



Canadian Archaeological Association
Newsletter



Association canadienne d'archéologie

Winter 2013

www.canadianarchaeology.com / www.canadianarchaeology.com/caa/fr

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Introduction to the Winter Issue

Hello to all CAA members and welcome to the slightly overdue Fall / Winter edition of the CAA's Newsletter. This issue again showcases some of the amazing work and interests shared by our members.

Kira Westby details an inter-institutional research and collections partnership between Western University and McMaster University, while a new SSHRC-funded project based at Simon Fraser University tackles the issue of intellectual property. Also inside is an excellent presentation, made at last year's CAA meeting, by Erik Blaney and Kim Meyer on collaborative efforts by the Tla'amin First Nation and BC government to protect the region's heritage.

Charles F. Merbs contributes a great account of his efforts to get a pair of sealskin komiks, while Stacey Girling-Christie provides an update on the collections renovations at the Canadian Museum of History.

In addition, there are two news items out of Newfoundland, another fantastic book review from Alwynne Beaudoin, as well as the 2012-13 edition of Newly Minted.

Finally, you'll find info on the upcoming CAA conference, awards (nomination deadlines soon!), renewal of the CAA conference student travel grant and, last but not least, submission details for the Newsletter's fieldwork issue. Previous issues were a great success, so make sure your work appear in this year's edition!

Karen Ryan, Newsletter editor
caanewsletter@gmail.com

Regional Archaeological Associations

British Columbia

www.asbc.bc.ca/

www.uasbc.com/

Alberta

www.arkyalberta.com

Saskatchewan

www.saskarchsoc.ca

Manitoba

www.manitobaarchaeologicalsociety.ca/

Ontario

www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/

Quebec

www.archeologie.qc.ca/

New Brunswick

www.archaeological.org/societies/newbrunswick

Nova Scotia

www.novascotiaarchaeologysociety.com/

Prince Edward Island

www.gov.pe.ca/peimhf/

Newfoundland and Labrador

www.facebook.com/NLArchSociety/info

2014 Annual Meeting Call for Papers, Sessions, Forums & Posters



On behalf of the organizing committee for the 47th annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, I am pleased to announce the Call for Sessions, Papers, Forums and Posters for the London 2014 CAA conference.

The annual meeting will be held May 14–18 at the Hilton in downtown London, Ontario. The conference provides a lively, intellectually stimulating space for scholars and members of the archaeological community to discuss, learn, and share ideas, observations, and the results of archaeological research with their peers. The conference is for anyone with an interest in, and concern for, archaeology in their local community or on a national or transnational level.

Proposed Sessions

We welcome proposals for sessions that will contribute to the conference discourse on any topic related to archaeology within Canada and internationally, multi-disciplinary approaches to archaeology, regional cultural historical reviews, themes relating to archaeological theory, discourse, issues of contemporary practice, methodology, or on topics of a related material or historical theme. A session proposal should include a session title, a 250 word abstract, a list of confirmed or potential participants, and the name and contact information for the proposal organizer. Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin [caa2014aca@gmail.com] with the subject line ***Session Proposal***.

Paper Submissions

We welcome paper submissions for standalone papers or ones that are part of an organized session. Papers will be scheduled for 20 minutes, and if you are not submitting as part of an organized session your paper will be inserted into an available appropriate session or be part of a general session. A paper submission should include a title, a 250 word abstract, and the name and contact information for the author(s)/presenter(s). Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin [caa2014aca@gmail.com] with the subject line ***Paper Submission***.

Forums

We welcome proposals for forums that create a venue for open discussion of issues of contemporary concern in practice between audience members and a panel of discussants knowledgeable of the topic of the forum. Forums will be scheduled as half day or quarter day events, as directed by the forum organizers. A forum submission should include a title, a 250 word abstract, and a list of confirmed or potential discussants (typically no less than 5 and no more than 8), and the name and contact information for the forum organizer and discussants.

Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin

[\[caa2014aca@gmail.com\]](mailto:caa2014aca@gmail.com) with the subject line ***Forum Submission***.

Poster Submissions

We welcome submissions for a poster session. There will be poster sessions throughout the conference and a student poster competition. A paper submission should include a title, a 250 word abstract, and the name and contact information for the presenter(s). If you would like to be considered for the student poster competition please include your year and associated university.

Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin

[\[caa2014aca@gmail.com\]](mailto:caa2014aca@gmail.com) with the subject line ***Poster Submission***.

Individual paper and poster submissions will be accepted until **February 14th, 2014**.

We look forward to receiving your proposal and we hope you will be able to join us in London in May 2014!

Conference Contacts:

Joshua Dent / Matt Beaudoin - caa2014aca@gmail.com

Facebook- <https://www.facebook.com/CAA2014ACA>

Twitter- <https://twitter.com/CAA2014ACA>

Planned Sessions:

The Business of Archaeology in Ontario

Session Sponsored by the Association of Professional Archaeologists

Session organizer: Scarlett Janusas (jscarlett@amtelecom.net)

Technology, Objects, and Cultures in the Northeast

Session organizers: Cora Woosley (woolsec@mcmaster.ca) and Kora Stapelfeldt (korastapelfeldt@gmail.com)

Geophysical Survey Applications to Archaeology

Session organizer: John Dunlop (jdunlo2@uwo.ca)

Looking Forward, Looking Back: Current Archaeological Research in the Circumpolar North

Session organizers: Patricia Wells (pwells@mun.ca) and Lisa Hodgetts (lisa.hodgetts@uwo.ca)

Community-Based Archaeology

Session organizers: Lisa Hodgetts (lisa.hodgetts@uwo.ca) and Patricia Wells (pwells@mun.ca)

Modernization and Archaeological Practice

Session organizers: Katherine Cappella (Katherine.Cappella@ontario.ca) and Teresa Wagner (teresabwagner@gmail.com)

Spatial Analysis and past societies: Canadian and International approaches to spatial analysis in archaeology

Session organizers: Mike Moloney (mjmolone@ucalgary.ca) and Jeff Seibert (teengenerate@hotmail.com)

Old Data, New Research: Critical approaches to material culture

Session organizer: Jordan Downey (jordan.downey@uwo.ca)

The Ball Site: A Wendat Village in Huronia.
Session in Honour of Dean Knight

Session organizer: Frances Stewart (frances.stewart@mail.mcgill.ca)

Distinguishing Beasts from Men: Exploring Past Human Activity Using Isotopic Analyses of Faunal Remains

Session organizers: Zoe Morris (zmorris@uwo.ca) and Karyn Olsen (kolsen5@uwo.ca)

Heritage and Legislation

Session organizer: Jennifer Campbell (campbejl@potdam.edu)

The Archaeology of the St. Lawrence River Valley after 1000 AD

Session organizer: Christian Gates St-Pierre (cgates70@yahoo.fr)

Historical Archaeology Coast to Coast to Coast: A Cross Canada Perspective

Session organizer: Matthew Beaudoin (mbeaudoin@tmhc.ca)

Aspects of Northern Ontario Boreal Forest Archaeology

Session organizer: Dave Norris (dnorris3@uwo.ca)

Virtual Archaeology

Session organizer: Michael Carter (wmcarter@ryerson.ca)

Student Session

Session organizer: caa2014aca@gmail.com

Additional sessions may be added:

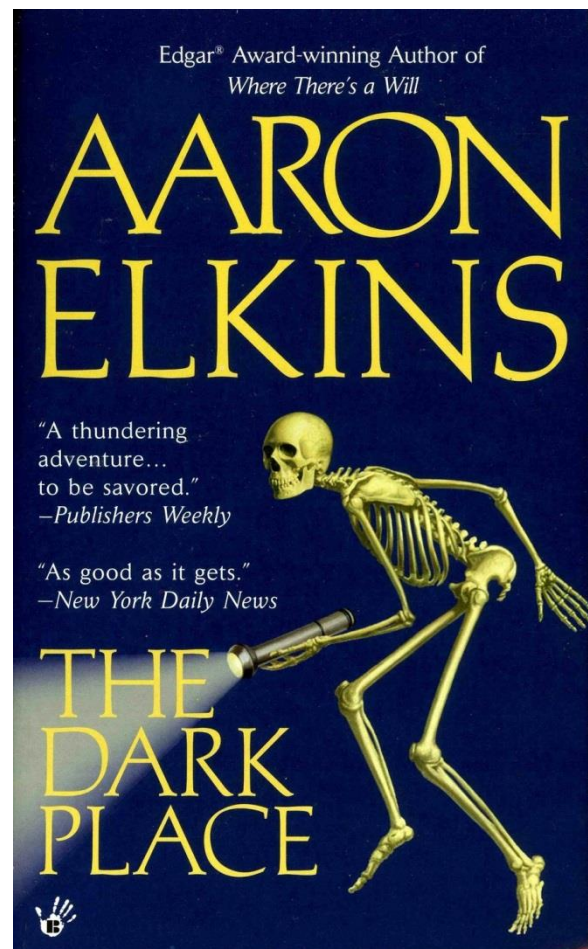
<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/annual-meeting/sessions>

Digging Books: a review of The Dark Place by Aaron Elkins (Berkley Prime Crime, New York, 1986)

Alwynne Beaudoin
Royal Alberta Museum

It is late fall 1982 in Washington State. Gideon Oliver is a 40-something physical anthropologist, regarded reverentially by undergrads as “a grand old man” of the discipline. He’s the author of the well-regarded text *A Structuro-Functional Approach to Pleistocene Hominid Phylogeny*. It’s required reading for anthropology majors. Some classes apparently spend almost a whole term discussing this book and one former student rather pompously describes it as “the most controversial-and I think brilliant-book on human evolution to come out in decades”. Gideon occasionally moonlights as a forensic anthropologist for the FBI when they have particularly difficult cases involving partial or problematic skeletal remains. Right now, he’s working on an excavation in a cave near Dungeness, Washington. It’s a month until term starts and he has to go back to teaching at Northern California State University and he wants to make the most of every day for fieldwork. Despite the gloomy, chilly and wet weather, he’s absorbed by the fascinating problems presented by the excavation. The site is around twelve to thirteen thousand years old, and so has the potential to provide some new insights into

the life ways of coastal people at the end of the last ice age. He’s working alone and enjoying being able to proceed at his own pace and organize the project in his own style. So he’s not best pleased to be interrupted and asked to take a look at some fragmentary bone remains that have been found in a remote part of Olympic National Park.



The bones were found during the search for a young woman who went missing after leaving a campground for a solitary hike along a forest trail. These bones clearly don’t belong to a recent body; they are far too weathered and broken up. The FBI agent in charge, John Lau, wants Gideon to

determine whether these are the remains of another hiker who disappeared in the Park six years earlier. In fact, two hikers went missing at about the same time, and neither has been found. The search for them was impeded by the rugged terrain and the density of the forest. As one searcher remarked at the time, "They could have been six feet off the trail, and we'd never have found them." It's not unusual for hikers to get lost. But three hikers going missing in the same general area seems far too much of a coincidence. And now human remains have been found. Hence the FBI's interest.

From a fragmentary scapula and some other pieces, Gideon comes up with a probable age and build that matches one of the two older missing persons. But then comes a surprise. The hiker was apparently wounded, or more likely killed, by a bone projectile point which Gideon finds deeply embedded in a vertebra. The hiker didn't die from exposure, a fall, or an accident, but was murdered. So now there's another mystery to solve. Who could possibly be using such weaponry in the twentieth century? Speculation ranges from a survivalist rejecting modern technology, to an illicit bow-hunter making a tragic mistake, to someone deliberately targeting hikers and using unusual means as a form of disguise. There's even a strong groundswell of belief that it's actually Bigfoot, a speculation that Gideon inadvertently fires up by some injudicious remarks about superhuman strength at a press conference. He's not particularly media-savvy, and it didn't occur to him that the reporters would mistake sarcasm for genuine comment. Well, duh, he probably won't make that mistake again.

The Park's managers are concerned about the situation. It's not good PR for the Park to have visitors disappearing. They also don't count on the impact of the media hype surrounding Bigfoot. Before long all the available campsites are full and the trails are crowded with curiosity-seekers, hunters, and cryptozoologists mistaking every tree-branch rustle for the charge of a giant primate. With so many poorly-equipped urbanites and neophyte outdoor enthusiasts wandering on and off trail in the forest, the potential for more lost hikers, accidents or injuries is high.

Chief Park Ranger Julie Tandler is less interested in Bigfoot and more interested in Gideon. She respects his expertise on skeletal remains, but is highly skeptical of his various hypotheses to explain his findings. She loves the Park and the forest and is concerned that something or someone out there is harming visitors. Whatever it is, she wants to find it before any more fatalities occur. She's formidably well-qualified for her job, with a masters in ecology and a stint in the army before joining the National Park Service. She's very comfortable in the forest and is good at wilderness survival and tracking. Just as well, because she needs to draw on those skills when Gideon impulsively heads into the forest and gets lost. Together, Gideon and Julie slowly figure out the true explanation for the missing hikers, which most readers will have worked out long before they do.

Elkins has written seventeen novels so far featuring Gideon Oliver, the latest (*Dying on the Vine*) was published in 2012. *The Dark*

Place was the second novel in the series, and so the character and life story are still developing. Gideon is an engaging personality, with enough flaws to make him interesting. He's woefully ignorant of projectile point technology though, which is difficult to believe for an anthropologist working in northwest coast archaeology. And surely a professional in a field-oriented discipline would set off into the bush with more than a plastic poncho, a bivvy-sack, a sleeping bag, ten tins of sardines, a bunch of grapes, and a loaf of bread. Hmmm, canned sardines in bear country? A really bad idea!

The temperate rain forest setting is well-evoked, dark, dank, and shivery, but with a majestic beauty all its own. Not unexpectedly for a tale that's almost thirty years old, some of the language and cultural assumptions are dated and out-of-step with modern sensitivities, as are the archaeological techniques. Knowledgeable readers should brace for an occasional wince and may be offended by the rather cavalier treatment of some human remains. Nevertheless, the novel remains an entertaining read, as are the rest of the series.

*Now Available - the newest issue of the
Canadian Journal of Archaeology (37·2)*

Articles Book Reviews/Comptes-rendus Editors Notes/Notes du rédacteur

Rethinking Early Village Development in Southern Ontario: Toward a History of Place-Making – [John L. Creese](#)

▶ Abstract _____
▶ Résumé _____

Nature versus Culture: A Comparison of Blackfoot and Kayapó Resource Management – [Lindsay M. Amundsen-Meyer](#)

▶ Abstract _____
▶ Résumé _____

One Gun Phase Points: A Reassessment of the Late Side-Notched Projectile Point System in Alberta – [Tyler James Murchie](#)

▶ Abstract _____
▶ Résumé _____

Problem-Based Magnetometer Survey at the Late Archaic Davidson Site (AhHk-54) in Southwestern Ontario – [Edward Eastaugh](#), [Christopher Ellis](#), [Lisa HODGETTS](#), and [James R. Keron](#)

▶ Abstract _____
▶ Résumé _____

The Return to Hopedale: Excavations at Anniowaktook Island, Hopedale, Labrador – [Beatrix Arendt](#)

▶ Abstract _____
▶ Résumé _____



Sustainable Archaeology: Western University

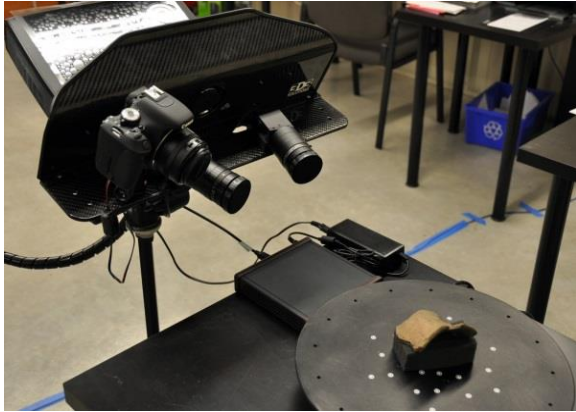
Kira Westby
Western University

Sustainable Archaeology is an inter-institutional collaborative research initiative between Western University in London, Ontario, and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, funded by the Canadian Foundation for Innovation and the Ontario Research Fund. Together Sustainable Archaeology: Western and Sustainable Archaeology: McMaster will consolidate and make accessible archaeological collections from across Ontario, both physically in the artifact repositories at the two facilities, and digitally through the conversion of object data to digital information. Collections held at Sustainable Archaeology will be incorporated into the Informational Platform: a research-driven and research-enabling web-based database system. Through the Informational Platform, Sustainable Archaeology aims to make archaeological data accessible beyond archaeology, allowing for a wider engagement with Ontario's archaeological heritage.



In 2013, Sustainable Archaeology: Western marked two years of occupancy of its new research facility and laboratories, located next to the Museum of Ontario Archaeology in London, Ontario. Throughout the last year, a primary focus has been the development of operational policies for Sustainable Archaeology, including best practices for care and management of the combined 86,000 boxes of archaeological materials that will be housed physically at the Western and McMaster facilities. Collections at the two facilities will be packaged in archival-standard materials, held in a stable, monitored environment, and tracked through the use of inventory management tools such as radio frequency identification (RFID) and data matrix (DM) barcodes. Development of practices for collections monitoring and management have been closely tied to the broader development of the Informational Platform, which will include internal data entry and collections management functionality. When complete, the Informational Platform will be a web-based, open-access research-oriented database that will enable archaeological researchers, Descendant communities and the public direct access to the consolidated record of over 13,000 years of human history in Ontario, including artifacts, reports, and other associated data sets.

Research at Sustainable Archaeology: Western focuses on the use of non-destructive digital imaging technologies for value-added analyses of archaeological sites and materials. Specialist equipment held on-site in the Ancient Images Laboratory includes a micro-CT scanner, digital x-ray,



3D printer, white light 3D scanners and a red laser 3D scanner. Over the past year this equipment has contributed to a diverse range of research projects by both graduate students and faculty of the Department of Anthropology at Western University. Sustainable Archaeology: Western's geophysical survey equipment (magnetic gradiometer, ground penetrating radar, and resistivity meter) has also contributed to a number of projects, including cemetery surveys by consultant archaeologists at several sites in Ontario, and by the Ontario Heritage Trust at Uncle Tom's Cabin a national historic site in Dresden, ON, as well as geophysical investigations of buried earthworks at Old Fort Erie by archaeologists from Wilfrid Laurier University.

In the summer of 2012, Sustainable Archaeology: Western partnered with the Museum of Ontario Archaeology and Loyalist College in Belleville, Ontario to host an internship of ten digital animation students, funded by MITACS and the Ontario Museums and Technology Fund. Using Sustainable Archaeology's white light and red laser 3D scanners, the students developed protocols for the digitization of

archaeological objects, including the integration of texture and colour to create life-like 3D models. In total over 300 artifacts were digitized over the span of a few weeks. These digitized artifacts were integrated into a 3D virtual re-creation of the Lawson site, a 16th century Neutral village located in London, Ontario, developed and animated by the students over the course of the internship. The re-creation of the Lawson site village and animations of 3D archaeological objects are currently on display in the Museum's galleries.



Over the course of the last two years, Sustainable Archaeology: Western has forged connections with a number of institutions, including the Centre for Digital Archaeology at University of California: Berkley, the Federated Archaeological Information Management System (FAIMS) Project at University of New South Wales, the Centre for the Studies of Archaeological and Prehistoric Heritage at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, the University of Chicago, Wilfrid Laurier University, and the Art Gallery of Ontario, as well as with a number of cultural resource management firms in Ontario. We have formed formal partnerships with the Archaeology Data

Service (ADS), and look forward to forming additional connections with research institutions and initiatives that share our goals of advancing a sustainable form of archaeological practice, and broad accessibility to archaeological heritage. Sustainable Archaeology is also committed to forming partnerships with Descendant communities, and to enabling Indigenous scholars and First Nations communities the ability to access and research the material heritage held at the two facilities beyond archaeology, in ways relevant to them.

