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EDITOR'S NOTE/NOTE DE L'ÉDITEUR

When I first thought of collecting and listing titles of unpublished faunal reports in Canada, I had no idea of the number of reports in existence. When I started receiving dozens of titles I realised I couldn't possibly publish them all, so have only included those written in the last 5 years. Some regions have not been covered very well in this issue, particularly the Plains region, and I hope to correct this situation when these reports are updated in a future issue.

Because there is such a wealth of unpublished data out there, I would like to compile a database on all faunal reports in Canada, as an extension of this issue of CZ. Please send in a list of any reports which you may have written but which are not in the following listing. This database will be available to anyone interested.

Thanks to everyone who has sent in subscriptions for CZ. The interest shown confirms what many people have thought - that there are more than enough zooarchaeologists in Canada to support a newsletter specifically for them. The next issue will look at the history of zooarchaeology in Canada. As always, I welcome suggestions, criticisms, advice on future issues! Have a good winter!

Kathlyn Stewart, Editor

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Cover drawn by Debbi Yee Cannon
ORGANISATIONS WHICH CONDUCT ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the focus on unpublished zooarchaeological data, following are brief descriptions of four of the organisations which do zooarchaeological research in Canada by contract.

**Bison Historical Services Ltd.**

#3, 227-14 Street NW,
Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1Z6

Bison Historical Services was established in 1986 to provide cost-effective archaeological consulting to government and private industry. It provides a variety of archaeological services, and at present it employs 3 full time faunal analysts - Wendy Unfreed, Thayer Smith and Beth Mann. Their most recent large projects are the analysis of large quantities of faunal material-primarily bison- from the Oldman River Dam project and the DkPi-2 project (near Fort MacLeod).

**Ostéothèque de Montréal inc.**

Laboratoire d’archéologie,
Université du Québec à Montréal
CP 8888, Succ.A
Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8


L’Ostéothèque procède au catalogage des ossements, à l’identification anatomique et zoologique, à la quantification, à l’analyse et à la rédaction de rapports.

The Ostéothèque was created in January 1982 through the combined efforts of the Ministère d’Etat au Développement culturel et scientifique, the Centre for Northern Studies and Research of McGill University, the Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche du Québec and Hydro-Québec. The Ostéothèque houses a collection of skeletons representing mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes of Québec. Ostéothèque undertakes the cataloguing, zoological and anatomical identification, quantification, interpretation and preparation of reports.

**Pacific Identifications**

4053 Nelthorpe Street,
Victoria, BC, V8X 2A2

Pacific ID was set up in 1987 as a formal business partnership between Susan Crockford and Rebecca Wigen. Pacific ID offers identifications which include otoliths, scales, cranial and post cranial elements from marine and freshwaterfish, land and sea mammals, birds and shellfish from western North America. Pacific ID uses the comparative reference collections at the University of Victoria and occasionally the Royal BC Museum, which cover an exceptionally broad range of species. Analysis of taxa from local sites provides the bulk of revenue, but biological samples provide an increasing proportion of business, particularly analysis of fish bone from fecal remains and stomach contents of marine mammals and predatory fishes.
Zooarchaeological Analysis Programme (ZAP)
Canadian Museum of Nature,
P O Box 3443, Station D,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6P4

The Zooarchaeological Analysis Programme (ZAP) was established in 1972 by Anne Rick at the Canadian Museum of Nature. Formerly named ZIC, it has served archaeologists and biologists for 20 years. ZAP's scope includes studies of all vertebrate classes and some invertebrates from prehistoric and historic sites throughout all regions of Canada and the US. Prey studies and other biological projects are also conducted. ZAP's in-house osteological collection is one of the largest in North America. Anne Rick currently runs the Programme with CMN and contract assistance.

UNPUBLISHED FAUNAL REPORTS

The following listings are based completely on submissions received from zooarchaeologists. Listings are from 1987 to present, by province of site and author. Reports written for contract organisations or as part of university coursework are identified as such (see below). Limited space means only reports on Canadian sites are included.

If you would like further information on any report listed, contact the author (most are listed with address in the Spring 1992 CZ issue), or the contract organisation, or Dr. Savage for U. of Toronto Faunal Archaeo-Osteology course reports, or contact CZ. Costs for xeroxing reports should be arranged for by the requester.

