CAA/ACA Newsletter

Volume 21, Issue 1, Spring 2001

The CAA Announces The James and Margaret Pendergast Award.

Mima Kapches

James F. Pendergast

The Canadian Archaeological Association has established an award to recognize exemplary contributions to Canadian archaeology by an avocational archaeologist. This award was established through the generous support of the Pendergast family in 2000 to honour the memory of a dedicated Canadian avocational archaeologist, James F. Pendergast (1921-2000), and his wife Margaret who also passed away recently.

Guidelines

This award shall be made to an individual who has conducted original research, published, delivered papers at conferences, and been involved and supportive of National, Provincial and/or Territorial Archaeological societies; who has actively trained other avocational archaeologists; who has positively interacted with professional archaeologists; and who embodies all the Principles of the CAA. Membership in CAA is not required.

Nomination

A member of the CAA may nominate an avocational archaeologist for the Pendergast Award. Statement of nomination must include reasons for nomination based on the above guidelines. The nomination should not exceed five pages.

The nomination will be evaluated by the award committee. One award will be made in a year. The committee reserves the right to not make an award.

"This award was established through the generous support of the Pendergast family in 2000 to honour the memory of a dedicated Canadian avocational archaeologist, James F. Pendergast."

Deadline for nominations: April 5, 2002

Several nominations have been received for the 2001 award, and nominations are now being accepted for the 2002 award. 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 will also include one years membership in the CAA.

Nominations to:

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Fieldwork News Issue

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Fieldwork in British Columbia

Editor: Richard Garvin

Fieldwork News Issue

Consulting Archaeology

In 2000, **Arcas Consulting Archeologists Ltd.** employed 10 full-time archaeologists, 11 seasonal archaeologists, a draftsperson, and administrative staff. Field assistants representing nearly 50 First Nations groups were also employed. About 75 projects were conducted, including impact assessment and field reconnaissance surveys, overviews, monitoring and salvage excavations, training seminars, and C.M.T.-dating contracts.

Approximately 100 separate development areas were assessed on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in Johnstone Strait, and at Owikeno Lake for forest-industry clients. About 75 C.M.T. sites were identified during these projects. Impact assessments were conducted for residential and recreational developments in Vancouver and near Squamish. A stemmed projectile point, reminiscent of early styles from the Pacific Northwest, was found at one of the sites discovered in a high-elevation sub alpine setting on the Garibaldi at Squamish ski-hill property. Archaeological monitoring was carried out for residential developments in Vancouver, Tsawwassen, and Surrey. An intact burial recovered from a property on the Tsawwassen Beach site (DgRs-009) was turned over to the Tsawwassen First Nation for reburial. At site DgRq-031 on Panorama Ridge in South Surrey; several flaked cobble tools were recovered; some exhibit a patina that matches underlying weathered sediments, suggesting that they could be quite ancient. A G.I.S.-based archaeological potential model was developed for the Capilano, Seymour, and Coquitlam watersheds, and a "cultural heritage" management plan was begun for the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve; both projects were done for the G.V.R.D.

Arcas was also involved in a cross-border underwater archaeology project with Historical Research Associates (a consulting firm from Seattle), the U.A.S.B.C., and some noted Pacific Northwest maritime historians. The project was done for B.C. Hydro and Williams Gas, who are proposing to lay a submerged natural-gas pipeline from Cherry Point (WA) to Cowichan Bay (B.C.). The seafloor along the route across Georgia Strait and through the Gulf Islands was surveyed with remote-sensing equipment and deep-sea coring. Some promising targets were observed beyond the pipeline right-of-way, but no historic or prehistoric archaeological remains were identified within the impact zone.

As in years past, most field projects were done for the forest industry in the Southern and Central Interior of B.C. The ongoing pine-beetle infestation crisis in this part of B.C. prompted much of the forestry work done in 2000. Hundreds of development areas were assessed, and employed nearly all of the Arcas staff from early May until late November. About 185 archaeological sites were recorded: in order of frequency, 98 lithic scatters, 68 C.M.T. sites, 12 cultural depression sites, six

trails, and one historic site were found. Monitoring was conducted at three sites affected by forestry developments (FhRs-035, FhRt-003, FhRu-019). The most interesting discoveries were a number of thin, stemmed projectile points with edge-ground, concave bases from FhRu-019, near the Blackwater River. These artifacts resemble Early-Nesikep points from the Thompson Plateau, rather than the Western Subarctic "Northern Fishtail" points which might have been expected at this site in Central B.C.

Other kinds of Interior archaeological projects were limited, but included an A.I.A. for a new road to a D.F.O. property on the Babine River, which conflicted with the very large site GiSq-004, with hundreds of cultural depressions, surface lithics, a petroglyph, and burials. Two lithic scatters and two C.M.T. sites were found during an A.I.A. of proposed range-fences near Vanderhoof. Abundant, scattered historic remains were observed during an A.I.A. of the International Wayside Mines project at Wells, near Barkerville. An A.I.A. of proposed park improvements at Strawberry Lake in the Marble Range resulted in the discovery of a lithic scatter, roasting pits, and C.M.T.'s in this high-elevation setting. Six sites were revisited during the A.I.A. for a C.N. Rail siding extension near Chu Chua, in the North Thompson River valley. Monitoring was conducted at EiRb-017 and EiRb-019, affected by rail-cut expansion here. A survey was also carried out on some B.C.A.L. properties at Tunkwa Lake, and several known sites on the Osoyoos I.R.#1 were revisited for a cultural/environmental planning study.

A minimal amount of fieldwork was conducted in NE B.C. in the past year. No sites were identified during a brief December survey of four oil/gas developments in the Great Lone Land northeast of Fort Nelson. More tolerable conditions were experienced during early-summer excavations of two sites disturbed by pipeline construction just north of Charlie Lake. Analysis and reporting is not complete, but 19 excavation units were dug at HcRg-036. Cultural materials recovered from this site include 280 waste flakes, a scraper, and 16 bone fragments. At nearby HcRg-037**,** about 41 flakes were recovered from 10 excavation units.

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Dave Hall of **Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting** reports on their first full year of operation in 2000. In terms of activities along the B.C. coast, Arrowstone conducted a number of forestry-related archaeological impact assessments (A.I.A.'s), preliminary field reconnaissances, and archaeological overview assessments (A.O.A.'s) along the north coast and participated in a number of archaeological inventory surveys on the west coast of Vancouver Island. In addition, Arrowstone, in association with the Ktunaxa-Kinbasket Tribal Council (K.K.T.C.), conducted a number of forestry-related A.I.A.'s in the East Kootenays on behalf of Crestbrook Forest Industries Limited.

Among the more notable projects that Arrowstone completed in 2000 was the A.I.A. of an 18-hole golf course in Marysville in the East Kootenays. The proposed golf course is located on a series of terraces above the left bank of the St. Mary River. Six newly identified sites were identified on the approximately 99 hectare development property and one previously identified site, DjPx-008, was revisited and expanded upon. The majority of the sites identified on the subject property represent small (<50 flakes) lithic scatters. The largest site of the sites identified, DjPx-027, revealed an assemblage of 2,971 artifacts. The assemblage recovered from DjPx-027, which is dominated by mid-to-late stage biface reduction debris and small finishing flakes, includes biface preforms and biface fragments, cores and core fragments, choppers, cortex spall tools, sidescrapers and scraper fragments, notched and utilized flakes, a small amount of faunal remains, and projectile points and projectile point fragments dating primarily to the middle prehistoric period including Pelican Lake, Salmon River, McKean, and Lusk-like forms. The contents of the site suggest the repeated use and re-use of both the site and a nearby tourmalinite quarry on North Star Mountain over several millennia. Monitoring of development activities within the boundaries of DjPx-027 will continue to take place in 2001.

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Jean Bussey reports that **Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd.** conducted archaeological investigations in B.C., Alberta, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories in 2000. Work was undertaken for forestry clients in the Penticton and Fort Nelson Forest Districts and for gas and oil clients in northeastern B.C. and Alberta. The majority of this work involved archaeological inventory and impact assessments, but some archaeological overview assessment was also completed. Representatives of the following First Nations were employed on a project specific basis: Fort Nelson Indian Band, Fort Liard Indian Band, Kelly Lake First Nation, Osoyoos Indian Band, Penticton Indian Band, Prophet River Indian Band, Westbank First Nation and West Moberly First Nation. Seven new archaeological sites were recorded in northeastern B.C. and three were discovered in the Okanagan;

site types include isolated finds, lithic scatters and rock and depression features.