In 2014 we look forward to getting our database operational, as well as starting to accept collections into the facility. We will continue to share updates on the development of the project, as well as research projects conducted at the facility on

our blog:

www.sustainablearchaeologyuwo.blogspot.ca,

and on our website:

www.sustainablearchaeology.org.

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Sustainable Archaeology: McMaster

Principal Investigator, Dr. Aubrey Cannon

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Follow the CAA on Facebook!



*Collaboration for the Protection
of Culture and Heritage Sites
on the Sunshine Coast*

Erik Blaney (Tla'amin First Nation
Guardian Watchmen Program) and
Kim Meyer (Manager, Compliance and
Enforcement FLNRO South Coast Region)

*Originally presented at the 46th Annual
Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological
Association, Whistler, BC. May 15-18, 2013.*



**COLLABORATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
CULTURE AND HERITAGE SITES ON THE
SUNSHINE COAST**

Erik Blaney – Tla'amin First Nation Guardian Watchmen Program
Kim Meyer – Manager, Compliance and Enforcement FLNRO South Coast
Region

BACKGROUND

The Tla'amin First Nation Guardian Watchmen Program was developed to protect important Natural Resources within the traditional territory.

- Territory Consists of 6 Reserves spread out over 14,000km²
- Reserves are about 5000Acres in Size and are boat only access with the exception of IR 1&3
- TFN Territory is home to Desolation Sound Marine Park, BC's largest marine park. The park contains hundreds of registered and un registered arch sites



CHALLENGES

- In 2009 site disturbances peaked with many burial sites, intertidal sites and other very sensitive cultural heritage values being disturbed and desecrated
- Most sites were damaged or disturbed by recreational activities happening in the territory without proper consultation with the Tla'amin Nation

The Guardian Program monitored many sites over time using digital photography to capture how sites were being impacted. Some of the impacts that were monitored were;

- Trails Built within 5' of burial sites
- Intertidal clam gardens impacted by shellfish aquaculture industry
- Kayakers camping in locations with sensitive cultural remains-canoe skids, historical village sites
- Burial boxes being chopped up for kindling
- Removal of rocks from burial cairns for firepits, campsite locations
- Culturally modified trees being cut down after being labeled as "danger trees"
- Pictographs being shot at
- Development of houses- buildings in registered arch sites



The Guardian Watchmen take pictures and use site forms from RAAD to determine whether or not sites are being tampered with. This burial site pictured has seen some dramatic changes over the past 9 years and signs of people walking through the site are evident. [Editor's note: visible human remains have been digitally removed from this image]





PROTECTION

- The Guardians are typically out on patrol 3-5 days a week and are on call and ready to go 24 hours a day if situations arise.
- The Guardians have intimate knowledge about the sites within the territory and can identify whether or not sites have been disturbed through memory and photos taken over time
- The ORR method has worked in the past but since the desecration of many sites in the past couple of years more authority is needed to further protect cultural heritage values in the territory

Daily Duties Include

- Observe Record and Report
- Take vessel information
- Take Park User Information (voluntary)
- Educate Public
- Monitor recorded sites; report disturbances to Chief and Council and BC Arch Branch
- Photo Document sensitive sites
- Regularly monitor high use cultural sites

HOW WE GOT TO THE COLLABORATION

- The Guardian Program funding was dwindling annually.
- The protection of sites was becoming a large part of the Guardian Program
- Protection of these sites was "not our job" but we felt it was our duty as no one else was doing it
- Arch Branch did not have boots on the ground capacity to do investigations and protection
- Chief and Council felt frustrated that we were doing the job of the Province and that our work was all for none when people would get away with infractions that were investigated and documented



HOW WE GO TO THE COLLABORATION TEAM

- MFLNRO C&E- 2011-government restructuring created the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. FLNRO C&E is the compliance and enforcement branch within FLNRO, our primary role is to gain compliance through knowledge, presence and enforcement. 170 staff divided between 8 regions and headquarters. In June 2012 C&E officers were designated as Natural Resource Officers and gained the authority to enforce a broad range of environmental and natural resource laws. The new authority included The Heritage Conservation Act. C&E is supporting Arch Branch by giving them "boots on the ground".
- March 30, 2012 meeting with Tia'amin, discussed developing a strategy to protect cultural and heritage sites.
- April 18, 2012 meeting brought together regional, municipal and Provincial (MOE-COS, BC Parks, FLNRO WMB, C&E, First Nation Consultation, regional Operations, Arch Branch) staff and Tia'amin. We had decided in March the main focus of this meeting would be education. Our education began with a power point presentation "Arch 101" supplied by Arch Branch, presented by Georgia Combes. Erik followed with a powerful presentation on the "Desecration of Arch Sites". After our education introduction we discussed what resources we had (boats, vehicles, people etc...) available. We focussed on what we could do and now what we could not and pulled together a patrol plan.
- July 26th SFU joins our team
- Collaboration meetings are held 4 times a year, and sub groups have been created to complete action items arising from the meetings.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP

- May 2012 First joint patrol took place in the Tla'amin territory and included patrols by boat, truck and helicopter.
- Our collaboration team includes Tla'amin Nation and the Tla'amin Council, FLNRO C&E, Wild Fire Management, MOE BC Parks, Conservation Officers, and supported by FLNRO Regional Operations, FN Consultation, Powell River Regional District, Arch Branch and SFU.



Sept. 6 more education with C&E Director Kevin Edquist and Arch Branch Paula Thorogood invited to share some the good work our collaboration team and some of the challenges. In the slide above we are revisiting an Arch site that was discovered on one of our patrols.

EDUCATION IS THE KEY

- A major public educational awareness campaign is set for 2013-2014 with new signage being created by BC Parks, Powell River Regional District will be sending out flyers to all residents regarding archaeological sites on private properties eg: what they look like, what to do...etc
- Public awareness is the key to establishing a good relationship with community stakeholders and the public to further protect cultural heritage values and allows public to take ownership of the history that is on their land.
- 99% of the destruction has been done out of sheer ignorance
- Pot hunting is a growing trend and sales of artifacts on e bay is growing rapidly. Educating the public on the legalities of pot hunting and selling of artifacts needs to take place

BC PARKS ROLE IN CULTURAL SITE PROTECTION

- BC Parks was handed a strong worded letter in 2011 written by Tla'amin Chief regarding the lack of protection of sites within park boundaries
- BC Parks responded by creating the CURE project which creates designated camp sites in BC's largest marine park
- Fences were built around sensitive sites with very high cultural values
- An AIA was conducted at 3 locations in the Copeland Island Marine Park

Sites were determined to be very sensitive and quite old- The oldest site was carbon dated to 5000 years BP





60 new tent platforms were built in areas that were determined to be culturally appropriate with new designs for outhouses being employed. The slider type outhouse and throne type outhouse are now the only type of outhouse approved for the Marine Park.

BC PARKS

- BC Parks has really stepped up their game and even with the limited funds and resources, they have been successful in creating "appropriate designated" campsites in the three marine parks in the Tla'amin Territory.
- 60 Tent platforms, 8 outhouses and 8 cook areas were constructed
- Major education campaign on the web and through signage being installed at all kayak launches
- Park Use Permit Holders are being educated through the crownlands referrals process and PUP application process
- Desolation Sound Marine park now has a full time ranger again for the summer of 2013 to enforce the new designated camping

CONCLUSION

- The Collaboration team is now well established in the Powell River region and is working together to educate the public over the next year.
- There are measures in place to ticket and fine people who are repeat offenders
- With the Wildfire Management Branch, MoFLNRO, BC Parks, SFN Guardian Program, RCMP and Fisheries officers keeping their eyes on our sites, we now have more than 15 people engaged in the collaboration



QUESTIONS

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- Kim Myer
- MoFLNRO Compliance and Enforcement
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Arctic Bigfoot

Charles F. Merbs
Arizona State University

Soon after arriving in Coral Harbour on Southampton Island in 1959 I decided to get a pair of boots like those I saw all the local Inuit wearing. I asked the Hudson Bay manager if it were possible for an outsider like myself, a kabloona, to get a pair of genuine Inuit komik and he said absolutely. He would have a good bootmaker stop by my cabin that afternoon to get my measurements.

“The ladies always have prepared sealskins on hand,” he said, “and the sewing would not take long.”

I would have my boots in three days, he assured me, so I could wear them on my way down to the archaeological site where I was to work. And yes, they would be just like the boots everyone, including himself, were wearing. He would send his Inuit English-speaking wife along to make sure the transaction went well.

Sometime in the middle of the afternoon I heard a very gentle knock on my door. Two Inuit ladies stood outside. One, someone I hadn't yet met, had come armed with a piece of well-used wrapping paper and a pencil. The other I recognized as Oona, the wife of the Hudson Bay manager. Inuit do not knock on doors; they just enter and wait to be recognized. The knock obviously came from Oona who was behaving like I would expect a kabloona to behave. I invited them

in.

“My husband told me you wanted some traditional boots,” Oona said. “Pitseolak will draw your foot and make the boots. Take off one of your shoes.”

I did so and Pitseolak squatted on her heels and carefully drew an outline of my foot with her pencil. In her position I would have knelt, but I always admired the way these people could squat on their heels for hours without getting tired or sore. They are just built differently, I said to myself. Their legs are proportionally shorter than mine. That must be the answer.

The ladies spent no time visiting, leaving as quickly as they came.

Two days later in the middle of the afternoon, I again heard a gentle knock. Before I could get to the door it opened and the same two ladies stepped inside, Pitseolak carrying a paper bag. Again she squatted in front of me and reached into the bag. Out came a pair of komik. They were exquisite and I couldn't wait to try them on.

The boots consisted of three parts. The first to go on was a duffel liner that went nearly to my knees. Duffel is a thick white woolen material, the same cloth that the famous Hudson Bay blankets are made from. The liner was taller than the boot itself so several inches of liner would be on display while the boot was being worn. The exposed part was beautifully embroidered with brightly colored yarn in traditional designs. They were as nice as any I had seen in town. Fantastic!



The author, wearing his sealskin komiks. Elliot Jardine, a Hudson's Bay Company apprentice from Scotland, and Ralph Chown stand in front of the HBC store at Coral Harbour, Southampton Island.

Next came the second duffel liner. This one just covered the foot and was undecorated because it would not be seen while the boot was worn. Nevertheless, it did have some simple embroidery along its top edge.

Then came the boot itself. The sole was made from the thick skin of the ugruk, the big seal we called a square flipper. The thinner skin of the netsik, the common ring seal, was used for the top. For both the sole and the top the hair had been removed, but the hide was allowed to retain its natural brown color. I assumed that the skins were tanned Inuit-style, by soaking them for a period of time in human urine. After being rinsed in fresh water numerous times, the

sealskin would have been chewed by a woman until it was soft and pliable. The skins had been prepared primarily by Pitseolak's teenage daughter, I was informed. I noticed a young lady fitting the description of the daughter standing shyly outside the door and motioned for her to come in. She gave a little giggle and came in, moving quickly so she ended up standing directly behind her mother where I couldn't see her.

If the boots had been for a woman the sole would have been bleached to a yellowish tan, with designs cut from dark skin sewn on. My boots did have a bit of decoration, however. Sewn to the top of each boot was

a two-inch strip of netsik skin from which the hair had not been removed. My boots thus sported a border of stiff golden seal hair. Small holes had been cut into the border and some sealskin line had been threaded through and could be tied in front. This "shoelace" would allow me to tie my boots tightly at the top to keep out snow.

I put on the elegant outer liners, then the low inner liners, then the boots themselves. Or at least I tried to put on the boots. With great disappointment I discovered that they were too small. I just couldn't get into them.

Pitseolak and Oona were also disappointed. A rapid exchange in Inuktitut ensued ending with a little chuckle from both women.

"Pitseolak is sorry," Oona explained. "When she returned to her tupik and began to cut the skins for the boots she thought she had made a mistake with her drawing. She thought no one could have such large feet, so she made them a bit smaller, the size she thought your feet must really be. But now she sees her drawing was correct. I am married to a kabloona so I know what large feet you people have, but she has never before made boots for a kabloona. She will make them larger and you will have them tomorrow, in time to use on your trip."

The new boots arrived at about the same time the following afternoon, and this time they fit perfectly. I paid Pitseolak the amount we had agreed upon and she departed with the cash clutched in her hand.

I put on my boots and paraded around town. I was very proud of them because they gave me a feeling, if ever so slightly, of belonging

in this strange and awesome land. People made a point of noticing my boots and smiling appreciatively. I couldn't help but think, however, that they were also saying to themselves "my goodness, that kabloona has big feet."

I wore the boots often while in the field, and later even wore them to university football games in the dead of the Wisconsin winter. I was probably the only person in the stadium with truly warm feet.

While wearing the boots in the arctic I discovered that they had advantages and disadvantages. On the positive side, they were indeed very warm. I also discovered that they could handle water in a remarkable way. When I went through water with them the seal skin would absorb the water and become very wet. But despite their becoming saturated with water they didn't let moisture in and the liners remained perfectly dry. It seemed like magic.

On the negative side, the soles just weren't thick enough to handle some parts of the terrain. This general area of the arctic was experiencing isostatic rebound after being relieved of the great weight of the continental glacier and the constantly retreating shoreline had created numerous old beach lines. These beach lines consisted primarily of thin limestone plates, many set on end, and their sharp edges could be felt through the ugruk soles of the boots.

The down side of the boots getting wet, which happened every day, was that they became stiff as boards and uncomfortable to wear when they dried. My only choice was to force them on, grit my teeth, and walk

around in pain until they again softened up.

I asked an Inuk man who was wearing traditional boots about this problem and he just laughed.

“You need a woman,” he said. “Your woman chews your boots at night so they will be soft when you put them on in the

morning. Some women chew boots better than others. When you find someone to be your wife make sure she is good at chewing boots before you marry her.”

I guess I made a mistake when I ordered my boots. I should have also signed up for a good boot-chewing service.

home | français | inuktitut

AVATAQ

NUNAVIMMIUT COLLECTIONS INSTITUTE

You are visiting Avataq Cultural Institute; the Inuit cultural organization of Nunavik (Northern, Quebec, Canada)

Avataq Cultural Institute provides a strong foundation for the living culture of today's Inuit. Since its inception in 1980, Avataq has built a solid reputation as the cultural leader for Nunavik Inuit and as an important resource for Inuit culture in Canada and beyond. Our goal is to ensure that Inuit culture and language continue to thrive into the future, so that our descendants can benefit from the rich heritage passed down to us through the wisdom of our ancestors.

NEWS

December 3rd, 2013
AVATAQ is currently seeking a candidate for the following position:
Secretary/Receptionist >
Michel Piaty

November 15th, 2013
Arvik! In pursuit of the Bowhead Whale >
Sylvie Côté Chev

October 31st, 2013
Employment opportunities:
Local Cultural Committees
Program Officer >
Michel Piaty

All the news

EXPLORE

2007-2008: INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR (IPY):
In the summer of 2007, a team with about 20 members participated in an archaeological dig at a site on Drayton Island (1bGk-3) and in a brief archaeological survey of the region. The work was part of the archaeology department's activities for International Polar Year (IPY).
More info

AJMAAGGIIVIK
Nunavik Arts Secretariat
Visit the mini-site

THE CURA PROJECT
Time and space among Nunavik's Inuit.
Visit the mini-site

EDUCATIONAL SECTION & MULTIMEDIA
More information

BLOG
Questions, Thoughts and Big Ideas; Inuit in the 21st Century
Discover the blog

Soak yourself into Inuit culture and discover Fine Inuit Herbal Teas Northern Delights
Northern Delights

educational section and multimedia | news | blog | contact | employment opportunities | donation | credits

<http://www.avataq.qc.ca/iu/Accueil>

<http://www.avataq.qc.ca/fr/Accueil>

<http://www.avataq.qc.ca/en/Home>

Facelift of the Archaeology

Storage - CMH

Stacey Girling-Christie
Canadian Museum of History

This contribution was originally presented in poster format at the October 2013 meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society in Niagara Falls. Photos are courtesy A. Proulx, S. Girling-Christie, and K. Ryan.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization, located in Gatineau, Québec, is undergoing a massive facelift which will result in the expansion of their storage space by ten percent. A new full concrete floor has been built above the space currently used for the archaeology collections. This major renovation project provides an expansion of some 1500 square metres of collections storage. It was a real challenge to have major construction with minimal impact on staff.



Storage Room 5103 prior to move.

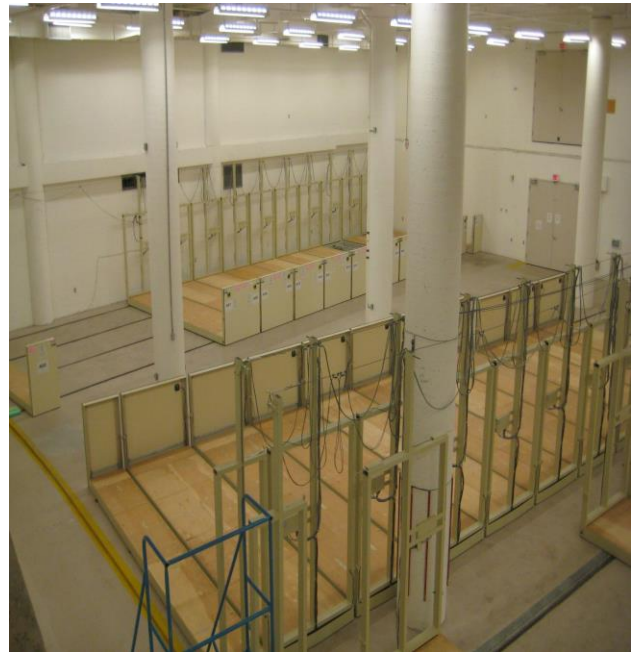
Utilizing Every Square Inch

Based on in-house research requirements and cabinet weight, the cabinets were

distributed over several floors of the Curatorial building. Collections Management staff expertly manoeuvred the cabinets into every available open area in other collections storage rooms.



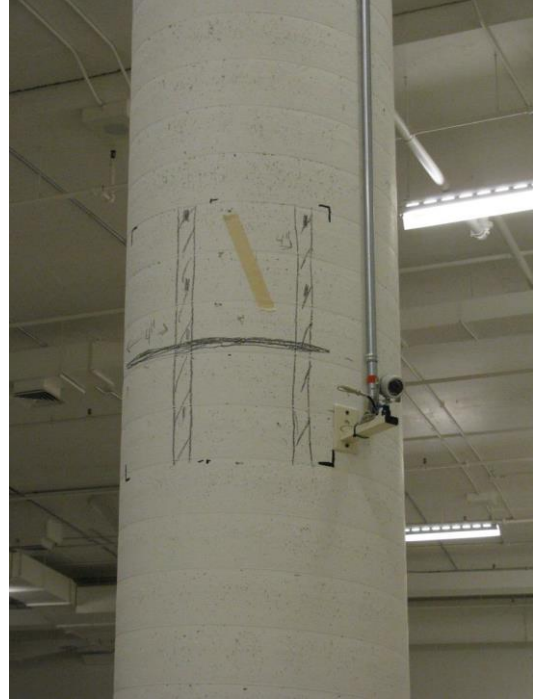
Storage Room 5103 prior to move.