B=Bison Historical Services Ltd
O=Ostéothèque
P=Pacific Identifications
S=Produced for U. of Toronto's Faunal Archaeo-osteology course under Dr. H.G. Savage
Z=ZAP

ALBERTA

Head, T.H. 1988. Faunal Analysis, EhPm-34: Balzac Site. (B)
-primarily bison; Late Prehistoric.

Head, T.H. 1992. Final Report, Historical Resources Impact Mitigation: EeOv-67 and 68, Cessford Section North Lateral Loop no.2. (B)
-bison; Middle Prehistoric occupations.

Head, T.H. and T. Head. 1991. Final Report, Historical Resources Impact Mitigation, S.R.597: The George Larkin Site (FbPh-9) and the Carl Peterson Site (FbPg-14). (B)
-mainly bison; Late/Middle Prehistoric

-Boreal Forest mammals, birds, fish.

-bison; between 8300 and 7670 BP.

-primarily bison; various dates between 11,180 and 200 BP.

Van Dyke, S. and W.Unfried. 1992. 1990 Oldman River Dam Prehistoric Archaeology Mitigation Project: Campsites Programme. (B) -bison; dates between 8000 and 1600 BP

Van Dyke, S., Hanna, S., Unfried, W., and B.Neal. 1989. 1989 Oldman River Dam Prehistoric Archaeology Mitigation Program: Campsites Component. (B) -mainly bison, canid; various dates from 9600 to 225 BP

Unfried, W. 1992. Final Report, Historical Resources Impact Assessment and Mitigation: the 1992 Field Investigation of Site DKPl-2, Junction Hwy2/3, West of Fort MacLeod. (B) -primarily bison, some canid; dates about 910 to 380 BP

BRITISH COLUMBIA


Cannon, D. 1989. Fauna. Pender Island Site, DeRt-2, B.C. (S)

Crockford, S.J. 1990. Faunal Analysis, Vertebrates and Invertebrates. In Archaeological Investigations at DgS1-61, Chesterman Beach, West Coast Vancouver Island. (P)


Hanson, D.K. 1986. Faunal material from the Pender Canal excavations of 1984 and 1985. In the 1985 Excavations at the Canal Site (DeRt 1 and DeRt 2), R.L. Carlson, ed.


Hanson, D.K. 1991. Fauna from Excavation Unit 2, DfSj-100, Ucluelet, British Columbia.

Kusmer, K.D. 1988. Faunal Remains from Site EeQw-30. In Archaeological Excavations at the Sahhaltkum Bridge Site (EeQw-30), Chase, B.C.


Kusmer, K.D. 1989. Faunal remains from Site DgRs 2, Tsawwassen, B.C. In Detailed Impact Assessment, Site DgRs 2, Tsawwassen, B.C.
Kusmer, K.D. 1989. Faunal remains from Sites EfQv 121 and EfQv 123, Squilax, B.C. In Archaeological excavations at Sites EfQv 121, EfQv 123, and EfQv 133 near Squilax, B.C.


Kusmer, K.D. 1992. Faunal analysis: The Keatley Creek Site, Lillooet, B.C.


NEW BRUNSWICK

Black, D.W. 1987. Faunal analysis of two sites from the Trent Valley: BeGr1 and BeGq2. -prehistoric; mixed fauna

Black, D.W. 1987. Zoological Identification of shell pendant fragments from the Augustine Mound (DfD12), N.B.


Stewart, F.L. 1992. Analysis of the faunal remains from an Acadian hearth on the Enclosure Site, Newcastle, N.B.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR


NORTHWEST TERRITORIES


O'Sullivan, A. 1987. Fauna. Nadlak Site, MbNs-1. (S)


Still, L. 1987. Where the caribou cross the river: A faunal examination of a late prehistoric Copper Inuit summer hunting camp. (Z)

Still, L. 1989. The basket case: Deciphering subsistence patterns in the SW Anderson River Plain Region, NWT, in the late prehistoric. (Z)


NOVA SCOTIA

-historic; almost all mammal

-mid 17th century AD European; mixed wild and domestic species

-Late prehistoric Wolf Phase, mid 16th century.