In the East Kootenay, field investigations were undertaken for the Ministry of Transportation and Highways along portions of Highway 1 and near Invermere. A member of the **Ktunaxa Nation** assisted with the detailed field reconnaissance. Another project involved coordination of archaeological investigations for the Southern Crossing Pipeline between Oliver and Yahk. This was the fourth year for this project and inventory and impact assessments were undertaken in conjunction with **Wayne Choquette**, an independent consultant, and **Martin Handly** and **Rob Lackowicz** of **Kutenai West Heritage Consulting Ltd.** Points West also conducted systematic data recovery at a site located near Trail that was threatened by impact as a result of this pipeline. Two members of the Ktunaxa Nation assisted with field excavations. A crew of experienced independent archaeological consultants and two employees of **Millennia** also provided assistance during excavation at DgQj-1. This permitted several individuals to obtain sufficient excavation experience to advance to the Professional Member level of the B.C. Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists.

DgQj-1 is large site that extends more or less continuously for several hundred meters south of Beaver Creek on the east side of the Columbia River. A more northerly portion of the site was excavated in the mid-1970's in response to the first pipeline through this area. A second proposed crossing required for the Southern Crossing Pipeline resulted in excavation in 2000.

Although it was acknowledged that the site might not be impacted, B.C. Gas opted to fund an excavation in the event that avoidance was not possible. An area over 100 m north-south and 50 m east-west was sampled during the six week excavation. The artifact yield included thousands of flakes, a quantity of unworked animal bone, a stone feature and numerous stone tools. The tools included projectile points, knives, scrapers, hammerstones, abraders and unworked flakes of various lithic materials. The variety of lithic material is noteworthy and includes many exotics. Analysis will be conducted in the winter and spring of 2001, but a preliminary assessment suggests multi period use of this site. Since directional drilling of the Columbia River crossing was successful, DgQj-1 is no longer threatened by impact and nearby park boundaries have been extended to encompass the site. B.C. Gas and B.C. Parks are acknowledged for their efforts to achieve this.

Points West conducted one project in the central Northwest Territories. This was the seventh consecutive year that archaeological investigations were undertaken for the EKATI™ Diamond Mine located near Lac de Gras (approximately 300 km northeast of Yellowknife). This is the only producing diamond mine in Canada and archaeological investigations have been conducted in advance of exploration and development activity to minimize the impact to archaeological resources. Twelve new archaeological sites were located during development specific assessments within a portion of the claim block. The addition of these sites to the inventory brings the total of recorded archaeological sites in the claim block to 162; site types range from isolated finds to camps, but most are lithic scatters. Representatives of the Dogrib First Nation and the community of Lutsel K'e (formerly Snowdrift) assisted with field investigations in 2000.

A project was also conducted in Nunavut. This was the fourth year that investigations were undertaken between Roberts Bay on the Arctic Coast and Aimaoktak Lake, east of Bathurst Inlet as a result of exploration for gold. Twenty-six new sites were discovered bringing the total to 115. Site types range from small lithic scatters to camps. Stone features are common and include tent rings, caches, hunting blinds, traps, windbreaks and hearths. The full range of known culture history in the Central Arctic is represented, including Arctic Small Tool tradition, Thule, Copper Eskimo and indigenous Inuit. Several sites contain significant quantities of caribou bone. Caribou represent a major food resource prehistorically and traditionally. Also present in the study area are musk ox, another important food resource; musk ox remains have also been noted in archaeological sites in the area. An Inuit from Bathurst Inlet assisted with field investigations.

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Institutional Archaeology

The 2000 SFU-SEI Archaeology Field School, directed by **Dr. George Nicholas** (Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute), continued excavation at several sites located situated above the South Thompson River on the Kamloops Indian Reserve. Twenty-two students were enrolled in the 14 credit field school, along with several volunteers. For the first time, R.I.C. certification was offered as a component of the field school. Both sites are on land that is being developed as part of the Sun Rivers housing project.

The field school conducted what is likely to be the final full season of excavation at two multiple component sites that we have been excavating over the past

six years. These sites, EeRb-144 and -140, each have produced substantial evidence of intermittent occupation and use over the past 7,000 years, and possibly longer. The range of materials recovered spans the entire sequence of known Middle and Late Period artifacts, including Lehman, Lochnore, and Nesikep points. Faunal remains are extensive and well-preserved at both sites, as are birch bark and other organic materials. More than 8,000 soil samples have been collected and processed by flotation to recover seeds and other remains.

Most of our efforts have been devoted to EeRb-144, which is the larger and less disturbed of the two sites. A total of 180 m^2 of the site has now been excavated, providing perhaps a 20% sample of the site; with additional work at EeRb 140 in 2000, the total excavated there is now 80 m^2.

Four new radiocarbon dates have been obtained from EeRb-144. These are: 2140 +/- 60 BP (Beta 149801) for a hearth containing Plateau points and hook-shaped bifaces; 2310 +/- 60 BP (Beta 149799) on a feature consisting of extensive animal bone fragments; 4080 +/- 80 BP (Beta 149802) for a hearth associated with microblades; and 6140 +/- 50 BP (Beta 149800) on shell associated with a small, leaf-shaped point. Along with two previous dates of about 5,000 BP, and diagnostic artifacts, these results are allowing us to refine local Holocene chronology. Additional dating is planned. Detailed studies are now underway on artifacts, debitage, features, and other aspects of our excavations.

A date of 3360 +/- 70 BP (Beta 149798) was also obtained for a small shell midden at EeRb-75 that the field school excavated in 1991 in the Secwpemc Heritage Park.

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Several graduate students are conducted studies on different aspects of Plateau archaeology. **Natalie Dewing** (SFU) has completed the fieldwork component of her M.A. thesis research on prehistoric and traditional land use practices at mid-elevation settings in the Sabiston Lake area near Kamloops. **Corene Lindsay** (SFU) is investigating freshwater mussels found at Interior Plateau archaeological sites. **Shauna Huculak** (SFU) is investigating the Middle Period archaeological record in the Interior, in terms of artifact typologies, land-use patterns, and current interpretations.

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The research team of George Nicholas, **Nancy Turner**, **Marianne Ignace**, and **Chief Ron Ignace** has been awarded a major grant for a three-year interdisciplinary study entitled, "Patterns in Ethnobotany: People-Plant Relationships of the Interior Plateau and Northwest Coast. The project is investigating differences in plant knowledge, nomenclature, usage and general ethnobotanical relationships among indigenous peoples of the Northwest Coast and Interior Plateau culture areas. The largest aspect of this project is Nicholas' study of wetland-associated archaeology at several interior and coastal locations in the province.

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During the summer of 2000, **The Community Archaeology Project (C.A.P.)**, a collaborative project involving the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation and Simon Fraser University (S.F.U.) Department of Archaeology, took place in North Vancouver, British Columbia. The C.A.P. sought to blend the goals of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation to expand its cultural heritage program with the S.F.U. Archaeology Department's goal to provide its students with opportunities to work closely with First Nations communities while learning archaeological field techniques. The project was carried out in conjunction with the S.F.U. archaeological field school, taught by **Dr. Dana Lepofsky** and **Monica Karpiak**. It was an intensive, three month program in which 12 students and two Tsleil-Waututh community members learned a variety of archaeological field methods by conducting archaeological survey and excavation in Tsleil-Waututh traditional territory.

The C.A.P. had two main components: the investigation of the Strathcona Park site (DhRr-18) and the survey of the Tsleil-Waututh reserve. The Strathcona Park site is a shell midden site located in a small neighbourhood park, in a small, sheltered cove in the community of Deep Cove. The urban location of the site made it ideal for incorporating a public outreach component. The field school invited schools and community groups for formal tours of the excavation, and members of both the local neighbourhood and the nearby Tsleil-Waututh community were welcome to stop in for tours whenever they wished. To promote an understanding of Tsleil-Waututh traditional land use and archaeology in general, the field school students created a number of visuals to compliment the tours including a brochure, several displays and weekly updates in the Tsleil-Waututh newsletter.

