



ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

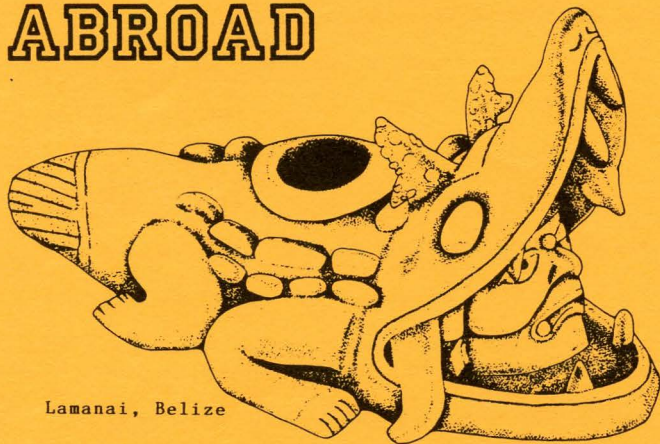
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THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
presents its

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD



Lamanai, Belize

Saturday and Sunday October 22 & 23, 1988

20 Grosvenor Street, Toronto, Ontario

NOTES

(Your kit contains an Evaluation Form to enable you to record your opinions of the Symposium. Your completed form may be deposited in the "Evaluation" box on one of the lobby tables, or mailed to the Society.)

PROGRAM

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

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- Location: YMCA Headquarters, 20 Grosvenor Street, Toronto, Second Floor
- Chaired by: Elizabeth Graham, Royal Ontario Museum
- 8.15 a.m. Registration Desk, Sales and Display Areas open
- 9.00 a.m. Call to Order and Introductory Remarks
Christine Caroppo, President, The Ontario Archaeological Society
- 9.15 a.m. **The Archaeology of Subsistence during the Contact Period of Northern Japan.**
Gary Crawford, University of Toronto
- 9.40 a.m. **An Ontarian in Cyprus: A Bilateral Perspective.**
William Fox, Ministry of Culture and Communications
- 10.05 a.m. **Expectations and Surprises: Excavating the Ancient Site of Kommos, in Crete.**
Maria Shaw, University of Toronto
- 10.30 a.m. coffee break
- 10.50 a.m. **Self-Management or Democratic Centralism ? Archaeological Research in the Balkans.**
Timothy Kaiser, University of Toronto
- 11.15 a.m. **Archaeological Fieldwork in Northern Peru: Questions, Methods and Results.**
Theresa Topic, Trent University
- 11.40 a.m. **The Oaxaca Barrio of Teotihuacan, Mexico.**
Michael Spence, University of Western Ontario
- 12.00 noon Adjourning Remarks, Announcements and Lunch

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You are invited to visit the Sales and Display areas provided by The Ontario Archaeological Society, several Chapters of the Society, the Passport to the Past Program, the Buffalo Museum of Science, the Ontario Historical Society, the Royal Ontario Museum, Tilley Endurables Inc., and other related contributing organizations supporting heritage research.

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ABSTRACTS

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

Gary Crawford, University of Toronto

The Archaeology of Subsistence during the Contact Period of Northern Japan

In the 1200 years following the birth of Christ, Hokkaido was the setting for an evolutionary interaction between indigenous hunting and gathering people, and waves of southern Japanese farmers and settlers who brought with them the trappings of the complex state system of which they were an integral part. This interaction was to produce the ancestors of the modern Ainu, who combined the mythology and symbol systems of the early native traditions with the economy, agriculture and technology of the advancing Japanese state. Dr. Crawford will discuss the phenomenon of contact, and will draw some interesting parallels with the contact experience of the native people of southern Ontario.

William Fox, Ministry of Culture and Communications

An Ontarian in Cyprus: A Bilateral Perspective

As Senior Archaeologist in the Ministry of Culture and Communications, and as part of the Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project (CPSP) in Cyprus, William Fox has a particularly broad perspective on archaeology as it is practised here and abroad. He will draw on his experiences in Ontario and in the Paphos district of western Cyprus to highlight aspects of his involvement and provide some insight on what it is like to work in both worlds.

