Canadian Archaeological Association
Newsletter
Association canadienne d'archéologie

Fall 2012 www.canadianarchaeology.com Volume 30, Issue 1

In this Issue:

Introduction to the Fall Issue

Hello everyone, and welcome to the Fall issue of the CAA's Newsletter. I hope that everyone who was out in the field this year had a safe and productive season, with fingers crossed that those still there have a few more days of good weather before too much snow arrives!

It's been an eventful several months for archaeology in Canada, and I hope everyone is aware that the CAA has two Facebook pages where they can share and follow news, offer opinions and advice, and generally keep in touch with those working near and far. The CAA "group" site now has almost 650 members, while the CAA "community" has more news for and about its members. Check them out!

This issue of the Newsletter has a range of submissions – messages from William Ross, Jennifer Birch, and the organizers of the 46th annual CAA conference (in gorgeous Whistler, BC!). There are two contributions from the Canadian Museum of Civilization: the first is an update on the ongoing construction in the archaeology collections by Stacey Girling-Christie, while Lucie Johanis discusses the challenges of developing and maintaining a bilingual archaeological sites database in the face of increasingly varied terminology. Christina Robinson highlights differential global positioning system technology as a tool for the subsurface examination of a large aboriginal occupation site in Newfoundland.

Alwynne Beaudoin has a great review of Peter Ackroyd's *First Light* - his take on archaeological excavation and interpretation is bound to strike a chord, while Joyce Wright gives her thoughts on a History Channel documentary on the Mantle site.

Finally, the CAA is soliciting nominations for its various awards, and the Newsletter is still looking for a regional fieldwork editor for Nunavut Please think about volunteering!

And last but certainly not least, those who finished Masters or PhDs this year are listed in Newly Minted 2011-2012. Congratulations to everyone!!

Karen Ryan
caanewsletter@gmail.com

Archaeological Associations in Your Area

British Columbia

http://www.asbc.bc.ca/

Alberta

http://www.albertaheritage.net/directory/archaeological_society.html

Saskatchewan

http://canoesaskatchewan.rkc.ca/arch/sasadd.htm

Manitoba

http://www.manitobaarchaeologicalsociety.ca/

Ontario

http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/

Quebec

http://www.archeologie.qc.ca/

New Brunswick

http://www.archaeological.org/societies/newbrunswick

Nova Scotia

http://www.novascotiaarchaeologysociety.com/

Prince Edward Island

http://www.gov.pe.ca/peimhf/

Message from the President

Hello all:

Thank you for your vote of confidence. It is an honour and a privilege to be elected as your President. I would like to welcome Dr. Jennifer Birch who was elected Vice-President and to thank the executive for making my entry as President as smooth as possible.

For those who don't know me, I spent most of my archaeological career with the Ontario Government as a Regional Archaeologist. Since retirement in 2002, I have run a small consulting business conducting CRM surveys in Northwestern Ontario.

Eldon Yellowhorn's introduction in his last President's message requires a correction. I do not have a PhD and although I am on the faculty list of the Department of Anthropology at Lakehead University, I am a Professional Associate, not a faculty member.

Thank you to Adrian Burke, Claude Champdelaine, Brad Loewen and their crew for a well-run conference in Montreal. Speaking of conferences, I hope members are making plans to attend our next annual meeting in Whistler, BC, May 15 to 19, 2013.

At the 2012 AGM, members requested that the executive ask the Canadian Museum of Civilization when access to their collections would be accessible to researchers. Mark O'Neill, President and CEO, has replied that the museum is undertaking a major expansion of their existing collections storage to both improve storage and facilitate greater access to the collections and the project is expected to be completed by September 2013.

During the summer we lead an extensive letter writing campaign against the draconian cuts to Park's Canada's archaeologists and conservators.

I was very gratified by the many letters sent to the Prime Minister's Office by Canadian and international colleagues. It is vey evident that Parks Canada is highly esteemed throughout the world. All correspondence that has been copied to us is posted on our webpage. To date, most of the political replies have been platitudes and "there, there, now - no need to worry". It appears that our objections have fallen on deaf ears. Nonetheless it is very important that we made our objections known. Thank you to Tim Rast, who allowed us to use materials from his website, William Moss, who assisted with some quick translations and contacts with French speaking colleagues, Rob Ferguson for numerous letters, Jennifer Birch, our new VP, colleagues from the eastern Canada who were particularly vocal and many others. I apologize if I have missed mentioning anyone.

I would also like to thank Karen Ryan for improving our newsletter. It looks great, it reads even better and I would encourage colleagues to make contributions. Karen can only produce an outstanding newsletter if members make contributions.

Don't forget the Canadian Journal of Archaeology that is now available as a CD Publication. Our editor, Gerald Oetelaar, is always looking for new submissions.

Our webmaster and service provider have facilitated much of the revised website and have been particularly effective at ensuring the postings are current, including the Parks Canada correspondence. Both our You Tube channel and Facebook page can be accessed from our webpage. We encourage all members to participate.

There are many awards presented by the CAA. Most need nominations and details can be found on the webpage.

The University of Western Ontario has graciously volunteered to host the 2014 annual meeting. If you

are interested in hosting the 2015 annual meeting please contact the executive.

The CAA is your organization and it is your time and effort that makes it successful. I encourage members to contact the executive with ideas for improvements that they think may encourage others to get involved. I am especially interested in encouraging students to become more active.

Thank you once again to all the volunteers.

Regards

William Ross

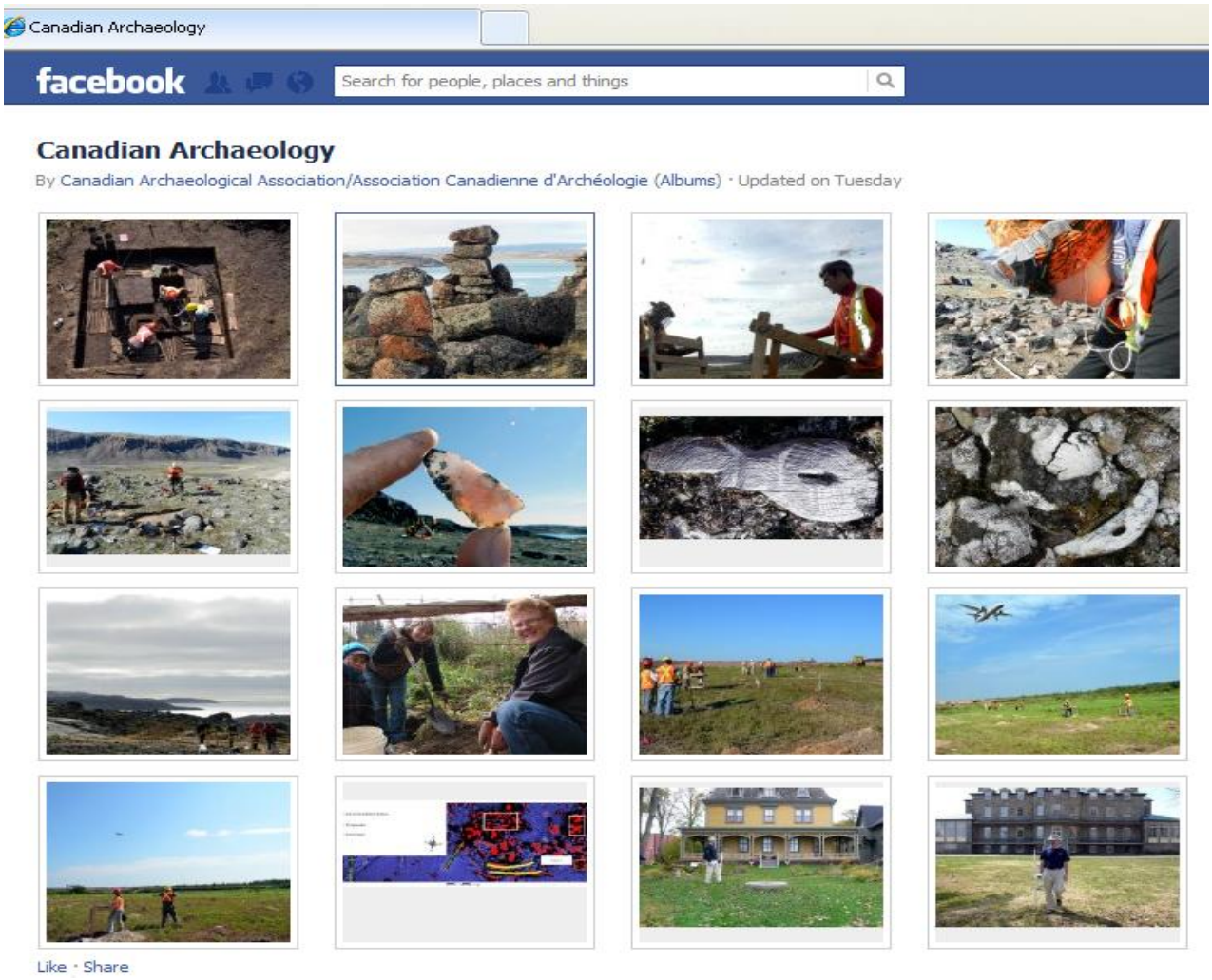
President

Request for Photos for the Association's Website

The CAA is looking for new photos to update the images on our website (http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/).

Send pictures from your fieldwork, research, and archaeological travels in Canada to jenniferannbirch@gmail.com.

Photos should be high-resolution and include a caption and the name of the photographer. We'll post them on our Facebook page, and those with the most likes will be included in the banner for our webpage.



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Heritage and Legislation Policy Committee / Politique sur le patrimoine et la législation

Vacant – if interested, please contact president@canadianarchaeology.com

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Cultural Resource Management Committee / Comité de gestion des ressources patrimoniales

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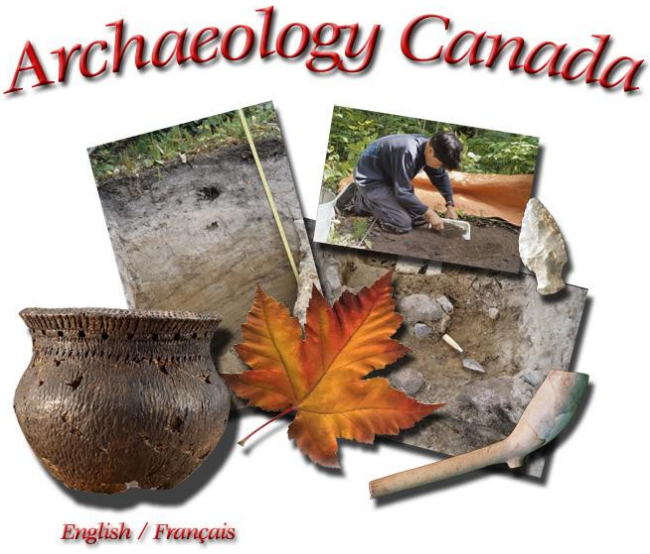


http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/archcanada/

Announcement of the 2013 Canadian Archaeological Association Annual Conference in Whistler, BC

Greetings all! We are proud to announce that the 46th annual Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) Conference will take place in Whistler, British Columbia from May 15th-18th 2013. The papers, posters, and other formal conference proceedings will take place at the Whistler Conference Centre, while cultural festivities and the banquet will take place the Squamish-Lil'wat Cultural Centre. Please view the following links for more information.

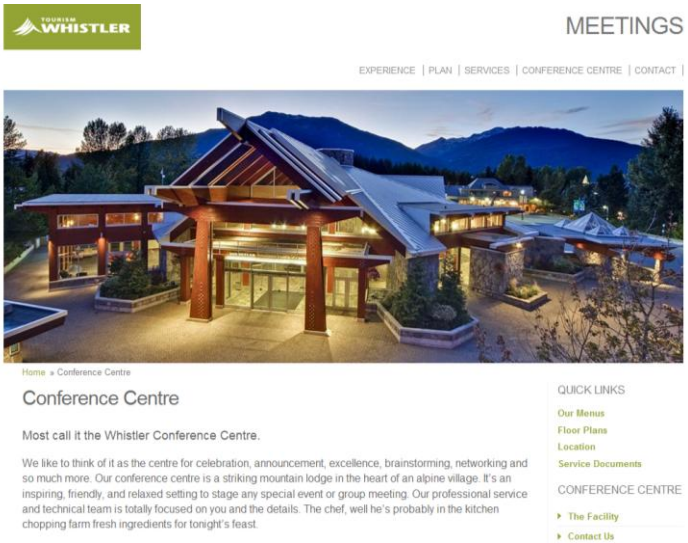
http://meetings.whistler.com/conference_centre/

http://www.slcc.ca/

The team organizing the conference event includes CAA past president Eldon Yellowhorn, and Rudy Reimer, Sarah Carr-Locke, and Jennifer Lewis all of Simon Fraser University. We are currently planning more details for the gathering/event, so watch for updates on the CAA website, on Facebook and other announcements over email and other media. We are looking forward to an intellectually stimulating meeting, but also a fun time through social and cultural events in and around Whistler.

Cheers!

The CAA 2013 conference organizing team.



Update on the Ongoing Collections Expansion at the Canadian Museum of Civilization

Stacey Girling-Christie
(Canadian Museum of Civilization)

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 is planned to be built above the space currently used for the archaeology collections. This major renovation project will lead to an expansion of some 1500 square metres of collections storage.