ONTARIO


Berg, D. 1988. The analysis of faunal material from flotation samples from 15 London (Ontario) region sites.


Berg, D. 1989. The analysis of faunal material from heavy fraction flotation samples from the Wallace site (AkGx-1).

Bissell, C. 1989. Fauna. Roebuck Site, BeFv-4, Leeds and Grenville County. (S)

-historic; mixed fauna


-historic; mixed fauna

-historic; mammals and birds

-historic; mammals and birds

-prehistoric; mixed fauna


Brearley, W. 1992. Fauna. Auger Site, BdGw-3, Simcoe County. (S)


Crane, G. 1990. Fauna. Carson Site, BbGw-9, Simcoe County. (S)

Crump, E. 1989. Fauna. Mohawk Village Site, AgHb-2, Brant county. (S)


Davis, A. 1990. Fauna. Sifton Site, AiHh-85, Middlesex County. (S)

Dieterman, F. 1987. Fauna. Auger Site, BdGw-3, Simcoe County. (S)

Dompierre, H. 1990. Fauna. Carson Site, BbGw-9, Simcoe County. (S)


Fry, J. 1987. Fauna. Cleary Site, BfFv-4, Grenville County. (S)

Garden, M-C. 1988. Fauna. Cleary Site, BfFv-4, Grenville County. (S)


-home of Molly Brant; historic; mixed domestic fauna and fish

-mixed deposits; historic - 19th century

-20th century AD middens
Hobberlin, C. 1990. Fauna. Lawson site, AgHh-1, Middlesex county. (S)

James, D. 1991. Moose Factory site, EhHd-1, Cochrane district. (S)

Kim, H. 1987. Fauna. Auger Site, BdGw-3, Simcoe County. (S)

King, S. 1990. Fauna. Myers Road, AiHb-13, Waterloo R.M. (S)

Kovacs, J. 1988. Fauna. Thompson-Walker Site, BeGv-1, Simcoe County. (S)


Micryos, K. 1987. Fauna. Peden Site, BeGw-1, Simcoe County. (S)


Murray, M. 1989. Faunal analysis of the Ball site, BdGv-3, Simcoe County. (S)

Murray, M. 1990. Analysis of the faunal remains from the McLeod Site.


Pegg, I. 1990. Fauna. Lawson site, AgHh-1, Middlesex county. (S)


Prevec, R. 1987. Brindle site faunal report. -Chippawa; Multicomponent, Archaic


Prevec, R. 1987. Three Pines site CgHa-6 faunal report. -District of Nipissing; Shield Archaic to 20th century. Predominantly mammals.


Prevec, R. 1988. Billy Biface site AdHa-10 faunal report. -Norfolk county; Middle Woodland.
-R.M. Hamilton-Wentworth; Neutral, early 1500’s.

-R.M. Hamilton-Wentworth; Neutral early 1500’s.

-Bruce county; Odawa, early 1600’s.

-Bruce county; Odawa, early 1600’s.

-Sarnia Township, Lambton county; Younge Tradition/Younge Phase.

-R.M. Hamilton-Wentworth; Neutral 1550 A.D.

-R.M. Hamilton-Wentworth; Neutral, 1550 A.D.

-Norfolk county; Saugeen-Middle Woodland.

-Essex county; Multicomponent, mainly Late Woodland.

-Simcoe county; Saugeen, 2nd c. A.D.

-Simcoe county; Saugeen and British Navy 1800’s.

-Kent County; Younge Tradition /Springwell Phase 1250-1300.

-Norfolk County; Early Late Woodland (900-1000 AD).

-Norfolk County; Princess Point or Prehistoric Neutral.

-Kent County; Younge Tradition.

-Norfolk county; Princess Point.

-Hamilton Wentworth RM; Neutral culture, early 1500’s.

-District of Nipissing; Late Woodland and 19th century.
- Bruce county; Multicomponent, probably Odawa.

Prevec, R. 1989. The Cherry Lane AaHp-21 faunal report.
- Essex county; Younge Tradition/Younge Phase 1000-1200 A.D.

Prevec, R. 1989. Cowbird Point site ChHe-5 test pits faunal report.
- District of Nipissing; 20th century.

- Bruce county; Multicomponent, probably Late Prehistoric.