Maria Shaw, University of Toronto

**Expectations and Surprises:
Excavating the Ancient Site of Kommos, in Crete**

Assistant Director of the Kommos project Dr. Maria Shaw will describe the discovery of Kommos and the attraction that it has held for archaeologists since Sir Arthur Evans first speculated over 50 years ago on its function as an ancient Aegean port-of-trade. Dr. Shaw will present an introduction to the site and its history, and will focus on the archaeological excavations she and her husband, Dr. Joseph Shaw, the Director, have undertaken at Kommos since the work began in 1976.

Timothy Kaiser, University of Toronto

**Self-Management or Democratic Centralism?
Archaeological Research in the Balkans**

Guests everywhere frequently learn to modify their behaviour and expectations in the face of novel social constraints and cultural conventions. Ontario archaeologists abroad are no different. Increasingly there is an obligation (ethical and sometimes even legal) to change the ways we go about our work when we find ourselves in a foreign setting. In this talk Dr. Kaiser describes the tacitly and overtly negotiated compromises arising out of collaborative archaeological research in Yugoslavia. Experiences at several Neolithic excavations are discussed as examples of the challenges and rewards of working abroad.

Theresa Topic, Trent University

Archaeological Fieldwork in Northern Peru: Questions, Methods and Results

Marcahuamachuco, which flourished from about A.D. 400 to 900, is situated in a semi-arid zone in the mountains of northern Peru. Since 1981, Dr. Topic has been involved in the study of site planning, as well as the excavation of residences, palaces, storage complexes and religious structures, in order to define Marcahuamachuco's role in Peruvian prehistory. There are some parallels with Gary Crawford's work in Japan, in that one focus of interest is the result of interaction between the people of Marcahuamachuco and the more complex expanding Huari state to the south.

Michael Spence, University of Western Ontario

The Oaxaca Barrio of Teotihuacan, Mexico

In 1987, Dr. Spence directed the excavation of a multi-family residential structure in what is known as the Oaxaca barrio at the site of Teotihuacan, in central Mexico. Oaxaca, the modern name of the ancient state of the Zapotecs, lies about 500 km south of Teotihuacan. The evidence unearthed by Dr. Spence and his team suggests that Zapotec families resided in the Oaxaca barrio for as long as five centuries. Dr. Spence will explore the significance of the maintenance of this ethnic identity within the context of the rise and fall of the Teotihuacan state.

Elizabeth Henrickson, Royal Ontario Museum

The Facts of Life: Romance and Reality in Near Eastern Archaeology

The popular conception of Near Eastern archaeology, fabricated from spectacular finds such as the tomb of Tutankamun, and from memorable fictional portrayals such as Indiana Jones, is so highly romanticized and exaggerated that it has little to do with the mostly routine realities of archaeological fieldwork in the modern Near East. The realities, however, can prove just as fascinating and alluring as the fiction. In this illustrated lecture, Dr. Henrickson will attempt to convey a sense of what it is like to participate in Near Eastern excavations, from living conditions and local politics, to the problems and pleasures of excavating the legendary stratified tell sites.

Andrew Stewart, University of California, Santa Barbara

Archaeological Survey of the Kazan River, N.W.T.

This past summer, Andrew Stewart directed an archaeological survey of the Kazan River as part of the Operation Raleigh Canadian Arctic Expedition. Mr. Stewart and his team of international volunteers travelled by canoe down the Kazan River, locating and mapping Caribou Inuit sites. Mr. Stewart will report on the results of the season's work, as well as on the valuable information gleaned from Inuit elders at Baker Lake on procurement strategies and the uses of a variety of the artifacts recovered.