Collections Room 5103 (Archaeology) prior to the beginning of construction.

For researchers who have never visited the archaeology collections curated at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the material is located on the fifth floor (Room 5103) of the Curatorial wing. Much of the material is housed in 85" x 50" x 26" metal or wood storage cabinets.

During the Fall of 2010 385 cabinets were lifted off of five large bays of movable storage units and weighed. Based on in-house research requirements and cabinet weight, these cabinets were then 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.

Archaeology cabinets now in 'closed' storage at CMC.

During this extended period of closure we have taken advantage of the availability of additional staff assigned to the project. We have processed a fair amount of material held in our backlog inventory.

The company Montel Inc. dismantled the bays of movable storage units. Metal plates were drilled into the concrete floor to cover and protect the existing movable storage rails. We will be switching from a power mobile storage system to a manual assist system.

The following provides an outline of the many aspects involved in the floor construction:

1. Construct new 6th floor structural steel and complete floor assembly.
2. Install new electrical distribution on 5th and 6th floors.
3. Install spray-applied fire proofing to new structural steel.
4. Install new ventilation on 5th floor.
5. Finish all surfaces. (e.g. drywall, concrete patching, painting).
6. Install doors and modify existing doors for special communications.
7. Install new lighting and dimming systems on 5th and 6th floors.
8. Install new data, telecom, and special communications on 5th floor.
9. Install new fire protection (sprinklers) on 5th floor and re-feed 6th floor sprinklers.
10. Install, verify, and re-program digital controls.

Collections Room 5103 after removal of artefact cabinets but before the moveable cabinet bases were dismantled.

A section of the corridor wall between the hallway and 5103 has been removed in anticipation of the large beams which will be delivered in January.

A new pull-out art storage panels system will be installed on the sixth floor. It is anticipated that all the furniture which once lined part of the perimeter of the storage room plus filled one moveable storage bay will not return to 5103. We hope to have a separate visiting researcher room where collections can be laid out. This room would also act as a private viewing area for repatriation needs. We hope that some of the Alternate Storage boxes which primarily contain faunal material and flake lots will be re-located from the first level to 5103. Also being discussed are plans to re-locate our extensive cast collection which is currently held on another floor.

Partially dismantled moveable storage bays.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT SCHEDULE

December 2012	Shop drawings & fabrication of steel
January 2013	Beam delivery onsite
January – March	Installation of beams & pour concrete
April to July	Installation of architectural, mechanical & electrical infrastructures
August	Installation of shelving on 5th & 6th floors
September 2013	Tentative move back in and operational

We currently anticipate the cabinets to begin their journey back into Room 5103 in September of 2013. We expect to re-open in the Fall of 2013.

Wall section removed to permit the transport of large steel beams into Collections Room 5103.

Collections Room 5103 prior to construction.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization realizes the extended period of closure has been a major imposition for Canadian, American and European researchers. We regret apologize (are sorry for) the inconvenience this has posed and we do appreciate your patience.

All requests for access during this period of closure are recorded and researchers will be notified in advance as to when the archaeology collections repository will re-open. All requests for access should be directed to Stacey Girling-Christie, Registrar, Archaeology, CMP Stacey.Girling@civilization.ca.

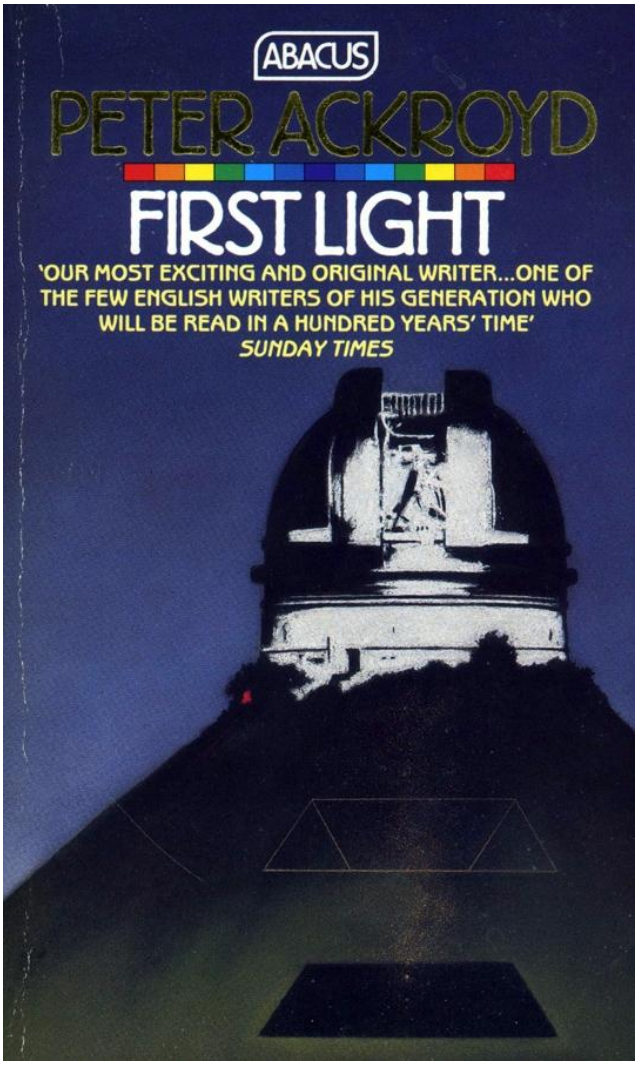
Thank you to CMC staff Alain Proulx, Head, Architectural Technology for the project update information and Janet Young and Karen Ryan for photo assistance.

Collections Room 5103 following the installation of protective metal tracks.

Digging Books: A Review of First Light by Peter Ackroyd– Alwynne B. Beaudoin (Royal Alberta Museum)

Prolific is the word that springs to mind when surveying Peter Ackroyd's career. He has written 33 non-fiction books so far, mostly biographies of people and places, especially those connected with London, while also publishing 16 novels and 3 volumes of poetry. *First Light* was his fifth work of fiction and came after two acclaimed and award-winning novels. It proved to be a disappointment to the lit-crit crowd. Thomas Disch described it as "unfathomably bad" in a review for *The Washington Post Book World*, while John Crowley in *The New York Times* book review remarked on its "slapdash match of fiction and common reality". So why bother? Admittedly, it's wildly uneven, with passages of considerable lyricism, followed by segments that are just plain silly. Yet, it's interesting because Ackroyd tries to get inside the dynamics of a field crew and explore the atmosphere of an archaeological excavation beyond a superficial level.

The excavation takes place in the fictional Pilgrin Valley, which lies in the borderlands between Devon and Dorset in southwest England, and is a place that is still deeply rural. A recent fire on Forestry Commission land has removed part of an ancient ash forest and revealed a tumulus, a mound about eighty feet long and twelve feet high, surrounded by a stone circle. The feature is unrecorded and unknown to the archaeological community but initial inspection determines that it could be a highly significant site, possibly around four thousand years old. Mark Clare, a mid-career archaeologist partial to deerstalker hats, is tasked with excavating the site, under the inept administration of Evangeline Tupper, a resolutely urban senior civil servant from the Department of Environment in London.



Mark goes about the task in a thorough and systematic fashion. Too thorough really, as modern professionals do not usually excavate sites in totality, which is exactly what he intends to do. Mark's goal is "total recovery, objective interpretation and comprehensive explanation". He wants to build up an electronic archive of all their finds and data, because in "archaeology we always ruin the evidence even as we find it". They "will have to tear [the mound] apart as [they] excavate", something he regrets even as he organizes his field team and plans the schedule. Mark gathers experienced supervisors—Owen Chard, site surveyor, Martha Temple, finds supervisor, and Julian Hill, environmentalist and remote-sensing

enthusiast—and a field crew of twenty people from the local Archaeological Unit and begins work. First task is field walking, marking finds, and trying to locate any associated structures and outlying features. They look "for flints, for particles of bone, for seeds, for snail shells". All find are mapped. A test trench is dug to examine the soil layers. Next task is a geophysical survey, delineating the edges of the structure. Then they begin opening the mound, revealing a complex series of chambers and passages that lead back into the hill slope.

The archaeologists soon encounter the local farmers, the Mints, father and son, who used to own the land where the mound sits. The Mints feel very protective towards the site and regard themselves as especially connected it. Though they are never openly hostile or obstructive, their peasant impassiveness and seemingly willful misunderstanding of the archaeologists' work betokens an obstinate resistance to the project. Despite their unprepossessing demeanour, the Mints, Mark soon realizes, are community leaders because many local people are members of their extended clan. Keeping them on-side soon forms an important part of his and Evangeline's management activities. The Mint clan has deep roots and Mark senses that they know more about the mound and stone circle than they are letting on.

Deep roots and time in its various manifestations pervade this story. The personal time of human relationships, however complicated they may be, forms one level. The time for slow accretion of material at the site, measured in millennia, is a further circle. Beyond that and enclosing all is cosmic time, the stately movement of the stars and planets, something that also concerned the builders of the mound. Star time preoccupies astronomers at a nearby observatory, who are using a large telescope and associated instruments to measure the behaviour of Aldebaran, a red star that is prominent in the night sky. With its skies dark from lack of light pollution, the upland beside the Pilgrin Valley is ideal for this research station. To Mark, stars and site become closely linked as he examines the artifacts and structure of the mound. From the astronomers, he learns that we are all made from the material of dead stars and hence are connected to the greater universe. Thus death has no real meaning, a thought he finds comforting.

Ackroyd populates his tale with a range of quirky characters, both sad and amusing. Some, like Mark Clare, he treats sympathetically, others he portrays more harshly. His cruel depiction of Evangeline Tupper's fey relationship with her partner, Hermione Crisp, contrasts with his thoughtful chronicling of astronomer Damian Fall's mental disintegration. There are strong echoes of Thomas Hardy in the characters and setting, with an occasional nod to Stella Gibbons' *Cold Comfort Farm*. In their professional rivalries and squabbling, the archaeologists are the most rounded characters in the story. I especially enjoyed Julian Hill. He has a theory about everything. Utterly self-absorbed, he lacks social skills and understanding of human behaviour, present or past. He's desperate to get published and is continually in the process of writing a monograph, laden with technical jargon and couched within the latest theoretical perspective. When his survey work gives results that diverge from his preconceived notions he's most indignant. "The theory is right" he maintains, "It's just the evidence which is wrong". Ah yes! We may wince but we've all thought that at times, haven't we?

Peter Ackroyd (1989) *First Light*. Abacus by Sphere Books Ltd. 328 pages. ISBN 0-3491-0157-4. $9.95

A Brief Look at the Use of Geophysical Technology at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix, Newfoundland – Christina Robinson

(Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Since 1984 when the Port au Choix Archaeology Project (PACAP) was first conceived, technology has played an increasingly greater role in the archaeological investigation, interpretation and analysis of the Dorset Palaeoeskimo site of Phillip's Garden at Port au Choix, Newfoundland (Renouf 2011). The 2012 field season at Phillip's Garden employed the most intensive use of technology to date, with a focus on generating the first detailed map of the site aimed at identifying the full extent of occupation. Prior to this season, 68 dwellings had been identified and recorded, (Fig. 1), with the location of additional potential dwellings recognised, though not yet recorded (Renouf 1986; 1987; 2011; Eastaugh and Taylor 2011).

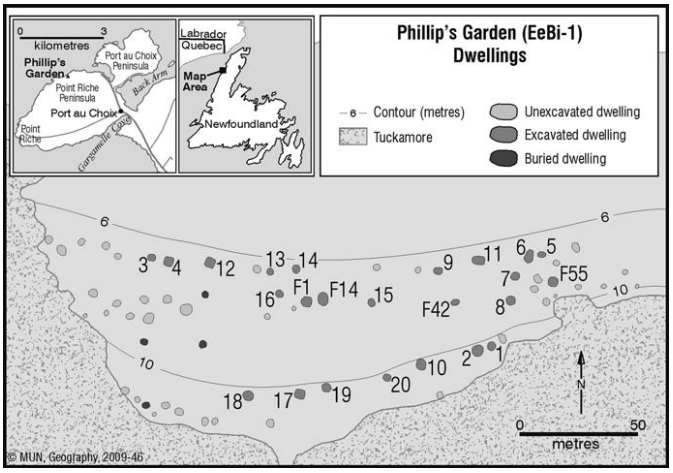


Figure 1: The current map of Phillip's Garden (PACAP)

Some of the technologies employed during this field season are not new to Phillip's Garden. The total station, for example, has been the primary method of digital recording since 2004 and two separate magnetometer surveys were undertaken in 2001 and 2011 (Eastaugh and Taylor 2011; Wells et al 2012). The newcomer to this technological toolbox at Phillip's Garden is the differential global positioning system (DGPS). The DGPS was used to collect accurate spatial information, XYZ co-ordinates, over a 0.5m grid covering the entire 2.17 ha site (Renouf 2011). This information will be processed via a geographical information system (GIS) to generate a 3D surface model of the site (Fig. 2). This 3D model will corroborate the 2D map developed through previous works, the total station and magnetometer survey, and will also function to reveal areas of interest previously unrecognised. Initial analysis suggests that dwellings may number over 120, a significant increase which will have resounding influence upon future excavation and interpretation at Phillip's Garden.