- Vaughan county; Historic European.

Prevec, R. 1989. Fletcher site AkGv-74 faunal report.
- Vaughan; Historic European.

Prevec, R. 1989. Fort Destruction ChHb-3 test pit faunal report.
- District of Nipissing; culture unknown.

- Frontenac county; early 1700’s Indian and possibly European.

- District of Nipissing; Late Woodland.

- Manitoulin; Historic Ottawa 1830-1890.

- District of Nipissing; early 20th century.

- District of Nipissing; Late Woodland.

- Kent county; Late Prehistoric Wolf Phase 1500-1550 A.D.

- Mississauga; Pickering, ca. 1200 A.D.

- Manitoulin; Historic European, 19th c.

- Manitoulin; Historic European, 19th c.

- Peterborough county; Historic British, 1834-1890 A.D.

- London, Middlesex county; Aboriginal.

- Manitoulin; Multi-component Ottawa.

- Manitoulin; Historic Ottawa, 1600’s.
Prevec, R. 1989. Providence Bay BkHn-3
Stratum III faunal report.
-Manitoulin; Prehistoric Ottawa.

Prevec, R. 1989. Shawana site BkHk-1
faunal report.
-Manitoulin; Ottawa 1550-1700 A.D.

Prevec, R. 1989. Sinclair Cove CIlc-4
faunal report.
-Northern Ontario; Ojibwa + Late
Woodland.

Prevec, R. 1989. South Coleraine AkGw-17
test pit faunal report.
-Vaughan county; Historic European.

Prevec, R. 1989. Tormore General Store
AlGw-31 test pits faunal report.
-Vaughan county; Historic European.

Prevec, R. 1989. Upper Bluff Pond AdHa-7
faunal report.
-Norfolk county; Prehistoric Neutral,
1500 A.D.

Prevec, R. 1990. The Adder Orchard site
AgHk-16 faunal report.
-Middlesex county; Archaic ca. 4000
B.P.

Prevec, R. 1990. The Belle Island BbGc-6
faunal report.
-Frontenac county; Middle and Late
Woodland 300-900 A.D.

Prevec, R. 1990. The Boresma site AfHi-
121 faunal report.
-Middlesex county; Middle Woodland.

Prevec, R. 1990. The Cooper site AgHb-18
1990 faunal report.
-Brant county; European/Prehistoric.

-Historic European.

Prevec, R. 1990. Dundurn Castle AhGx-26
faunal report.
-R.M. Hamilton Wentworth; Historic.

Prevec, R. 1990. The Middleport site
AgHa-2 faunal report.
-Brant county; Middleport 1350 A.D.

Prevec, R. 1990. The Pfungstgraeif Burial
site AdHa-9 faunal report.
-Norfolk county; Princess Point A.D.840.

Prevec, R. 1991. The Alder Creek site
AiHd-75 faunal report.
-Waterloo county; Princess Point culture

Prevec, R. 1991. The Bradley Avenue site
AfHh-160.
-Middlesex county; prehistoric Neutral.

Prevec, R. 1991. The Day site AiHd-73
faunal report.
-Waterloo county; Late Middleport or
prehistoric Neutral cultures.

Prevec, R. 1991. The Elgin courthouse
faunal report.
-Elgin county; historic period.

Prevec, R. 1991. The Great Western Park
AbHs-11 faunal report.
-Essex county; 18 century.

Prevec, R. 1991. The Hanes site AhHa-67
faunal report.
-Hamilton/Wentworth; protohistoric
Neutral 1530-1550 AD.
-Bruce county; Odawa 1630-50

-Kent county; late prehistoric Wolf Phase, mid 16th century.

-Waterloo county; late Middleport or prehistoric Neutral.

-Brant county; Glen Meyer and Princess Point cultures.

-R.M. Hamilton-Wentworth; Historic 19th Century

-Waterloo; early Ontario Iroquois 1000-3000 A.D.

-Bruce county; Odawa 1630-50

-Bruce county; Odawa 1630-50

-Northumberland county; Palaeo-Indian 10,600 B.P.

-Niagara county; 17th-18th Century European.


-Late Archaic/ early-late Woodland/ Saugeen, Ojibway; mammals, birds, reptiles, fish.