Although the site was initially recorded in 1972 and revisited in 1979, little was known about DhRr-18 prior to our work. What we did know was that it was comprised of a subsurface shell midden deposit and two surface lithic scatters. However, we did not know the

extent of the site or what it was used for in the past. From the excavated material, we were able to draw several conclusions. First, the Strathcona site was certainly a habitation site. Our preliminary conclusion about the seasonality of the Strathcona site is that the upper layers that we excavated represent a summer occupation. The ephemeral structural remains are consistent with Suttles' (1990:462) description of Coast Salish summer temporary dwelling, which were constructed of a pole framework and then covered with mats, bark, poles, or branches. This is further supported by the relative abundance of artifacts associated with fishing, such as toggling harpoon valves. Our on-going analyses of the faunal and floral remains will allow us to more definitively determine the season of occupation of this portion of DhRr-18, but the preliminary faunal and palaeoethnobotany results show is that people were utilizing a range of terrestrial (land mammals, berries, birds), and marine resources (fish and shellfish).

Though the extant data do suggest a temporary occupation of the upper layers, this does not fit well with the size estimates for the overall site. Even if our estimates of the shell-bearing portion of the site are exaggerated, DhRr-18 is still a large site in comparison to others in the inlet. Though we can not make assumptions about contemporaneity of the shell deposits, a reasonable assumption is that the upper deposits extend beyond what we have excavated onto the equally flat and accessible land to the east. This would make for a very large short-term occupation, and a kind of settlement not described in the ethnographies. It is entirely possible, of course that more permanent summer dwellings were constructed elsewhere on the site. The burials from the eastern side of the site that were noted in the 1979 site form also suggest greater permanency at DhRr-18.

Though not part of our original research design, the discovery of two previously excavated deep excavation units (by persons unknown), gave us some insights into the lower deposits at the site. Diversity of artifacts, post holes, and compacted surfaces suggest permanent houses. Based on stylistic grounds, these deposits likely date sometime within Locarno Beach phase (3500-2400 BP). As Locarno Beach phase houses are unknown, it is worth going back and conducting areal excavation of the deposits at DhRr-18.

The second component of the C.A.P. was to survey the main Tsleil-Waututh reserve. This served two purposes. First, it contributed to the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation's land development plans by providing data about what sorts of archaeological remains are likely to exist on the reserve. Secondly, it gave the students an opportunity to conduct archaeological survey that is consistent with the type of work they would do if they were to seek employment in archaeological consulting.

Field crews recorded one archaeological site on the reserve consisting of two culturally modified trees. In addition, field crews surveyed several areas of the reserve taking detailed notes about the terrain and vegetation. Using this data, we were able to report areas that did not contain archaeological remains.

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Stan Copp filed the following summary of **Langara College Archaeology Field School 2000**. Twenty-six native and non-native students and six Okanagan Nation Alliance members conducted archaeological impact assessments under the auspices of the Upper Similkameen First Nation in the Similkameen Valley of southern British Columbia. Impact assessments were conducted of three pre-contact sites (DiRd-20, DiRd-21 and DiRc-66) under permit to the Archaeology Branch. This involved the implementation of surface surveys and sub-surface shovel and evaluative testing of cultural deposits. Additional excavations were conducted for the Upper Similkameen nation at the Snazai'st Village site (DiRa-20) located on the Chuchuwayha Reserve. The results of this research are as follows.

DiRc-66: testing indicated a disturbed pre-contact site situated near a freshwater spring that exhibited diagnostic artifacts estimated to date from ca. 7500 BP to the historic period. Diagnostic artifacts located included leaf-shaped projectile points of the Cascade type in association with basalt, cryptocrystalline silicate and quartz crystal microblades and microcores. Later pre-contact artifacts included corner and side-notched types typologically dating ca. 2500 to 150 years BP. Historic period artifacts included modern refuse mixed with 19th Century materials.

DiRd-20 and DiRd-21: two sites located at the head of a small mid-elevation lake likely represent sporadic occupations by peoples utilizing the area for lithic procurement while foraging for other resources. An important source of diagnostic Allenby chert is located less than three kilometers from the sites.

DiRa-20: a second season of excavations at this small pithouse village site provided two radiometric estimates on culturally modified bone. An estimate of 710 +/- 40 rcyrs BP (BETA 145480) fit well with small side-notched and corner-notched projectile points recovered from a non-habitation feature section of the site. An additional estimate of 1980 +/- 60 rcyrs BP (BETA 145479), also on

culturally modified bone, provided information on the occupation of one of the four housepit depressions. Cultural materials from the housepit included stemmed and notched projectile points and debitage but no other formed tools.

The 2001 Archaeology field school will return to the Upper Similkameen to continue excavations at the Snazai'st Village site, conduct impact assessments of two locations on Reserve for the band, as well as conducting a project to record pictograph and other sacred sites in the area.

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During 2000, **Parks Canada** archaeological staff members **Ian Sumpter** and **Daryl Fedje** worked in cooperation with two Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations (Tseshaht, Ditidaht) in Pacific Rim N.P.R., and two Coast Salish groups (Songhees, Esquimalt) at Fort Rodd Hill N.H.S., for the purpose of protecting and managing sensitive cultural sites within their respective traditional territories.

In the Broken Group Islands, two multi-year projects were carried out with Tseshaht F.N. support and involvement. The two programs included exploratory archaeological excavations at *ts'ishaa* (DfSi-16) on Benson Island, coupled with a condition review of burial places. Both projects emerged from a recently established Tseshaht-Parks Canada Joint Committee whose focus is on discussing mutual cultural resource management concerns, including site protection and interpretation.

In the summer of 2000, Parks Canada staff and Ditidaht archaeologist, **Fred Sieber**, completed an inventory, mapping, and photographic recording of extant archaeological features at the village of *tsuxwkwaada* (DeSf-2), on the Ditidaht F.N. Tsuquadah Reserve. The village, which is adjacent to the West Coast Trail, consists of a large shell midden deposit with standing and collapsed structural remains of at least four plank houses pre-dating 1900. Heritage concerns at the village site include the loss of structural remains and cultural deposits, including traditional and European manufactured artifacts, to ongoing decay, stream erosion, and shoreline attrition.

The recent acquisition of D.N.D. lands by Parks Canada led to an inventory of heritage sites on two properties adjacent to Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site, Victoria. In July of 2000, with field support from the Songhees and Esquimalt F.N., surveys located 25 new cultural sites. While a majority of these sites are inland shell middens, others include rock burial cairns, culturally modified trees, and Euro-Canadian structures and landscaping features.

Also undertaken in 2000, Parks Canada archaeologists Daryl Fedje and Ian Sumpter worked with Haida archaeologist **Tom Green** and a **UVic** crew including **Quentin Mackie, Cynthia Lake, Trevor Orchard** and **Martina Steffen** at three projects in Gwaii Haanas. The projects included environmental archaeology, karst survey and test excavation of an intertidal lithic site.

The pilot environmental archaeology project entailed test excavations at three late prehistoric to contact age Haida towns. This project is looking at marine habitat reconstruction as seen through an archaeological filter. Excavated components date from 400 to 200 BP.

The karst investigations were part of a scooping exercise in preparation for survey of upland areas in Gwaii Haanas. The crew worked with new 1:50,000 geological maps and briefly examined two areas with significant karst development, however, no archaeological or paleontological remains were observed.

Work carried out at Ellen Island in southernmost Haida Gwaii in response to planned development included mapping and test excavations at an intertidal lithic site. The excavations recovered abundant stone tools and, at the base of the excavations, waterlogged deposits including wood, bone and shell. A date of 9460+/-50 BP was obtained on a fragment of caribou bone from the lower deposits.

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Alan McMillan (Douglas College and Simon Fraser University) and **Denis St. Claire** (Coast Heritage Consultants) continued their long-term research in Barkley Sound, western Vancouver Island. In 2000 the crew returned to Benson Island, one of the outer islands of the Broken Group, today within Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, to continue excavation at the large shell midden tested in 1999. This was the major village of Ts'ishaa, the origin place of the Tseshaht people in their oral traditions. The project, supported and funded by Parks Canada and the Tseshaht Nation, provided employment and training for a group of Nuu-chah-nulth young people as well as other youth hired under the Young Canada Works Program through Parks Canada**. Ian Sumpter** represented Parks Canada on the project and undertook detailed shell analysis.

Two trenches were excavated through the shell midden deposits of the main village, one reaching depths of up to 3.2 metres. A radiocarbon date of 1230+/-90 BP came from the base of the trench, although several dates obtained previously indicate that the village was occupied over the past two millennia. The shell deposits are

fauna-rich, with fish and sea mammal elements predominating. Several large stacks of whalebone were uncovered, including one with a mussel shell harpoon cutting blade still deeply embedded in the back of a skull, confirming Tseshaht traditions of the great whalers who once lived at this site. Artifacts are primarily of bone and are typical of the West Coast culture type, considered to be the archaeological reflection of Nuu-chah-nulth culture prior to European contact.