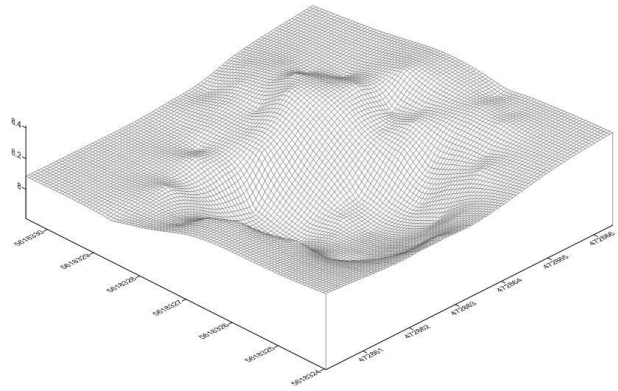


Figure 1: A GPS-generated 3D surface map of a probable dwelling depression recorded at Phillip's Garden during the 2012 field season.

References:

Eastaugh, E.J.H. and Taylor, J. 2011. Settlement Size and Structural Complexity: A Case Study in Geophysical Survey at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix. In *The Cultural Landscapes of Port au Choix: Precontact Hunter-Gatherers of Northwestern*

Newfoundland edited by M.A.P. Renouf, 179-188. Springer, New York.

Renouf, M.A.P. 1986. Archaeological Investigations at Phillip's Garden and Point Riche, Port au Choix National Historic Park Report of 1985 Field Activities. On file, Parks Canada, Archaeology, Atlantic Region, Halifax.

Renouf, M.A.P. 1987. Archaeological Excavations at the Port au Choix National Historic Park: Report of 1986 Field Activities. On file, Parks Canada, Archaeology, Atlantic Region, Halifax.

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Wells, P.J., Renouf, M.A.P., Tudor, C. and Lavers, D. 2012. The 2011 Field Season at Phillip's Garden (EbBi-1), Port au Choix National Historic Site. In *Provincial Archaeology Office 2011 Archaeology Review* edited by S. Hull, 172-174. Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Newfoundland and Labrador.

CAA Membership Sign-up and Renewal

ACA Devenir membre - Première inscription et Renouvellement

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.

Votre cotisation à **l'Association canadienne d'archéologie est de 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 des Membres WWW de l'ACA, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion ou encore à devenir membre de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie.

Regular/Régulier - $ 75.00
Membership Period is April 1st–March 31st

Student / Étudiant - $35.00
Membership Period is April 1st-March 31st

Supporting - $ 100.00

https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/civicrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=1
https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/civicrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=2

Notes, réflexions et aperçu du système terminologique bilingue appliqué aux structures et vestiges archéologiques dans la base de données des sites du Musée canadien des civilisations (MCC) –

Lucie Johanis (Canadian Museum of Civilization)

L'une des tâches principales qui m'est assignée au MCC est la gestion d'une base de données sur les sites archéologiques localisés au nord du 60e parallèle.

Au début des années 80, la vaste majorité des données étaient répertoriées en anglais seulement. Or, très peu (voire aucune !) ressource n'existait à l'époque – aucun dictionnaire ou glossaire bilingue spécialisé pour décrire les structures et vestiges archéologiques des cultures arctiques et subarctiques du Canada.

Au MCC, la pratique prônait l'utilisation de termes interprétatifs (*tent ring, longhouse, mid-passage, cache, burial, hunting blind* etc.) tirés directement des notes de terrain, des rapports de fouilles et des publications courantes, tous des documents majoritairement de langue anglaise.

Ce fut le point de départ d'un long projet d'élaboration et de normalisation terminologique. L'objectif était de trouver l'équivalent français et de l'intégrer dans la base de données de façon à pouvoir exécuter des requêtes rapides, sans passer par un système de classification trop fortement hiérarchisé ou codifié. Le défi était de taille.

Au fil des années, les termes pertinents vinrent s'ajouter à la liste et en 2008, les premiers tableaux de terminologie bilingues (non sans erreurs) furent affichés sur le site du MCC.

Les mises à jour sont effectuées régulièrement pour corriger les erreurs ou normaliser les données ou encore pour rendre compte de l'évolution de la nomenclature, des méthodes et des pratiques sur le terrain. Par exemple, dans les années 90, avec la venue des technologies GPS et SIG et la montée en flèche des projets de gestion des ressources culturelles, la tendance était (et demeure) à la précision positionnelle et à la terminologie descriptive. Alors, ce qu'un chercheur aurait auparavant nommé « tent ring » est aujourd'hui souvent classé « stone circle » par des consultants soucieux de se compromettre en proposant une interprétation hâtive. J'ai même récemment découvert l'expression « humanly placed rocks (HPR's)» dans un rapport de fouilles pour décrire une structure de pierres alignées, difficilement visible. Je n'ai pas retenu cette expression optant plutôt pour la formule « aménagement de pierres (alignement) ». Mais laissons là les complexités du débat sur la question de l'analyse descriptive vs l'interprétation des vestiges. Ce qui est important c'est de normaliser les termes de façon à permettre des requêtes rapides dans la base de données du MCC.

Entre temps, d'autres ressources en ligne vinrent s'ajouter, y compris le site du programme d'archéologie Tuvaaluk de l'UQAM que j'ai souvent consulté pour son glossaire spécialisé. Cette ressource a permis de trouver ou de confirmer certaines expressions françaises et d'intégrer la notion de « structure » sans pour autant adopter les systèmes de classification proposés, trop complexes pour les besoins des utilisateurs de la base de données du MCC.

Le problème du « tent ring »

Le « tent ring » est un vestige omniprésent dans l'archéologie du grand nord. Il figure au premier rang au tableau de fréquence des termes utilisés avec une fréquence de récurrence de 6,631 sur les 21,100 enregistrements de la base de données du MCC.

« Tent ring » – Nunavik. (K. Ryan, 1997).

La traduction directe est le « cercle de tente ». Or, selon le site web Tuvaaluk, l'expression est un « Calque de l'anglais. En français, cela évoque des tentes placées en cercle. C'est un emplacement de tente. » (Site web Tuvaaluk, P. Plumet, concepteur, version mai 2002).

J'ai longtemps jonglé avec ce terme et je n'ai toujours pas tranché de façon définitive sur la question. Je soupçonne que l'expression « tent ring » ne fût pas plus claire en anglais, à son origine, mais qu'elle soit devenue, avec le temps, la définition opératoire par excellence pour décrire cette structure d'habitation. Et, pour rendre la question encore plus complexe, « l'emplacement de tente » réfère généralement, dans la base de données du MCC, à des vestiges plus récents qui remontent à la période post-contact. Alors, lesquels de ces termes choisir ?

Structure d'habitation (cercle de tente)
Structure d'habitation (cercle de pierres)
Structure d'habitation (tente, cercle de pierres)
Structure d'habitation (pierres de charge)
Structure d'habitation (tente, cercle de pierres de charge)

Pour le moment, je m'en tiens à « cercle de tente » puisque l'expression semble gagner du terrain auprès des chercheurs francophones. Une recherche rapide en ligne indique aussi que l'expression est reprise dans certains glossaires et dictionnaires notamment ceux du ministère de la Culture et communications Québec et de l'agence culturelle Avataq. Le glossaire archéologique en ligne de Parcs Canada évite la question en ne proposant qu'un terme générique, le terme « aménagement » pour référer à tous les types de structures archéologiques.

Voici donc une liste des termes couramment utilisés pour décrire les structures et vestiges répertoriés dans l'inventaire des sites du MCC.

barn	structure de bâtiment (grange)
barrel stave	douve
blind (hunting)	mur d'affût
blind (shooting)	mur d'affût
boat	bateau
boat frame	carcasse de bateau
boat landing	lieu d'atterrissage
bone (worked)	os (façonné)
bridge	pont
brush structure	structure d'habitation (camp de broussailles)

cabin	structure d'habitation (cabane)
cabin (foundation)	structure d'habitation (cabane, fondation)
cabin (outline)	structure d'habitation (cabane, contour)
cable (mooring)	amarrages
cache (kayak)	cache (kayak)
cache (outline)	cache (contour)
cache (pit)	cache (fosse)
cache (platform)	cache (plate-forme)
cache (pole)	cache (perche)
cache (rack)	cache (support)
cache	cache
cache (tree)	cache (arbre)
cairn	cairn
canoe	canot
capstan	cabestan
caribou fence	clôture à caribous
cave	grotte
cellar	cellier
cellar (ice)	glacière
cellar (root)	cellier (légumes racines)
church	structure de bâtiment (église)
clearing	clairière
claim post	poteau de démarcation
corral	enclos
corral (goose)	enclos (pour oies)
crib (dynamite)	boîte à dynamite
culvert	caniveau
cut wood	bois coupé
cut wood (axe)	bois coupé (à la hache)
cut wood (adze, log)	bois coupé (bûche) (à l'herminette)
cut wood (log)	bois coupé (bûche)
cut wood (pole)	bois coupé (perche)
cut wood (post)	bois coupé (poteau)
cut wood (adze, stump)	bois coupé (souche) (à l'herminette)
cut wood (stone adze, stump)	bois coupé (souche) (à l'herminette de pierre)
cut wood (axe, stump)	bois coupé (souche) (à la hache)
cut wood (stone axe, stump)	bois coupé (souche) (à la hache de pierre)
cut wood (stump)	bois coupé (souche)
dam (salmon)	barrage (à saumons)
depression (circular)	dépression (circulaire)

Depression	dépression
depression (gravel)	dépression (de gravier)
depression (rectangular)	dépression (rectangulaire)
depression (square)	dépression (carrée)
depression (structural)	dépression (structurale)
ditch (drainage)	fossé de drainage
dock	quai
dog pen	enclos à chiens
dog stake	piquet d'attache pour chiens
doghouse	niche pour chien
drive lane (caribou)	voie de rabattage (caribous)
drive lane	voie de rabattage
drum (fuel)	baril (pétrole)
drying rack (fish)	séchoir (poisson)
drying rack	séchoir
dump	dépotoir
dump (coal)	amas de charbon
dump (slag)	crassier
dwelling (mid-passage)	structure d'habitation (aménagement axial)
dwelling	structure d'habitation
flume	structure de bois (conduit d'eau)
forge	forge
foundation	fondation
foundation (rectangular)	fondation (rectangulaire)
fuel drum	baril (pétrole)
furnace	fournaise
game field	terrain de jeu
garden	jardin
grave (boulder)	sépulture (amas de pierres)
grave (box)	sépulture (boîte)
grave (cairn)	sépulture (cairn)
grave (cairn, cross)	sépulture (cairn, croix)
grave (chamber)	sépulture (caveau)
grave (coffin)	sépulture (cercueil)
grave (cross, picket fence)	sépulture (croix, enclos, piquets)
grave (cross)	sépulture (croix)
grave (depression)	sépulture (dépression)
grave (fence)	sépulture (enclos)
grave (log, driftwood)	sépulture (bois flotté)
grave (log)	sépulture (rondins)

grave (marker)	sépulture (marquée d'un repère)
grave (mound)	sépulture (tertre funéraire)
grave (pit)	sépulture (fosse)
grave (slab)	sépulture (dalles)
grave (stone)	sépulture (pierres)
grave	sépulture
grave (vault)	sépulture (caveau)
hearth box	foyer (boîte)
hearth	structure de combustion (foyer)
hearth row	structure de combustion (foyers en rangée)
hide drying ring	structure de séchage des peaux
hide stretcher	structure d'étirement des peaux
hopping stone (nangissat)	structure de jeu (nangissat)
hopping stone (nangissat)	structure de jeu (pierres alignées)
house (building, foundation)	structure de bâtiment (fondations)
house (building)	structure de bâtiment
house (building, outline)	structure de bâtiment (contour)
house (depression)	structure d'habitation (dépression)
house (foundation)	structure d'habitation (fondation)
house (log)	structure d'habitation (bois rond)
house (mid-passage)	structure d'habitation (aménagement axial)
house (mound)	structure d'habitation (tertre)
house (outline)	structure d'habitation (contour)
house (pit)	structure d'habitation (fosse)
house (semi-subterranean)	structure d'habitation (semi-souterraine)
house (sod, boulder)	structure d'habitation (tourbe, pierres)
house (sod)	structure d'habitation (tourbe)
house (sod, whalebone)	structure d'habitation (tourbe, os de baleine)
house (spirit)	structure funéraire
house (stone)	structure d'habitation (pierres)
house	structure d'habitation
house (summer)	structure d'habitation (d'été)
house (winter)	structure d'habitation (d'hiver)
hut	structure d'habitation (hutte)
icehouse	glacière
inuksuk	inuksuk
kayak building feature	kayak (support de construction)
kayak cover	kayak (recouvrement)
kayak	kayak
Kiln	four