Storage Room 5103 emptied of its cabinets and shelving units.



Approximately 390 artifact cabinets, shelving units and moveable storage bays were removed from Storage Room 5103.



Columns were scanned and marked to identify location of the rebar.

Initial Steps



Metal angle beam attached to perimeter walls to support floor.



Installation of metal collars to support the steel beams.

Delivery of 45 foot steel beams – January 29, 2013



Delivery of the beams started on a cold and rainy night.



Section of corridor wall removed for beam entry.



Conveyer system for beam entry.



A beam inside Storage Room 5103 awaiting installation.



View from 6th floor access of I beams waiting for installation. Installation of I beams shown in inset.

Facelift



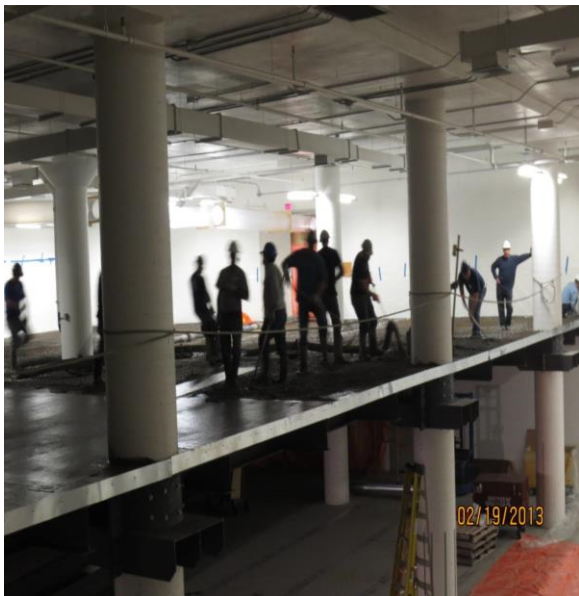
Following installation of the steel I beams, a fireproofing material was applied before a suspended drywall ceiling was added (this image shows the partially installed ceiling).



A boom pump delivers concrete to be pumped up 6 floors to pour the structural concrete floor.



Concrete flows through metal pipes into the 6th floor storage room. Air ventilation in storage areas was temporarily re-routed via plastic tubing during construction.



Cement is leveled on the 6th floor. A top layer was later added.



The older electric mobile storage system has been modified with a manual assist system.



Storage Room 5103 with mobile storage system and lighting installed.

Project Highlights

This is one of the biggest capital projects completed since the Canadian Museum of History's opening in 1989. Delivered before its end date and under budget.

- * New 5th floor ventilation
- * New electrical distribution
- * New state of the art LED lighting and dimming system
- * New data, telecom and special communications

Introducing ...

Dr. Meghan Burchell



Assistant Professor

Department of Archaeology

Memorial University of Newfoundland

mburchell@mun.ca

<http://www.mun.ca/archaeology/faculty/burchell.php>

Dr. Meghan Burchell is an environmental archaeologist who uses high-resolution stable isotope sclerochronology to interpret long-term human-environmental interactions. Her research integrates archaeology with biology and geochemistry to understand and interpret the relationships between landscape, settlement, subsistence and hunter-gatherer resource management.

She obtained her Ph.D. in Anthropology at McMaster University in 2013, under the supervision of Dr. Aubrey Cannon. She received further training in isotope geochemistry and sclerochronology in the Department of Applied and Analytical Palaeontology at the University of Mainz, Germany, under the direction of Dr. Bernd R. Schöne. Over the course of her Ph.D., she refined methods for identifying precise seasonality estimates from bivalves, and is now expanding this methodology to other hard-tissues including, coral, teeth and bone for seasonality, palaeoenvironmental and dietary reconstructions. Prior to coming to Memorial University, she was the director of McMaster Archaeological Field School, and more recently the Manager of Operations for Sustainable Archaeology at McMaster Innovation Park.

Regionally, Meghan has worked on field and lab-based research projects on the coast of British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In addition to archaeological research, she also works with environmental engineering firms to assist with monitoring and remediation projects for marine and freshwater ecosystems.

Selected Peer-Reviewed Publications

2013 Burchell, M., Hallmann, N, Martindale, A, Cannon, A, Schöne, BR. Seasonality and the intensity of shellfish harvesting on the north coast of British Columbia, Canada. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*. 8:152-169.

2013 Burchell, M., Cannon, A., Hallmann, N. Schwarcz, HP., Schöne, BR. Refining estimates for the season of shellfish collection on the Pacific Northwest Coast: Applying high-resolution stable oxygen isotope analysis and sclerochronology. *Archaeometry*. 55: 258-276.

2013 Burchell, M., Cannon, A., Hallmann, N. Schwarcz, HP., Schöne, BR. Inter-site variability in the season of shellfish collection on the central coast of British Columbia. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 40:626-636.

2013 Hallmann, N., Burchell, M., Schöne, BR, Brewster, N., Martindale, A. Holocene climate and shellfish collection at the Dundas Island Group, northern British Columbia, Canada: A bivalve sclerochronological approach. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*. 373:163-172.

2011 Hallmann, N., Schöne, BR, Irvine, GV., Burchell, M., Cockelet, D., Hilton, M. An improved understanding of the Alaska Coastal Current: The application of a bivalve growth-temperature model to reconstruct freshwater-influenced paleoenvironments. *Palaios*. 26: 346-363.

2010 Risk, M., Burchell, M., de Roo, K., Nairn, R., Turbett, M. Trace elements in bivalve shells from the Rio Cruces, Chile, trace the evolution of an earthquake-impacted watershed. *Aquatic Biology*. 10: 85-97.

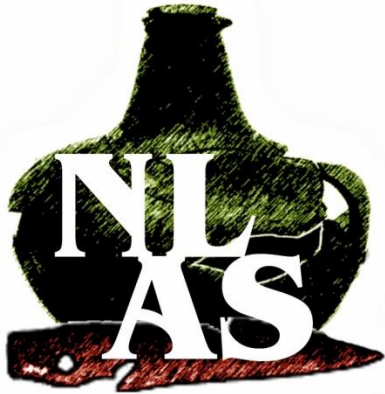
2009 Burchell, M. The interpretation of gender identity in Northwest Coast mortuary practices. In: *Que(e)rying Archaeology: The Proceedings of the 37th Annual Chacmool Conference*. S. Terendy, N. Lyons & M. Janse-Smekal, Eds. The Archaeological Association of the University of Calgary Press. Pp. 59-66.

2009 Cannon, A., Burchell, M. Clam growth-stage profiles as a measure of harvest intensity and resource management on the Central Coast of British Columbia. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 36: 1050-1060.

2009 Hallman, N., Burchell, M., Schöne, BR., Irvine, G., Maxwell, D. High-resolution sclerochronological analysis of the bivalve mollusk *Saxidomus gigantea* from Alaska and British Columbia: techniques for revealing environmental archives and archaeological seasonality. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 36: 2353-2364.

2006 Burchell, M. Gender, status and grave goods in British Columbia burials. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. 30:252-272.

*New Regional Archaeology
Association -
The Newfoundland and Labrador
Archaeological Society*



The Newfoundland and Labrador Archaeological Society (NLAS) is Canada's newest and easternmost not-for-profit society open to professional archaeologists, students, and members of the public. The society started to take shape in the spring of 2013 and we've accomplished quite a lot since then, including a writing a mission statement, Code of Ethics and launching a Facebook page. We also completed a draft constitution that should be accepted at our first AGM on November 4th where we will also elect our first Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

The Newfoundland and Labrador Archaeological Society is an organization for professionals and the public to meet, embrace archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador, and share ideas for the future. The group is dedicated to keeping an open dialogue for society members in between

meetings, to share news, promote upcoming events, and address questions or ideas for the future of the society and archaeology in the province as a whole.

The organization's founding directors were Tim Rast, Catherine Jalbert, Lori White, Stewart Wilson and Corey Hutchings.

The NLAS has received a lot of helpful advice from members of other archaeology societies across Canada, and we are particularly indebted to the Canadian Archaeological Association for providing a host for the upcoming NLAS website (NLArchSociety.ca) and e-mail client.

The NLAS held its inaugural Annual General Meeting on November 4th, 2013 where the Executive Committee was announced.



From right to left they are Tim Rast (President), Lori White (Treasurer), Sarah Ingram (Secretary), and Catherine Jalbert (Vice President). Not shown are the four additional Directors who make up the Board: Chris Wolff, John Erwin, Scott Neilsen, and Corey Hutchings. Photo by John Erwin.

NLAS Mission Statement:

To promote an understanding of archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador and protect archaeological resources by fostering research, stewardship, education, and the exchange of ideas and information between professionals and the public.

You can contact the NLAS via our email address nlas@nlarchsociety.ca or find us Facebook, just search for Newfoundland and Labrador Archaeological Society, or follow us on Twitter @NLArchSociety.



Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage (IPinCH) Project

Simon Fraser University archaeologist George Nicholas is surprised to hear that a federal research-funding agency has awarded a global group that he leads \$50,000. Its large-scale use of a methodology that puts indigenous community partners in the drivers' seat of the research process is unprecedented.

The funding accompanies the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada's (SSHRC's) Partnership Award, which the Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage (IPinCH) Project, led by Nicholas, has garnered over two other finalists. The new money allows the group to expand its work on intellectual property (IP) issues in cultural heritage.

IPinCH is the SSHRC Partnership Award's first recipient. The award is one of five categories of the funding agency's new Impact Awards. Through 15 global community-based initiatives, case studies and special projects, IPinCH's 52 scholars and 26 partnering universities and organizations are addressing a variety of IP-related concerns about cultural heritage. An initial \$2.5 million SSHRC grant launched the global project in 2008.

Its efforts are reflected in 47 journal articles, 17 book chapters, nine books and a long legacy of tangible and practical outcomes

that address community needs when it comes to IP and cultural heritage matters. IPinCH has also provided fellowships and employment to 64 graduate students, recognizing that this new generation of scholars will further advance this work.

IPinCH has supported indigenous communities from the Canadian Arctic to the Australian outback and the steppes of Kyrgyzstan by reuniting them with their cultural artifacts, staving off linguistic extinction, developing cultural tourism and accomplishing much more.

Nicholas sees the Partnership Award as SSHRC's validation of IPinCH's unparalleled work in supporting indigenous communities across the globe in protecting their cultural heritage and IP.

He also sees the award as reflecting SSHRC's and academics' growing recognition of community-based participatory research's validity and value as a primary methodology in working with indigenous communities.

"To obtain SSHRC's original grant, it took us several attempts to convince the adjudication committee that giving considerable control of the research process to the partnering communities—in essence allowing them to lead the research—is the way to go," explains Nicholas.

IPinCH's support of indigenous communities in their cultural heritage's reclamation is winning those communities' praise. During a recent meeting of IPinCH

team members, Anishinabe Elder Sydney Martin, from the United States, remarked: "IPinCH is a living thing; it has a spirit."

Archeologist Susan Thorpe, who works on an IPinCH project in which New Zealand's Moriori have created a database to preserve traditional knowledge of their cultural landscape, has witnessed the project's positive outcomes firsthand.

"We have found that engaging in research with IPinCH members as collaborative partners has enhanced our control over our intellectual property," says Thorpe. "We've created a multi-layer database that ties together research on Moriori identity, heritage protection, land use and resource management in culturally sensitive ways."

Nicholas, a 25-year veteran of teaching about and working with indigenous communities, says IPinCH has a shopping list of projects to be financed by the SSHRC Partnership Award. At the top of the list are: a community-based research workshop and public symposium, an IPinCH national research ethics policy forum and a public speaker series on intangible cultural heritage.

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Photos: <http://at.sfu.ca/AfVaBJ>

Video: <http://at.sfu.ca/IUQQwp>

Simon Fraser University is Canada's top-ranked comprehensive university and one of the top 50 universities in the world under 50 years old. With campuses in Vancouver, Burnaby and Surrey, B.C., SFU engages actively with the community in its research and teaching, delivers almost 150 programs to more than 30,000 students, and has more than 120,000 alumni in 130 countries.

Simon Fraser University: Engaging Students. Engaging Research. Engaging Communities.

Backgrounder:

IPinCH lands major federal award

IPinCH projects to be funded by SSHRC Partnership Award:

Community-based research workshop and public symposium that will bring together team members involved in case studies to share their findings with one another and to work towards making their studies more accessible to broader audiences.

IPinCH national research ethics policy forum that will engage researchers, government, policy makers, funding

agencies and representatives from indigenous organizations and communities in improving existing and developing new effective ethics policies. This event will include speakers and participants from across Canada and abroad, and draw on IPinCH's development of innovative approaches as case examples.

Public speaker series on intangible cultural heritage as a way to share study findings and highlight the project's innovative approach to research.

Highlights of IPinCH projects/achievements include:

A Case of Access: Inuvialuit Engagement with the Smithsonian's MacFarlane Collection (Northwest Territories, Canada) brought together community members and filmmakers to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. to reunite them with artifacts and clothing collected 150 years ago. In addition to providing access to knowledge about tools and other artifacts, the project fostered the reintroduction of traditional clothing styles in the collection back into the community.

Cultural Tourism in Nunavik (Quebec, Canada) involved a research team from the Avataq Cultural Institute meeting with community members to identify heritage values and to seek ways to protect the Inuit language and heritage in the context of cultural tourism that is part of the provincial government's Plan Nord.

Grassroots Heritage Resource Preservation and Management in Kyrgyzstan (Krygystan) has focused on developing sustainable, culturally-appropriate, and community-embedded projects, including a focus on cultural tourism, that address the preservation and educational use of intellectual property and cultural heritage. The project has developed school materials, museum exhibits, and radio programs. One of the team members has recently become the first Minister of Cultural Heritage and preservation in Kyrgyzstan.

Hokotehi Moriori Trust: Heritage Landscape Data Base (Rehoku, New Zealand) has produced a unique database of traditional knowledge of cultural landscape that brings together elders and youth in the process of recording and preserving their heritage.

Treaty Relations as a Method of Resolving IP Issues (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada) studied the political relationship established between First Nations and Canada through 19th century treaties. The results may provide a framework for helping to resolve outstanding intellectual property and heritage issues today.

Yukon First Nations Heritage Values and Heritage Resource Management (Yukon, Canada) involves researchers from the Champagne & Aishihik First Nations Heritage, Carcross-Tagish First Nation Heritage, and Ta'an Kwäch'an Council. They worked together to identify local conceptions of heritage values and best practices to manage their heritage resources

on self-governed settlement lands.

Other projects are underway with these groups: Sto:lo First Nation, British Columbia, Secwepemc Territorial Authority,

British Columbia, Inuit Heritage Trust, Nunavut, Saginaw-Chippewa Tribe, Michigan, USA, Penobscot Tribe, Maine, USA, Hopi Tribe, Arizona, USA.



Canadian Archaeological Association
Association canadienne d'archéologie

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News From and For Our Members ...

Canadian Museum of History Aboriginal Training Program in Museum Practices

Description

The goal of the Aboriginal Training Program in Museum Practices at the Canadian Museum of History Corporation is to offer First Nations, Métis, and Inuit participants professional and technical training. The Program operates from September to April of each year, with a two week break for the holiday season.

Objective

To offer practical experience for Aboriginal people who would like to broaden their knowledge and skills in various aspects of museum work.

Components

Candidates can undertake practicum assignments lasting four to five weeks, in the following divisions of the Canadian Museum of Civilization and the Canadian War Museum:

- Research
- Collections
- Exhibitions
- Public Programs
- Public Affairs and Publishing
- Development
- Museum Services

Eligibility

Candidates should have Grade 12 education or equivalent. Those with less than Grade 12 education will be considered on the basis of demonstrable experience in cultural interpretation or related skills.

Financial Support

The Corporation provides a small stipend, travel, training and facilities for the Program. Participants are encouraged to seek additional sources of financial support to cover living expenses.

If you wish to participate in this program, please submit the following documents:

- A résumé with permanent and current addresses, telephone numbers, academic background and employment history.
- A personal statement indicating how the the practicum or internship relates to your experience, academic goals, and/or professional development.
- Two letters of reference attesting to your previous experience and career goals in a museum or cultural heritage field. The letter should be from an Aboriginal community or organization, or an individual who occupies a position of responsibility.

Application Deadline

DOCUMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY **March 15th** of each year.

Please forward them to:

Aboriginal Training Program in Museum Practices
C/O Coordinator
Canadian Museum of History
100 Laurier Street
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0M8

Tel: (819) 776-8270

Fax: (819) 776-8429

Email: atpmp@civilization.ca



Le Programme de formation en pratiques muséales destiné aux Autochtones de la Société du Musée canadien de l'histoire

Description

Le Programme de formation en pratiques muséales destiné aux Autochtones de la Société du Musée canadien de l'histoire propose aux stagiaires des Premières nations, aux Métis et aux Inuits une formation professionnelle et technique. Il est offert à chaque année, de septembre à avril, et prévoit deux semaines de relâche durant la période des fêtes.

Objectif

Offrir l'expérience pratique aux Autochtones qui voudraient élargir leur connaissance et leurs compétences dans les divers aspects du milieu muséal.

Contenu

Les participants peuvent faire des stages de quatre à cinq semaines dans plusieurs divisions du Musée canadien des civilisations et du Musée canadien de la guerre :

- Recherche
- Collections
- Expositions
- Programmes publics
- Affaires publiques et édition
- Développement
- Services aux Musées

Admissibilité

Les candidats devraient détenir un diplôme d'études secondaires ou l'équivalent. Ceux qui n'ont pas de diplôme d'études secondaires doivent démontrer qu'ils ont de l'expérience en interprétation culturelle ou des compétences dans un domaine connexe.

Aide financière

La Société assume les frais de déplacement et fournit la formation et les installations nécessaires pour le programme. Bien qu'elle verse une petite allocation aux stagiaires, on conseille à ces derniers de chercher d'autres sources d'aide financière pour couvrir les frais de subsistance.

Pour poser votre candidature, vous devez soumettre les documents suivants :

- un curriculum vitae
- une lettre de motivation précisant le rapport entre le stage et votre expérience, les études que vous faites ou comptez faire, et/ou votre développement professionnel
- deux lettres de recommandation

Date limite de présentation des candidatures

Ces documents doivent nous parvenir avant le **15 mars** de chaque année.

Veillez les envoyer à l'adresse suivante :

Programme de formation en pratiques muséales destiné aux Autochtones
Musée canadien de l'histoire
100, rue Laurier
Gatineau (Québec)
K1A 0M8

Tél. : (819) 776-8270

Télécopieur : (819) 776-8429

Courriel : pfpmda@civilisations.ca



Call for CAA Award Nominations

We are now soliciting nominations for CAA awards, to be presented in conjunction with the 2014 Annual Meeting, to be held in London, Ontario. For more information on these awards please visit <http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/awards> or contact Jennifer Birch at jabirch@uga.edu.

The Smith-Wintemberg Award

The Smith-Wintemberg Award is presented to honour members of the Canadian archaeological community who have made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of the discipline of archaeology, or to our knowledge of the archaeological past of Canada. This award is presented in any year, as merited, to recognize outstanding achievement or service.

In the first part of the twentieth century there were very few professional archaeologists in Canada. In the history of our profession two individuals stand out as people who laid many of the foundations of our discipline, one that we so easily take for granted. These two ardent and consummate archaeologists, Harlan I. Smith and William J. Wintemberg, inspired the Canadian Archaeological Association to create an award recognizing others who have followed in their footsteps with similar passion and commitment. Smith and Wintemberg, as well as the archaeologists who have been honoured with the Smith-Wintemberg Award are our professional elders. We can learn much from their professional lives.