Rick, A.M. 1991. When I was young: faunal remains from the privy pit at Woodside House, the boyhood home (1886-1893) of William Lyon Mackenzie King.(Z)  
-mammals, birds, fish.

Rick, A.M. 1992. Faunal remains from the Terrace Area of the Stockade Barracks Site (BeFv-8), Prescott, Ont.(Z)  
-mammals, birds, amphibians, fish.

-mammals, birds, reptiles, fish.


Stanchly, N. 1990. Auger Site, BdGw-3, Simcoe County.(S)


Still, L. 1989. The Kozak Site (DdJm-3). (Z) -prehistoric Woodland culture


Theodor, J. 1989. Fauna. Roebuck Site, BeFv-4, Leeds and Grenville County. (S)

Webster, B. 1987. Fauna. Peden Site, BeGw-1, Simcoe County. (S)


PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND


QUEBEC


Balkwill, D. 1987. Preliminary analysis of faunal remains from 1986 excavations at L'île Nue de Mingan, Québec. (Z) -17th century

Balkwill, D. 1990. Le seigneur et les pêcheurs: A glimpse of 18th century subsistence in the Seigneurie de Grand Pabos, Gaspé. (Z)


Chapin, L. 1990. Fauna. Nunaingok, JcDe-1, Ungava Peninsula. (S)

Cossette, E. 1987. Identification zooarchéologique d'ossements provenant du site de Metabetchouan (DcEx-1). (O)


Cossette, E. 1988. Compilations générales des restes osseux identifiés sur le site de Place Royale (CeEt-9), Québec. (O)
Cossette, E. 1988. Fiches d'identification des restes osseux de sites historiques du lac Saint-Jean.(O)

Cossette, E. 1988. Fiches d'identification des restes osseux des sites FlGr-1 et FlGr-4, Fort-George.(O)


Cossette, E. 1990. Identification zooarchéologique de deux échantillons du site GaFa-1, lac Therrien, Baie James.(O)


Cossette, E. 1992. Identification des vestiges osseux provenant du site DbEj-13, zone ouest, Grandes Bergeronnes, Québec.(O)


Cossette, E. et M. Courtemanche. 1990. Rapport d'identification zooarchéologique des vestiges osseux provenant des sites DaEk-4, EiBg-43A et CARL 1.(O)


Cossette, E., Courtemanche, M., Lafrance, N., Saint-Germain, C., et V. Elliott. 1987. Analyse zooarchéologique de l'assemblage faunique associé aux occupations des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles au site de la Place d'Youville (CeEt387), Québec.(O)


Cossette, E. et V. Elliott. 1988. Identification des restes fauniques du site Metabetchouan (DeEx-1).(O)


Courtemanche, M. 1987. Rapport d'identification des vestiges ichthyologiques du site Cadieux (BhFn-7). (O)

Courtemanche, M. 1989. Identification des restes fauniques du projet Molson, site BiFi-4. (O)

Courtemanche, M., Elliott, V., et C.H. Hudon. 1990. Identification zooarchéologique des vestiges osseux provenant des sites GgGf-6, GgGb-14, GgGf-2, HfFi-3, GhFc-11, GhFa-2, GgGf-1, GgGf-5, GgGf-4, GgGf-8, GgGe-15, Hist.7 et Hist.3. (O)

Courtemanche, M. et L. Godin. 1989. Rapport d'analyse des vestiges osseux des sites FkGp-24A; collecte de surface G et sondage#16; FkGp-10; foyer; et FkGp-19B. (O)

Elliott, V. 1987. Identification ostéologique des restes fauniques de DbEj-7, Grandes Bergeronnes, Québec. (O)


Elliott, V. et M. Courtemanche. 1990. Identification ostéologique des restes fauniques provenant des sites dans la région de Blanc Sablon, Basse Côte Nord, Québec. (O)

Elliott, V. et M. Courtemanche. 1991. Identification zooarchéologique des vestiges osseux provenant des sites GhGd-2, GhGd-3, GhGd-4, GhGb-10, GhFc-17, GhFc-6, GgFe-11, GgFj-4, GgFj-18, GgFw-18, GgFx-13, GgFx-16, GgFx-20, GgGa-11, GgGa-20, GgGa-23, GgGb-11, GgGb-14, GhGf-14, GfFc-6. (O)