In a search for earlier materials a 4 x 2 m unit was excavated on a raised terrace at the back of the site. A radiocarbon date from the top of the original surface below the relatively shallow midden deposits is 5050+/-60 years BP. This corresponds to a time when sea levels were approximately 3 m higher than present. Sitting directly on this surface were the rocks of a large burial cairn. Charcoal from within the rocks yielded a date of 3580+/-80 years BP. The few artifacts, consisting largely of crudely flaked lithics, are markedly different than those from the later deposits of the main village. Further work is planned for this area in 2001.

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Andrew Martindale (McMaster University) began a three-year research project in the Lower Skeena Valley in conjunction with the La'xkw'alaams Band of Port Simpson and the Tsimshian Tribal Council of Prince Rupert. The project, designed to compare archaeological data with data from Tsimshian oral traditions (ada'wx) regarding the history of European-Indigenous contact, began with an excavation of house features at Ginakangeek (GbTh-2), a large village at the confluence of the Skeena and Exchamsiks Rivers. Ginakangeek was chosen because it was occupied up from prior to contact up to the 1950's. Indeed, village life at Ginakangeek in the 1940's is recalled by relatives of the Tsimshian crew who visited the site.

The excavations revealed two strata containing house features and over 7000 artifacts mainly of stone, glass, and metal . Traditional post-and beam houses with surface features appear to date from AD 1850-1920. Below this is a stratum containing a series of house features and midden deposits dating to between AD 1800 and 1850. There are also earlier deposits dating from about 500 BP which contain a series of hearth features and high concentrations of groundstone tools. Excavation of a house from the late 19th Century revealed a combination of traditional and indigenous activities and materials within a remarkably traditional spatial and architectural system. Tools, economic activities, and socio-spatial organization appear to have remained largely intact until about AD 1920 when they were replaced with European-style material culture and dwellings. However, the construction of the large interior village at the site appears to be a post-contact development. Archaeological data in the Skeena Valley indicate that interior village construction was a characteristic of increased regionalization throughout Tsimshian territory. However, data from *ada'wx* suggest that this process began before contact and as a consequence of the increasing status and authority of Tsimshian leaders. Further research this summer will examine the earlier village and pre-contact strata to more clearly map out these developments.

CHACMOOL 2001 - AN ODYSSEY OF SPACE

The 34th Annual Chacmool Conference
November 14th - 17th 2001
Rosza Centre, University of Calgary

Archaeologists examine space in all its aspects and this Chacmool will provide a forum for researchers in many different fields to come together. Geographers, anthropologists and astronomers are encouraged to take part. Papers may be on theoretical or practical topics.

Session topics:

- archaeo-astronomy
- spatial analysis
- landscapes
- GIS and remote sensing
- sacred space
- communities and households
- modelling

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Alberta Fieldwork News.

Editor: Alwynne Beaudoinn

In total, 226 permits were issued for archaeological work in Alberta in 2000. This is the greatest number of permits ever issued in a single year. Since the Historical Resources Act came into force in 1973, 3499 permits have been issued. Work under permit in 2000 resulted in the discovery of 359 new sites, and 202 site revisits. The inventory of archaeological sites in Alberta now totals 26,503.

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Medicine Hat College Archaeological Fieldschool (Laurie Milne).

Students enrolled in the 2000 Medicine Hat College Archaeological Fieldschool returned to the Hillside Campsite (EaOq-8) which is located on the valley wall of Seven Persons Creek, a kilometer west of the college campus and immediately north of the Saamis Site. Discovered in 1971 by MHC students, the site was originally tested in the fall of 1975. At that time four separate cultural occupations were discovered in the upper meter of deposits. Only the uppermost and lowermost occupations could be assigned to recognized cultural phases, so a major goal of the 2000 fieldschool was the recovery of culturally diagnostic artifacts which would pinpoint the cultural affiliation of the middle two occupations.

From May 8th to 26th eight students, Mike Cowtan, Carrie LaRose, Dawn Lauter, Chandra Macaulay, Lauri McKinney, Charity Niznik, Kristin Soucey, and Scott Thompson, joined instructor, Laurie Milne, in archaeological excavations at the Hillside Campsite. We succeeded in determining the cultural affiliation of another occupation but that of Occupation II remains unknown. Occupation I, the most recent site use, represents the Old Women's Phase and is by far the most extensive occupation of the site, with considerable flake debitage, ceramics, and finished stone tools being present. Occupation II is undefined but based on the similarity of lithic types may well represent an earlier Old Women's Phase occupation. Occupations III and IV are Pelican Lake Phase occupations; however, there is a paucity of cultural material overall. An ash-filled basin hearth provided enough bone for a radiocarbon date from Occupation IV.

Medicine Hat College and the City of Medicine Hat provided the infrastructure which permitted this project to take place.

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University of Calgary Archaeology Field School (Michelle Schatz).

During the 2000 field season, the University of Calgary's Archaeology Field School and Programme for Public Archaeology returned to Fish Creek Provincial Park in Calgary. Under the direction of **Dr. Dale Walde** and teaching assistant **Michelle Schatz**, 30 students and 50 active members of the public continued to conduct archaeological investigations at EfPm-27, a bison kill site, and at The Historic John Glenn Building (EfPm-34), the earliest permanent Euro-Canadian settlement in the Calgary area

EfPm-27 was originally tested in 1968 with initial full-scale excavations occurring in 1976 and 1979. Because EfPm-27 is located on a terrace, downslope from the val-

ley rim it may have been used as a pound or corral. However, as of yet there has not been any concrete evidence to support these hypotheses. The site is approximately 400m^2, although we have yet to determine its southern boundaries. Cultural use of this site encompasses nearly 8000 years of occupation. The upper component of the site which begins at the surface and extends to 20cm below surface has yielded a large amount of articulated bison elements, burned bone, fire broken rock, Late Prehistoric projectile points (Washita and Pekisko), four blue glass beads and a metal point, which suggests Protohistoric use of the site. In 1969 a blue glass bead was recovered from EfPm-2, a campsite on the alluvial terrace directly below EfPm-27, this may suggest a direct link between the cultural components at both sites. The second component, which lies between 30 - 40 cm below the surface has been identified as a Late Middle Prehistoric processing station, and has yielded fragmented bison bone and Pelican Lake projectile points. The third and fourth components occur between 60 and 70 cm below the surface and have been identified as Middle Prehistoric hunting camps, these layers have yielded McKean, Duncan and Hanna projectile points and limited lithic scatters. The fifth component was identified in 1976 is located within a paleosol underlying the Mazama ash. It has yielded lithic flakes and bone fragments, but no diagnostic points.

The 2000 field season continued over a four-month period beginning in May and concluding at the end of August. Excavations resumed in the six units that were opened up in the previous year with thirty new units opened up to facilitate the growing interest in the site. Five new units were opened up along the main west-east datum line, seven along the secondary west-east datum line, six along a west-east line in the southern portion of the site and twelve along the secondary north-south datum line.

The faunal analysis conducted in 1976 by Lifeways of Canada has indicated that the site was utilized during the winter months. However, the recent recovery of foetal bone may also indicate that this site was utilized during the late summer and early spring. Recent excavations have determined that the bone bed is the densest along the southern and eastern limits of the site, but there have also been numerous articulated elements recovered within the north south trending trench. As well, at least fifty bison skulls have been recovered from the site, concentrated mainly within the northeast quadrant of the site.

The lithic artifacts recovered from this site are indicative of a kill site, approximately 100 projectile points have been recovered within the last two years alone. The Plains Side-Notched type represents the majority of the points, however Pelican Lake and McKean points have also been recovered. One interesting aspect that has been identified within the past field season, is the recovery of a larger number of flakes, and broken lithic tools along the northeastern limit of the site.

The Historic John Glenn Building (EfPm-34) was built by John Glenn and his wife Adelaide in 1873. Initially they left Fort Benton in Montana with all of their possessions loaded onto the back of a mule and headed north, following the 'Whoop-Up Trail'. They arrived in the Calgary area at the junction of Fish Creek and the Bow River, where they built their homestead. In the years following (1877) their farm was sold to the government and turned into an Indian supply farm, which was then converted into a blacksmith shop and still later (within the past 50 years) concrete was poured over the floor and the building was turned into a garage.