For nominations contact: president@canadianarchaeology.com

Margaret and James F. Pendergast Award

Some years ago, the Canadian Archaeological Association established an award to recognize exemplary contributions to Canadian archaeology by avocational archaeologists.

This award was originally established through the generous support of the Pendergast family in 2000 to honour the memory of a dedicated Canadian avocational archaeologist, the late James F. Pendergast (1921–2000). Although the Pendergast family has had to withdraw their financial support, the CAA is still committed to the continuation of this award program.

The award shall be made to an individual or organization who meets one or more of the following criteria: conducted original research; published; delivered papers at conferences; been involved and supportive of National; Provincial and/or Territorial Archaeological societies; actively trained other avocational archaeologists; positively interacted with professional archaeologists; and embodies all of the Principles of the CAA.

Please note that membership in CAA is not required in order to receive this Award. A member of the CAA may nominate an avocational archaeologist or organization for the Pendergast award. The statement of nomination, not to exceed five pages, must include reasons for nomination based on above guidelines. The award will be announced at the CAA Annual General Meeting. The commemorative award will be presented at a mutually convenient location for the recipient and the CAA executive. The award includes one year's membership in the CAA.

Nominations should be submitted by no later than **April 15** of each year and will be evaluated by the award committee. One award will be made each year. Please note that the committee reserves the right to not make an award.

Nominations should be sent to:

Bjorn Simonsen
bjorno@shaw.ca

Public Communications Awards

Since 1985, the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) has presented annual awards to acknowledge outstanding contributions in communication that further insight and appreciation of Canadian Archaeology. These awards recognise contributions by journalists, film producers, professional archaeologists and institutions and are adjudicated by a committee composed of a regional representation of CAA members. CAA members are encouraged to forward materials for consideration to the Public Communications Awards Chairperson.

The competition for all awards is limited to items published / produced during the last calendar year, January 1 to December 31, 2013.

The following types of works are eligible: Articles published in a magazine, journal or newspaper with wide circulation in Canada; Books, pamphlets or other publications; Television / video or radio productions; Electronic publications (web site, CD-ROM).

Recipients may receive an award for two (2) consecutive years only. Submissions must include seven (7) original copies and be forwarded to the Chairperson of the Public Awards Committee by **March 15th**.

There are two (2) categories of award:

Writer / producer. This category includes writers, journalists, producers and others. It is aimed at persons other than professional archaeologists and their employers.

As many as four (4) awards may be made in this category. Recipients of a Public Communications award in this category will each receive a \$200 cash prize and a commemorative plaque. The actual number of awards made will depend on the number and quality of the submissions.

Professional / Institutional. This category includes practising archaeologists, institutions involved in carrying out archaeology (museums, government departments, universities, etc.) or individuals employed by such institutions, and public broadcasting corporations and their employees.

As many as three (3) awards may be made in this category. The Professional / Institutional Award recipients will receive a commemorative plaque, only. The actual number of awards made will depend on the number and quality of the submissions.

Submissions must focus on some aspect of Canadian archaeology and be written in a format suitable for the general public. Articles about Canadian archaeologists conducting fieldwork / research abroad are not eligible. Submissions may be in English or French, but must be written / produced in lay terms. The minimum acceptable length for any written category is approximately 1000 words.

Authors do not have to be Canadian citizens or a resident of Canada. Submissions made by someone other than the principal author(s) must be accompanied by the written consent of the author(s). Current members of the Public Communications Committee are not eligible for the awards.

Winners of the Awards are notified shortly before the Association's Annual General Meeting, usually held in May. Proclamation and presentation of the Awards will take place at the General meeting.

Please send your entries by **March 15th** to:

Meaghan Peuramaki-Brown
Department of Archaeology
University of Calgary
2500 University Dr NW
Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4
mmpeuram@ucalgary.ca

Daniel Weetaluktuk Award

“Daniel Weetaluktuk (1951-1982) of Inukjuak (east coast of Hudson Bay) made increasingly important contributions to arctic anthropology between 1976 and 1982. His interests in archaeology, traditional Inuit lifeways, cultural resources, and natural history bridged native and scientific perspectives. Daniel participated in government-sponsored excavations in 1976 and 1977, and began investigating northern Quebec archaeological sites thereafter. Working through the Makivik Corporation, he clearly expressed the need of greater Inuit influence in cultural affairs, on the one hand, and of training and science education on the other. His attempts to improve Inuit-southern Canadian relations and awareness stand as a model for our time.” (Allen P. McCartney, 1984, *Études/Inuit/Studies* 8(10):103)

To honour Daniel and his work, the Canadian Archaeological Association established the Daniel Weetaluktuk Award.

This Year Prizes Are Available For: Best Undergraduate Student Paper and best Graduate Research Paper on Any Topic Related to Canadian Archaeology. These may be written papers and do not need to be presented at the annual meeting.

The winners will each receive \$250.00 plus the opportunity to have their paper published in the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*.

Entries should be submitted to:

Dr. Gary Coupland

Department of Anthropology

University of Toronto

100 St. George St.

Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G3

coupland@chass.utoronto.ca

Have you checked these out?

The CAA's Five-Year Strategic Plan (2008 – 2013):

http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/sites/default/files/page/caa_strategic_plan_2008-2013/pdf/caastratplan.pdf

The CAA Constitution (revised in 2012):

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/constitution>

The CAA's Principles of Ethical Conduct:

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/ethics>

CAA Student Travel Grant

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 1st of the year in which the conference was held**. 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.



Remboursement des frais de voyage des étudiants par l'ACA

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 [Réservé aux membres](#)) en même temps que **les reçus originaux de leurs frais de voyage, au plus tard le 1^{er} juillet suivant la date de la Conférence**. 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.

CAA Membership Sign-up and Renewal

Your membership in the **Canadian Archaeological Association is due on April 1, of the new year.** In order to receive your two issues of the *CAA Newsletter*, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and maintain your logon account for the *Members Only Section* of the CAA Web Site, you are encouraged to establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

To renew your membership, please log in to your CAA user account at <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/user/login?destination=civicrm/contribute/transact?id=1>



GREEN memberships

NEW GREEN MEMBERSHIP - We have decided to add a new membership category. This has all of the benefits of the regular membership at a reduced cost. The only difference is that you only have Online access to CAA Publications (you will receive no printed versions). If you like the feel of paper in your hands this is not for you. If you like the idea of going paperless, you may want to consider this option.

GREEN Student Individual	\$30 CDN
GREEN Regular Individual	\$70 CDN
Student Individual - Print Subscription	\$35 CDN
Regular Individual - Print Subscription	\$75 CDN
Institutional	\$100 CDN
Supporting Individual	\$100 CDN*

*\$25 of this will be considered a donation and those members will be issued a receipt for the donation.

ACA Devenir membre - Première inscription et Renouvellement

Votre cotisation à l'Association canadienne d'archéologie est due la première journée de janvier de la nouvelle année. Afin de recevoir vos exemplaires du *Journal canadien d'archéologie*, du *Bulletin de l'ACA* et de continuer à accéder à la Section réservée aux membres du site Internet de l'ACA, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion ou encore à devenir membre de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie.

Pour renouveler votre statut de membre, veuillez-vous rendre dans votre compte en ligne.

<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/user/login?destination=civcrm/contribue/transact?id=1>

l'abonnement VERT

NOUVEAU : L'ABONNEMENT VERT - Nous avons décidé de créer une nouvelle catégorie d'abonnement. Celui-ci présente tous les avantages d'un abonnement régulier à un moindre coût. La seule différence est qu'il propose un accès en ligne uniquement aux publications de l'ACA (vous ne recevrez pas de versions papier). Si vous aimez la sensation du papier dans vos mains, cet abonnement n'est pas pour vous. Si vous aimez l'idée de vivre sans papier, cette option pourrait vous intéresser.

Individuel étudiant VERT	\$30 CDN
Individuel VERT	\$70 CDN
Individuel étudiant	\$35 CDN
Individuel	\$75 CDN
Membre de soutien	\$100 CDN*

*25 \$ de cette somme sera considéré comme un don et ces membres recevront un reçu pour fins d'impôts. Imprimer la fiche d'inscript.

Fieldwork Opportunity at Fort Prince of Wales National Historic Site of Canada

In conjunction with the Churchill Northern Studies Centre, Parks Canada is offering a unique opportunity to excavate at Fort Prince of Wales, located near the Churchill River and modern town of Churchill, Manitoba. A designated National Historic Site of Canada, construction of the current stone fortification was begun by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1731.



Hands on History: Archaeology of Prince Wales Fort

July 31 – August 7, 2014 & August 7 - 14, 2014

Instructor: [Donalee Deck](#)

Participants: 16

\$2,195 CDN

Imagine living in a stone fort on the coast of Hudson Bay in the 1700s. Men who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company built, lived and worked at such a fort as labourers, tradesmen, traders and officers. Prince of Wales Fort served as a trading post, but was built for defensive purposes during the French and English rivalry for control of the territory and resources around Hudson Bay. As a member of the archaeology team, you will be re-discovering what life was like at the fort. Working side-by-side with Parks Canada archaeologists you will excavate, screen and document their discoveries in the field, as well as clean and identify artifacts in a field lab. Participants will travel daily by boat across the Churchill River with beluga whales in pursuit and may get a glimpse or two of a polar bear on Eskimo Point. After an exciting day in the field, everyone will return to the Churchill Northern Studies Centre to participate in lectures on related topics and interact with a dynamic group of scientists who study many natural features of the region, and like you, call the Centre home at this time of year. No visit to Churchill is complete without guided tour of the former Research Rocket Range and a visit to the Eskimo Museum. The museum is renowned for its collection of historical artifacts dating back to the pre-Dorset culture and provides a unique glimpse into the everyday lives of the first people to have inhabited the Churchill area.

For more information, visit the Churchill Northern Studies Centre:

<http://www.churchillscience.ca/for-learners/learning-vacations.cfm#ef15bd>

<http://www.churchillscience.ca/about/staff-bios/instructors/donalee-deck.cfm>

Newly minted: PhDs, MAs, and MScs 2012-2013

PhD Dissertations

ALLENTUCK, Adam, 2013 (UToronto). *Human-Livestock Relations in the Early Bronze Age of the Southern Levant*.

This dissertation is concerned with the nature of human-animal relations in the context of southern Levantine village life in the Early Bronze Age. While scholars have devoted considerable effort to exploring the human exploitation of animals as an economic pursuit, investigating the human engagement with animals as a pursuit not limited to normative notions of economic rationality is the overall aim of this research project. This project articulates a broadened conception of the various roles that domesticated animals played and, concomitantly, how the multiple roles of livestock required people to make complex decisions not readily inferred from models of economizing rationality alone.

I pursue this objective through three main research questions: (1) What was the nature of animal exploitation at an Early Bronze Age village in the southern Levant? (2) How did the taphonomic history of the site affect animal bone assemblages? (3) How can knowledge gained from answering these two questions, in combination with anthropological theories and ethnographic data pertaining to human-animal relations, inform our understanding of Early Bronze Age peoples' perceptions of livestock in relation to new agricultural strategies of the period? These questions are addressed through a zooarchaeological analysis of faunal remains from two Early Bronze I strata at Horvat 'Illin Tahtit (HIT) in central Israel.

Following theoretical, environmental, archaeological and methodological backgrounds in Chapters 1 through 3, Chapter 4 provides detailed description and analysis of the faunal data from HIT. Chapter 5 offers an interpretation of the zooarchaeological data that is inspired by anthropological and archaeological theories of human-animal relations, ethnographic data from communities that engage with livestock, and culture-historical knowledge of the Early Bronze Age. The broad conclusion drawn from this research is that secondary products exploitation established a level of co-dependency between people and livestock that was unprecedented until the Early Bronze Age. Finally, Chapter 6 offers retrospective commentary on the strengths and limitations of the data, methods and theories that are used in this dissertation.

BEAUDOIN, Matthew, 2013 (UWO). *De-Essentializing the Past: deconstructing colonial categories in 19th-Century Ontario*.

This study engages with both the archaeology of colonialism and historical archaeology in a manner that brings them into direct dialogue with each other to explore how essentialized identity tropes are used to frame our conceptualizations of the past. The archaeology of colonialism and historical archaeology have been conceptually bifurcated along a colonized/colonizer dichotomy and continuously reified by the insertion of research into one category or the other. The archaeology of colonialism generally focuses on the experiences of the colonized within the colonial process, while historical archaeology focuses on the experiences of Europeans and/or people of European descent. This is not to say that archaeologists working on either side of this conceptual divide ignore each other entirely, but rather their foci – and subsequent discussions – rarely converge.

To create a conceptual bridge between these disparate dialogues, I explore multigenerational, 19th-century sites in southwestern Ontario, all of which have two sequential occupations that serve to explore generational shifts through time. The sites explored are conventionally bifurcated along colonial and capitalist binaries, and categorized as colonized (Davisville settlement and Mohawk Village, two Mohawk communities) and colonizer (McKinney and Odlum families, two Euro-Canadian families), as well as elite (Mohawk Village and Odlum) and non-elite (Davisville and McKinney). An exploration of the patterns between generations, contexts, and the bifurcated divides enabled insights into the differences and similarities between and within the conventional tropes of colonialism. Furthermore, this allows for a discussion of how archaeological taxonomic conventions shape and conceptualize our interpretations from the outset and fundamentally limit the narratives that we produce. iii

This exploration emphasizes that our contemporary archaeological discourses are products of present day sensibilities, firmly embedded within the legacies of colonialism, and create archaeological imaginaries of the past that insidiously reify the essentialized colonial divide. Instead of emphasizing the differences between Euro-Canadian and Indigenous sites, exploring the contemporaneous commonalities of existence for all the sites under study illustrates archaeological dialogues that transcend the colonial conceptual divide and de-essentialize archaeological narratives of the past.

BOSTON, Christine, 2012 (UWO). Investigations of the biological consequences and cultural motivations of artificial cranial modification among northern Chilean populations.

The purpose of this study is to build on existing normative models of craniofacial growth and previous craniofacial studies of artificial cranial modification (ACM) in order to deepen the cultural and biological understanding of this practice. Areas of concentration include a study of the biological changes to cranial epigenetic traits and facial metrics related to ACM, an examination of the biological effects of ACM in order to assess their implications on morbidity and mortality, and an investigation into the cultural motivations for ACM. Three hypotheses were tested: 1) ACM did not affect epigenetic trait incidence or facial metrics; 2) ACM increased morbidity and mortality of modified individuals; and 3) ACM was a marker of either social status or ethnicity. These hypotheses were addressed using quantitative and qualitative analyses of the craniofacial skeleton of ancient northern Chilean groups, including cephalometrics, craniometrics, various statistical analyses, and survey of specific epigenetic traits, pathological conditions, and grave goods. As well, these hypotheses were also addressed using various ACM typologies placed within the context of a “nested typology”. It was concluded that when ACM styles are pooled the effects of ACM are not discernable, but the results did demonstrate that the various ACM styles do affect epigenetic traits and some facial metrics. ACM did minimally affect morbidity and mortality within these samples. As well, ACM was not practiced solely as a marker of social status or ethnicity, and it was ultimately determined that motivations for practicing ACM were multifactorial.

BURCHELL, Meghan, 2013 (McMaster). Shellfish Harvest on the Coast of British Columbia: the archaeology of settlement and subsistence through high-resolution stable isotope analysis and sclerochronology.

In many interpretations of hunter-gatherer settlement systems, archaeologists have assumed implicitly or explicitly that a pattern of mobility based on seasonally-scheduled movements between different site locations was practiced. This pattern of mobility is often characterized as a seasonal round, where different locations are used during specific times of the year for different purposes. An implication of this pattern of mobility is that short-term occupation sites are visited annually, approximately at the same time each year and longer term residential sites can span multiple seasons. To interpret seasonality, indirect indicators are often used but the high-resolution methods presented in this study provide direct evidence of seasonal site occupation. The Pacific Northwest Coast provides an ideal landscape to examine seasonality since many of the staple resources, particularly salmon, were available on a seasonal basis. Contrary to longstanding assumptions of regular seasonal movement between sites, the analysis of shell samples from multiple archaeological sites from distinct regions in British Columbia show complex patterns of multi-seasonal occupation at smaller campsites and specific seasonal or multi-seasonal emphasis in occupation and/or shellfish harvest at longer-term residential sites.

To identify patterns of shellfish harvest, stable oxygen isotope analysis and high-resolution sclerochronology were applied to the bivalve *Saxidomus gigantea* (butter clam). Combined with shell growth increment analysis to examine relative levels of harvest pressure, local rates of shellfish collecting are also interpreted. To examine regional variability in seasonality and resource use in British Columbia, three environmentally and historically distinct areas were selected spanning approximately 6000 years of history. These regions include the central coast in the traditional territory of the Heiltsuk, and two areas on the northern coast, specifically the Dundas Islands Group and Prince Rupert Harbour in the traditional territory of the Tsimshian. The results of the analysis show site specific trends in shellfish harvesting on the central coast; a pattern which is not as clear on the northern coast. Sites on the Dundas Islands show multi-seasonal collection and a stronger emphasis on winter shellfish harvesting. The results also show that shellfish were harvested more intensively in the Dundas Islands area relative to the central coast. The pattern of seasonal shellfish harvesting on the mainland coast at village sites in Prince Rupert Harbour is similar to the pattern

found at long-term residential sites on the central coast. With respect to the dietary importance of clams, another longstanding issue in Northwest Coast archaeology, the results show a mix of patterns including casual resource use at most campsites, intensive multi-season harvest in some regions and strategic multi-season harvest and spring consumption at some residential sites.

CASTILLO, Victoria E., 2012 (UAlberta). Fort Selkirk: Early Contact Period interaction between the Northern Tutchone and the Hudson's Bay Company in Yukon.

Historical archaeology has often struggled to reveal the roles that Indigenous people played as socio-economic agents during the initial contact period in North America. Previous research in the discipline largely focused either on reconstructing everyday life in early European settlements while ignoring Indigenous agency or on European material culture and dominance over Indigenous groups. The absence of Indigenous agency in historical archaeology unfortunately presents Aboriginal people as lacking the reflexivity to create their own space within their social conditions. Research presented in the dissertation employs a holistic, multi-scalar approach, combining archaeological, archival, and ethnographic data to examine how Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) fur traders and Northern Tutchone Athapaskans negotiated their socio-economic roles at Fort Selkirk, Yukon (A.D. 1848-1852) and to expose the underlying social processes of early European-Indigenous interaction. Results of this study demonstrate that the Northern Tutchone were active agents in their trade relations with the Hudson's Bay Company and Coastal Tlingit Chilkat trade partners. The archaeological and archival records reveal that the Northern Tutchone traded with the HBC but were never subsumed within the HBC trade sphere. The Northern Tutchone people, as reflexive agents, remained autonomous throughout the fort's existence and were able to create a dual trading strategy that was profitable for them for the duration of the forts existence.

COTTREAU-ROBINS, Catherine M.A., 2012 (Dalhousie). A Loyalist Plantation in Nova Scotia, 1784-1800.