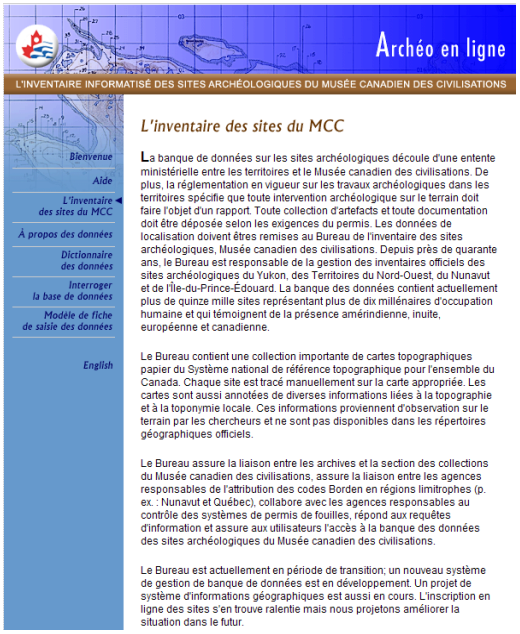
komatik	komatik
ladder	échelle
leanto	appentis
lichenglyph	art rupestre (lichens)
longhouse	maison longue
marker	repère
mid-passage	aménagement axial
midden	dépotoir
midden (shell)	amas de coquillages
mink pen	enclos (à visons)
modified tree	arbre modifié
modified tree (blazed)	arbre modifié (noirci)
modified tree (limbed)	arbre modifié (ébranché)
monitoring stand	station de surveillance
monument	monument
mound	tertre
outcrop	affleurement
outcrop (chert)	affleurement (chert)
outcrop (copper)	affleurement (cuivre)
outcrop (flint)	affleurement (silex)
outcrop (granite)	affleurement (granite)
outcrop (ore)	affleurement (minerai)
outcrop (quartz)	affleurement (quartz)
outcrop (quartizite)	affleurement (quartzite)
outhouse	latrines
palisade	palissade
path	sentier
petroglyph	pétroglyphe
pit (borrow, sod)	structure de creusement (banc d'emprunt, tourbe)
pit (cache, kayak)	structure de creusement (entreposage, kayak)
pit (fire)	structure de creusement (foyer)
pit (mining)	stucture de creusement (puits de mine)
pit (refuse)	structure de creusement (fosse à rebuts)
pit (shooting)	structure de creusement (poste de tir)
pit (storage, flint)	structure de creusement (entreposage, silex)
pit (storage)	structure de creusement (entreposage)
pit	structure de creusement
platform (storage)	plate-forme (de rangement)
pole cluster	perche (concentration)
pole (lodge)	perche (abri)

pole	perche
pole structure	perche (structure)
privy	latrines
qaggiq (communal structure)	qaggiq (édifice communautaire)
qaggiq (house, communal)	qaggiq (édifice communautaire)
qarmaq	qarmaq
ramp	rampe
rendering cauldron	chaudron à faire fondre
sawbuck	chevalet
sawhorse	chevalet
scatter (artifact)	dépôt (artefacts)
scatter (bone)	dépôt (ossements)
scatter (charcoal)	dépôt (charbon de bois)
scatter (coal)	dépôt (charbon)
scatter (copper)	dépôt (cuivre)
scatter (fire cracked rock)	dépôt (pierres éclatées par le feu)
scatter (lithic)	dépôt (matériel lithique)
scatter (metal)	dépôt (métal)
scatter (refuse)	dépôt (rebuts)
scatter (wood)	dépôt (bois)
school	structure de bâtiment (école)
scow	chaland
shack	cabane
shed	remise
shelter	abri
shelter wall	abri (muret)
ship	vaisseau
sidewalk	trottoir
sled part	traîneau (pièce de)
sled	traîneau
sluice (box)	écluse (boîtier)
smokehouse	fumoir
smoking frame	fumoir
snowmobile	motoneige
sod structure	structure de tourbe
stairway	escalier
stand (boat)	support (embarcation)
stand (hunting)	support (chasse)
stand (kayak)	support (kayak)
stand (komatik)	support (komatik)

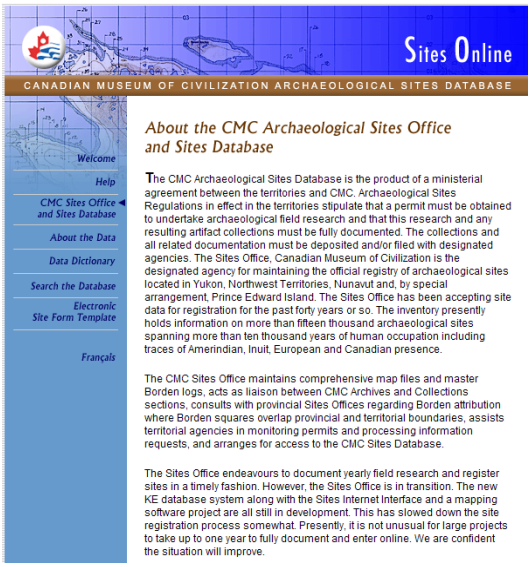
stand (sled)	support (traîneau)
stand (umiak)	support (umiak)
stone feature	aménagement de pierres
stone feature (alignment)	aménagement de pierres (alignement)
stone feature (boat shaped)	aménagement de pierres (en forme d'embarcation)
stone feature (box)	aménagement de pierres (boîte)
stone feature (box, nesting)	aménagement de pierres (nichoir)
stone feature (circular)	aménagement de pierres (circulaire)
stone feature (concentration)	aménagement de pierres (concentration)
stone feature (coursed)	aménagement de pierres (assise)
stone feature (dance ring)	aménagement de pierres (circulaire - pour la danse)
stone feature (dwelling)	aménagement de pierres (habitation)
stone feature (enclosure)	aménagement de pierres (enclos)
stone feature (floor)	aménagement de pierres (plancher)
stone feature (foundation)	aménagement de pierres (fondation)
stone feature (H-shaped)	aménagement de pierres (en forme de H)
stone feature (kayak shaped)	aménagement de pierres (en forme de kayak)
stone feature (marker)	aménagement de pierres (repère)
stone feature (outline)	aménagement de pierres (contour)
stone feature (oval)	aménagement de pierres (oval)
stone feature (pavement)	aménagement de pierres (dallage)
stone feature (pile)	aménagement de pierres (amas)
stone feature (pillar)	aménagement de pierres (pilier)
stone feature (platform)	aménagement de pierres (plate-forme)
stone feature (rectangular)	aménagement de pierres (rectangulaire)
stone feature (ring)	aménagement de pierres (en forme de cercle)
stone feature (scatter, boulder)	aménagement de pierres (dépôt diffus de blocs)
stone feature (semi-circular)	aménagement de pierres (semi-circulaire)
stone feature (shelter)	aménagement de pierres (abri)
stone feature (slab)	aménagement de pierres (blocs)
stone feature (structure)	aménagement de pierres (structure)
stone feature (structure, square)	aménagement de pierres (structure, carrée)
stone feature (umiak shaped)	aménagement de pierres (en forme d'umiak)
stone feature (unidentified)	aménagement de pierres (non identifié)
stone feature (vault)	aménagement de pierres (voûte)
stone feature (wall)	aménagement de pierres (mur)
store	structure de bâtiment (entrepôt)
storehouse	structure de bâtiment (entrepôt)
stove	poêle
stretching rack (moose hide)	structure d'étirement des peaux (orignal)

survey marker	repère de levé
tent cabin	structure d'habitation (tente cabane)
tent emplacement	structure d'habitation (emplacement de tente)
tent emplacement (berm)	structure d'habitation (emplacement de tente, bourrelet)
tent emplacement (depression)	structure d'habitation (emplacement de tente, dépression)
tent emplacement (rectangular)	structure d'habitation (emplacement de tente, rectangulaire)
tent emplacement (floor)	structure d'habitation (emplacement de tente, plancher)
tent frame	structure d'habitation (charpente de tente)
tent frame (foundation)	structure d'habitation (charpente de tente, fondation)
tent frame (foundation, log)	structure d'habitation (charpente de tente, fondation en bois rond)
tent peg	piquet de tente
tent pole	perche de tente
tent ring (mid-passage)	structure d'habitation (cercle de tente, aménagement axial)
tent ring	structure d'habitation (cercle de tente)
tent structure	structure d'habitation (tente)
tent	structure d'habitation (tente)
tepee floor	structure d'habitation (tipi, plancher)
tepee ring	structure d'habitation (cercle de tipi)
tepee	structure d'habitation (tipi)
toboggan	toboggan
toy structure	structure de jeu
toy (fort)	structure de jeu (fort)
toy (house)	structure de jeu (maisonnette)
toy (kayak)	structure de jeu (kayak)
toy (ring)	structure de jeu (de forme circulaire)
toy (tent ring)	structure de jeu (cercle de tente)
toy (trap)	structure de jeu (piège)
toy (umiak)	structure de jeu (umiak)
trail	sentier
trailer	roulotte
trap (bear)	piège (ours)
trap (deadfall)	piège (assommoir)
trap (duck)	piège (canard)
trap (fox, cairn)	piège (renard, cairn)
trap (fox)	piège (renard)
trap (fox, tower)	piège (renard, tour)
trap	piège
trap (polar bear)	piège (ours polaire)
trap (sliding door)	piège (porte coulissante)

trap (wolf)	piège (loup)
trap (wolverine)	piège (glouton)
trench (mining)	tranchée (minière)
trench (ship)	tranchée (navale)
trench	tranchée
umiak	umiak
vein (chert)	veine (chert)
vein (quartz)	veine (quartz)
weir	barrage à poissons
well	puits
windbreak	pare-vent
wood feature (structure)	construction de bois (stucture)
wood feature (driftwood)	construction de bois (bois flotté)
wood feature (floor)	construction de bois (plancher)
wood feature (log)	construction de bois (bois rond)
wood feature (raft)	construction de bois (radeau)
wood (worked)	bois (façonné)



http://collections.civilisations.ca/sites/sitof01f.html



http://collections.civilisations.ca/sites/sitof01e.html

Comment on Curse of the Axe[1] - Joyce M. Wright (A.H.B.I. Associates Inc.)

This past July, a docu-adventure produced by Toronto's Yap Films aired on the History Channel. *Curse of the Axe*, while occasionally lurid and in at least one instance unintentionally comical, nevertheless accomplishes something that is truly commendable: it offers the general public an all-too-rare chance to catch a glimpse of a small part of Canada's exciting past.

The focus of the story is a fragment of iron axe discovered at the early 16th-century Wendat (Huron) Mantle site in Whitchurch-Stouffville. In the course of the two-hour broadcast, the viewer accompanies Ron Williamson and other researchers associated with Archaeological Services Inc. as they employ CSI-like testing on the fragment, consult with other North American specialists and even travel to view comparative collections abroad in a quest to understand who made it and how it came to be in a place where history tells us no European had yet traveled. The story is fascinating and, like Christopher Moore[2], I am inclined to excuse the frequent excesses of drama in appreciation of the larger role this film plays in helping to popularize the Canadian past.

I have a few quibbles, of course, but the most significant point that needs to be made is that the fragment of iron axe discovered at the Mantle site was *not*, as is claimed, the earliest European (and, specifically, iron) object to have been found on a North American interior site. Twenty-five years ago a small iron awl was excavated at the St. Lawrence Iroquoian Maynard-McKeown site located near Prescott, Ontario. Like the Mantle site, the Maynard-McKeown site dates to the early 16th-century or, p——ossibly (on the basis of radiocarbon dates), to the late 15th-century. Both sites were large villages with strong defensive works exhibiting evidence of expansion over time. The difference is that one was Wendat and the other St. Lawrence Iroquoian and, whereas the axe fragment was interpreted as being derived from a ritual feature, the iron awl was found in a defensive ditch. Both the axe fragment and the iron awl were independently interpreted as having been acquired from European fisherman and moved inland by the St. Lawrence Iroquoians (who are known to have fished in the Baie de Gaspé) or via hand-to-hand trade rather than direct trade with Europeans in the place of discovery.

Long recognized as the first solid evidence of contact between Europeans and St. Lawrence Iroquoians, information about the awl was included on a heritage plaque unveiled at the Maynard-McKeown site late in September of this year. A.H.B.I. Associates Inc. supplied research, writing and design services at the request of the Grenville County Historical Society which has assumed responsibility for commemorating this important site. Anyone interested in viewing this plaque may do so at www.ahbiassociates.com/design.html. Efforts to entice the Ontario Heritage Trust to install a provincial plaque have, unfortunately, not yet been successful (but please feel free to give them a prod!).

Published references to the Maynard-McKeown iron awl include:

Wright, J.V.
2004 *A History of the Native People of Canada, Volume III, Part 1 (A.D. 500 – European Contact)*. Gatineau: Canadian Museum of Civilization (see pages 1281-1282).

[1] *Curse of the Axe* can be viewed at www.history.ca (select "Video" and type "Curse of the Axe" in the search field).

[2] http://www.christophermoorehistory.blogspot.ca/

Wright, J.V. and D.M. Wright
1990 "A News Item from the McKeown Site". *Arch Notes* 90-5:4.