Initial investigations began in 1998 when the University of Calgary's field school dismantled the building. The antiquity of the building along with the help of vandals had turned the building into a hazard. The University of Calgary and Fish Creek Provincial Park have developed a joint project to research the history, architecture and to establish a preservation strategy for the building. Excavations initially took place in 1998 in eight units around the perimeter of the building. Glass, metal, slag, kitchenware, chicken wire, and nails were uncovered. During this past field season (2000) the concrete pad was removed and six units were opened up on the living floor of the building, where leather, metal, a copper disk with a floral design, bones, an American 1883 dime, nails, tools (partial saw blade and drill bit), pitch forks, possible floor beams and post moulds (that may suggest an earlier building which we do not have any record of) have been uncovered. Excavations continued in the units surrounding the building with the opening up of three new units where railroad spikes, a corn seeder, chains and still more pitchforks have been uncovered. The deeper excavation units surrounding the building have produced limited scatters of cultural material indicating at least two prehistoric components underlie the Historic John Glenn Building. Future plans are in the works for the building to be rebuilt in the park using as many of the original logs as possible.

Excavations at both sites and analysis of the cultural material are still ongoing at present, which prevents the drawing of conclusions. All of the cultural material recovered from both EfPm-27 and EfPm-34 has been and is presently being processed by the University

of Calgary archaeology field school students, and student and public volunteers in the field school lab at the University of Calgary. The University of Calgary, the Archaeological Society of Alberta, the Calgary Community Lottery Board and various other sources have provided funding for these excavations.

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Work by **L.V. Hills** and **Paul McNeil** (Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Calgary), **Brian Kooyman** (Archaeology Department), and **Shayne Tolman** (Resources and the Environment Program) continued at the Late Pleistocene Wally's Beach site (DhPg-8) in southern Alberta. The site dates between 11,000 and 11,350 B.P. based on four AMS radiocarbon dates and includes faunal remains of bison (*Bison bison antiquus*), musk oxen (*Bootherium bombifrons*), horse (*Equus conversidens*), and caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) among others. The site has preserved tracks of a number of species as well, including camel, horse, mammoth, caribou, and an unknown bovid. Flakes and flake tools have been recovered in association with horse and musk oxen remains. Protein residue of horse and an unknown bovid have been recovered from Clovis points recently eroded from the site. Work is planned to continue through spring, 2001.

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Eugene M. Gryba (DS Consulting) supervised mitigation excavations of 20 square meters at an early homestead house foundation and cellar (1897-1936) at the Upper Lakes Group Inc. Heritage Pointe development on the southern edge of Calgary. The excavations yielded over 4400 items, including rectangular nails.

The historic remains lie near the entrance to an exclusive housing development. Upper Lakes Group Inc. is preserving the cellar remains and plans an on-site interpretive display. Archival research on two early families that occupied the site, James S. Ingram and Patrick M. Kelly, is proceeding.

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Callum Thomson, National Archaeology Manager for Jacques Whitford Environment Limited, managed several projects in Alberta in 2000. In January, he participated in an assessment of the potential effects of building a winter road through the southwest part of Wood Buffalo National Park, and followed this up in July with a reconnaissance of the 118 km route between Garden Creek and Peace Point. Several new sites were found and sites originally recorded by Marc Stevenson and others were identified; mitigation measures to safeguard these sites and procedures to locate and assess the potential for disturbance of additional sites during road construction and operation were recommended. Of note was the discovery during the reconnaissance of a large number of bison on and near the route, either dead or dying from the effects of anthrax. Callum and the rest of the team were airlifted out to Fort Smith for medical consultations, and then returned to complete the survey. The report is still under review by Parks Canada. Several other projects managed by Callum were subcontracted to other Calgary firms, including HRIAs of a subdivision in northwest Calgary and one in Lethbridge, and a water line route in northeast Calgary. The work of another consulting firm was summarized in an environmental assessment prepared by Jacques Whitford of a proposed hydro project on the Peace River.

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Grant Clarke and **Brian Ronaghan** of Golder Associates Ltd. continued a multi-stage mitigation program associated with development of the Muskeg River Mine. This development is a large-scale oil sands recovery and processing project proposed north of Fort McMurray by Albian Sands Energy Ltd., a consortium headed by Shell Canada. The project represents systematic efforts to recover information from an apparently unique distribution of prehistoric sites related to Early Prehistoric Period occupation of a landscape formed in the wake of a catastrophic glacial lake outwash event that occurred approximately 9,700 years ago. Braided channel deposits consisting of linear elevated ridges appear to have been extensively used as staging or hunt preparation areas during or after the retreat of glacial lake waters from a flood zone that extends over several square kilometres. This area is thought to have been scoured of vegetation and topsoil during initial flooding and would have represented a distinctly different, perhaps more productive ecozone from that present in surrounding forests over a period that may have lasted around 2000 years. While subsequent reforestation has preserved these elevated landforms, stratigraphic separation and faunal preservation is absent and muskeg now covers intervening areas

Excavations at a series of sites within the flood zone continue to support the proposition that this area was a focal point of regional exploitation patterns between 9500 and 7500 years ago. Spear points recovered during this program resemble specimens that date around 9500 in Montana and Wyoming as well as Scottsbluff stemmed types characteristic of Cody

Complex occupations that occur on the Plains in the 9200-8500 year time frame. As well, excavations were conducted at Bezya (HhOv-73), a previously studied microblade-bearing site, which has been dated by a composite charcoal sample at around 3900 B.P. No additional microcores or blades were identified during the excavations at this site but cataloguing is not yet complete. However, other sites have produced possible microcore fragments that may suggest an earlier origin for this regional technological expression. Also, in consultation with the Fort McKay First Nation, a collapsed trappers cabin dating possibly as early as the late 1940s was mapped and excavated as part of the mitigation program. As with previous years of this program, members of the Fort McKay and Fort Chipweyan First Nations formed an integral component of the archaeological team.

D'Arcy Green of Golder Associates Ltd. conducted Historical Resources Impact Assessments in conjunction with comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments for two in-situ oil sands developments in northeast Alberta. Canadian Natural Resources Limited's Primrose and Wolf Lake Expansion Project straddles the southern boundary of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range. The HRIA for this project was conducted with the assistance of members of the Cold Lake First Nation (CLFN), who provided a significant insight into traditional resource use within the area. This study was completed in conjunction with a community-based Traditional Land Use study co-ordinated by **Alex Janvier** and other members of CLFN. Both studies benefited from information sharing. Early series air photos were examined to aid identification of trails and cabin locations reported by community members. Because areas within the Weapons Range have been largely inaccessible to the public for decades, a number of pristine historic site locations exist. Several of the cabin sites revisited during the HRIA contain extensive artifact assemblages due to circumstances surrounding the rapid relocation of inhabitants with the establishment of the Weapons Range. In some cases, ownership of these cabins could be determined through interviews with CLFN members. Three historic cabin sites and one stone feature site were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

In addition, an HRIA was completed for OPTI Canada's proposed Long Lake Project near Anzac, Alberta. Community members from the Fort McMurray First Nation (FMFN) participated directly in the HRIA from its initial stages. **Marie Cheecham** of FMFN conducted interviews with Elders and trapline owners to identify areas of cultural significance to the community within the development zone and **Robert Cree** arranged for field crews for the assessment. The assessment resulted in the identification and recording of a number of interesting sites including a 1950's helicopter crash site, two historic cabin sites and two precontact archaeological sites. Of particular note, precontact site HdOs-4 is located on an island-like feature linked to the south shore of Kiskwatinaw Lake by a shallow dune. The site contains a variety of lithic material types as well as a deep pit feature that overlooks the lake. Current speculation about the purpose of the feature is that it may have served as temporary dwelling or a hunting blind.

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Jasper National Park

Peter D. Francis (Parks Canada Agency, Calgary) reports that a variety of research and resource management projects were carried out within the boundaries of Jasper National Park during the 2000 field season. Several small-scale projects were undertaken by Francis and **John Porter** (Parks Canada Agency, Calgary) within the Athabasca Valley involving impact assessments and mitigations arising from various development projects within or near Jasper Townsite as well as the inventory of unrecorded archaeological sites. The latter included the recording of late 19th or early 20th century cabin sites associated with the brief homesteader phase prior to the establishment of the National Park. These and other early Historic Period cabin sites were sampled by **Chris Woods,** heading a team from the University of Victoria Tree-Ring Laboratory, who continued a project begun in 1999 by **Dan Smith** (Geography, University of Victoria) to date dendrochronologically a series of historic cabins in Jasper and Banff National Parks.