The dissertation employs an interdisciplinary methodology that integrates research from Atlantic world history, historical archaeology and cultural geography. The resulting insights are key to supporting the central arguments and conclusions. At the close of the American Revolution thousands of American Loyalists were forced into exile and made their way to British colonies beyond the United States. Most of the Loyalists landed in British North America, particularly the Maritimes. Along with the trauma and losses of the conflict, the Loyalists brought with them a way of doing things, an intense political history, and ideas concerning the imperial structure that framed their everyday lives. This dissertation is a study of the Loyalists. Specifically, it explores a prominent Loyalist and his journey from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia along with family members, servants, and labourers, including enslaved persons. A central objective of the dissertation is to illuminate the story of the enslaved and magnify their place in Nova Scotia's eighteenth century colonial history narrative. The objective is addressed by adapting a holistic perspective that considers a single geography - the plantation. The holistic perspective, developed through an interdisciplinary methodology, explores the people, places and culture that formed the Loyalist plantation and were informed by it. The picture that emerges is one that puts into place the structure and organization of a Loyalist plantation in the late eighteenth century. This dissertation argues that an interdisciplinary approach is fundamental when exploring the subject of the plantation and its inhabitants in Nova Scotia. Through study of the slaveholder and the comparison of his plantation spaces, the dissertation argues for Loyalist continuity. Such continuity confirmed a slaveholding culture during the mass migration. Finally, this dissertation argues that the Loyalist period can be described as Nova Scotia's Age of Slavery. The Loyalist migration represents an unprecedented arrival of enslaved persons to the province. Furthermore, the Loyalist migration represents the unprecedented arrival of a political and ideological framework that carried within it perceptions of race and seeds of discrimination that took root.

DUFF, Catherine, 2012 (UToronto). Ceramic Continuity and Change at Shechem (Tell Balatâh): assessing the impact of Egyptian imperialism in the Central Hill Country.

The material culture of Late Bronze Age Shechem (Tell Balatâh) provides an opportunity to assess the nature and extent of the Egyptian imperial presence in the Central Highlands, as well as the ways in which endogenous cultural traits endured during a period of intensifying military presence. While scholars have yet to fully agree on the exact nature of Egyptian imperialism, most concur that contact with Egypt had a profound impact on the political,

economic and social institutions of the southern Levant. The analysis of ceramics at Shechem reveals continuity in settlement, ceramic morphology and technology throughout the Late Bronze period. These findings contribute to an expanding corpus of ceramic studies, which indicate that a complex interaction and negotiation of cultural boundaries existed during this imperial period. While there was not a sustained Egyptian presence in the Central Hill Country, textual and archaeological data suggest there was limited interaction. While more is known about how this imperial presence was manifested architecturally in the form of "governor residencies" and "trading entropôts," recent investigations at coastal and inland sites reveal that the interaction between Egyptian and Canaanite ceramic technology was site-specific and reciprocal in nature. The Shechem ceramic analysis illustrates the tenacity with which potters retained Canaanite traditions at this Central Hill Country site during a period of sporadic Egyptian contact.

GRIEBEL, Brendan, 2013 (UToronto). Recharting the Courses of History: mapping concepts of community, archaeology, and Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit in the Canadian Territory of Nunavut. A thesis in 12 maps.

Abstract not available.

GUPTA, Neha, 2012 (McGill). Behind the frontline: local communities, national interests and the practice of Indian archaeology.

This study is concerned with change and continuity in the practice of Indian archaeology. Its characterization as a national tradition is examined in light of relations between local communities and the national government, and in terms of archaeological practices that developed in colonial India. The research employed geographic information systems and historical methods to highlight the importance of changes in the social and political organization of society for the study of the history of archaeology. It is argued that the questions archaeologists asked, the methods they employed and the evidence they deemed credible, served the interests of the colonial government, and that these understandings were reinterpreted as Indian or nationalistic ones. Moreover, in Independent India, archaeologists often served the social and political aims of the national government by justifying the displacement of local communities and by obscuring their interests in the preservation of cultural heritage and in the interpretation of archaeological data. In the Republic of India, a nationally-oriented framework has taken a caste-based view of prehistory. This perspective justified economic, social, cultural and political marginalization of aboriginal peoples. This view of the Indian past has excluded India's ethnic and linguistic minorities from social dynamics and social history. This, in turn, has influenced the potential and aims of Indian archaeology.

HARRIS, Lucille, 2012 (UToronto). Heterarchy and Hierarchy in the Formation and Dissolution of Complex Hunter-Gatherer Communities on the Northern Plateau of Northwestern North America, ca. 2000-300 B.P: population, economy, and social organization.

This research explores the changing nature of social organization associated with the growth and breakup of large nucleated hunter-gatherer winter settlements in the Mid-Fraser region of south-central British Columbia, ca. 2000-300 cal. B.P. It uses hierarchy and heterarchy as overarching conceptual frameworks for theorizing and evaluating structures of social and political organization. Regional radiocarbon data were used to examine issues of demography and to evaluate the role of scalar stress in producing social change in these burgeoning communities. In order to explore aspects of economic practice and wealth distribution over time artifacts, fauna, and features from sixteen different housepits from five different village sites near the present-day town of Lillooet, British Columbia were analyzed. Results suggest that the villages formed around 1800 cal. B.P. and attained peak population ca. 1200 cal. B.P. The onset of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly at that time altered resource conditions, resulting in greater reliance on mammalian rather than riverine resources. Increased pressure on these resources led to the incorporation of greater amounts of small bodied mammals after 1000 cal. B.P. Apparent declining numbers of houses within large villages after 1200 cal. B.P. suggest that village abandonment began at this time, with individual families likely settling in dispersed villages. The large villages were totally abandoned by 900-800 cal. B.P. Lack of evidence for wealth differentiation in these contexts suggest that social hierarchy based on control over access to resources never emerged in the large villages and that more egalitarian conditions prevailed. Heterarchical structures that

allow for shifting balance of power between bands and individual families is argued to have characterized the shift between population aggregation and dispersal.

HEWITT, Barb, 2013 (UWO). *Foreigners Among the Dead at Túcume, Peru: assessing residential mobility using isotopic tracers.*

Inhabited from the Late Intermediate Period (A.D. 1000-1470) until the time of Spanish conquest, Túcume was a religious and ceremonial site that was transformed over time into a major urban centre. Archaeological excavations at Túcume have revealed that hundreds of individuals were victims of human sacrifice at the site, where their remains were interred in distinct groupings that are most likely defined by the motivation behind different sacrificial rites. This research employs biogeochemical, archaeological and ethnohistoric data to explore residential mobility related to human sacrifice in and around the site of Túcume, Peru.

This dissertation has two primary foci: one methodological and the other archaeological. Through a comparison of two methods for assessing strontium isotope composition of human tissues it was revealed that Femtosecond Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry generates results that are comparable to chemical processing for enamel, but that bone is a poor target material for laser ablation. Recent concerns regarding the consistency of inter-tissue oxygen isotope spacing were addressed by testing human bone and enamel phosphate and no systematic offset was found. Also, this study investigates the utility of dentin as a proxy for enamel in oxygen isotope analysis in situations where destruction of the crown is either prohibited or undesirable, and finds that analyses of the phosphate portion of primary dentin can be used as a proxy for enamel in stable oxygen isotope studies.

The second component of the dissertation focuses on the use of stable strontium and oxygen isotope analyses of human tissues to better identify first-generation migrants. Environmental samples were utilized, along with archaeological material, to construct a working baseline against which to assess mobility. The extent of geographic relocation was then assessed within two distinct burial groupings, characterized as sacrificial victims on the basis of ethnographic and archaeological information, from Túcume. The two groups demonstrated strikingly different isotopic signatures that suggest very different patterns of mobility for the individuals. The elite group appears to have moved minimally and as a unit, while the mass sacrifice victims originated in a wide variety of regions.

JÁCOME, Carlos A., 2012 (U de Montréal). *El Tropel, un sitio arqueológico del Clásico en el Occidente Mesoamericano.*

Cette recherche doctorale a été réalisée Dans le cadre d'un projet de sauvetage archéologique à Villa de Álvarez, dans l'état de Colima (Mexique). Dans la zone géographique à l'étude, plusieurs traces indiquant la présence de contextes funéraires ont été relevées par le passé, mais aucun de ces sites n'a fait l'objet d'un rapport archéologique. L'état de Colima est connu pour ses tombes à puits (tumbas de tiro), ses céramiques de manufacture typique, ainsi que pour les fameux "chiens de Colima". malgré la relation entre ces objets et les contextes funéraires, peu d'études se sont attardées à comprendre la composante biologique de ces contextes, c'est-à-dire les êtres humains. Ainsi, la richesse du projet de sauvetage archéologique nous a donné l'opportunité de structurer un projet de recherche de thèse doctorale beaucoup plus profond en ce qui concerne un des sujets les plus importants de cette région mésoaméricaine : les traditions funéraires. C'est de cette façon, à la lumière des résultats particuliers Obtenus sur le site du Tropel, que nous avons décidé de travailler les liens culturels existants entre ce dernier, la région de Colima, l'Ouest mésoaméricain et l'aire culturelle dans son ensemble. La campagne de fouille ainsi menée a permis la récupération de vingt-six individus de différents sexes et âges. Au moins quatre périodes d'occupation ont été enregistrées sur le site. La présence humaine sur le site s'étend donc de 339AD à 682 AD (datations au radiocarbone sur trois individus du site El Tropel), ce qui correspond à la phase archéologique Comala à Colima. L'abondance d'artefacts de cette phase dans les quatre strates culturelles du site a permis de réaliser une datation relative en relation avec l'apparition et la fréquence de céramiques d'autres phases culturelles connues : Orlices, Colima, Armería y Chanal. Concernant les pratiques funéraires, la fouille a permis de constater le traitement des cadavres avant, pendant et après l'enterrement des défunts. Bien que des contextes funéraires similaires aient déjà été mentionnés dans la région, aucun d'entre eux n'a pu être identifié clairement. Ces traitements funéraires démontrent l'existence chez les anciens habitants de Colima d'une transmission des connaissances concernant l'anatomie,

les processus de décomposition des cadavres, et même possiblement d'un culte des os humains. Une étude ostéologique a été menée sur les squelettes afin de documenter les aspects démographiques, pathologiques, sociaux et économiques de la population du site. Parmi les éléments les plus significatifs de l'étude, il est possible de mentionner la présence de certaines pathologies peu connues dans cette région de la Mésoamérique telles que la syphilis et la tuberculose. Des déformations crâniennes ont aussi été observées, ainsi que la présence d'un déformateur crânien en céramique. De plus, de nombreuses données ont été relevées concernant la présence d'os wormiens sur les crânes déformés artificiellement. Finalement, des analyses d'isotopes stables ont été pratiquées sur des os des individus, ainsi que sur des os de chiens et de cerfs retrouvés sur le site, afin de mieux connaître l'alimentation et la vie des communautés anciennes de la région.

KOZAKOWSKI, Stephanie, 2013 (UToronto). 3D Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Hylobati Cranial Ontogeny: implications for interpreting the evolutionary history of hominoid cranial growth.

Abstract not available.

MACDONALD, Danielle, 2013 (UToronto). Interpreting Variability Through Multiple methodologies: the interplay of form and function in Epipalaeolithic microliths.

The reason and significance of variation in material culture is one of the most fundamental debates in archaeological studies. These debates factor strongly into Levantine Epipalaeolithic research, where the morphological variability of microlithic tools has been interpreted to represent distinct cultural or ethnic communities. This dissertation addresses microlith variability during the Middle Epipalaeolithic ($\approx 17,500 - 14,600$ cal BP) through the analysis of lithic assemblages from Wadi Mataha, 'Uyun al-Hammâm, and Kharaneh IV (Jordan). Although regionally disparate, the lithic assemblages are characterized by the same geometric microlith type: the trapeze-rectangle. The integration of typological, technological, morphometric, and use-wear analyses allows for the subtleties in material culture to be explored among these sites. In addition to these analyses, new methods for use-wear quantification are presented.

This dissertation sets out to test several hypotheses in regards to the microlith assemblages: 1) microliths will have overlapping functions, indicating that function does not drive form; and 2) microliths will show differences in technological style. These hypotheses relate back to current debates in Epipalaeolithic research about the nature of microlith variability. Is variation in microlith morphology the product of different technological sequences of production or microlith function? Or is variability the result of different cultural practices? This material culture variability is explored through the lens of the *chaîne opératoire*, where I advocate for the inclusion of functional analysis into our study of lithic assemblages. Through the integration of multiple methods, I suggest there is not a direct correlation between microlith form and function. Instead, the variability we witness in microliths during the Middle Epipalaeolithic is the result of local expressions within different communities.

MACLEOD-LESLIE, Heather, 2012 (MUN). Sankofa/Return and Get It: an archaeological exploration of Black Loyalist identity and culture, Nova Scotia.

Scholarly archaeological research into the African diaspora in Atlantic Canada is quite limited to date. The discourse in history has been more regularly attended here but, given the sociopolitical challenges that members of the African diaspora faced, archaeology is a vital and perhaps more democratic source of information to understand this heritage and its importance to modern Atlantic Canadians. This thesis represents an effort to begin to fill this need. Localized cultural variation is a factor for which scholars must allow, however the discourse on African diaspora archaeology has demonstrated that some common, Africentric cultural phenomena link populations across the wide geography of the colonial African diaspora through both their African cultural heritage and experiences as members of this diaspora. This thesis, using a specific focus on Black Loyalists and their descendents in Nova Scotia, contends that early black settlers in Atlantic Canada embodied varying degrees and facets of West African cultural traditions. These have contributed to modern black culture and ethnocultural identity in Atlantic Canada and must be seen in both their contemporary and historic contexts as African diasporic in nature. This research uses several approaches to understand the emic perspective of African Nova Scotian identity and local cultural heritage. These include a comparative study of consumption behavior through an analysis of ceramic decorative colours and motifs, an

attempt to comprehend cultural landscapes at regional, community and household levels and a consideration of ethnocultural identity through materially expressed Africentric spirituality and folk traditions. Further, this thesis demonstrates that, since the material traces of such Africentric practices and perspectives lack any substantial documentary record to assist in their comprehension, the adoption of an Africentric perspective to archaeological field methodology and interpretation is necessary for both detecting the evidence and understanding it. Data from several Black Loyalist communities were analyzed to address the varied objectives including Delap's Cove (Annapolis Co.), Rear Monastery (Antigonish & Guysborough Cos.), Birchtown (Shelburne Co.) and a white Irish community, Coote Cove (Halifax Regional Municipality). Data from previous research was used from the latter two communities, whereas the author collected data specifically for this research from the two former communities.

OLSEN, Karyn, 2013 (UWO). A Multi-Isotope Investigation of Two Medieval German Populations Providing Insight into the Relationships Between Diet, Disease, and Tissue Isotopic Compositions.

This thesis investigates the relationship between disease and bone collagen isotope compositions, and uses isotopic analyses of human and faunal bone to examine the diet and geographic associations of two medieval (9th to 16th century) German communities derived from urban (Regensburg, n=111) and rural (Dalheim, n=24) contexts.

The first goal of this research was to determine the reliability of bone collagen isotopic compositions to characterize diet in unhealthy individuals. Examples of bone pathology were selected from two medieval samples and one modern/historic skeletal collection (n=49) in order to measure the extent to which pathology influences intra-skeletal isotopic variability. The carbon- and nitrogen-isotope compositions of collagen from pathological bone were compared to areas of related but unaffected bone. Individuals with osteomyelitic lesions or incompletely remodeled bone fractures demonstrated intra-skeletal variability in their nitrogen-isotope ratios. Overall, these differences were small, but larger than expected for normal intra-skeletal variability, and likely reflect changes in body metabolism that accompany chronic infection and severe trauma.

This work also assessed the reliability of interpreting distinct diets from inter-individual differences in isotopic ratios. The Regensburg sample was used to test whether or not a relationship exists between various diseases and bone collagen nitrogen-isotope compositions when skeletal elements exhibiting pathology are avoided entirely during sampling. Although a number of conditions were evaluated, no disease processes were found to seriously modify original collagen nitrogen-isotope compositions. These results suggest that individuals with obvious bone pathology need not be excluded from isotopic investigations of paleodiet.

The second goal of this research was to investigate the Regensburg and Dalheim populations in terms of diet and geographic identity using a multi-isotope analysis of human and faunal remains. At both sites, diets were based on C₃ plants and/or plant-consumers, although minor consumption of millet (C₄) cannot be ruled out. Differential access to dietary protein was observed in both communities, but the Regensburg residents likely consumed more foods from a higher trophic level (e.g., freshwater fish). The oxygen-isotope data for bone structural carbonate broadly associated most individuals with their region of burial but identifying specific geographic relocations within the region was not possible.

PATTERSON, Catherine, 2013 (McMaster). The Heritage of Life and Death in Historic Family Cemeteries of Niagara, Ontario.

This study explores the history of Niagara settlement and settlers through the changing patterns of burial and commemoration visible in historical family cemeteries established following Euro-American settlement in the 1790s. Data collected from a combination of site survey and archival research demonstrate three clear phases of: 1) early cemetery creation and use 2) the transition to burial in public cemeteries throughout the late 1800s; and 3) the closure of family cemeteries by the early 1900s followed by periods of neglect and renewal characterized by inactive cemeteries being repurposed by descendants as sites of heritage display.

There is incredible variation in burial data and the overall patterns speak to changing identity relating to family, land, community, memory, and history. More specifically, the results of this study demonstrate a shift from an identity created through the experience of family place and burial to a community-based identity that emphasizes the nuclear family and their history within their wider social network. More recent heritage displays have explicitly introduced a narrative of settlement, Loyalist identity, and land ownership that was inherent when cemeteries were in use.

This cemetery-based history approach demonstrates the potential of mortuary material culture to address questions of social change within the historical context in which it was created and used. It also highlights the value of variability in cemetery data and the consideration of the circumstances of cemetery creation, use, neglect, and renewal to inform the range of personal and collective histories that are visible over generations.

PENNYCOOK, Carlie, 2013 (UWO). A Stable Isotopic Investigation of Palaeodiet and Residential Mobility During the Integration Period, Quito Basin, Ecuador.

The Integration Period (500/600-1532 C.E.) saw pre-Columbian society in the Quito Basin of Ecuador develop more politically and socially complex chiefdoms focused around agricultural production and trade. In this study, carbon, nitrogen and oxygen isotopic analyses of bone and teeth from 115 individuals from the sites of Tajamar (n=73) and Nuevo Aeropuerto Internacional de Quito (NAIQ) (n=42) were performed in order to reconstruct short- and long-term dietary patterns, and residential mobility in the Quito Basin. Emphasis was placed on how/if these large-scale societal changes in the region affected group dietary patterns and individual choices and actions.

The isotopic analysis of adult bone demonstrated that the long-term average diet varied substantially between the two sites. The diet at Tajamar consisted primarily of C₄ plants (maize) with protein derived largely from plants and some lower trophic level domestic animal meat (likely guinea pigs [*cuy*]). At NAIQ, the diet was more generalized, having a mixed C₃/C₄ plant base with greater reliance on C₃ plants and the consumption of both wild and domestic terrestrial animal protein. The differences between Tajamar and NAIQ are likely the result of the populations living within and exploiting different ecological zones within the environmentally diverse Quito Basin.

Childhood dietary variations were assessed through the isotopic analysis of early- and late-forming teeth as well as juvenile bone. For most individuals, breastfeeding ceased before 2 years of age. By late childhood, the diet was similar to adult patterns for each respective site, with the possible exception of higher consumption of boiled/stewed beverages during later childhood. The high intra-site isotopic variability in early and late childhood tissues suggested the absence of a uniform nursing/weaning strategy. Individual actions also likely played a large role in adult dietary practices.