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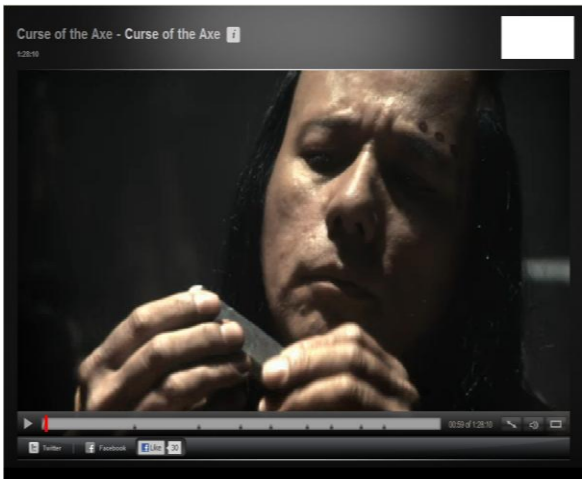
1993 "Iroquoian Archaeology: It's the Pits". Pp. 1-7 in James F. Pendergast and Claude Chapdelaine (eds.) *Essays in St. Lawrence Iroquoian Archaeology: Selected Papers in Honour of J.V. Wright*. Occasional Papers in Northeastern Archaeology No. 8. Dundas: Copetown Press.

http://www.ahbiassociates.com/design.html



http://www.history.ca/curseoftheaxe/video/feature+presentation/curse+of+the+axe/video.html?v=2253301891&p=1&s=dd#curseoftheaxe/video/feature+presentation

Call for CAA Award Nominations

We are now soliciting nominations for CAA awards, to be presented in conjunction with the 2013 Annual Meeting, to be held in Whistler, British Columbia. Details about each award and the nomination process are listed below. 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;v actively trained other avocational archaeologists; positively interacted with professional archaeologists; and embodies all of the Principles of the CAA.

Please not that membership in CAA 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
Victoria, BC V8S 5J3
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, 2012.

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.cSubmissions 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:
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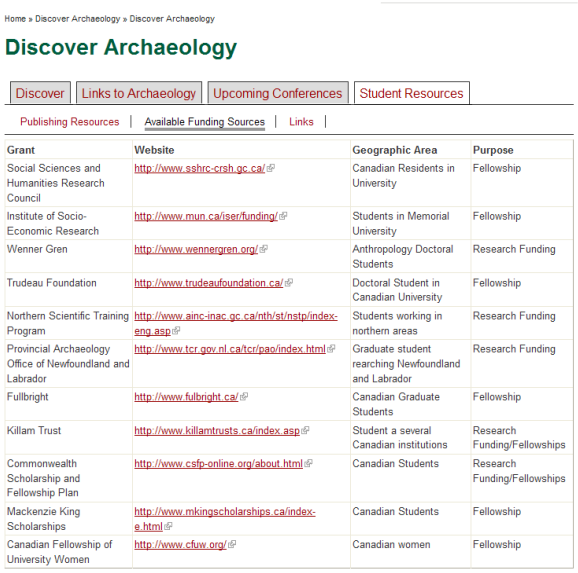
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Newly Minted: MAs, MScs, and PhDs 2011 - 2012

Ph.D. Dissertations

BIITNER, Katie M., 2011 (UAlberta). Characterization of Middle and Later Stone Age Lithic Artifacts from Two Rockshelter Sites in Iringa Region, Southern Tanzania.

Stone tools have a critical role to play in our understanding of the behavior of early humans. In particular, the types of raw materials that are present in stone tool assemblages, and the sources from which they are acquired, provide information relating to decision making processes, planning, organization of technology, and group mobility. The characterization of Stone Age lithic artifact assemblages from two rockshelter sites in southern Tanzania, Magubike and Mlambalasi, allowed for the evaluation of inter- and intra-assemblage variability. Raw material characterization was conducted using macroscopic and microscopic analyses. Numerous raw material sourcing studies have been undertaken on Stone Age lithic assemblages recovered from sites in Tanzania and the rest of East Africa. Generally these studies have concentrated on identifying the sources of a particular type of stone raw material such as chert, obsidian, and basalt; however, rarely are the attributes of the whole assemblage examined. Furthermore, few archaeologists describe stone materials in terms of their basic petrographic characteristics. Both of these weaknesses are the direct result of the lack of a standardized methodology for describing lithic raw materials, thus this dissertation outlines a strategy for raw material sourcing, with a focus on description and grounded in geoarchaeological theory. When combined with typological and technological analyses, the results of the raw material analyses suggests the exclusive use of locally acquired lithics.

BLACKBURN, Amanda, 2010 (UManitoba). Bilateral Asymmetry of the Humerus throughout Growth and Development.

Abstract not available.

BOS, Kirsten, 2012 (McMaster). Genetic Investigations into the Black Death.

This dissertation discusses molecular analyses of dental and skeletal material from victims of the Black Death with the goal of both identifying and describing the evolutionary history of the causative agent of the pandemic. Through this work, *Yersinia pestis* DNA was successfully identified in skeletal material from a well-documented Black Death burial ground, the East Smithfield cemetery of London, England (1348 -1350). The thesis presents two major methodological advancements in the field of ancient pathogen research: 1) it describes a protocol to confirm the authenticity of ancient pathogen DNA, thus circumventing tenuous issues relating to modern contaminants, and 2) it demonstrates the applicability of DNA capture methods to isolate ancient pathogen DNA from its complex metagenomic background common to ancient DNA extracts. The dissertation is comprised of three publications. The first, submitted to the journal BMC Systems Biology, describes a computational software program for oligo design that has applications to PCR, and capture techniques such as primer extension capture (PEC) and array-based capture. The second manuscript, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, presents a novel capture technique for retrieval of the *pestis*-specific pPCP (9.6kb) plasmid which can be used as a simple screening tool for the presence of *Y. pestis* DNA in ancient remains, and describes a method for authenticating ancient pathogen DNA. The third paper, published in the journal Nature, presents a draft genome of *Yersinia pestis* isolated from the individuals of the East Smithfield collection, thus presenting the first ancient pathogen genome in published literature. Evolutionary changes as they relate to phylogenetic placement and the evolution of virulence are discussed within an anthropological framework.

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 the 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.

BOWER, Vandy E., 2011 (UAlberta). Caribou Hunting at Ice Patches: seasonal mobility and long-term land-use in the southwest Yukon.

Recently documented ice patch sites in the southwest Yukon are ideal for evaluating precontact hunter-gatherer land-use patterns in the western subarctic. Located in the alpine of the mountainous regions of the boreal forest, ice patches are associated with well preserved hunting equipment, caribou (Rangifer tarandus) dung and an abundance of faunal remains dating to over 8000 years ago. However, current models are inadequate for explaining caribou hunting at ice patches as they tend to emphasize large-scale communal hunts associated with latitudinal movements of caribou. Much less is known about the alititudinal movment of caribou and the associated hunting forays to ice patches in the alpine. Based on literature from caribou biology an altitudinal hunting model is proposed. During summer months caribou are predictable in their use of ice patches for relief from insect harassment. Pollen dated from caribou dung frozen in organic layers from the Granger (JdUt-1) and Friday Creek (JcUu-1) ice patches was analysed and compared to pollen assemblages from modern caribou dung to test whether ancient caribou were using these locations during summer months. The multivariate statistical technique, Nonmetric Mutlidimensional Scaling shows that ancient pollen assemblages are unlike any modern dung. Results indicate that pollen derived from dung is complex and various temporal transformations and taphonomic factors such as: (i) the use of modern analogue samples; (ii) changes in phenology; (iii) mode of pollination and; (iv) caribou feeding strategies must be understood before making interpretations on seasonality from dung pollen. I propose that a qualitative model of seasonal pollen signatures also be used to evaluate ancient pollen spectra, especially when there is no modern analogue. Regardless of these factors, the identification of a diversity of forbs and the presence of insect-pollinated taxa such as Polemonium and Epilobium suggest that some of the dung was deposited by caribou in the summer. Ancient hunters, knowing that caribou aggregate in mixed herds on ice patches in summer months, took advantage of this behaviour. Hunting equipment found on ice patches indicates that atlatls (8360± 60 to 1250± 40 yrs BP) and bow and arrows (1300 ± 70 to 90 ± 40 yrs BP) and hunting blinds were part of the ice hunting strategy. Faunal analysis suggests caribou was the primary game animal hunted at ice patches, although sheep (Ovis dalli) may have been important at some locations. Developing an altitudinal migration model provides a fuller picture of caribou hunting at alpine locations in the southwest Yukon and assists in understanding Holocene precontact hunting and land-use patterns in the western subarctic.

BURT, Nicole M., 2012 (UAlberta). Reconstructing Individual and Population Diet at Fishergate House: application of a new Microsampling method for Stable Isotope Analysis.

The stable isotope signature of childhood diet changes from a fetal signal (similar to the mother), to a breastfeeding signal, and finally to a weaned signal, which may or many not match the adult diet. The patterning of these changes can give insight into child feeding practices and parenting. A stable isotope microsampling method was created to allow the analysis of these diets in a single individual. Tooth dentine was used as once formed it does not remodel, as does human bone. The method was developed and tested on a modern sample of 33 teeth collected from Edmonton, Alberta. The results showed changing early childhood diet with some individuals being breastfed, while others were bottle fed. Despite the large variety of weaning foods available to modern families, the weaned child diet was surprisingly uniform and did not reflect the variation seen in Canadian adults. Dentine analysis using the new microsampling technique, as well as rib stable isotope analysis, was used to reconstruct juvenile diet from the Fishergate House (14th – 16th century) York, UK. 62 juvenile samples and 11 adult female samples were collected. No previous dietary reconstructions of the children from this site have been run, so it was important to establish the time of weaning for the population during this critical period of early childhood that often results in infant death. The high level of mortality for four to six year olds at Fishergate House led previous researchers to believe weaning was taking place at this time. In contrast, the results of this work showed that weaning was complete by two years. By looking at individuals, it is possible to see variation in weaning practice that reflects the individual choices of mothers and children at Fishergate House. The dietary information for Fishergate House was also compared with growth and pathological data from the site to look more closely at health. The results of this study show that by looking at weaning at a population and individual level it is possible to look at the overall early childhood feeding pattern as well as at deviation from that pattern

BUSHOZI, Pastory, 2012 (UAlberta). Lithic technology and hunting behaviour during the Middle Stone Age in Tanzania.

In this dissertation, I examine the representation of projectile points in the Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) of Tanzania, and the way in which such tools were used over time and space. This study reviews the different strategies used to produce points during the MSA and LSA. It also examines the mechanisms involved in raw material procurement, hafting technology, and the use of these tools as projectile weapons and how they evolved over time. It is clear that there were different kinds of multi-weapon systems in use in Tanzania during the MSA, LSA and the transition between them. The points examined are from three archaeological sites: Mumba, Nasera and Magubike. They reveal that triangular blanks were preferred for the production of points. Most of them were modified on their proximal ends to provide a suitable binding portion for hafting and aerodynamic movement. Results from the

Tip Cross Section Area (TCSA) and weight values suggest that spear and arrow projectiles coexisted in these sites during the MSA and MSA/LSA transition. Both local and exotic rocks were used for the production of points. In previous studies, the appearance of exotic rocks in the archaeological assemblages was correlated with trade and exchange. But here the use of exotics seems to be influenced by functional values such as durability, sharpness and brittleness. Sharp and durable rocks such as chert and quartzite were needed for spears because of their high compression strength. This makes them better able to withstand unintentional breakage after being stressed by the force of impact. Points made of brittle rocks, such as quartz and obsidian, were mainly used for light duty projectiles such as throwing spears (darts) and arrows, because they penetrate the body of an animal better and sometimes break more easily. The presence of points made of exotic or local rocks shows that functional variables were important for projectile technologies. The overall morphological and technological patterns revealed in this study suggest that foragers who made and used points had elaborate technological skills, abstract thinking and developed behavioural capability similar to those of other modern foragers.

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.

CROMPTON, Amanda, 2012 (MUN). The Historical Archaeology of a French Fortification in the Colony of Plaisance: the Vieux Fort site (ChAl-04), Placentia, Newfoundland.

This is an archaeological and historical study of the Vieux Fort archaeological site (ChAl-04) in Placentia (formerly Plaisance), Newfoundland. Plaisance was the location of the only official French colony in Newfoundland. The French held the colony until it was ceded to the English under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Vieux Fort was, between 1662 and 1690, the only fortification in Plaisance, and was the first garrisoned fortification in Newfoundland.

The artifacts and features unearthed at the Vieux Fort site have allowed a reconstruction of the Vieux Fort, which is not well-documented historically. The Vieux Fort was a substantial fortification; it was reasonably large, with some considerable effort expended on constructing stone buildings inside the fort. Four years of archaeological investigation at the barracks building permit a detailed analysis of the daily lives of the soldiers and officers posted to the fort. The half-company of soldiers who lived at the barracks only had their basic needs partially met by the state; soldiers spent a portion of their time working as fishing servants for Plaisance's colonists to augment their pay and their rations. The artifacts from the Vieux Fort are representative of the world of goods that circulated in the early colony. The analysis of the artifacts, coupled with a detailed investigation of archival documents, allows the trade networks that supported the colony to be explored. The colony of Plaisance was firmly embedded in the French Atlantic world; from its earliest years, the colony was well-connected to France and to other settlements in North America.

The Vieux Fort was occupied only until 1690, when it was destroyed during an English raid on the colony. The fort was never rebuilt, and the land remained largely unoccupied. Unlike the other French forts, dwellings or infrastructure in the colony, the Vieux Fort was never re-used by the English after 1714. The French contexts are thus undisturbed, and date to a period which is relatively poorly understood from historic documents. The Vieux Fort site thus provides an important new perspective on the formative years of the French colony at Plaisance.

