knowledge of Dorset subsistence and settlement strategies on the island of Newfoundland, and perhaps contribute to our understanding of other human-environment interaction in the region.

The Initial Peopling of Eastern Newfoundland: A View from Stock Cove (CkAI-3)

Wolff, Christopher B. (University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, New York, USA)
and Donald H. Holly, Jr. (Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois, USA)

Abstract

Newfoundland was first colonized around 6,000 years ago by the Maritime Archaic people, a group that had subsistence-settlement strategies focused largely on coastal and marine systems. The exact timing and nature of that colonization and subsequent 'settling in' process remains largely unknown. Part of the reason for this is the dearth of well-dated, systematically excavated, Archaic sites on the island. In the summer of 2016, we conducted new excavation at the Stock Cove site on the coast of southeastern Newfoundland and recovered significant numbers of artifacts and information resulting from the Maritime Archaic occupation of that location. Subsequently, we have received a series of AMS dates—including the earliest dates in eastern Newfoundland—and began analysis of a growing artifact assemblage that suggests a significant Archaic presence at the site. Moreover, it appears that they reoccupied the site for several centuries. These new data provide some of the first evidence for the colonization and settlement of that region from a secure stratigraphic context. This poster presents initial analyses of these finds and puts them into the larger context of the Archaic period of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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The Organizing Committee wishes to acknowledge and thank the following organizations and institutions for the important financial support, material commitments, and continual assistance that they have provided to our conference. This conference would not have been possible without their help!

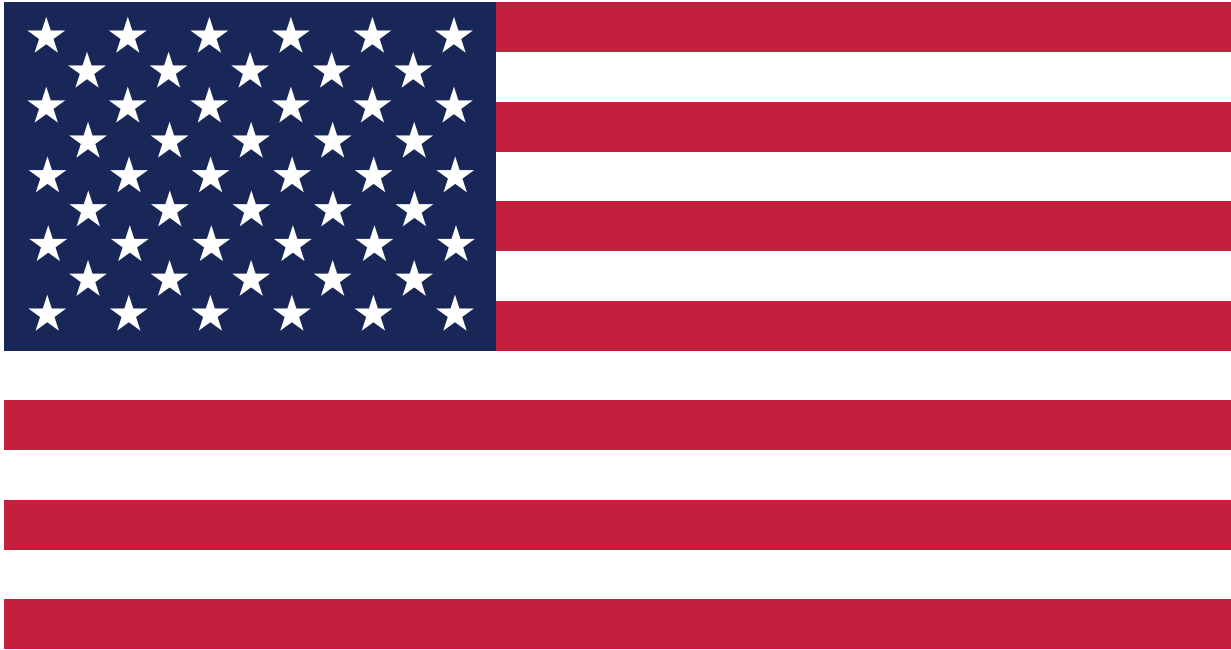
Thank you also to Mima Kapches, Kathryn Killackey (Killackey Illustration), Shan Ling, the A.E. Lalonde AMS Laboratory, and the Canadian Museum of History for their generous donations to the Silent Auction.