The oxygen-isotope results for these Quito Basin human tissues and modern environmental waters showed high intra-site variability and are suggestive of geographic mobility. When combined with the carbon and nitrogen isotopic data, however, the results could also be indicative of greater autonomy in dietary choices and animal management practices by individuals at Tajamar and NAIQ.

PERRON, Martin, 2013 (U de Montréal). La production et la diffusion des céramiques utilitaires de style à bandes à Argilos et dans le nord de l'Égée aux périodes archaïque et classique.

Cette étude porte sur l'analyse des céramiques de style à bandes - mieux connues dans la littérature anglo-saxonne sous le nom de waveline pottery - produites dans le nord de l'Égée aux périodes archaïque et classique. Cette catégorie de récipients, dont les formes et l'ornementation s'inspirent principalement des productions issues des ateliers micrasiatiques des VII^e et VI^e siècles av. J.-C., jouit d'une vaste distribution en Thrace et en Macédoine orientale. Elle regroupe une importante variété de vaisselles d'usage courant utilisées pour le service et le stockage des denrées. Cette recherche propose de dresser le portrait de la production et de la diffusion de ces céramiques en Égée du Nord par le biais de l'étude de céramiques recueillis sur sept colonies grecques établies entre le Strymon et le golfe de Maronée et six sites de l'arrière-pays thrace. Elle vise à rassembler, au moyen de données archéologiques

et archéométriques, des informations sur les milieux de production, les réseaux d'échanges et les habitudes de consommation de la clientèle à l'égard de ces céramiques. Le volet archéologique vise d'abord à définir le répertoire des formes, des décors et des pâtes argileuses, puis à déterminer l'étendue et le cadre chronologique de la production. Le volet archéométrique porte sur des analyses physico-chimiques en laboratoire (spectrométrie de fluorescence par rayons X) visant à caractériser et à déterminer l'origine de 200 des 540 céramiques recensées. Le corpus est principalement constitué d'échantillons mis au jour sur les sites d'Argilos, de Thasos, de Bergè et de Phagrès, en Macédoine orientale. L'inédit de la recherche réside dans l'opportunité qu'elle offre aux archéologues de dater et d'identifier l'origine des céramiques à bandes, entraînant des répercussions directes sur les discussions portant sur les milieux de production, les réseaux de circulation, les relations interrégionales et les habitudes de consommation à l'égard de ces céramiques. dans le nord de l'Égée entre les VIIe et IVe siècles av. J.-C.

VALLIÈRES, Claudine, 2013 (McGill). A taste of Tiwanaku: daily life in an ancient Andean urban center as seen through cuisine.

This dissertation explores issues of identity at Tiwanaku, the urban cosmopolitan capital of an ancient Andean polity. This is done through an in-depth investigation of domestic culinary practices within the non-elite neighbourhood of Mollo Kontu. Recent research on the creation and maintenance of Tiwanaku socio-political relations has emphasized the importance of communal feasting events as the process through which residents were integrated into a broad Tiwanaku inclusive state identity. In particular, the consumption of maize beer (chicha), and the use of attractive ceramic paraphernalia attached to chicha production and consumption, are viewed as key aspects of the consensual integration to the Tiwanaku lifestyle. Results from my investigation of everyday culinary practices suggest that this Tiwanaku state inclusive identity was not as universally accepted as previously suggested. A detailed analysis of faunal remains from selected domestic contexts is presented and integrated with ceramic, paleoethnobotanical, ichthyoarchaeological, and bioarchaeological results, to illustrate the chaîne opératoire of cuisine at Mollo Kontu. I demonstrate that its residents managed their own camelid herds for meat production and consumption, independently from the Tiwanaku state. Their presence represents the exploitation of a shared food preference rather than an epiphenomenon of the residents' economic and political situation. Mollo Kontu daily cuisine emphasized and valued the ingestion of local resources, especially domesticated camelids, in contrast to the Tiwanaku state identity manifested in the commensal consumption of beer made of non-local maize. This suggests both an independence from the state, and the reinforcement of a local highland identity through the ingestion of locally produced staples, in an increasingly cosmopolitan urban context. Combined with isotopic results which showed Mollo Kontu residents consumed little maize, I argue that Mollo Kontu residents did not fully embrace the pluri-ethnic nature of the Tiwanaku state; in their daily lives they embraced their local roots through their culinary practices.

WADE, Andrew, 2012 (UWO). Hearts and Minds: examining the evolution of the Egyptian excerebration and evisceration traditions through the IMPACT mummy database.

Egyptian mummification and funerary rituals were a transformative process, making the deceased a pure being; free of disease, injury, and disfigurements, as well as ethical and moral impurities. Consequently, the features of mummification available to specific categories of individuals hold social and ideological significance. This study refutes long-held classical stereotypes, particularly dogmatic class associations; demonstrates the apocryphal nature of universal heart retention; and expands on the purposes of excerebration and evisceration implied by synthetic and radiological analyses.

Features of the embalming traditions, specifically the variable excerebration and evisceration traditions, represented the Egyptian view of death. Fine-grain analyses, through primary imaging data for these traditions, have recently been made possible on a large scale through the development of a radiological mummy database. The IMPACT Radiological Mummy Database is a multi-institutional, collaborative research project devoted to the scientific study of mummified remains through primary data from medical imaging modalities. This first application of IMPACT addresses the evolution of Egyptian excerebration and evisceration, and how suites of features in mummies of differing age, sex, status, and location differ and how they relate to the fate of the recipient's afterlife and to sociopolitical and ideological changes and interactions.

WILKINS, Jayne, 2012 (UToronto). Technological Change in the Early Middle Pleistocene: the onset of the Middle Stone Age at Kathu Pan 1, Northern Cape, South Africa.

This dissertation describes the technological behaviors represented by the ~500-thousand-year-old stratum 4a lithic assemblage from Kathu Pan 1 (KP1), Northern Cape, South Africa, and situates new evidence from this site into evolutionary context. The findings highlight the significance of the early Middle Pleistocene in Africa for understanding behavioral evolution in later Homo. The stratum 4a assemblage at KP1 represents a mainly flake and blade-based industry that employed multiple strategies to produce blanks that were retouched into a variety of forms, including unifacially retouched points. Diverse core reduction strategies at KP1 suggests that KP1 hominins were flexible to the demands of local raw materials, consistent with increased degrees of 'behavioral variability' and adaptability. Several lines of evidence indicate that the KP1 points were used as spear tips. Points from sites ~300 thousand years ago (ka) and younger were often used as weapon tips, and evidence for this behavior can now be pushed back to ~500 ka, with important implications for cognition and social behavior among early Middle Pleistocene hominins. Raw materials in the KP1 assemblage were acquired from multiple local sources. Based on comparisons with a sample from the underlying stratum 4b Acheulean assemblage, the stratum 4a assemblage does not exhibit major changes in the kinds or quality of raw material exploited; thus, the technological changes represented by the stratum 4a assemblage are not explained by changes in raw material. New evidence from KP1 poses problems for current models that link the appearance of Middle Stone Age technologies to speciation and dispersion ~300 ka. Middle Stone Age technologies appear in the African archaeological record by ~500 ka. The new timing for the origins of Middle Stone Age technologies provides a parsimonious explanation for technological similarities between the lithic assemblages of Neanderthals and modern Homo sapiens, who share a common ancestor in the early Middle Pleistocene. Limits imposed by the nature of the African archaeological record and chronometric analyses may explain why the antiquity of these technological changes was not previously recognized.

WOOD, Carolan, 2012 (UToronto). The Influence of Growth and Development in the Expression of Human Morphological Variation.

Abstract not available.

MA and MSc Theses

ANDREWS, Ken, 2012 (UWO). Paleoepidemiology of Leprosy in Roman Period Dakhleh Oasis.

Abstract not available.

BÉLANGER, Jonathan, 2012 (U de Montréal). Étude technologique et morphologique de la cornéenne dans le sud du Québec: le cas de la carrière préhistorique du mont Royal (BjFj-97) à Montréal.

Le site de la carrière du mont Royal (BjFj-97), découvert en 1993 par Yvon Codère et inventorié en 1997 par l'équipe d'Ethnoscop Inc., constitue une énigme archéologique intéressante pour quiconque s'intéresse à la préhistoire de l'île de Montréal et de sa région adjacente. Lors des activités archéologiques de 1997, quelques idées furent émises quant à son affiliation chronologique et sa nature, suggérant une occupation remontant à l'Archaique terminal (4000 à 3000 AA) orientée vers l'extraction et la transformation de la cornéenne, une pierre métamorphique résultant de la transformation du substrat rocheux en place suite à des intrusions magmatiques lors du Crétacé qui ont créé les Monterégiennes. Le matériel, comprenant plus de 10 000 déchets de taille et un peu plus de 70 artefacts divers, ne fit pas l'objet d'analyses poussées hormis la datation approximative du site par un examen sommaire des pointes de projectile. Ce mémoire reprend les données de 1997 et apporte une perspective nouvelle au site en décrivant morphologiquement et technologiquement le débitage de la pierre de façon à comprendre la chaîne opératoire de la cornéenne, une matière peu étudiée, mais fort commune au Québec méridional, appréhender les possibilités de la matière et aborder les questions de datation. L'ensemble du matériel lithique fit l'objet d'une

analyse lithique poussée axée sur le débitage et les produits finis et propose la prépondérance de la taille bifaciale, ponctuée par un débitage sur éclat conséquent. L'ensemble des étapes de la chaîne opératoire est présent sur le site de la carrière du mont Royal. La cornéenne est une matière difficile à tailler en raison de son imprévisibilité, liée à la structure même de la matière, menant à un fort taux d'échecs lors de l'élaboration des outils. La datation de l'occupation principale du site pointe vers l'Archaique terminal, mais le caractère équivoque des diverses classes d'objets rend difficile sa définition absolue, faute d'objets parfaitement diagnostiques. Le site BjFj-97 ressemble grandement à un site homologue en Nouvelle-Angleterre où la cornéenne fût travaillée suivant le même schéma opératoire, suggérant un apparemment culturel possible. La cornéenne abonde et domine dans les assemblages archéologiques de la région montréalaise, substituant ainsi des matières de meilleure qualité absentes régionalement. Leurs correspondances chronologiques transcendent celles établies lors de l'analyse du matériel de la carrière et montrent un étalement chronologiquement plus étendu, de l'Archaique laurentien au Sylvicole supérieur. La cornéenne se retrouve habituellement sous forme d'outils bifaciaux fonctionnels (bifaces, couteaux et pointes de projectile) de piètre facture et d'outils sur éclats (grattoirs et racloirs) rudimentaires, suggérant une signification strictement utilitaire, le propre des matières de basse qualité. Les modes d'extraction de la cornéenne restent inconnus sur le mont Royal. Le mont Royal est plus qu'un vulgaire point défensif, il constitue la base de la subsistance des populations préhistoriques de jadis où se trouvent les matériaux nécessaires à la taille d'outils de prédation liés à un mode de vie mobile où domine la chasse.

BOUCHER, Kaye-Lynn, 2012 (UWO). A Comparative Ontogenetic Study of Biomechanical Adaptations in the Long Bones of South African Khoisan and Sadlermiut Inuit.

This research examines and compares the biomechanical adaptations of juveniles from two different climate-adapted populations: Khoisan foragers from South Africa and Sadlermiut Inuit from Nunavut, Canada. Cortical bone measurements were recorded at three diaphyseal locations on the Sadlermiut and Khoisan humeri, tibiae and femora using biplanar radiographs. Biomechanical strength properties were calculated using the Eccentric Ellipse Method (EEM). EEM calculations were interpreted with consideration to the known behavioural patterns of the two groups. Humeral AP and torsional bending strength were greater in the Sadlermiut compared to the Khoisan – most likely caused by kayak paddling among the Sadlermiut. Few differences were found between the Khoisan and Sadlermiut tibiae and femora. The Khoisan and Sadlermiut may not have been participating in lower body activities with sufficient, or sufficiently different, intensity to produce unique osteogenic responses. The juveniles demonstrated an increase in humeral strength at around age 12 which was concluded to be attributable to the onset of adult activities. However, the strength increases seen in the juvenile tibiae and femora occurred at expected ages for normal growth and could not be fully attributed to the adoption of adult activities.

BRANDY, Eliza, 2013 (MUN). Inuit Animal Use and Shifting Identities in 19th Century Labrador: The Zooarchaeology of Snooks Cove.

The archaeological site of Snooks Cove (GaBp-7), situated in Hamilton Inlet along the central coast of Labrador, has been confirmed as a place where multiple Inuit families resided from the late 18th through 19th centuries. Analysis of the faunal remains recovered during excavation of two houses at this site provides a glimpse at how the Inuit inhabitants prioritized traditional animal use patterns, while still actively participating in new intercultural exchanges, such as the trapping and trading economy. This thesis can demonstrate the dynamic nature of cultural continuity and changing identities. At Snooks Cove this is seen most prominently when the results are compared to Inuit, British, and mixed ethnicity sites. This research further supports that zooarchaeology can contribute valuable insights into the varied Inuit responses to social and economic opportunities brought about by the increasingly permanent European presence in Labrador.

BROWN, Lisa, 2013 (UWO). Statistical Analysis of Nonmetric Cranial Trait Interaction in a Skeletal Population Sample from the Dakhleh Oasis, Egypt.

Skeletal nonmetric traits have been used since the 1960s in genetic distance analyses, largely ignoring the potential for intertrait correlation. Using a skeletal population sample from the Dakhleh Oasis, Egypt, this thesis tests the null hypothesis that intertrait correlation is not occurring in the population at a significant level. Additionally, this thesis tests whether the odds ratio is a suitable statistical test for intertrait correlation. Using the phi coefficient and odds ratio, pairwise comparisons between 39 cranial nonmetric traits were calculated. The results of the statistical

analysis show that intertrait correlation is occurring in the Dakhleh Oasis at a significant level, meaning that intertrait correlation should be tested for in genetic distance studies using nonmetric traits. The odds ratio is found to be a suitable test for intertrait correlation, and is most helpful when combined with the use of the phi coefficient.

COOKSON, Corey A., 2013 (UAlberta). An Analysis of Site Selection Behaviours and Landscape Use in the Prince Rupert Harbour Area.

I discuss the coastal occupation history of the Coast Tsimshian in terms of the distribution of known archaeological sites in the Prince Rupert Harbour, located on the northern coast of British Columbia. I identify patterns in site selection behaviours that emerged over the past 5000 years since sea level stabilization. These observations are analyzed using geographic information systems (GIS) to understand how these past human populations used and organized themselves on the landscape. This spatial analysis provides information on the development of certain subsistence practices and the environmental factors that influenced the placement of sites in the landscape. These factors are considered in relation to non-environmental factors such as defensibility, visibility, and proximity to other sites, which would have directed site location decisions during times of increased conflict. These patterns in site characteristics are used to understand the agency of the settlement history in the Prince Rupert harbour area.

DEPLONTY, Alison, 2013 (UWO). Staging Sacrifice: knowledge mobilization and visitation at Huacas de Moche, Peru.

Since the 1990s there has been increased pressure for archaeologists to present the results of their work to the general public. Archaeological site museums have proven to be popular venues for the dissemination of archaeological knowledge. These institutions pose challenges to museum designers and archaeologists, who must negotiate visitor and heritage sustainability. In this thesis the pre-Inca site of Huacas de Moche (ca. 50-850 CE), Peru, is used as a case study to examine how visitor behaviour and experience are channeled through site branding and the adherence to a storyline throughout visits to the museum and ruins. However, this thesis shows that experience is largely a result of interaction between visitors and tour guides. Ultimately, effective organization of archaeological site museums can positively impact knowledge mobilization and visitation, as interpretation is at the heart of museum planning and use, as it connects and occurs at all levels of knowledge mobilization.

DESROSIERS, Emilie, 2013 (U de Montréal). Reconstruction et étude de la variabilité du régime alimentaire des sociétés préhispaniques de la basse vallée de Santa, Pérou.

Ce projet de recherche porte principalement sur la reconstruction du régime alimentaire à l'aide d'une approche paléochimique. Des analyses isotopiques du carbone et de l'azote ont été réalisées sur le collagène des os sur un échantillon de trente-huit individus provenant de trois sites différents de la basse vallée de Santa, sur la côte nord du Pérou : El Castillo, Guadalupito et Huaca China. Parmi les individus sélectionnés, certains sont affiliés aux groupes des Gallinazo, des Mochica, des Tanguche ou des Chimú couvrant ainsi la Période intermédiaire ancienne, l'Horizon moyen et la Période intermédiaire récente. L'approche isotopique a été utilisée afin de caractériser dans un premier temps, le régime alimentaire de la population globale en la comparant à d'autres groupes préhispaniques de l'Aire andine. Les résultats obtenus sur trente-deux individus suggèrent une alimentation variée incluant le maïs ainsi que des ressources marines, illustrant que ces groupes agriculteurs exploitaient les deux types d'écosystèmes à leur portée. Ces résultats sont supportés par l'analyse du carbone sur l'apatite pour cinq individus. Le second but fut d'étudier la variabilité du régime alimentaire entre les différents individus de l'échantillon, en fonction de la période d'occupation, du site de provenance, de l'affiliation culturelle, de l'âge et du sexe et du statut social. La petite taille de l'échantillon a limité considérablement la discussion de ces différents paramètres. Il a toutefois été possible de remarquer un accès aux ressources riches en protéines plus avantageux pour les hommes et la présence de possibles différences dans l'alimentation chez les individus juvéniles. Finalement, la confrontation des données funéraires à la reconstruction du régime alimentaire a été faite pour cinq cas particuliers de pratiques funéraires provenant du site El Castillo, premier centre régional de la civilisation Mochica dans la basse vallée de Santa. Dans tous les cas, le régime alimentaire suggéré par les compositions isotopiques supporte les interprétations des statuts sociaux de ces individus faites à partir des contextes funéraires.

D'ORTENZIO, Lori, 2013 (McMaster). You Are Not What You Eat During Stress: an isotopic evaluation of human hair from Belleville, Ontario.

Carbon and nitrogen isotope values in sequential segments of human hair keratin provide an archive of temporal fluctuations in isotopic composition close to the time of an individual's death. By combining stable isotope analysis with a microscopic examination of hair, this thesis explores health status prior to the death of early settlers from St. Thomas' Anglican Church cemetery in Belleville, Ontario (1821-1874). The purpose of this thesis is to determine if there is a consistent difference in carbon and nitrogen isotopic signatures along sequentially segmented hair in individuals who have observable pathological conditions versus individuals who display no osteological evidence of pathology. Elevated nitrogen values can be associated with physiological stressors such as chronic illness, infection, or injury that affect an individual's metabolic state. Elevated nitrogen values represent a recycling of nitrogen derived from the breakdown of existing proteins in the body and subsequent tissue repair. Results from 10 individuals indicate that $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values increase greater than 1‰ if an individual was suffering from a pathological condition (e.g., periostitis) or decrease by 1‰ if an individual was possibly pregnant, while $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values remained relatively constant. The variability in nitrogen values over 1‰, coinciding with less change in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values, may be indicative of physiological stress. These results suggest that $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are not only useful for studying diet, but may also be used as indicators of physiological stress.

EMERY, Matthew, 2012 (McMaster). A Stable Isotopic Investigation of the Smith's Knoll Sample.