A survey of the lower Whirlpool Valley by Francis and Porter resulted in the identification and inventory of two previously unrecorded but historically known lumber extraction sites dating to the early and middle 1920s. Another such site had been recorded in the valley during the 1980s. These operations provided the raw materials for the production of railway ties, and the surviving log- and plank-built structural remains, including large bunkhouses, manager's houses, cookhouses, barns, sheds, sawmills, and corals, are in remarkably good condition with roofs surviving on a few of the buildings. A more thorough fieldwork project is planned for 2001.

A larger scale archaeological resource inventory was carried out by Parks Canada archaeologists **Sharon**

Thomson and **Bill Perry** and Jasper National Park warden **Rod Wallace** within the Tonquin Valley from Maccarib Pass to the south trailhead at Edith Cavell. Outpost Lake, Moat Lake, and the Eremite Valley up to Arrowhead Lake were also surveyed. A total of 15 archaeological sites were recorded, of which eight were historic, four were precontact, and three contained both components. Nine sites were new finds and six, identified in the 1980s, were revisited to assess cumulative impacts due to their proximity to the Tonquin hiking trail. Several of the Historic Period sites were associated with early use of the National Park, including two early Alpine Club of Canada huts, outfitter's camps, and a boundary marker covered in signatures, some dating to the 1920s. The majority of precontact sites consisted only of thin lithic scatters, predominantly of pink and grey quartzites. The likely source of this material is a talus slope on the shore of Outpost Lake, where an adjacent quarry and flaking station has yielded numerous bifacial and unifacial tools. Another notable scatter of lithic debitage on a ridge high above Amethyst Lake contained a significant amount of quartz crystal. The high frequency of quartz crystal suggested a nearby source, although a thorough search of outcrops in the area failed to identify its location.

Alberto Musacchio (University of Alberta) continued his doctoral research on the geoarchaeology of the Snake Indian River Valley in Jasper National Park. During the course of the 2000 field season, Musacchio also conducted an advanced archaeological field training credit course for the University of Alberta within the general area of the confluence between the Snake Indian and Athabasca rivers.

Ya-Ha-Tinda Ranch

Peter D. Francis (Parks Canada Agency, Calgary) initiated a multi-year project in 1997 to systematically survey the Ya-Ha-Tinda Ranch and create an inventory of its archaeological resources (*CAA Newsletter* 19(1):32). The 3,945 hectare ranch, a federal crown leasehold, is located 15 km east of the eastern boundary of Banff National Park in the Upper Red Deer River region. Acquired by the Government of Canada in 1917, the Ranch has been used to breed, train, and overwinter horses for the federal Warden Service since 1930. Some 50 precontact archaeological sites had been recorded within the ranch boundaries since 1970. These are located principally along two broad valley terraces formed by the Scalp and Bighorn Creeks and the Red Deer River. With the completion of the Scalp Creek Threatened Sites Project in 1996 (*CAA Newsletter* 18(1):31), a 10,000 year record of multiple discontinuous human occupations was established for the Ranch.

Since 1997, Francis, along with **John Porter** (Parks Canada Agency, Calgary) and student assistants from Simon Fraser University and the University of Calgary, have surveyed virtually all landforms away from the main river terraces which had been the focus of earlier field work. By the end of the 2000 field season, over 60 sites, both prehistoric and historic, have been added to the existing archaeological inventory, including the remains of horse corrals and the footprints of several built structures associated with Brewster family activities on the Ranch during the first decade and a half of the 20th century. Of historical interest and practical use was the identification of several survey markers placed by Dominion Land Surveyor M. P. Bridgland during the course of his regional survey in 1918.

During the 2000 field season, a more intensive subsurface testing programme of higher potential landforms has substantially augmented the evidence from surface finds at selected sites. With the assistance of **Aaron Osicki** (University of Calgary), discrete Middle Prehistoric components were identified at sites located by two large perennial ponds at the west end of the Ranch. The recovery of diagnostic Oxbow and Pelican Lake projectile points have provided more contextual detail to the surface evidence at these sites. In addition, a substantial amount of non-local lithic material types such as obsidian, chalcedony, jasper, and cherts was identified during the course of the field work. This project is scheduled to continue in 2001.

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Maureen Rollans and **Terry Gibson** of Alberta Western Heritage, and **Peggy McKeand** of Western Heritage Services undertook assessment of 106 gas pipeline segments in the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range and surrounding area for AEC Oil and Gas. The HRIA involved plotting the segments on 1:50,000 map sheets and determining heritage potential using a specially defined evaluation methodology. All segments were flown over by helicopter, and high and selected medium potential areas received ground inspection. A 166 km long distribution line proposed by AEC Oil and Gas located in the same general study area was also investigated using the same survey methodology. Three small archaeological sites were found during the two assessment projects. One site was avoided and two consisted of spot finds requiring no further assessment.

In May, 2000 **Terry Gibson** of Alberta Western Heritage began an ongoing program of historical re-

sources management for Millar Western Forest Products forestry activities within its harvesting areas in the Whitecourt region. This was the culmination of a two year long research program commissioned by Millar Western to integrate heritage management into their annual forest planning process. Henceforward, all forestry developments which have the potential to disturb historical resources will receive archaeological inspections in moderate and high heritage potential zones, as determined by a digital heritage potential model and other data sources. In September, 2000 a pilot project was initiated by Alberta Western Heritage on behalf of Millar Western to extend this level of heritage management and protection to numerous oil and gas and other industrial developments within the company's operations in the Whitecourt region. This project, undertaken with the cooperation of local industrial developers and Alberta Community Development, will continue for several years. The goal is to determine the best ways to protect historical and archaeological sites from a wide variety of industrial developments in Alberta forests.

In July, 2000 **Terry Gibson** of Alberta Western Heritage and **Jim Finnigan** of Western Heritage Services undertook assessment of 125 km of proposed forestry access road construction in the region northeast of Peace River for Daishowa Maurubeni Inc. The helicopter survey resulted in the discovery a single archaeological site at a stream crossing. Subsequent detailed assessment of this site revealed remains of a possible hearth but only a few pieces of debitage in several localized areas. Though undisturbed, the site required no further investigation and road construction was allowed to continue.

Between May and October, 2000, **Terry Gibson** conducted assessment and mitigation work at the Bodo Bison Skulls Site at Bodo, Alberta. The Bodo site, located 20 km south of Provost, was discovered in 1995 in the middle of a large oilfield operation. Original assessment indicated that the site remains were perhaps 1000 years old, representing short term but extensive bison impoundment activities. Oilfield development on the site was suspended until the spring of 2000, when renewed drilling and pipe line trenching required more detailed assessment and considerable mitigative excavation. Intensified reconnaissance of the locality has expanded the size of the site to at least 140 hectares, with extensive deposits of butchered bison bone appearing throughout the site area. In one abandoned wellpad locality, a 2 x 2 m excavation revealed a 50 cm thick midden of discarded bison bone, complete with preserved hair and at least 50 projectile points. Another 5 x 5 m excavation revealed an intact living floor with hearths, pottery clusters and ochre stains, suggesting one or more residences. Work is continuing on this site to permit oilfield development to proceed in areas that have been disturbed in the past, while preserving the remainder of the site for future research and interpretation.

Fieldwork news report was compiled by Alwynne B. Beaudoin, with contributions from Joan Damkjar, Peter Francis, Terry Gibson, Eugene Gryba, Brian Kooyman, Laurie Milne, Brian Ronaghan, Michelle Schatz, and Callum Thomson.

Photo: Terry Gibson

Excavation of occupation floor at Bodo Bison Skulls Site, Bodo, Alberta.

SCAPE: Study of Cultural Adaptations in the Prairie Ecozone

SCAPE (Study of Cultural Adaptations in the Prairie Ecozone) is a five-year project, funded by SSHRC through its Major Collaborative Research Initiatives program (Grant #412-99-1000). The project focuses on the Northern Plains, roughly the Prairie Ecozone and its periphery in the Prairie Provinces. The primary objectives of the project are to reconstruct landscapes at five specific time intervals in the postglacial (9,000, 6,000, 3,000, 1,500 and 500 BP). These time-slice reconstructions are intended to include cultural and ecophysical components (such as landforms and vegetation). Within this larger region, work will be concentrated at three nodes: the Cypress Hills in Alberta, the Saskatchewan River Forks area of central Saskatchewan, and localities in southwestern Manitoba, including the Lauder Sandhills and the Tiger Hills. These are all areas of resource diversity, highlighted by topographic and geomorphic variability, within the Northern Plains. The specific time slices are chosen because they are intervals when there is evidence in the archaeological record of major changes in lifeways and adaptive strategies of people inhabiting this region.