DERSCH, Ave T., 2011 (UCalgary). Past, Present and Future Land Use of Swan River First Nation.

This dissertation examines past, present, and future land use of Swan River First Nation whose reserves are on the south central shore of Lesser Slake Lake, Alberta, Canada. In this dissertation the theoretical perspective of Indigenous archaeology is utilized as is an interdisciplinary approach whereby western science and traditional knowledge as well as social science and natural science are used. This dissertation presents how and where Swan River First Nation

exercised their Treaty Rights to hunt, fish, trap, and gather in the past and documents baseline conditions regarding current infringements to Swan River First Nation‟s ability to practise these rights. It discusses the present context and issues associated with Aboriginal consultation in Alberta with regards to both infringements to Treaty Rights and archaeology. It also applies Swan River First Nation traditional knowledge to subarctic ethnoarchaeology. Finally, it creates a Treaty Rights based land use plan to ensure that Swan River First Nation can practise their rights into the future as well as a methodology for modeling high archaeological potential based on traditional land use and vegetation communities to be used in future archaeological research.

FACCIA, Kathleen, 2011 (UCalgary). Exploring Age and Activity Related Changes in Prehistoric Cis-Baikal Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers: a Micro-CT analysis of cortical canal microstructure.

Abstract not available.

FOREMAN, Lindsay, 2011 (UWO). Seasonal Subsistence in Late Woodland Southwestern Ontario: an examination of the relationships between resource availability, maize agriculture, and faunal procurement and processing strategies.

This study uses the zooarchaeological record to examine the seasonal mobility and scheduling of faunal procurement and processing activities by southwestern Ontario's two Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 800-1600) communities, Western Basin and Iroquoian. Faunal datasets helped to reconstruct the timing and location of Western Basin annual hunting and fishing pursuits and identified a greater degree of flexibility in the organization of these activities than previously recognized, as well as in comparison to contemporaneous Iroquoian communities who also occupied this region.

Western Basin groups oriented themselves near lakes and rivers year-round where they exploited locally abundant fish, mammals, birds, and other animals. The reconstructed Western Basin seasonal round suggests that these groups were more mobile than neighbouring Iroquoians who settled in upland areas near tributaries, creeks, and ponds. However, during the 800 years of interest, both traditions diversified their hunting and fishing activities, focusing on the procurement of animals available near their camps and villages. These changes likely relate to scheduling conflicts between maize crop production, which was intensified during the second millennium A.D., hunting, and fishing.

The highly fragmented nature of Western Basin large mammal (i.e., cervid) assemblages is also investigated. An examination of bone specimen sizes, types, fracture characteristics, and degree of burning indicated that bone marrow and grease was routinely extracted by Western Basin peoples and was integral to food preparation and consumption practices, rather than indicative of seasonal periods of food stress.

FRASER-SHAPIRO, Ian, 2012 (UAlberta). Studying Hunter-Gatherer Mobility Using Isotopic and Trace Elemental Analysis.

This research comprises a series of papers to address the methodology of studying hunter-gatherer mobility in prehistoric populations. As a laboratory for this research, middle Holocene hunter-gatherer groups from Cis-Baikal, Siberia were analyzed as part of ongoing research by the Baikal Archaeology Project. Paper no. 1 focuses on theoretical considerations of how researchers approach the concept of mobility with regard to hunter-gatherers along with regional background information and discussions on the specifics of using geochemical techniques to track human mobility in the archaeological record. Paper no. 2 presents the methodology to enable laser ablation ICP-MS analysis of teeth for strontium isotopic research with specific focus on correction procedures for known interferences encountered using laser ablation as a sampling method. The paper also presents groundwork for a new approach in trace element analysis of teeth for provenancing purposes. Paper no. 3 presents the technique of micro-sampling of skeletal materials for laser ablation with specific focus on long bones. The purpose of micro-sampling is to target bone micro-structures to access diagenetically resistant portions of the bones and to recover biogenic strontium isotopic and trace elemental data. Paper no. 4 presents the results of extensive regional geochemical mapping including plants, water sources and faunal remains throughout the Cis-Baikal region. Coupled with this map is an analysis of molars from 16 individuals recovered from small cemeteries distributed across the Cis-Baikal region. General characteristics of the geochemical environment and mobility patterns elucidated through further provenance analysis are discussed too. Finally, in paper no. 5, a summary of all new findings is presented along with the assessment of the methods employed in this research. As theoretical and analytical considerations intertwine, the resultant inferences can provide astounding revelations about prehistoric populations. For the middle Holocene hunter-gatherers of Lake Baikal, Siberia, this approach provides valuable new insights and research directions.

HUMPHREY, Emma, 2011 (UToronto). Hunting Specialisation and the Broad Spectrum Revolution in the Early Epipalaeolithic: gazelle exploitation at Urkan e-Rubb IIa, Jordan Valley.

Abstract not available.

PITRE, Minday Christina, 2011 (UAlberta). Microbial biodeterioration of human skeletal material from Tell Leilan, Syria (2900 – 1900 BCE).

Human bone is considered one of the most direct and insightful sources of information on peoples of the past. As a result, curation protocols have been developed to ensure that the integrity of human skeletal collections is maintained. Although collections are generally considered safe when these protocols are followed, the results of this investigation show that the Tell Leilan skeletal collection from Syria (circa 2900 – 1900 BCE) was contaminated by microbial growth (also known as biodeterioration) during curation. This biodeterioration was evaluated by light microscopy (LM), by the application of a histological preservation index (HPI), and by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). All samples (n=192) were found to be biodeteriorated by LM and the HPI. SEM confirmed that the Tell Leilan skeletal material had been contaminated by a complex microbial aggregate known as a biofilm. Amycolatopsis sp. and Penicillium chrysogenum, along with species of Aspergillus, Chaetomium, and Cladosporium were isolated and cultured from several contaminated bones and were identified based on morphology and DNA sequences. The results of this research suggest that we must focus on new techniques to examine bone as well as on new conservation protocols designed to limit the growth of biofilms in human skeletal collections in the future.

REIMER, Rudy, 2012 (McMaster). The Mountains are Forever: lithics and landscapes of Skwxwú7mesh Uxwumixw.

This dissertation contributes to Indigenous archaeology, particularly along the Northwest Coast, the Coast Salish region and the territory of the Squamish Nation. I examine the regional archaeological sequence and provide an Indigenous perspective of time and space of Squamish Nation territory. Closer examination of this region's archaeological record focuses on the occurrence of suitable igneous tool stone sources and their use over the past 10,000 years. A full understanding of these lithic sources comes from three different perspectives Squamish Nation culture, the archaeological and geological records.

I propose that lithic sources are important places of the Squamish Nation cultural landscape and that the distributions of certain material types is linked to Squamish Nation place names and oral histories. Expanding this concept outward, I consider the distribution of the occurrence of these materials from 25 archaeological sites ranging from sea level ocean shore to mountainous alpine contexts. I then examine lithic source materials and artifacts from these sites on a visual and chemical basis (X-Ray Fluorescence) to illustrate the varying importance of certain lithic materials across Squamish Nation territory. Resulting analysis demonstrates that these materials have varying spatial and temporal distributions that relate to predominant themes of Squamish Nation oral history, concepts of Transformation and Mythical Beings. Material distributions, place names, oral history related to the region's archaeological record are discussed under different theoretical frameworks of the Northwest Coast building from culture history, processual, post processual, and humanist perspectives cumulating at a Indigenous perspective of lithic sources and flaked stone artifact distributions.

SUPERNANT, Kisha M., 2011 (UBC). Inscribing Identities on the Landscape: a spatial exploration of archaeological rock features in the Lower Fraser River Canyon.

The research presented in this study is an archaeological exploration of the role of monumental rock features in the formation and maintenance of community identity in the past among the Coast Salish peoples of the Lower Fraser River Canyon region of south-western British Columbia. An area of intensive seasonal aggregation during the height of the salmon fishing season, the Lower Fraser River Canyon is an area where ownership and access to valuable commodities has been paramount through time. This central place is marked by a type of archaeological feature rarely found anywhere on the Northwest Coast – large scale, stacked rock walls, terraces, and other constructions. I apply a landscape approach to understand the cultural dynamics of social interaction in this region and argue that people evoke identities at various scales and defend their territory on the landscape through the construction of these features. Since only preliminary research had been undertaken on the rock features, I conducted a survey of the Lower Fraser River Canyon and located 82 rock features along a 7 km stretch of river. Characteristics of these features, along with three-dimensional maps of several sites where features cluster, form the basis of my analysis. I outline uses for the rock features, including fishing, defense, living surfaces, and ownership makers, before applying spatial analyses to evaluate whether or not these features formed a defensive network throughout the Canyon. The results of the Defensive Index, a quantitative measure of site defensibility, illustrate that the building of the rock features, even if their primary use was not defensive, enhances the defensibility of village sites. In addition, viewshed analyses indicate that sites with and without rock features are intervisible, supporting the hypothesis that signals could be sent through the Canyon as a warning of impending raids from either upriver or downriver (Schaepe 2006). I conclude that while rock

features were a result of co-ordinated community activity and had an impact on the identities of people living in the Canyon in the past, assigning ownership of a place to a family or community has always been an active and ongoing process.

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.

WATERS-RIST, Andrea, 2011 (UCalgary). Biocultural Diversity in Holocene Period Hunter-Fisher-Gatherers of *Cis*-Baikal, Siberia: ancestry, activity, diet and health.

What we eat, what we do, the illnesses we battle, and the populations with which we have genetic affinity, are identifiable by analyses of our skeletal and dental remains. The skeletal and dental remains examined in this dissertation are from five ancient cemeteries of hunter-fisher-gatherers who lived in the *Cis*-Baikal region of Siberia, Russia, from 9,000 to 3,000 years ago. Two biocultural populations lived during this time: the Early Neolithic Kitoi and the Late Neolithic-Bronze Age Isakovo-Serovo-Glaskovo (ISG). This dissertation contains four discrete bioarchaeological investigations. 1) Dental nonmetric traits to assess the genetic affinity of populations; 2) Activity-induced dental modification to examine the production of material culture items such as cordage and fishing nets; 3) Stable nitrogen and carbon isotopes to reconstruct subadult diet and infant feeding practices, and; 4) Dental enamel hypoplasia frequency, periodicity, and age of formation, to assess levels of physiological stress. Biocultural diversity among cemeteries is primarily explored along temporal (Early Neolithic; Late Neolithic; Bronze Age) and spatial (lakeshore vs. riverine location) axes. Results reveal significant temporal differences. The Kitoi and ISG have statistically
significant differences in dental non-metric trait frequencies. In the ISG sample several trait frequencies are similar to those of Western Eurasian populations, suggesting gene flow with groups that lived to the west or south of Lake Baikal. In terms of infant feeding practices, the Kitoi weaned their infants at a slightly later age and over a shorter amount of time than the ISG from the Ust'-Ida I cemetery. Differences between the Kitoi and ISG in the periodicity of linear enamel defects suggest that Early Neolithic peoples were more heavily affected by annual periods of food scarcity. Results also reveal significant regional variation. The cemeteries along the Angara River have similar dental non-metric trait
frequencies, even between samples from different time-periods. Cemeteries along the river also have higher frequencies of activity-induced occlusal grooves, which may be related to different fishing practices. Overall, this dissertation adds new data to our understanding of the biocultural differences and similarities in Kitoi and ISG groups, while also considering the impact of regional variation. The biocultural diversity of these boreal forest groups illustrates the flexibility of human adaptation.

WELLS, Patricia J., 2012 (MUN). Social Life and Technical Practice: an analysis of the osseous tool assemblage at the Dorset Palaeoeskimo site of Phillip's Garden, Newfoundland.

The aim of this thesis is to provide an understanding of the social nature of technological life at Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1), a large Middle Dorset site in northwestern Newfoundland. This is accomplished through the analysis of its osseous (bone, antler and ivory) tool industry. The assemblage is systematically presented providing morphological details for tool types, variation in forms and materials selected for their manufacture. In addition, the frequency of tool forms is recorded over the temporal and spatial extent of the site, and evidence of their manufacture and use is explored. Technological practice is defined in a thoroughly inclusive way, not simply as the material outcome of production, but immersed in social action that reinforces relationships among people, the materials they manipulate and the settings of technological events. The results of this analysis reveal a dynamic and unique community at Phillip's Garden where occupants transformed, over the course of its occupation, some practices of material acquisition, manufacture and use, dwelling occupation, tool making, and hunting.

WHITE, Julie-Anne, 2012 (UCalgary). Mortuary Practices at Cotocotuyoc, Peru.

Abstract not available.

ZARRILLO, Sonia, 2012 (UCalgary). Human Adaptation, Food Production, and Cultural Interaction during the Formative Period in Highland Ecuador.

Abstract not available.

MA and MSc Theses

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

Abstract not available.

ANTONOVA, Anastasia, 2011(UCalgary). Growth, stress and mortality: the application of dental histology on archaeological material from the Cis-Baikal Neolithic.