This thesis uses stable isotopic analysis to identify diet, geographic origins and long-term residency in a sub-sample of the Smith's Knoll skeletal collection, soldiers who died during the June 6th 1813 Battle of Stoney Creek. The major objectives of this study have been to differentiate between two major modes of dietary consumption, one wheat-based, the other maize-based, in an attempt to decipher British colonial from American soldiers. These objectives were paired with stable oxygen and strontium isotopes, two isotopic elements presently used to identify migration and regional origins. Oxygen isotopic results from teeth suggest that, as children, 5 individuals may have originated in North America. Nine individuals have isotopic signatures indicative of both a North American or United Kingdom origins. The isotopic composition from bone collagen and phosphate suggest similar geographic origins, with diets composed of both wheat- and maize-based foods. Bone phosphate values indicate that 2 individuals possibly resided in North America. The remaining 20 individuals have bone values indicative of long-term residency in both geographic regions with a significant amount of dietary mixing. These results suggest that other military participants, soldiers from the King's 8th Regiment and Canadian militiamen, may also be represented in this study. Prior investigations have omitted this crucial information, focusing their historic research primarily on the British 49th Regiment. The data presented in this thesis offers a broader geographic, pan-nationalistic perspective on the possible infantrymen and militiamen who fought during the battle, including select Canadian militiamen from the Niagara region and the King's 8th Regiment from Britain.

FOREMAN, Christine, 2012 (U Lethbridge). Besant Beginnings at the Fincastle Site: a late middle prehistoric comparative study on the northern plains.

The Fincastle Bison Kill Site (DIOx-5), located approximately 100 km east of Lethbridge, Alberta, has been radiocarbon dated to 2 500 BP. Excavations at the site yielded an extensive assemblage of lithics and faunal remains, and several unique features. The elongated point forms, along with the bone upright features, appeared similar to those found at Sonota sites within the Dakota region that dated between 1 950 BP and 1 350 BP. The relatively early date of the Fincastle Site prompted a re-investigation into the origins of the Besant Culture. The features, faunal and lithic assemblages from twenty-three Late Middle Prehistoric sites in Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas were analyzed and compared. The findings show that Fincastle represents an early component of the Besant Culture referred to as the Outlook Complex. This analysis also suggests a possible Middle Missouri origin of the Fincastle hunters, as well as the entire Besant Culture.

GUIRY, Eric, 2012 (MUN). Dogs as Analogs in Stable Isotope Based Human Paleodietry Reconstructions: assessing the canine surrogacy approach.

In contexts where human remains are scarce, poorly preserved, or otherwise unavailable for stable isotope-based paleodietary reconstruction, domestic dog bone collagen as well as other tissues may provide a suitable analogical material for addressing questions relating to human dietary practices. The premise of this “Canine Surrogacy Approach” (CSA) is that dogs likely consumed scraps from human meals and feces and thus could have shared an isotopically similar diet with contemporaneous humans.

This thesis has three objectives. The first is to provide an overview of the CSA’s development and use. A literature review and a cross-contextual comparison of human-dog dietary similarities shows that dogs can most often provide a rough dietary analogy for their human keepers in a wide variety of contexts. The ensuing discussion details where and why the CSA is most likely to be applied as well as where future methodological innovation is likely to occur. Second, theoretical considerations indicate how CSA applications are essentially analogical inferences which can be divided into two groups, each providing specific types of information and requiring different levels of substantiation. A framework for three categories of factors is outlined to aid in establishing positive, negative, and neutral elements of comparison of dog and human diets. These considerations show that CSA applications can benefit from explicitly detailing the type and nature of the analogical reasoning employed and from providing a systematic assessment of the degree to which stable isotope values of dogs and humans under comparison are thought to be like, unlike, or of unknown likeness.ii

Third, a case study is presented to test the CSA. Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of dog and (previously analyzed) human bone collagen is used to reconstruct human diet among two related Late Archaic maritime oriented hunter-gatherer groups – the Moorehead and the Maritime Archaic Indian. Based on a demonstrated human-dog similarity in these contexts, the CSA is then applied to help understand human diet in a similar archaeological context in which no human remains have been recovered - the Moorehead occupation of the Turner Farm site.

HATCHER, Hilary, 2013 (MUN). Exploring an Anglophone Presence at the French Fishing Room, Champ Paya, at Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09) in Cap Rouge Harbour, Newfoundland.

Abstract not available.

HENDERSON, Georgina Jane, 2013 (U Victoria). Spiral Fluted Columns and the Mechanical Screw: the history of a mathematical idea in ancient architecture and mechanical technology.

This thesis examines the stone-carved architectural spiral fluted column from second-millennium B.C. Mesopotamia to the fourth-century A.D. Roman Empire, and establishes its relationship to technological devices such as water screws, screw presses, and other machines. Evidence from literary sources and archaeological records shows the increasing architectural use of the helical spiral during that time, particularly in structures such as theatres, nymphaea, colonnades and decorative gateways. The use of spiral designs on coins, sarcophagi, pottery and wall paintings is also discussed. The thesis presents: the mathematics of the spiral as applied in Mesopotamian architecture; spiral use in the Aegean Bronze and Iron Ages and the Greek and Roman worlds; and its use in technology and mechanical devices, specifically those of Archimedes and Hero. The conclusion summarises the evidence, demonstrating that the construction of the spiral fluted column evolved from that of the Archimedean water screw.

HENRIET, Jean-Pierre, 2012 (U de Montréal). L'outillage sur plaquette en quartzite du site EIFs-010. Étude d'une technologie distinctive en Jamésie, Québec (1900-400 A.A.).

Ce projet de recherche tente de mieux comprendre le phénomène des supports sur plaquette en quartzite du site EIFs-010 situé en Jamésie. Aucun travail de cette ampleur n'avait encore été réalisé sur ce type d'outil. Il y avait donc un vide à combler. Afin de répondre le plus adéquatement possible à cette problématique, nous avons divisé notre travail en trois objectifs. Dans un premier temps, déterminer si les plaquettes en quartzite sont le produit

d'une technologie lithique ou bien d'un processus géologique naturel. En second lieu, démontrer si nous sommes en présence d'un épiphénomène propre au site EIFs-010. Finalement, définir si une période chronologique correspond à cette industrie. Les résultats de nos recherches nous démontrent que les supports sur plaquette en quartzite du site EIFs-010 se retrouvent naturellement sur le talus d'effondrement de la Colline Blanche. Leur faible épaisseur moyenne ainsi que leurs pans abrupts ont sans doute été les facteurs qui ont le plus influencé leur sélection. En nous basant sur ces deux caractéristiques, nous suggérons qu'ils auraient pu être utilisés comme des lames interchangeables ou bien des burins. Nous avons recensé 33 sites jamésiens qui comportaient au moins un fragment de plaquette en quartzite. Malgré quelques indices archéologiques, il est encore trop tôt pour affirmer que cette industrie est diagnostique d'un groupe culturel jamésien. Les données chronologiques suggèrent que cette industrie a connu un essor vers 1300 ans A.A. De plus, il semble que les régions géographiques que nous avons attribuées aux sites correspondent à des séquences culturelles bien définies. Finalement, nos hypothèses portent sur des recherches futures concernant un ensemble d'événements qui, tout comme les supports sur plaquette en quartzite, sont révélateurs de changements dans le mode de vie des groupes préhistoriques de la Jamésie. Mots-clés : Archéologie, Jamésie, EIFs-010, Colline Blanche, plaquette en quartzite, technologie lithique.

KEDDY, Joshua, 2013 (MUN). An Analysis of Artifact Morphology and Material Frequency in Eight Early to Middle Labrador Archaic Lithic Assemblages from Northern Labrador.

The lithic collections from eight early to middle Labrador Archaic sites (HeCi-11, HdCg-07, HdCh-37, HdCg-33, HdCg-19, HcCh-07, HiCj-05, and HdCh-09) were examined to determine if material and morphological trends might be recognized which relate to the cultural shift from the early to middle Labrador Archaic occupations of northern Labrador. This data was also used to explore the social and cultural variables which permeate these collections. Material frequencies within the collections were analyzed and factors including the distance from each site to the source areas of lithic types, as well as risk management within the lithic reduction process were determined to have had an impact on Labrador Archaic lithic strategies.

Much work has been done on this region and time period and some of these changes in lithic artifact assemblages have been remarked upon, but a mathematical metric and material description of these changes does not currently exist in the extant literature. This analysis was undertaken on collections excavated over the last 40 years in order to fill in that gap and create a firm quantitative basis from which future research can be launched. Towards this end traditional measurement techniques as well as modern digital approaches to artifact analysis were undertaken in order to better understand any such morphological shifts.

KLAGES, Arthur, 2013 (UWO). Micro CT Analysis of the Hominoid Subnasal Anatomy.

This thesis performed a micro-CT analysis of extant hominoid subnasal anatomy and a review of the subnasal anatomy of the Miocene hominoids. This thesis tested the hypothesis that the extant hominoids exhibit diagnostic morphological patterns of the subnasal anatomy that are phylogenetically informative. The terminology of the subnasal anatomy was revised and new measurements were constructed to analyze the morphology of the hominoid subnasal anatomy. It is suggested that previous analyses of the hominoid subnasal anatomy were limited by technological constraints, poorly constructed measurements, and ambiguous terminology. This micro-CT analysis confirmed that the extant hominoids do exhibit diagnostic patterns of their subnasal morphology and that these patterns are indeed phylogenetically informative. A new character state was also discovered that differentiated extant cercopithecoids from extant hominoids. The extant hominoids exhibit a shared derived subnasal morphology, while *Pongo* exhibits the most diagnostic and derived morphological pattern among the extant hominoids.

LANDRY, Daniel, 2012 (U de Montréal). La néolithisation dans la région de Montréal depuis le Sylvicole moyen tardif: apport archéopalynologique.

Des preuves archéopalynologiques directes appuient maintenant l'hypothèse d'une lente adaptation horticole durant la néolithisation amérindienne de la région de Montréal. Les sites archéologiques Hector-Trudel (BhFl-1a) de Pointe-du-Buisson et Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice (BjFj-18) dans le Vieux-Montréal ont été retenus pour élaborer une méthodologie archéopalynologique d'étude des sols archéologiques. Cela a permis de caractériser l'impact de la présence humaine sur l'environnement végétal des sites et d'identifier des indices de culture et de gestion de plantes

allogènes et indigènes. Un complexe horticole de production à petite échelle de maïs (*Zea mays*), de tournesol (*Helianthus annuus*) et de petit tabac (*Nicotiana rustica*) et une forme de gestion des arbustes à petits fruits sont identifiés au site Hector-Trudel durant le Sylvicole moyen tardif (500 à 1000 A.D.). Ces cultigènes sont aussi identifiés au site du Séminaire pour la fin du Sylvicole supérieur ancien (1200 à 1300 A.D.), dans des proportions toutefois plus importantes, et une activité de gestion forestière au profit des arbres à noix et du tilleul d'Amérique (*Tilia americana*), reflet des pratiques d'entretien des champs cultivés, témoignent d'une évolution dans les comportements.

LECLERC, Marianne-Marilou, 2013 (U de Montréal). Chert Nastapoka : caractérisation chimique et exploitation au Paléoesquimau, baie d'Hudson, Nunavik.

Les assemblages lithiques dominent la plupart des sites archéologiques du Nunavik et constituent ainsi une véritable mine d'informations. Le nombre limité de travaux sur les matériaux de la côte est de la baie d'Hudson, nous a amené à nous pencher sur une source présente dans ce secteur. Notre objectif était alors de caractériser la matière première provenant de cette formation géologique, le chert Nastapoka. Pour ce faire, nous avons choisi la technique de fluorescence aux rayons X. Les résultats ont permis de constater, en plus des observations macroscopiques, la nature très variable de ce chert présentant une signature chimique complexe. Pour compléter le portrait, nous avons évalué l'utilisation du chert Nastapoka par les Paléoesquimaux par une comparaison d'analyses technologiques déjà effectuées sur les sites GhGk-4, GhGk-63 et IcGm-5. Cet examen a révélé que l'évolution des stratégies d'exploitation des matériaux lithiques dans cette région appuie le continuum culturel Prédorsétien-Dorsétien observé ailleurs.

LOCKAU, Laura, 2012 (McMaster). Bioarcheological Analysis of Trauma in a Skeletal Sample from Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery.

The Smith's Knoll collection is composed of the disarticulated, fragmentary, and commingled remains of battle dead from the War of 1812. Historical and archaeological context of this site can be well established, making it particularly valuable in helping to unveil the conditions experienced by individuals in the past. In this thesis, the Smith's Knoll collection was analyzed for evidence of postcranial perimortem traumatic skeletal lesions. Further context for these injuries was provided through comparison with contemporaneous skeletal and surgical collections, historical documentary sources, and other bioarchaeological studies on violence and warfare in the past.

Injuries associated with fractures, sharp force, and musket trauma were observed in the postcranial elements of the collection. Although the overall prevalence of lesions is low, the majority of observed lesions can be attributed to sharp force trauma. Sharp force injuries are present in fourteen of the ribs as well as one fibula, one femur, one carpal, one vertebra, and one ulna. Musket injuries are present in three innominates and one scapula, and perimortem fractures are present in one rib and one scapula. The sharp force injuries can be further differentiated into those most likely caused by the bayonet, found in the torso, and those most likely caused by the sword, found in the extremities. Musket trauma is present in the form of impact from both musket balls and buckshot. Importantly, this is the first study to identify buckshot lesions on archaeological skeletal material.

The results of the analysis of Smith's Knoll demonstrate the value of examining postcranial lesions in relation to violence in the past, which has frequently been overlooked in bioarchaeology. As well, this collection illustrates that fragmented, disarticulated, and commingled collections, despite their limitations, have much to contribute to knowledge of interpersonal violent conflicts, both in prehistory and in the more recent past.

MAIKA, Monica, 2012 (UWO). A Use-Wear Analysis of Gravers from Paleo-Indian Archaeological Sites in Southern Ontario.

Well-made gravers or spurred tools are one stone tool characteristic of the Paleo-Indian time period, but although many explanations have been posited as to their purpose (tattooing, hide piercing, engraving, etc), to date few typological or use-wear analyses have been conducted. This thesis analyzes a sample of gravers recovered from Early Paleo-Indian (11,000-10,400 B.P.) sites in southern Ontario. Using graver morphology and low-power

microscopic examination of traces of use-wear, and guided by experiments using modern replicas, a typology of EPI gravers is evaluated, and a better understanding of their functions and roles in Paleo-Indian technology obtained. This study provides insights into these poorly understood tools and everyday Paleo-Indian actions, looking beyond the traditional focus on the age of sites and manufacturing procedures used to produce Paleo-Indian technologies.

MATTOX, Christopher, 2012 (McGill). *Materializing value: a comparative analysis of status and distinction in urban Tiwanaku, Bolivia.*

This study seeks to better understand the expression of wealth and status within two sectors of the capital of the Tiwanaku polity, which expanded out of highland Bolivia between 250 and 1100AD. The city of Tiwanaku consisted of a cosmopolitan urban environment, complete with magnificent monumental works, statues, and an elaborate material culture at the city's core, and simultaneously featured extensive residential sectors which housed the majority of the population along the periphery. This urban pattern has been taken, sometimes uncritically, to suggest differences in wealth and status between inhabitants of different sectors of the site. My analysis of the architecture and ceramics from two ritual and residential compound excavations focuses on problematizing the idea of wealth at Tiwanaku; understanding the specific ways which the inhabitants of these areas defined and utilized valuable objects; and recognizing the way these valuable objects, in turn, defined the users. Using a model which assumes that ideas of wealth are heavily embedded in culture and context, I argue that inhabitants of Tiwanaku did, in some, but not all cases, exhibit distinction through the use of material goods at the site. This conclusion highlights the importance of holistic interpretation when looking to the questions of the materialization of past ideas of status and wealth.

MCLELLAN, Alec, 2013 (Trent). *Survey and settlement at the ancient Maya site of Ka'Kabish, northern Belize.*

Archaeologists at the ancient Maya site of Ka'Kabish, in northern Belize, have begun to recreate the developmental history of this medium sized center. Over the course of the 2010 and 2011 field seasons, investigations of settlement surrounding the site revealed several areas of domestic occupation. Archaeologists conducted field survey and test-pit excavations to investigate the distribution and density of these structures, as well as the occupation history, of the settlement zone. These investigations revealed that areas of the site were occupied as early as the Late Preclassic (300BC-AD100) until the Late Postclassic (AD1250-1521), approaching the Colonial period of early Maya history. Archaeologists compared distributional characteristics, along with structural densities, to other ancient Maya sites in Northern Belize. These results demonstrate changes in the Ka'Kabish community over time and space, providing yet another example of the variability in the rise and fall of ancient Maya polities.

RENAULT, Laurence, 2012 (U de Montréal). *Un aspect méconnu de l'île de Montréal: les occupations amérindiennes du Sylvicole supérieur à la fin du XVIIe siècle.*

Ce mémoire a pour objectif général de définir et de caractériser les présences amérindiennes sur l'île de Montréal au cours de la période s'échelonnant du Sylvicole supérieur à la fin du XVIIe siècle ainsi que de tenter de comprendre le rôle qu'exerça le mont Royal dans ce contexte. En nous appuyant sur des théories de l'archéologie du paysage, nous avons étudié la création consciente et inconsciente de paysages et la manière par laquelle ces lieux ont façonné les comportements et les identités de leurs occupants. Grâce à la continuité d'activités répétitives, liées au concept de *taskscape*, nous avons tenté d'y établir un modèle de trame d'occupation reflétant une utilisation dynamique et stratégique du paysage face aux politiques coloniales. La démarche adoptée est celle d'une approche holistique s'appuyant à la fois sur des données archéologiques, historiques, ethnohistoriques et ethnographiques émanant des rapports de fouilles archéologiques, des traditions orales et des différents documents coloniaux datant des XVIe, XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Cette étude a permis de déterminer différentes zones associées à des perceptions différentes du paysage reflétant une stratégie de continuité dans la conceptualisation, l'organisation et la manipulation de l'espace à la suite de l'appropriation des terres par le gouvernement colonial.

SAINDON, Pablo, 2013 (U de Montréal). Les grelots mésoaméricains: sons et couleurs du pouvoir?

Ce mémoire prend la forme d'une réflexion critique sur le modèle proposé par Hosler afin d'expliquer les taux quantifiés d'étain et d'arsénique dans des objets de statut métalliques Mésoaméricains provenant principalement de l'Occident mésoaméricain et couvrant les deux phases de développement de la métallurgie mésoaméricaine. Ces objets font partie de la collection du Museo Regional de Guadalajara. Plus particulièrement, ce mémoire s'intéresse aux grelots mésoaméricains puisqu'ils représentent un élément important de la métallurgie préhispanique en Mésoamérique. Cette réflexion critique soulève plusieurs considérations techniques, méthodologiques, étymologiques, iconographiques, ethnohistoriques et logiques du modèle de Hosler relativement à la couleur des alliages constituant les grelots mésoaméricains. Les paramètres sur lesquels Hosler base son modèle sont questionnables à plusieurs niveaux. Ainsi, le fait que les niveaux d'arsenic ou d'étain observés dans les alliages cupriques de biens utilitaires sont généralement inférieurs à ceux quantifiés dans les alliages cupriques usités pour la fabrication de biens de statut de la Période 2 pourrait s'expliquer par le fait qu'il s'agit de deux méthodes de fabrication distinctes ayant des contraintes techniques différentes ou que ces artefacts ont des paramètres et des fonctions distinctes. Les limites de l'association soleil-or, lune-argent y sont également exposées et un chapitre est consacré à la sonorité.

SINE, Keri Lynn, 2013 (Trent). Finding answers in chaos: a lithic and post-depositional analysis of the Clark's Bay site, Ontario.