Elliott, V. and C-H. Hudon. 1989. Identification des vestiges fauniques des sites DeEi-1, DbEi-7, DdEj-2. (O)

Elliott, V. et C-H. Hudon. 1989. Identification des vestiges fauniques du site "Anse à la Cave à Bon-Désir" (DbEi-5). (O)

Elliott, V., Hudon, C-H., et M. Courtemanche. 1989. Identification des vestiges fauniques des sites EiBg-85, EiBg-86 et EiBg-92. (O)


Godin, L. 1991. Identification zoarchéologique des vestiges osseux provenant du site BjFj-3, Place Royale à Montréal. (O)


Prevec, R. 1991. The DaEh-1 site faunal report. -16th century, l'île aux Basques, St. Lawrence river

Prevec, R. 1991. The DaEh-4 site faunal report. -16th century, l'île aux Basques, St. Lawrence river

Saint-Germain, C. 1988. Analyse zoarchéologique de l'assemblage faunique du site Place d'Youville (CeEt-387), Québec. Synthèse. (O)


Saint-Germain, C. 1988. Identification des restes osseux du site Molson (DaEk-3), Tadoussac. (O)


Still, L. 1987. A faunal examination of 18th and 19th century urban deposits from the site of the Musee de Civilisation, Quebec City.(Z)


YUKON


-MacKenzie Inuit, Thule, Historic,
-mammals, birds, fish.

Still, L. 1988. Faunal remains from three Thule winter houses at Washout Herschel Island, Yukon Territory.(Z)
-Western Thule

BOOK REVIEW/CRITIQUE DE LIVRE


Reviewed by : Jack Brink,
Archaeological Survey,
Provincial Museum of Alberta.

Any archaeologist working on the North American Plains has at some time wished
Brink continued

that this manual existed - finally it does. Building on the previous works of Olsen and Lawrence, this is now the most complete manual available for distinguishing the bones of cattle from those of bison. More importantly, it is far superior to previous efforts in the degree of confidence a researcher can place in separating faunal material of these astoundingly similar species.

The manual consists of short written descriptions of nearly two hundred morphological characters which appear to be species-specific. Nearly all of these are illustrated, using arrows, lines, dots and so forth to highlight and contrast the individual characters on the relevant portions of the bones. It is a very clear method of presentation, and I found that I could easily follow, and see, virtually every distinction the authors attempted.

Even more useful, however, is a technique the authors use to evaluate the effectiveness of each character. In what should become standard procedure in similar reference manuals, every character description is accompanied by a table which details the success of, and the confidence we can place in, using a given trait to separate Bison and Bos. The table first reports on the number of specimens examined and the number which exhibited the described character; these in turn provide a percentage success rate for species separation. Second, counts of specimens which conformed to, disagreed with, or were intermediate to the description are provided. Finally, the table presents a preference factor rating, which expresses the statistical probability of a particular trait belonging to either Bison or Bos. The latter I found confusing: being unfamiliar with maximum likelihood theory, the range of numeric values was meaningless to me, and the appendix explaining how these were derived was of no assistance in telling me what it means to have a score of 0.12 as opposed to one of 64.18. But the inclusion of tabulated data, which clearly delineates not only the successful application of the distinguishing criteria but also the problematical "gray area", represents a enormous step forward in the methods of faunal identification.

Excluding the skull, the manual proceeds through the axial then the appendicular skeleton. Bones are discussed both in groups and individually, and character traits are often described in terms of their assistance in separating some but not all members of a group. For example, a certain trait is said to be useful to distinguish the 3rd to 5th cervical vertebrae but not the 6th and 7th. A great contribution of this manual is the inclusion of bones often ignored in other guides - carpals, tarsals and phalanges. These durable and frequently discarded elements form the bulk of many archaeological assemblages, and as such have the potential to yield enormous information.