The SCAPE project's unique contribution to the understanding of human history in the Northern Plains is its focus on the integration of information from a wide range of disciplines including archaeology, anthropology, ethnography, ethnohistory, geoarchaeology, GIS, and palaeoenvironmental studies. A significant component also centres on the integration of traditional knowledge about landscapes and land use, through collaborative work with contemporary First Nations in the region. Our intent is to get beyond just data generation to a more holistic understanding of the Northern Plains.

The SCAPE project officially began in May 2000 and is headquartered at Brandon University. This report introduces the project and outlines the activities of the first field season. We hope to provide summaries of progress to the archaeological community through the *CAA Newsletter* in subsequent years. The project's progress can also be followed through its website at http://scape.brandonu.ca. Anyone interested in learning more about SCAPE or becoming involved in the research may contact the Principal Investigator, Bev Nicholson, or any of the project team. Contact addresses and e-mail addresses appear on the website.

Alberta (Gerry Oetelaar)

The 2000 field season at the Stampede site (DjOn-26) in the Cypress Hills of Alberta started on Monday, June 5, 2000 and ended on August 31, 2000. The field work was led by **Gerry Oetalaar** (Archaeology Department, University of Calgary) and included a crew of students from Calgary. The core field crew consisted of **Trevor Peck**, **Elizabeth Robertson**, **Judith Klassen**, and **Janet Blakey**. Several other graduate students spent several weeks working at the site. These include **Susan Tuppaka**, **Jason Gillespie**, **Kimberley Jones**, and **Andrea Waters**. Two volunteers also participated in the excavations: **Cynthia Temoin** (Fort Macleod) and **Catherine Kopperud** (Medicine Hat).

The Stampede Site was originally excavated by Eugene Gryba, who described his findings in two main reports (Gryba 1972, 1975). During the first two weeks of the field season, we located the original datum stakes and used these to re-establish the grid, removed the fill from the main excavation in the vicinity of Gryba's unit 11E22S, and cleaned the walls of the original excavation. We then cleaned the floors of the deepest units along the west wall and covered these with plastic and plywood. This strategy was used to reduce the impact of SCAPE collaborators who were to examine this wall during the first weeks of July. The remainder of our field season was devoted to the excavation of units in an attempt to create a safe working environment for the students during the second and subsequent field seasons. The vertical walls would also be easier to shore with sheets of plywood and 4x4 timbers at the end of the 2000 field season.

Gryba's excavations at DjOn-26 extended to a depth of 3.85 metres and exposed numerous buried paleosols with evidence for a minimum of 12 cultural occupations. These occupations spanned an interval of 7,250 years but an auger hole dug in the deepest unit revealed an additional two occupations at the site. To facilitate the recognition and correlation of paleosols across the excavation, we carefully cleaned the west wall, which attained a depth of 3.70 metres and numbered the buried soils from 1 through 15. Some of the paleosols did split into two or more identifiable units and these new pedogenic units were labelled using letters of the alphabet. In other words, Paleosol 5 split into two identifiable units that were then labelled 5A and 5B respectively. Using this strategy, it was possible to relate most artifacts to specific buried soils across the entire excavated area.

During the summer, our excavations uncovered cultural materials in association with Paleosols 5 through 9. Paleosols 10, 11, 12, and 13 yielded few, if any, cultural remains. Initially, the absence of artifacts was assumed to represent a lack of human occupation during

an interval marked by brief episodes of landscape stability. However, the presence of imbricated gravel lenses in Units 5, 6, 7, and 8 indicated a possible change in the course of the stream during this time. If so, evidence of human occupation during this interval could be located north of this channel. Interestingly enough, the corresponding paleosols are better developed in Units 11, 12, 13, and 14 suggesting that cultural remains may be associated with these paleosols in units along the northern margin of the present excavation. As a result, our plan for the upcoming season will involve the excavation of these units before attempting to expand the block excavation to the south.

Particularly dense concentrations of cultural materials were associated with Paleosols 6, 7, and 8 in most of the units excavated this summer. More importantly, several hearths and a clearly defined pit feature were uncovered during the field season. The hearths appear as roughly circular, dark reddish-brown stains approximately 75 cm in diameter. These features are basin-shaped and attain maximum depths of 5 to 10 cm. The pit feature was located approximately 25 cm south of one of the hearths and appeared to be associated with the hearth. Although portions of the feature had slumped, the preserved remnant was about 75 cm in diameter and 25 cm deep. The contents of the feature provide little information on its possible use although the base of a side-notched point was recovered from the fill. The possible function of the pit remains uncertain although it may have been lined with a skin and used as a container for food prepared by stone boiling. Three smaller circular stains were noted in the immediate vicinity of another hearth. Two of these stains were small, about 5 cm in diameter, circular patches of dark soil, perhaps representing the remains of a support rack associated with the hearth. The third stain located in the vicinity of this hearth was circular, about 7 cm in diameter, and yielded a dense concentration of artifacts, including fragments of red ochre. The possible function of this feature remains uncertain at this stage.

Although a number of tool fragments were uncovered this summer, the bulk of the assemblages consist of tiny flakes and bone fragments. The assemblages of debitage are dominated by retouch and resharpening flakes, most of which derive from exotic raw materials. The latter include cherts, agates, and chalcedonies, many of which cannot at present be attributed to particular sources. The assemblage of tools includes two complete Oxbow points, the basal portions of several other side-notched points of unknown affiliation, two scrapers, a number of biface fragments and an antler tine. At present, the artifacts are being washed and catalogued while many of the soil samples are being processed in the laboratory. The bulk soil samples, in particular, are yielding interesting assemblages of molluscs, charred seeds, and microdebitage.

Saskatchewan (David Meyer)

The Saskatchewan portion of the SCAPE project is focussed in a region known as The Forks: the confluence of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. This project is to involve investigations at four archaeological sites, and work with the members of the James Smith and Muskoday Cree Nations.

From June 19 through August 18 this past summer, a field crew led by **David Meyer** (Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan) and including field supervisor **Nathan Friesen** (Redstone Environmental), **Steven Kasstan** and **Wade Dargin** (University of Saskatchewan graduate students), and **Cassidy Burns** and **Matthew Burns** (James Smith First Nation), excavated at the Below Forks site (FhNg-25). This site is located on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, about a kilometre downstream from the confluence of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. This was the third time that excavations had been conducted here, a 1x2 m unit having been dug in 1980 (Wilson 1982:839-842) and another such unit in 1989 (Meyer 1990). This site is dominated by a high cutbank, the upper three metres of which contain a complex stratigraphic deposit with many paleosols (organic layers). One of the deeper paleosols, at 2.3- 2.4 m below the surface, contains a rich occupation level which is evidenced on the cutbank face as a nearly continuous layer of flakes, core fragments, pieces of fire-cracked rock and bits of bone.

In 1981 we dated bone from this deep occupation level at 5,845±140 BP (S-2245), while charcoal from a paleosol a few cm higher dated at 5,740±95 BP (S-1994). Such dates place this occupation in the Early Side-notched period, a time that is not well known on the Saskatchewan plains.

In the 2000 field season, we excavated 8 square metres completely and started another seven. Some of these units were excavated to a depth of almost 2.5 m through extremely hard, dry silty clays. The deposits here contained not only the deep ca. 6,000 BP occupation, but also three occupations in the upper metre and a half (these have yet to be dated). Therefore, multiple occupation levels had to be carefully exposed. We found that all of the occupations were dominated by lithic debitage—thousands of flakes of Swan River chert, with

a few quartzes and other cherts represented. However, the ca. 6,000 BP occupation also contained numerous bone fragments, some fire-cracked rock, a few clam shell fragments and occasional stone tools. The latter included two endscrapers and a projectile point preform which had been side-notched. With regard to the latter, in August of 1999 when visiting the Below Forks site, graduate student **Bradley Novecosky** and I found a broken side-notched point in the cutbank face at a depth of 45 cm below the surface. Stylistically, this point appears to be Early Side-notched, and its fairly shallow depth suggests that there are multiple occupations of this cultural period at this site - and that the deposition of sediments occurred relatively quickly.