The objective of this thesis is to assess the degree of post-depositional disturbance and to document and analyze the lithic assemblage of 3,595 artifacts from the Clark's Bay site (BdGn-8) near Burleigh Falls, Ontario. This research will contribute to the limited knowledge of stratigraphically compromised sites within the middle Trent Valley of southeastern Ontario. Post-depositional disturbance is assessed using size distribution data and re-fits to see if artifacts experienced sorting by weight and/or surface area. The results suggest that artifacts were sorted by surface area. From a technological perspective debitage is analyzed using a stage typology and the Sullivan and Rozen method. Raw material usage and comparison to established typologies from the Great Lakes area indicate that the assemblage dates to the late Middle Archaic (6,000-4,500 B.P.) through the Late Archaic/Transitional Woodland (4,500- 2,800 B.P.) periods. Formal shaped tools were predominately made from non-local tool stone, other tools from more local tool stone. Tool kits of all time periods were also replenished using local tool stone varieties. The stage typological analysis gave more concrete results than the Sullivan and Rozen method and is therefore recommended for future research involving large assemblages with a wide variety of tool stone types.

SZEFER, Henry, 2012 (U de Montréal). The Technology of Copper Alloys, Particularly Leaded Bronze, in Greece, its Colonies, and in Etruria during the Iron Age.

The subject of this study is the development, application and diffusion of the technology of various types of copper alloys, particularly that of leaded bronze, in ancient Greece, its colonies, and in Etruria. Leaded bronze is a mixture of tin, copper and lead in various proportions. The general consensus among archaeometallurgists is that leaded bronze was not commonly used in Greece until the Hellenistic period, and thus this alloy has not received very much attention in archaeological literature. However, metallographic analyses demonstrate that objects composed of leaded bronze had a wide distribution. The analyses also show differentiation in the composition of alloys that were used in the manufacture of various types of bronzes, a tangible indication that metalworkers distinguished between the properties of both tin bronze and leaded bronze. The knowledge of their different working characteristics is what enabled a bronzeworker to choose, in many cases, the appropriate alloy for a specific application. The influence of Near Eastern metallurgical practices produced variations in both the artistic forms as well as alloy compositions of Greek bronzes during the Late Geometric and Orientalizing periods. The use of leaded bronze for particular types of cast objects shows an increasing tendency from the Orientalizing period onwards, culminating in the late Hellenistic period when high-lead bronze became a common alloy. This study analyzes the metallographic data of specific categories of bronze and leaded bronze cast objects, and it will demonstrate that although the use of leaded bronze was not as prevalent as that of tin bronze, it was nevertheless a significant adjunct of ancient metallurgical practices. The periods surveyed range from the Geometric to the Hellenistic periods.

TORRIE, Alison Pauline, 2013 (UBC). The Curtin site: the historical archaeology of a rural farmstead in Ops Township, Ontario.

This thesis is an analysis of the economic context of the occupation of the Curtin site (BbGq-22), a rural farmstead in Ops Township, in the former Victoria County, Ontario. In addition to subsistence farming, the occupants of this rural site were engaging in non-agricultural cottage industries and exploiting the resources of the natural environment they inhabited. The Curtin site is an example of a rural farmstead that was increasingly oriented towards a regional economy throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century. Current literature on the subject of farmstead archaeology emphasizes the importance of constructing regional models of agricultural production and material culture. This thesis aims to contribute to the development of such models in order to facilitate the interpretation of historical archaeological sites in southern Ontario, and specifically in the former Victoria County. To accurately assess the significance of a historical farmstead site in rural Ontario, it must be considered within the context of the socioeconomic systems and physical environments that have influenced its occupational history. As such, this thesis includes a comprehensive review of archival, historical, and geographical information that provides context for the interpretation of the sample artifact assemblage yielded by the archaeological excavation of the Curtin site. I infer that, in addition to being a self-contained unit of production and consumption, the occupants of the Curtin site participated in non-agricultural industrial activities including blacksmithing, pottery and brick-making, which engaged them with a regional economy.

TUDOR, Corina, 2013 (MUN). Geophysical Investigations at the Dorset Palaeoeskimo Site at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix, Northwestern Newfoundland.

Abstract not available.

VIGEANT, Jacinthe, 2012 (U de Montréal). Immigration et alimentation à Montréal aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles: essai d'interprétation à partir d'analyses isotopiques sur des populations archéologiques.

Afin d'étudier l'influence de la migration sur l'alimentation à Montréal aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, 64 individus de la collection du cimetière Notre-Dame, daté de 1691 à 1796, ont fait l'objet d'analyses ostéologiques et isotopiques. Les analyses isotopiques ont portées sur le carbone ($\delta^{13}C$) et l'azote ($\delta^{15}N$) du collagène des os, ainsi que sur le $\delta^{13}C$ et l'oxygène ($\delta^{18}O$) du carbonate de l'apatite des os et des dents (prémolaires et troisièmes molaires). Le $\delta^{18}O$ des dents a permis de définir approximativement trois régions d'origine (région de Montréal, région enrichie en ^{18}O (i.e. Acadie, Louisiane, Nouvelle-Angleterre, France, Antilles et Afrique) et région appauvrie en ^{18}O (intérieur des terres et plus au nord) pour 58 individus, et sept possibles parcours migratoire ($N=27$). Plus de la moitié de l'échantillon est composé d'individus possiblement natifs de Montréal (55 %). De plus, les résultats indiquent que les gens étaient peu mobiles avant l'âge de 16 ans. Toutefois, 12 individus ont entrepris des déplacements entre 7 et 16 ans, majoritairement d'un environnement enrichi vers Montréal ($N=5$) ou de Montréal vers une région appauvrie ($N=5$). L'âge de recrutement des mousses sur les navires, la traite de la fourrure, la coupe du bois et possiblement aussi l'esclavage pourraient expliquer cette "jeune" migration. Sur le plan alimentaire, les végétaux de type C3, la viande nourrie aux ressources C3 et le poisson faisaient partie du menu montréalais. Les plantes C4 (majoritairement maïs mais aussi sucre de canne [rhum]) étaient consommées en quantité variable. La question de l'influence de la migration sur l'alimentation n'a pu être explorée en profondeur en raison de contraintes liées à la contamination du $\delta^{18}O$ du carbonate des os. La combinaison des données ostéologiques et isotopiques à la distribution spatiale des sépultures, a permis d'étudier un aspect de l'archéologie funéraire à l'échelle individuelle (identité possible), sans toutefois fournir de résultats probants, à l'échelle du cimetière et de son organisation globale.

VENET-ROGER, Claire, 2013 (UWO). A Study of Faunal Consumption at the Gallinazo Group Site, Northern Coast of Peru.

Abstract not available.

WILSON, Bryan, 2012 (UWO). Ecotourism and Conservation in Northwest Madagascar.

Abstract not available.

WOLFE, Kara, 2013 (MUN). Culture Contact in Southern Labrador and Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula: an ethnohistorical and archaeological approach.

Abstract not available.

WOODS, Audrey, 2012 (U de Montréal). Le village iroquoien de Mailhot-Curran, Saint-Anicet.

Ce mémoire porte sur l'étude d'un petit groupe d'Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent qui habitait la région de Saint-Anicet au cours du Sylvicole supérieur tardif. Nous traitons de l'occupation villageoise de Mailhot-Curran (BgFn-2) et, plus particulièrement, d'une analyse morpho-stylistique de la poterie. En considérant la variabilité culturelle qui caractérise les Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, nous replaçons cette communauté à l'intérieur du grand réseau d'interactions auquel participe ce groupe culturel. Notre objectif général est de déterminer l'apparement stylistique des potières de Mailhot-Curran selon quatre grandes échelles d'interactions sociales, soit locale, régionale, interrégionale et internationale, et de situer le site à l'étude dans le temps. Cette étude permet de proposer que Mailhot-Curran date du XVI^e siècle, mais contrairement à l'effervescence ressentie au site Mandeville au cours du même siècle, les potières seraient demeurées assez conservatrices dans la réalisation de leur poterie. De plus, les potières de Mailhot-Curran semblent posséder une identité villageoise relativement forte. Nous avons aussi observé qu'un style régional caractérise les sites de Saint-Anicet. En considérant l'aspect diachronique des sites Mailhot-Curran, Droulers et McDonald, nos résultats supportent l'idée qu'ils forment un ensemble culturel cohérent qui pourrait indiquer une occupation continue de la région par un même groupe. En outre, notre étude démontre que le site Mailhot-Curran appartient à la province occidentale qui inclut les régions de Prescott et de Summerstown en Ontario, les régions de Montréal et de Saint-Anicet au Québec, ainsi que le nord du lac Champlain au sud-est. Par contre, Mailhot-Curran semble se situer plus en périphérie du réseau d'interactions auquel participent les regroupements de Prescott et de Summerstown au nord du lac Saint-François et il paraît s'ouvrir sur d'autres régions comme Montréal et le nord du lac Champlain. Par ailleurs, les potières sont ouvertes à certaines influences provenant de la province centrale, leur région voisine à l'est.



Canadian Archaeological Association Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

Call for Submissions to the CAA Newsletter

The Newsletter is intended to be a venue for discussing a wide range of topics relevant to the interests of CAA members and will appear in an online downloadable format twice per year. As in the past, the Spring publication will function primarily as a forum for researchers working in Canada or affiliated with Canadian institutions to present summaries and preliminary findings of their activities. The Fall Newsletter is expected to contain a diverse range of topics of interest to all CAA members.

The Newsletter is currently soliciting contributions from individuals and groups whose interests include Canadian archaeology, as well as those who are based in Canada and involved in international projects. Academic or avocational, professional or student, the CAA Newsletter is where archaeologists can tell their colleagues about their work!

What's in the Newsletter?

The Spring edition of the Newsletter features preliminary reports on fieldwork done in all areas of Canada by avocational societies, federal/provincial/territorial organizations, museums, CRM companies, and university or college-based groups. The Newsletter encourages submitters to include full colour images to accompany their text (500-1000 words); submitters may also link their Newsletter contribution to a field or lab video previously uploaded to the CAA's YouTube channel (email the channel's manager at canadianarchaeology@gmail.com for details).

The submission deadline for the Spring CAA Newsletter is March 15, 2014 to the appropriate regional editor; information on how to submit can be obtained by contacting the managing Newsletter editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com.

The Fall Newsletter is a more diverse publication whose contents will vary according to the interests and needs of CAA member submitters and readers. Submissions should be sent directly to the managing editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com no later than September 15, 2014. A variety of submissions will be considered and are not limited to those suggested below.

CAA Organizational Activities

Check out this component of the Newsletter for news about your Association. This is one of the means through which the CAA communicates directly with its members, providing updates on topics including membership, elections, upcoming CAA conferences, policy changes, information about how to nominate people for awards, and how to get more involved.

News and Notes

Contributors can share news and announcements about the awards and honours they've received, grants and fellowships available in their area or institution, upcoming meetings, new digital resources, data sharing networks, and countless other useful tools. Tributes and obituaries for colleagues are also welcome.

Archaeology In-Depth

The Newsletter will also showcase more in-depth reports on research that may not be ready for more formal publication; this includes ongoing lab-based work, experimental archaeology projects, as well as reviews of new techniques and technologies for archaeological conservation and analysis. Commentaries on a variety of issues and policies relevant to archaeology as conducted in Canada and abroad are also encouraged.

Archaeology In-Depth is also a great place to publish more detailed treatments of conference papers and posters, highlights and histories of longer-term research programmes, as well as various mitigation activities. For those interested in hands-on, life-in-the-trenches, archaeology, the Newsletter welcomes assessments of useful (or not so useful) products, especially field gear, lab equipment, and software.

Spotlight On ...

The Newsletter's Spotlight On ... section allows members to focus on specific research problems and questions that they may be grappling with. If there is a puzzling artefact from a newly excavated site (or one newly discovered in an old collection) whose origin or significance presents more questions than answers, share the mystery with fellow CAA colleagues. The diverse backgrounds and experiences of fellow CAA members may mean a long-sought solution is within reach.

In a similar research vein, the Fall edition of the Newsletter is an ideal way to feature new or renovated archaeological facilities, exhibits, online resources, and community outreach activities.

Student Corner

The Newsletter makes it easy for students to get involved in their association! Fieldwork and grant opportunities for Canadian researchers and those working in Canada are listed here, as well as information on upcoming field schools and new facilities in anthropology and archaeology departments across Canada. New graduate programmes and new faculty may also post details of their research and supervisory interests here in an accessible format.

Newly Completed Theses and Dissertations

Have you, or someone you know, recently completed a Masters or Ph.D. in archaeology? If so, use the Newsletter to tell fellow CAA members all about it. Simply submit a title and brief (<300 word) abstract highlighting major findings to the managing editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com for inclusion in the Fall edition of the Newsletter. If the thesis/dissertation is available online, be sure to provide an electronic link and soon everyone in the CAA will know about this new research!

Books Available for Review

Book reviews are published in the Canadian Journal of Archaeology, and a list of available books can also be found at <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/books-available-review>.

Now Available !

 Canadian Archaeological Association
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie



Publications 1969-2011

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/publications/caa-publications-cd-rom>

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Canadian Archaeological Association Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

Appel à contributions pour le Bulletin de l'ACA

Le Bulletin est conçu pour être un lieu de discussion pour une grande variété de sujets concernant les intérêts des membres de l'ACA et il paraîtra deux fois par an dans un format téléchargeable en ligne. Comme par le passé, la parution du printemps aura pour rôle principal de servir de forum aux chercheurs travaillant au Canada ou affiliés à des institutions canadiennes, pour présenter leurs résumés et les découvertes préliminaires de leurs activités. Le bulletin de l'automne contiendra divers sujets intéressants pour tous les membres de l'ACA.

Le Bulletin sollicite actuellement des contributions de la part des individus ou des groupes concernés par l'archéologie canadienne, ainsi que de la part de ceux qui sont basés au Canada et impliqués dans des projets internationaux. Universitaires ou personnes sans affiliation, professionnels ou étudiants, le Bulletin de l'ACA est le lieu où les archéologues peuvent parler de leur travail à leurs collègues !

Qu'y a-t-il dans le Bulletin?

L'édition de printemps du Bulletin présente des rapports préliminaires de travaux de terrain réalisés dans tous les domaines au Canada, par des sociétés d'amateurs, des organisations fédérales, provinciales ou territoriales, des musées, des compagnies de gestion des ressources culturelles et des groupes basés dans des universités ou des collèges. Le Bulletin encourage ceux et celles qui lui adressent des propositions à y inclure des images couleur pour accompagner leur texte (de 500 à 1000 mots) ; ils/elles ont également la possibilité de lier leur contribution au Bulletin à une vidéo de terrain ou de laboratoire préalablement téléchargée sur la chaîne YouTube de l'ACA (veuillez adresser un courriel à la personne ressource à canadianaarchaeology@gmail.com pour plus de détails).

La date limite d'envoi des propositions pour l'édition de printemps du Bulletin est le 15 mars 2014, au rédacteur en chef régional concerné; vous pourrez obtenir l'information sur le processus

à suivre pour soumettre une proposition en contactant le rédacteur en chef du Bulletin à caanewsletter@gmail.com.

Le numéro d'automne du Bulletin est une publication plus diversifiée dont le contenu variera en fonction des intérêts et des besoins des membres de l'ACA, lecteurs comme auteurs. Les propositions devraient être adressées directement au rédacteur en chef à caanewsletter@gmail.com, avant le 15 septembre 2014. Nous considérerons une grande variété de propositions, celles-ci ne se limitant pas à ce qui est suggéré ci-dessous.

Activités organisationnelles de l'ACA

Cette section du Bulletin est à consulter pour connaître les dernières nouvelles de notre Association. C'est l'un des moyens par lesquels l'ACA communique directement avec ses membres, en leur fournissant les plus récentes informations au sujet des souscriptions, des élections, des conférences de l'ACA en projet, des changements de politiques, ainsi que la manière dont proposer des candidats aux différents prix et comment s'impliquer davantage.

Informations et avis

Les contributeurs ont la possibilité de partager les nouvelles et les annonces au sujet des récompenses et des honneurs qu'ils ont reçus, des bourses et des subventions offertes dans leur domaine ou leur institution, les réunions à venir, les nouvelles ressources en ligne, les réseaux de partage des données et d'innombrables autres outils très utiles. Les hommages et les notices nécrologiques pour les collègues seront également bienvenus.

Archéologie en profondeur

Le Bulletin publiera également des rapports plus approfondis sur la recherche, qui pourraient ne pas être encore prêts pour une publication plus formelle ; cela inclura des travaux de laboratoire en cours, des projets d'archéologie expérimentale, de même que des commentaires sur les nouvelles techniques et technologies de conservation et d'analyse archéologique. Nous accueillerons aussi volontiers des commentaires sur divers sujets et questions concernant l'archéologie telle qu'on la pratique au Canada et à l'étranger.

Cette section représente également un lieu privilégié pour publier de manière plus détaillée des présentations par affiches ou des communications prononcées lors de conférences, pour faire l'historique de programmes de recherche à long terme, ainsi que pour l'intervention de divers modérateurs. Pour ceux qui s'intéressent aux aspects concrets, à la vie dans les tranchées de l'archéologie, le Bulletin publiera des évaluations de produits (utiles ou inutiles), en particulier en ce qui concerne le matériel de terrain, l'équipement de laboratoire et le matériel informatique.

Coup de projecteur sur...

La section « Coup de projecteur... » du Bulletin permet aux membres d'aborder des problèmes et des questions de recherche spécifiques avec lesquels ils éprouvent des difficultés. Si des fouilles sur un site mettent au jour un artefact déroutant (ou si l'on en découvre un dans une collection ancienne), dont l'origine ou la signification suscitent plus de questions que de réponses, partagez ce mystère avec des collègues de l'ACA. Les formations et les expériences diverses des membres de notre association pourront faire en sorte de résoudre une question qui pouvait paraître insoluble.

Dans une veine similaire pour ce qui est de la recherche, le numéro d'automne du Bulletin représente un moyen idéal de présenter des locaux, nouveaux ou rénovés, des expositions, des ressources en ligne et des activités communautaires de grande portée.

Le coin des étudiants

Le Bulletin permet aux étudiants de s'impliquer plus facilement dans leur association ! Nous y présentons la liste des travaux de terrain et des opportunités de bourses pour les chercheurs canadiens et ceux qui travaillent au Canada, ainsi que des informations sur les chantiers-écoles à venir et les nouveaux locaux et départements en anthropologie et en archéologie au Canada. Les directeurs de nouveaux programmes de deuxième et troisième cycle et de nouvelles facultés pourront également y diffuser des informations sur leurs orientations et intérêts de recherche dans un format accessible.

Nouvelles thèses et nouveaux mémoires

Avez-vous, ou quelqu'un que vous connaissez, récemment terminé une maîtrise ou un doctorat en archéologie ? Si oui, servez-vous du Bulletin pour en informer les autres membres de l'ACA. Adressez simplement un titre et un court résumé (moins de 300 mots) pour en décrire les principales découvertes au rédacteur en chef, à caanewsletter@gmail.com, pour qu'il puisse figurer dans la parution de l'automne. Si la thèse ou le mémoire est disponible en ligne, assurez-vous de fournir un lien électronique et tout le monde à l'ACA connaîtra bientôt cette nouvelle recherche !

Liste de livres pour comptes rendus

Les recensions sont publiées dans le Journal canadien d'archéologie et la liste des livres disponibles pour compte rendu peut également être consultée à <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/books-available-review>

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