The Gainsbourg Bistro-Brassière's donation of beverages for the CMH-University of Ottawa Press Book Launch was also gratefully accepted.

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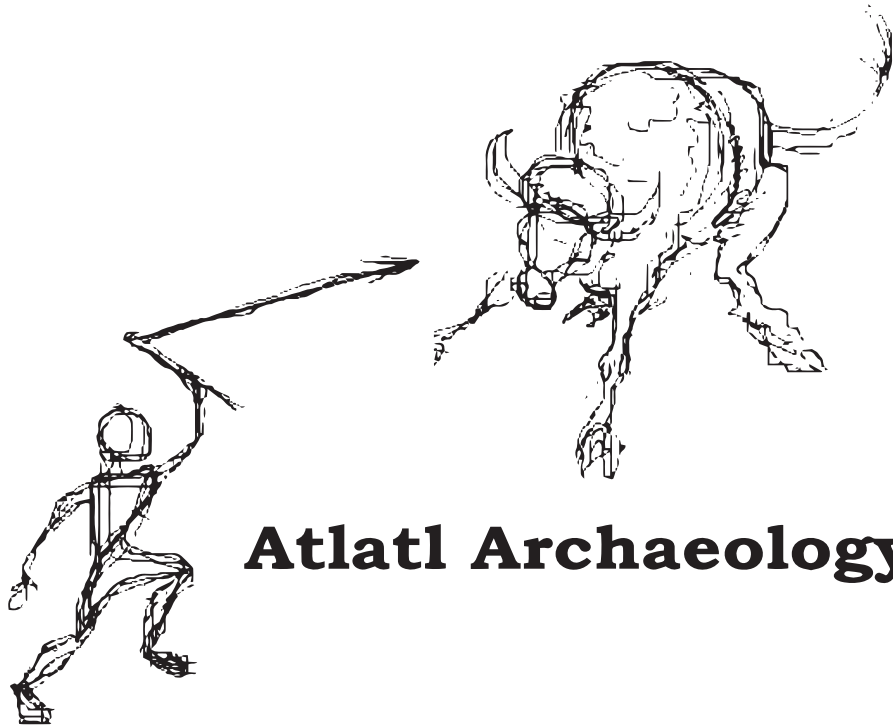
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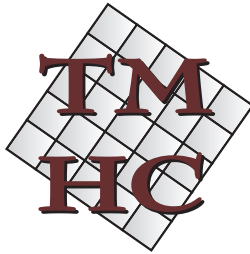


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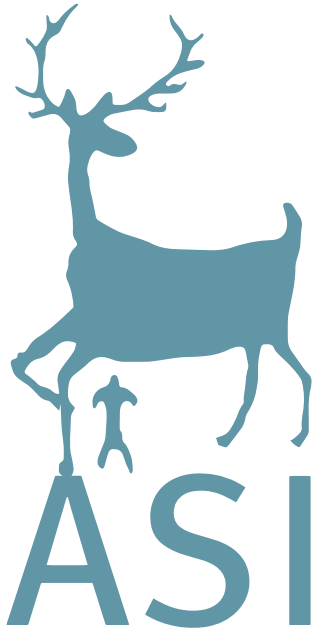


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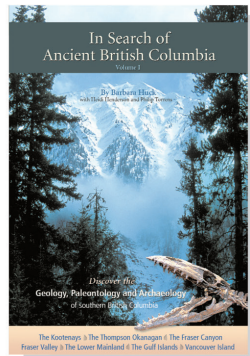


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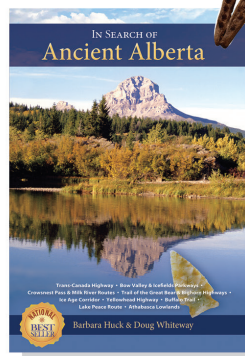
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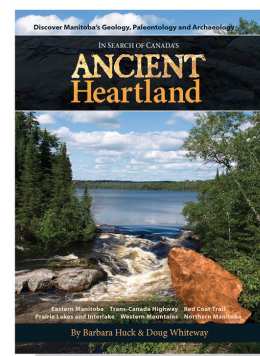
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