The method of dental histology was used in this study to obtain information about growth, stress, and mortality in two skeletal populations from the Cis-Baikal region in Siberia (cal. 8000-5200 years BP). Fifty three permanent teeth were cut longitudinally to produce 118 thin sections. Microscopic analysis of enamel increments revealed that crown completion times were from one to twelve months shorter in prehistoric Baikal huntergatherers than in modern populations. It could suggest a faster rate of dental growth in the past. Based on three aging methods, including the analysis of enamel microstructure, the mortality in selected individuals from the studied populations was high between five and sixteen years. In addition to early deaths, those individuals seem to suffer from periodic non-specific stress episodes in the first four years of their lives. This study demonstrated that dental histology may contribute to a better understanding of hunter-fisher-gatherer health and lifestyle**.**

ARMSTRONG, Stephanie, 2012 (UManitoba). Spina Bifida at a Pre-Columbian Cuban Site: A Molecular and Paleoepidemiological Perspective.

Abstract not available.

ASTUDILLO, Fernando J., 2011 (UCalgary). Phytoliths, Palaeoenvironment and Human Settlement of the Northern Ecuadorian Andes.

Ancient agricultural terracing, middle Holocene grassland composition, weather change, and vegetation dynamics in Andean Páramos and montane forest were studied based on quantitative phytolith analysis. Palaeoecological samples from terraces were taken at the archaeological site of Palo Blanco in the highlands of northern Ecuador, which reflect the presence of permanent grass vegetation with changes in its composition. Minor changes in the frequencies of grass vegetation of the Panicoideae subfamily are related to a weather change about 3640 BP. Human impact is observed in the modification of natural slopes creating terraces. The results indicate that the weather variation might be the cause of an early modification of the landscape, perhaps for agriculture

BALANZATEGUI, Daniela, 2012 (SFU). Colonial Indigenous and Mastizo Foodways: ceramic analysis and ethnoarchaeology in the Highlands of Ecuador.

Archaeological approaches regarding cultural change or continuity after the Spanish conquest of America have been focused on presenting quantification of majolica (European) vs. coarse earthenware (Indigenous) ceramic styles. This thesis provides a reconstruction and quantification of vessel forms from a household in the 18th century colonial city of Riobamba.

The results are compared with ethnoarchaeological inventories and testimonies of eight modern households in the Highlands of Ecuador, in order to understand food preparation and consumption traditions. Testing European practices such as separation of vessel function, individualization of tableware, and standardization of table settings, this work proposes that the historically Mestizo population is politically situated to practice European foodways to maintain social status and at the same time reinforce their separation from the local Indigenous population. On the other hand, Indigenous people intentionally continue local traditions of communal feasting with the use of large pots in order to express their identity. The theoretical implications of these findings shed light on a complex combination of domestic practices as builders of mutable and negotiable ethnic identities.

BENNETT, Timothy, 2011 (UCalgary). Middle Stone Age Lithic Technology at Myumu, Niassa, Mozambique.

Abstract not available.

BOBBIE, Lisa, 2012 (UManitoba). Dene Involvement in the Fort Churchill Fur Trade Market Economy – A World Systems Theory Application

Abstract not available.

ten BRUGGENCAE, Rachel, 2008 (UManitoba). SIMS Oxygen Isotope Analysis of Human Dental Tissues from Fidler Mounds (Ealf-3), MB: Mobility During Manitoba's Middle and Late Woodland Periods.

Abstract not available.

CAPPER, Mairi, 2012 (SFU). Urban Subsistence in the Bronze and Iron Ages: the palaeoethnobotany of Tell Tayinat, Turkey.

Abstract not available.

CLAUSNITZER, Arthur R., Jr., 2012 (MUN). As Well as Any Beere": The Seventeenth-Century Brewhouse and Bakery at Ferryland, Newfoundland.

Abstract not available.

CROFT, Shannon, 2011 (UCalgary). Traces of the Past: microscopic residue analysis on the Canadian Plateau, British Columbia.

This study examines microscopic plant and animal residues from 106 stone tools dating to the Late Period (4500 to 200 BP) obtained from the Canadian Plateau site White Rock Springs (EeRj-226), in the Hat Creek valley, interior British Columbia, Canada. Microscopic residues gleaned from artifacts are used as direct archaeological evidence to assess the diet and technologies of prehistoric peoples. Root food use was a particular focus of the study and was targeted by characterizing starch grains found on the stone tools. In addition to starch, microscopic traces residues of coniferous wood, herbaceous and/or woody tissues, phytoliths, feathers, fungal hyphae and lichen were extracted from the stone tools.

CZYRNYJ, Ashleigh, 2011 (UManitoba). Presenting the University of Manitoba's archaeological collections online: implementation and user feedback.

Abstract not available.

DENT, Joshua, 2012 (UWO). Past Tents: temporal themes and patterns of provincial archaeological governance in British Columbia and Ontario.

Archaeological governance in Canada is a patchwork of provincial jurisdiction. Comparing past and present archaeological legislation, regulation and policy in British Columbia and Ontario, this thesis identifies temporal themes and patterns both common and distinct in the two provinces. Themes of process, performance and balance and the common transition from empirical archaeological values to conceptual valuations of heritage are discussed using a combination of literary review, archival research and interviews. Analysis of the past and present offers insight into the trajectory of heritage governance and the increasing role of descendant communities in managing their own heritage. The role of archaeologists in this new environment, particularly in Ontario, is still nascent however cross-jurisdictional comparison provides a degree of foresight.

DIELISSEN, Sandie, 2012 (SFU). Teaching a School to Talk: archaeology of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Home for Indian children.

The Indian Residential School System had a profound and devastating effect on Aboriginal people in Canada. The Victoria Jubilee Home (1897-1926) on the Piikani Reserve was one of the many schools with the mandate to civilize and assimilate Indian children. Although there have been many studies and research projects illuminating the social and political context in which the residential schools resided, little research has been done that concentrates specifically on the material culture. My research is an initial examination of this gap.

Utilizing the methods of historical archaeology, I retell the history of the Victoria Jubilee Home to shed light on the daily activities within the school, and how the material culture facilitated, along with the imposition of institutional forces and behaviour, the transition to a reserve lifestyle. This project underscores how the historic and social differences begun in the past remain pervasive in present society.

GILBERT, Colin D., 2011 (UNB). The Archaeology of the Deer Island Point Site (BfDr5), Charlotte County, New Brunswick.

Abstract not available.

GIZAS, William, 2011 (UWaterloo). The Role of Anthropology: the need for a public contribution of current archaeological theory in the issues surrounding the human-environment relationship.

Abstract not available.

GRAFF, Emily, 2012 (UWaterloo). Mycenaean Occupants of Ancient Kallithea: understanding a population's health, culture and lifestyle through bioarchaeological analysis.

Abstract not available.

HANNIS, Kristina, 2012 (SFU). On the Edge of Change: shifting land use in the Pikani timber limit, Porcupine Hills, Alberta.

In the 1880s, Piikani land use was transformed by their settlement on reserve, shifting from a mobile existence to one centred on homesteads. This precipitated a significant social and economic change that had lasting consequences. My research examines the Piikani Timber Limit (IR 147B), an isolated reserve belonging to the Piikani Blackfoot located in the Porcupine Hills.

The timber limit, as an artifact of the 19th century, is particularly conducive to chronicling landscape changes in Niitsitapi territory in the early reserve period. 147B was set aside for timber harvest; its designation as a timber limit marks a significant change from its previous role as a component of the whole Piikani Landscape. I triangulate evidence from oral history, archival materials, and archaeological sites, to analyse the changing role of this timber limit in

Piikani history. The sites discovered on 147B include a historic eagle trapping site, logging camps and operations, and the hideout of a notorious Blackfoot outlaw. The archaeological sites on Piikani timber limit 147B speak to the nuance of the Piikani colonial experience, and bring forward indigenous narratives about Canadian settlement on the prairies.

HARLOW, Diana, 2011 (UCalgary). Investigation of Aspects of the Raw Materials used in Ceramic Production in Eastern Tigray.

The goal of this thesis was to determine the first two stages of the chaîne opératoire of black ware production of marginalized female market potters in eastern Tigray, northern highland Ethiopia. Specifically, the study examined the potters' social and functional choices of raw materials and paste preparation techniques to determine a material signature for this marginalized potter community. The study involved thnoarchaeological field work, compositional analyses, and laboratory experiments. INAA and XRD analyses of clay, temper, and pottery established a preliminary chemical and petrological signature for these black wares. This study is part of the Eastern Tigray Pottery Project and contributes to the first systematic analysis of raw materials and paste preparation techniques of contemporary potters and provides the first sourcing database of contemporary ceramic materials in Tigray State. The data gathered in this project will aid future archaeologists
investigating the antiquity of ceramic production in this region

HARRISON, Kim, 2012 (UManitoba). Inferring mode of locomotion through microscopic cortical bone analysis: A comparison of the third digits of Homo sapiens and Ursus americanus using Micro-CT.

Abstract not available.

HRYNICK, M. Gabriel, 2011 (UNB). Woodland Period Domestic Architecture of the Maritime Peninsula: a case study from Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia.

Dwelling features represent a fundamental way in which hunter-gatherer groups articulated technologically with their environments, and provide insight into the use of social space. Coastal Woodland period dwellings provide the most visible prehistoric dwelling features on the Maritime Peninsula. However, their low archaeological visibility, large size, and tendency to appear in the archaeological record as complex palimpsests, make them challenging methodologically and analytically. Drawing on ethnohistoric and archaeological datasets, and a high resolution excavation of a dwelling feature from Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia, this thesis addresses dwelling features in terms of sub-regional adaptations of a regional type, suggesting typological similarity across the Maritime Peninsula and throughout the Woodland period, but a greater degree
of intra-type variability than has previously been identified in the literature. Additionally, the case study from Port Joli permits a discussion of methodological and analytical techniques for the recognition, excavation, and description of prehistoric domestic features.

HYNES, Kyla M., 2011 (UBC). Archival archaeology of the sc̓əlexw village site DhRt-2 (Musqueam East).

This paper is an archaeological analysis of archival data relating to the sc̓əlexw village site, DhRt-2 (Musqueam East), located on the Musqueam IR 2 Reserve in Vancouver. DhRt-2 is the type-site for the Stselax Phase (approximately 1200 years ago to 1808 AD) in Charles Borden's Fraser Delta Sequence. Despite being the subject of various research projects since the 1950s, with major excavations carried out from 1950-1961, a comprehensive site report was never written. Instead, Borden's (1950; 1971) publications contained brief summaries of artifact types related to the Stselax Phase. The aim of this thesis is to collate and analyze the archival data from these excavations, focusing on stratigraphy and architectural features. This is supplemented by data from more recent research projects to provide a clearer understanding of settlement patterns and the site's occupational history through time. Most importantly, the intention is to provide a comprehensive report of the early excavations that will be of value to archaeological researchers and to the descendant Musqueam community. This paper includes a history of the archaeological research at the site, as well as a presentation of the existing archival materials and analysis of the archaeological data. Three distinct occupational zones (related groups of layers and associated features) are identified and discussed: a wetland/river estuary, shell midden/terrace, and a village zone. Variations in the sequence of zones between excavation areas (Trenches 1, 2, and 3; Charles House; Units A-D) are considered as they relate to village development through time. Together, these analyses and data provide the first comprehensive view of this important archaeological site since excavations began in 1950.

JACKLEY, Julia, 2011 (SFU) Weaving the Histories of Klehkwahnnohm: a Tla'amin community in southwest British Columbia.

This thesis is a reconstruction of the history of the Klehkwahnnohm (glossed as "tide waters rushing in"), a small bay within Tla'amin traditional territory on the Sunshine Coast of British Columbia. The events and lives lived on the land are illuminated through the integration of archaeology, oral history, ethnographic texts, and historical documents.

These sources provide insight to different periods of time and together reveal a continued use of and connection to the landscape beginning around 2,000 years ago. The connections to the landscape are best represented through plank house and settlement construction (2,000 B.P.-250 B.P.), use of a defensive feature (800 B.P-1910 A.D), and the processing of herring (800 B.P-1950 A.D.). The history of Klehkwahnnohm is written chronologically and from a landscape perspective. This approach highlights the connections between people, resources, places, and events that have imprinted the land to create the Klehkwahnnohm landscape and shape it's history.

JESSOME, MacKenzie K., 2012 (UBC). Core and peripheral settlements in ancient central Panamá: a reconstruction of population change at Site 054 in the Río Parita Valley.

The suggestion that demographically nucleated cultural centers of Preconquest central Panamanian Coclé chiefdoms firmly controlled and/or influenced peripherally located occupations is empirically evaluated using newly collected, intensive survey sampling in the Río Parita valley and shovel testing of one small site in particular: Site 054. This research shows that Site 054, a relatively small-scale hamlet for its entire 1300 year-long occupation (A.D. 250 to 1522) was peripherally located relative to the major centres at the time. In spite of rapid, precocious advances in socio-political complexity at adjacent sites within the valley, Site 054 appears to have remained unaffected by trends of population nucleation associated with the emergence of complex socio-political organization. It was not until 200 years after chiefly authority had been established in the valley that Site 054 was impacted by trends of population nucleation. The findings of this research contribute to a collectively established and expanding archaeological database designed to test specific environmental and cultural factors involved in the emergence of Coclé chiefdoms in the Central Region of Panamá.