The great majority of the traits used to distinguish the two species represent variation in the physical form of the same aspect of the element. Occasionally, however, distinctions are based on size. To wit: in Bison the length of the neural spine of the thoracic vertebrae is greater, the distal ends of the ribs have a smaller circumference, and the scapula is longer and thinner than in Bos. These seem less useful criteria than variations in form, as
Brink continued

they beg the existence of a database of metric standards for the two species. Measuring the circumference of a distal rib end recovered from an archaeological site would only assist in species assignment if we had some knowledge of expected values for Bison and Bos. The authors could have provided a greater service by providing means and ranges for these measurements as obtained from the reference specimens they utilized.

My greatest concern with this manual is in the rather erratic attention paid to such factors as sex, age and sub-specific differences in cattle and buffalo. In the very brief introductory text there is no mention of the potential confusion or misinterpretation which may arise as a result of sexual dimorphism or of age related variability. It is unclear if the manual is intended for use with all age groups or only adults. On a few occasions these concerns surface in the body of the work, such as when we are informed that a certain character for carpal 2+3 should not be used because it may be sex or size dependent, or that the depth of the neural spine for young Bison is very similar to Bos, and that female Bison differ slightly from adult Bos in this same character. Some background to these issues should have been presented in the introductory text.

Also, both Bison bison and B. athabascae, as well as several breeds of cattle, were employed in formulating the manual. Research indicates that there is variability in bone between the subspecies of bison (van Zyll de Jong 1986) and in different breeds of cattle (Jones et al. 1978). Furthermore, bison and cattle differ in a number of anatomical ways that have an important bearing on the skeletal frame; for example, bison are considerably heavier in the muscles connecting the neck to the thoracic limb, and markedly lighter in the abdominal wall (Berg and Butterfield 1976:190-1). It is far too much to ask that any manual attempt to incorporate all variability associated with these factors, but some discussion of them would have assisted in defining the applicability and limits of the manual.

The true test of any manual is the application to a collection, and I have not attempted this. As a quick check, I compared the carpals and tarsals of bison and cattle from our reference collection. The results were impressive; most of the characteristics identified by the authors were readily apparent.

Although I have tried to suggest a few ways in which the manual could have been improved, this is not to detract from the tremendous contribution this work makes to faunal identification. Certainly the most apparent application will be to sites which straddle the threshold of the Historic Period, when cattle ranching and buffalo hunting co-existed for several decades. It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss the prehistoric relevance of this report - as will be attested by those who have excavated on the windswept prairies, cursing the drifting soil and the inevitable juxtaposition of artifacts from this century with those of centuries, or millennia, before.

References Cited

Berg, R. T. and R. M. Butterfield
New York: John Wiley and Sons.
Brink continued


van Zyll de Jong, C. G. 1986
A systematic study of recent bison, with particular consideration of the wood bison (Bison bison athabascae Rhoads 1898). Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, Publications in Natural Sciences, No. 6.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Canadian Archaeological Association
April/May 1993
Montréal, Québec

25th Annual Chacmool Conference
November 12-15, 1992
University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.
Theme: The Archaeology of Contact: Processes and Consequences

50th Plains Conference
November 11-14 1992
Hilton Hotel, Lincoln Nebraska, USA

REQUESTS, EXCHANGES, NOTICES/DEMANDES, ECHANGES, AVIS

- David Black (Dept. of Anthropology, University of New Brunswick) is in the process of developing a database for faunal remains from archaeological sites in the Quoddy region. He would like to contact people who have previously developed faunal databases (computerised or otherwise) and who are willing to let him look at the structures (field and record formats) and the types of data they have recorded.

-Relating to David Black’s request, Sue Crockford (Pacific Identifications, Victoria) is working with Doug Campana (co-editor, ZRN) to create a subprogram for the ANIMALS computer data base for archaeological collections (ANIMALS was created by Campana and Pam Crabtree). This will manage direct entry of archaeological fish collections (for BC) as well as for birds and mammals.

-Heather Henderson (contact CZ for address) is looking for documentary sources for French and/or Acadian faunal use in the 17th and 18th centuries, in particular, information on animal husbandry, butchering, preserving and cooking practices, as well as breeds brought in from Europe. She is also interested in sources of commercial butcher’s retail prices for meat cuts in the 19th to the early 20th centuries.

-My own request: CZ has had several requests for a listing of Canadian graduate theses on zooarchaeology; I plan to compile these for the next issue. Could people send in their thesis title and date if it has zooarchaeological relevance.