Ed Keall, Royal Ontario Museum

Pioneering in Yemen

When the Yemeni government, through its Department of Antiquities and Libraries, gave the ROM the rare opportunity to conduct archaeological and documentary research in the country, the ROM chose to focus on Zabid, an important medieval Islamic university city on the Tihamah coastal plain, between the Red Sea and the Yemeni highlands. The first season of excavation was carried out in the winter of 1987-88. Dr. Keall will describe the nature of the results, from the unearthing of industrial workshops to evidence for irrigation technology, for the period of the 9th to the 15th century.

Maxine Kleindienst, University of Toronto

Off-Site Archaeology at the Dakhleh Oasis: A Contribution to the Pleistocene Archaeology of Egypt

Archaeologists, particularly those concerned with the earlier time ranges, have been criticised for their preoccupation with locating "sites" rather than with the sampling of evidence for human uses of a landscape. In this presentation, Dr. Kleindienst will describe the methodology for off-site archaeology begun at Dakhleh Oasis in 1987. The results of reconnaissance and two seasons of survey indicate that differential distributions of stone artefacts occur across geomorphic surfaces of different ages, and across the area of the paleo-oasis. The implications of these distributions will be discussed within the framework of a chronology based on attributes of stone artefacts and Pleistocene geoarchaeology.

David Pendergast

**It's Not All Tombs and Temples:
16th and 17th Century Maya Archaeology in Belize**

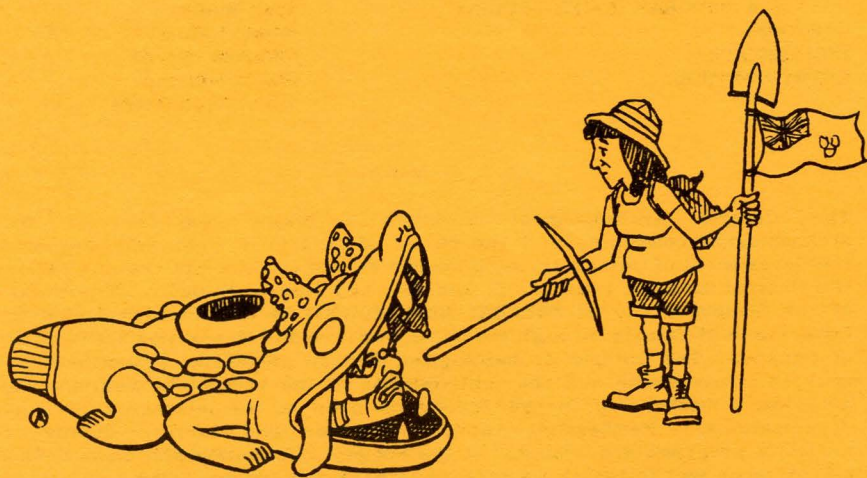
In the popular mind, and indeed in the minds of most non-Mayanists, archaeology in the Maya area is focused on grand events as they are reflected in huge temples and the resplendent tombs of city-state royalty. That image fits much earlier work, but began to be erased by the more balanced culture-historical excavations of the 1960s. The investigation of the Spanish-contact community at Lamanai took southern lowlands Maya research into a realm where the challenges are of sorts familiar to many North American archaeologists. Dr. Pendergast examines the methods, the results, and the problems that make Historic-sites work in the Maya area both highly rewarding and continually frustrating.

SUNDAY MORNING OPEN SESSION

H. James Birx, Canisius College

Cranimetry of the Orchid Site Ossuary

An examination of the cranial remains from the Orchid Site ossuary is reported. Excavated during the summer of 1964, this prehistoric Indian site yielded over 300 skulls and nearly 300 mandibles. This research project involved an analysis of both skulls and mandibles in order to obtain quantitative figures and informative indices. Attention is paid to age and sex categories as well as those significant differences between them. This data is now available for comparative studies with those figures and indices from other Iroquoian populations separated from the Orchid people both geographically and temporally.



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