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LEBLANC, Kathleen, 2011 (SFU). Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology in Fiji: the role of social processes in ceramic diversity.

Ceramics are a significant part of the archaeological record used to infer chronology, culture change, ethnicity and patterns of social interaction. Attempts to associate variability in form and decorative style with kinship and post-marital residence patterns are referred to as "ceramic sociology". These studies illustrate complex relationships between craft production and social processes. To contribute to this field, an ethnoarchaeological study of traditional pottery manufacture was undertaken in Nalotu Village, Kadavu Island, Fiji in 2010. This project documents manufacturing stages for regionally specialized *kuro* (cooking pot) with emphasis on the social and organizational structures underlying production. Issues being addressed include transmission through traditional history, learning structures, kinship/post-marital residence patterns, organization of production, variability/homogeneity in form and style, and continuity from the historic past into the present. These provide important considerations for future studies of Fijian ceramics specifically but with implications for the discipline of archaeology as a whole.

LESLIE, Brian G., 2012 (UAlberta). Residential Mobility in the Rural Greek Past: a Strontium isotope investigation.

Excavations conducted at the ancient city of Stymphalos and the monastery of Zaraka in the valley of Stymphalos, Greece, yielded a number of human graves. Neither group of burials was contemporaneous with the structures in which they were interred and they are believed to represent small farming populations dating to the Late Roman/Early Byzantine (4-6th c. AD) and Late Medieval periods (14-15th c. AD). A dietary reconstruction conducted by Pennycock (2008) found that most individuals had similar $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ values, but a few had values that indicate dietary differences. Pennycook suggested

that perhaps these differences were the result of residential mobility. For this thesis, tooth enamel was analyzed for strontium isotopes to investigate mobility. The 87Sr/86Sr values show substantial movement by some human inhabitants of the valley, and may also be indicative of animal transport. These results suggest that rural peasants may have been more mobile than previously expected.

LOPEZ-FORMENT, Angelica, 2012 (UCalgary). A Faunal Approach to Foodways at the Mint House-National Museum of Cultures, Mexico City, Mexico.

Abstract not available.

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.

MIDDLETON, Emma, 2012 (UManitoba). The effects of ceramic manufacturing behaviour on identifying clay sources: Petrographic and chemical analyses of the modern Zulu ceramic production process in the Thukela River Basin, South Africa.

Abstract not available.

MOORE, Jason, 2011 (SFU). Comparative Study of Ancient DNA Extraction Methods for Archaeological Plant Remains.

Despite the potential for plant ancient DNA (aDNA) to address important archaeological questions, there are significantly fewer studies of plant aDNA compared to human and animal aDNA, partially due to a lack of research on DNA extraction methods for ancient plant remains.
The current study uses heat to degrade modern corn, pea, and squash seeds to simulate degraded DNA associated with archaeological macro-botanical remains. I then compare DNA recovery efficiencies of three common DNA extraction methods using these artificially degraded samples. Standard and quantitative PCR are used to assess the quality and quantity of recovered DNA.

We have determined that the silica-spin column method is superior for degraded DNA recovery from all three plant species. Additionally, DNA recovery rates of the three methods differ across all plant species tested. We recommend that selection of extraction techniques be carefully considered to optimize recovery of DNA from ancient macro-botanical remains.

MOORE, N. Collin, 2009 (UManitoba). Dental Age Estimates of Individuals Buried at Apollonia Pontica.

Abstract not available.

MURPHY, Phoebe, 2011 (MUN). The Southern Component of the Labrador Inuit Communal House Phase: the analysis of an 18th-Century Inuit house at Huntingdon Island 5 (FkBg-3).

The focus of this thesis research is the excavation of a Labrador Inuit winter house occupied during the 18th century. The 18th century in Labrador was a period of permanent European settlement, intensifying Inuit-European and inter-Inuit trade networks, and coincides with a drastic change in Inuit housing. During the 18th century, the Labrador Inuit began to construct large multi-family houses and this is referred to as the Communal House phase. This research concerns the excavation and analysis of an Inuit winter house at the Huntingdon Island 5 site (FkBg-3) in Sandwich Bay, southern Labrador. The excavation is the first single component Labrador Inuit communal house to be investigated south of Groswater Bay, and consequently, contributes to the overall understanding of the Communal House phase and the distinct southern component of this period of Inuit history.

NEGRIJN, Meghan E., 2011 (MUN). Consumer Choice in Komaktorvik, Seven Islands Bay and Kongu, Nachvak Fjord.

This thesis examines trends in consumer choice and availability resulting from the economic interaction between the Inuit of northern Labrador and their Euro-Canadian trading partners from the late eighteenth century to early twentieth century. This analysis aims to produce a better understanding of the progressive incorporation of European goods into Inuit society, as well as the reasons behind product choices. The final results of this work are concerned with the relationships between the Inuit, their material culture, and their trading partners. The sites demonstrate a successive transition to a culture more materially hybrid than traditional culture patterns. This included the transition from the use of Euro-Canadian material in traditional Inuit forms to the use of Euro-Canadian forms within Inuit culture. It also attempts to apply gender theory to an understanding of material choice within a larger study of Inuit consumerism during this period.

PERKINS, Aaron, 2012 (UAlberta). An Evaluation of Embalmed Cadaveric Human Tissue in the Investigation of Multiple Freeze and Thaw Cycles on the Histological Morphology of Human Bone.

Our understanding of the myriad of possible taphonomic agents acting on remains in a forensic context has dramatically increased over the last two decades (Haglund and Sorg, 2002); however, the effects of cold temperature on the microstructure of bone tissue are still not well understood. Recent research on unembalmed human bone has investigated these effects (Tersigni, 2002, 2007). Although tentative, this research has shown that freezing does affect bone tissue at the microscopic level. Considering the potential significance of these findings for forensic evaluation and identification of found human remains, Tersigni's research highlights the need for additional research. The research reported in this thesis provides an important step forward in the development of methodological approaches to the study of temperature effects on human bone.

PETERS, Alana, 2011 (SFU). The Real Wild West: the archaeology and history of the 'Casa Grande'.

Abstract not available.

PICKERING, Sean, MA, 2012 (UCalgary). Taltheilei Houses, Lithics, and Mobility.

Abstract not available.

PIERSON, Nova, 2011 (SFU). Bridging Troubled Waters: zooarchaeology and marine conservation on Burrard Inlet, southwest British Columbia.

For thousands of years, the Coast Salish and their ancestors relied on the abundant marine resources of the Strait of Georgia. In the Greater Vancouver area, First Nations and others are working to restore and conserve taxa which are impacted by commercial fishing, pollution, and habitat destruction. Zooarchaeological data can contribute to modern fisheries management efforts because they reflect species presence and abundance that pre-date modern declines.

I explore the pre-contact record of marine resource use, presence and abundance through zooarchaeological data from Burrard Inlet and its arms. These data show prolonged and inlet-wide use of taxa including salmon, herring, and anchovy in precontact times. By harvesting locally, and focusing on multiple

species, including small and large species, pre-contact harvesting efforts may have promoted sustainability. In contast, today's single-species management paradigm has led to cascading declines of preferred species, and forced commercial efforts offshore and onto once-spurned smaller fish.

RODRIGUES, Antonia, 2012 (SFU). Experimental Investigation into the Preservation and Recovery of Degraded DNA from Sediments.

Controlled experiments were used to recover DNA from sediments in order to understand DNA preservation in sediments and to examine the effectiveness of different DNA recovery methods. Known quantities of DNA were added to different sediment samples and artificially degraded through heat exposure. DNA extraction techniques included a chloroform/octanol and silica-spin column method. Standard and quantitative PCR were employed to assess the quantity of mtDNA recovered.

The results demonstrate that DNA can be preserved in sediment, with successful DNA detection after exposure to 120ºC for up to 70 hours. It was also shown that the silica-spin column method recovered significantly more DNA than the other method but PCR inhibition was a consistent problem, with at least 25X sample dilution required for successful amplification.

Technical improvements are needed to advance sediment DNA research; however, the data from this study supports the notion that degraded DNA can be recovered directly from sediments.

RUTTLE, April, 2011 (SFU). Risk and Technology: exploring the causes of toolkit variation among subsistence farmers.

Recent research suggests that risk of resource failure is a major determinant of toolkit structure among hunter-gatherers. Here, I report a study in which I tested the hypothesis that risk of resource failure also influences the toolkits of small-scale food producers.

I collected toolkit and risk data for 45 ethnographically-documented populations from Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Oceania. Risk of resource failure was represented in the analyses by a series of environmental variables chosen for their expected influence on food-production. The relationship between toolkit structure and risk was investigated with simple linear regression analysis.

The results of the study did not support the risk hypothesis. None of the environmental variables had a statistically significant influence on the toolkit variables. This suggests that the technology of subsistence-level food-producers is subject to different influences than that of hunter-gatherers. A supplementary analysis indicated that population size may be one such influence.

SAWCHUK, Elizabeth A., 2012 (UAlberta). Later Stone Age and Iron Age Human Remains from Mlambalasi, Southern Tanzania.

The Mlambalasi Rock Shelter in the Iringa Region of southern Tanzania has a rich archaeological record that spans the Later Stone Age (LSA), Iron Age, and historic period. Excavations in 2002, 2006, and 2010 yielded fragmentary, commingled human remains from at least four individuals. There are two adults and a juvenile from the same LSA burial context, and another adult from the Iron Age. One middle-aged adult dated to the terminal Pleistocene LSA is potentially small-bodied, similar to the LSA populations from southern Africa. By comparison, the Iron Age individual appears larger and more robust. The skeletons also exhibit various pathological changes, particularly advanced dental wear and carious lesions. This bioarchaeological study presents the osteological findings on these individuals and interprets their context in the rock shelter. This new skeletal sample has great potential to contribute to studies of human variation in sub-Saharan Africa during the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene.

SYMCHYCH, Natalie, 2010 (UManitoba). Craniofacial Growth and Development in the Roebuck Sample.

Abstract not available.

SOLOMON, Simon, 2011 (SFU). Shattered Glass and Broken Bones: Pikani domestic space 1880-1960.

Reserves have existed in Canada for over 140 years, yet their archaeological correlates are virtually unknown. Historical archaeologists in North America typically focus on sites of European origin, so critical examinations of Indian engagement with Canadian society from an archaeological perspective are lacking. Using a combination of historical documents, oral testimony, and archaeological data, I examine the Piikani First Nation's transition from tipis to cabins in the late 19th- and early 20th-centuries. I detail the Piikani adoption of alien vernacular architecture, exploring what elements of tipi spatial organization persisted once they adopted cabins. I document the material culture associated with a sedentary occupation. It has been assumed that, having adopted European housing, Indians lived inside them as "White" people did. Yet the organization and use of space within at least on Piikani cabin reflected continuity from their pre-reserve tipi lifeways, even though the associated material culture the indicated change.

TARLE, Lia, 2012 (SFU). Clothing and the Replacement of Neanderthals by Modern Humans.

Abstract not available.

WHITE, Christopher L.J., 2012 (UAlberta). The Old Edson Cemetery: investigations into an early 20th Century western Alberta cemetery.

This thesis uses archaeological survey and historic documentary sources to reconstruct past mortality patterns and understand mortuary practices from the early 20th century Edson Cemetery in Edson, Alberta. Results show that the cemetery existed foremost as a place to enshrine the individual identity of the deceased, with pragmatic concerns about public health and municipal development guiding the establishment, management and eventual abandonment of the site. Mortality patterns show a high number of infant and young childhood fatalities compared to their representation in the living population. Deceased infants received the same level of memorialization as adults, reflecting both a domestic and public identity. Adult mortality patterns follow known occupational risks while a spike in adult deaths in late 1918 coincides with the spread of the "Spanish Flu" epidemic. These findings highlight the importance of historic context and the value of documentary evidence for analyzing past mortuary behaviours.

YANICKI, Gabriel M., 2012 (UAlberta). Old Man's Playing Ground: an intergroup meeting and gaming site on the Plains/Plateau frontier.

Though it has been destroyed, much can be learned from an interdisciplinary study of Old Man's Playing Ground. Oral traditions of the Piikáni, from whom a plurality of accounts about the playing ground are known, and other First Nations of the Northwest Plains and Interior Plateau, together with textual records spanning centuries, show it to be a place of enduring cultural significance irrespective of its physical remains. Knowledge of the site and the hoop-and-arrow game played there is widespread, in keeping with historic and ethnographic accounts of multiple groups meeting and gambling at the site. Archaeological investigation of the adjacent site DlPo-8 suggests a shift at this locale from residential occupation to ceremony and trade in the Late Prehistoric period, with evidence of trade together with gambling pointing towards the site's role as an intergroup trade fair location.

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Call for Submissions to the CAA Newsletter

After an absence of three years, the CAA is reviving its biannual 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.

As part of this rejuvenation, 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 February 15, 2013 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, 2013. 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.

Canadian Archaeological Association
Association Canadienne d'Archélogie

Appel à contributions pour le Bulletin de l'ACA

Après une absence de trois ans, le bulletin biannuel de l'ACA reprend ses activités. 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 intéressant tous les membres de l'ACA.

Dans la foulée de cette régénération, 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 14 février 2013, 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 2013. 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