We plan to excavate at the Below Forks site again in the summer of 2001. As a result of the 2000 field season we have a much better idea of the nature of this site and will concentrate on expanding blocks in two parts of the site. It is hoped that we will encounter some features, such as hearths, and increase our recovery of tools and faunal remains. With regard to hearth features, exposed in the cutbank face there is an orange, oxidized area with associated stones in the 2.4 m deep occupation level. This apparent hearth area will be within one of our 2001 excavation blocks.

Manitoba (Scott Hamilton and Bev Nicholson)

The Manitoba component of the SCAPE project initiated research with an ethnohistorical review, and archaeological reconnaissance at several sites in the Glacial Lake Hind Basin, especially in the Lauder Sandhills, and the Tiger Hills under the direction of **B. A. Nicholson** (Native Studies Department, Brandon University) and **Scott Hamilton** (Anthropology Department, Lakehead University). Laboratory research (by **Sylvia Nicholson** and **Leanne Walker**) has focused upon completion and consolidation of previously collected archaeological data that is relevant to the goals of the SCAPE project, and the development of a web site and a suitable archaeological cataloguing program.

Ethnohistoric research (by **Niki Daniels** and **Scott Hamilton**) has begun the collecting and reviewing manuscript maps of the northeastern plains, and historic texts dating to the fur trade era. This review will ultimately provide information regarding Aboriginal land use, place names and the historic biotic and hydrological character of the region. It will eventually be used in conjunction with the ethnographic literature and the Elders' knowledge to develop interpretative models about historical patterns of Aboriginal land use.

The archaeological research focused upon small-scale reconnaissance and excavation. Work began with an extension of shovel testing initiated by Bev Nicholson at *Wapiti Sakihtaw* (DiLw-12), a Middle Woodland occupation located on the north-facing slope of "Big Tiger". This landform is the highest point of land within the Tiger Hills upland.

The 2000 Brandon University Archaeological Field school (directed by **Tomasin Playford** with the assistance of **Lori Mokelki**) was conducted at the Twin Fawns Site (DiMe-23), which is located within a dunefield in the Glacial Lake Hind Basin. Preliminary investigations at this proto-contact Mortlach site has involved shovel testing, and the excavation of small blocks of one metre squares. Research at the site this past summer has focused upon refining the information base, and building a larger sample of materials with which to address the process by which European technology was integrated into traditional Mortlach material culture. In addition to conventional late pre-contact material culture, several ice gliders were recovered, and possible evidence of metal knife cuts on bone was noted.

With the completion of the field school, a small crew returned to the Tiger Hills. The late-phase field work was initiated with GPR survey of the Lowton Site (DiLv-3), the type site for Vickers Focus in southern Manitoba (Hamilton and Nicholson 1999; Nicholson 1991: 167). The survey was carried out by **Harry Jol** (Geography Department, University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire [UWEC]) This extensive site has been cultivated for over 80 years, and has yielded a rich array of archaeological materials. Previous work suggested that intact archaeological features may lie below the plowed zone. The remote sensing survey sought subsurface anomalies in the GPR reflective patterns that were investigated through test excavations. A series of natural and cultural features were encountered and tested. Some anomalies proved to be concentrations of clasts of natural origin, or auger test holes dug in 1992 (Nicholson *et al.* 2000). Cultural features of interest include a small boiling pit and two rodent disturbed pit features that were exposed and investigated. Soil samples from these features are currently being examined for macrobotanical remains by **Matthew Boyd**. In addition, a possible semi-subterranean house feature was identified through test excavation. This feature will be more fully excavated in the summer of 2001. An ice glider was also recovered at this site. Also in the Tiger Hills, Scott Hamilton initiated a survey of potential Besant site locations to be excavated in the 2001 field season.

While these test excavations were under way, regional reconnaissance was undertaken to identify po-

tential Middle Woodland sites suitable for excavation in the 2001 field season. Local collectors provided a series of "site leads" located within cultivated fields. It was hoped that suitable undisturbed deposits would be encountered within the adjacent forest near these sites. While several Besant/Sonota surface collections were identified, the search for a suitable Middle Woodland site will be resumed in the spring of 2001. Other sites investigated include Late Woodland sites, most notably "The Bone Pile" site. This intact site appears to be a small bison kill site associated with a small slough, and with a nearby encampment area. This and other Blackduck sites suggest quite different site selection priorities than those associated with the roughly contemporaneous Vickers Focus sites. We hope to address these divergent land use choices with future excavation.

Other field activities

In addition to the detailed archaeological activities described above, the field work also involved four "roving teams" that travelled between the three localities. **Garry Running** (Geography Department, UWEC) and **Dion Wiseman** (Geography Department, Brandon University) co-led a field school of six students from UWEC and Brandon. The UWEC students, **Josh Lahner**, **Kim Long** and **Casie Ollendick**, worked on geoarchaeological problems and helped to acquire GPS data at the sites. Several of the students have developed projects that will be presented as posters at upcoming scholarly meetings. Dion Wiseman, assisted by Brandon students **Brent Joss, Jason Howden,** and **Candace Ashcroft,** worked on collecting high-resolution GPS readings at each site. These data are being used to develop DEMs (digital elevations models) of the terrain at each locale, and to fix the positions of specific sampling initiatives. The project has obtained a truck-mounted coring system, the GeoProbe, for examining subsurface stratigraphy. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, the GeoProbe crew was led by **Andrea Freeman** (Departments of Archaeology, Geography, Geology and Geophysics, University of Calgary), assisted by graduate students **Jason Gillespie** and **Janet Blakey**. Jason and Janet took the GeoProbe to Manitoba, where additional work was undertaken at the Flintstone Hill locality. Additional GPR investigations at Flintstone Hill were conducted by Harry Jol and his UWEC student **Ryan DeChaine**. **Karen Havholm** (Geology Department, UWEC) and her student **Nicole Bergstrom** worked on exposures in the Pembina Spillway (a glaciofluvial landform adjacent to the Tiger Hills) and addressed some nagging stratigraphic questions at Flintstone Hill and in the nearby Makotchi-Ded-Dontipi localities. Finally, **Alwynne Beaudoin** (Provincial Museum of Alberta) spent a week at each locality, primarily assessing the excavations for potential for pollen and other palaeoenvironmental work. She also began collecting reference pollen and seed samples that will be useful for taxonomic identifications in future investigations. Several students, including **Evelyn Siegfried** (Archaeology Department, University of Calgary), Janet Blakey, Judy Klassen, and Kim Long, helped with some of this work.

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Compiled by Alwynne Beaudoin, with sections contributed by Scott Hamilton, Bev Nicholson, David Meyer, and Gerry Oetelaar, and input from other SCAPE team members.

Fieldwork News from Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Editor: Peggy McKeand

Saskatchewan Fieldwork

Department Of Anthropology And Archaeology University Of Saskatchewan

During July, 2000 Dr. Margaret Kennedy and three student field assistants from the University of Saskatchewan undertook an archaeological survey of early historic trails, particularly Metis trading roads, in the western Wood Mountain region of southern Saskatchewan. Adjacent areas were examined for associated use and occupation. Sites dating from the recent historic past to some 3000 years ago were identified; earlier sites are likely present but no diagnostic material was observed. Initial results indicate that human occupation in the hills has been extensive and wide-ranging. Segments of the early Metis trading road to old Fort Turnay in Montana were mapped. More work is planned in the future.

Kim Weinbender, a graduate student at the University of Saskatchewan, completed her third season of excavations at Petite Ville (FdNm-15). Petite Ville is a Metis winter village dating to the 1880s. It lies between Fish Creek and Batoche on the South Saskatchewan River. With the assistance of archaeological field school students the remains of a Metis long house were tested. The soil matrix from the excavations was sifted through fine-screen window mesh. Artifacts that were recovered include: seed beads, straight pins, lead shot, bone, metal, and shell buttons, lead foil, Hudson Bay ceramics, glass, ammunition, and nails of various sizes. Also found were two pieces of a rosary. The majority of the faunal remains belong to small birds and mammals: sharp-tailed grouse, snowshoe hare, muskrat and Richard's ground squirrel. It is likely that larger animals were butchered outside and that the remains of meals were also discarded outside of the structure.

A second season of field excavation was carried out at Meewasin Creek (FbNp-9), located in the southwest corner of Wanuskewin Heritage Park, by University of Saskatchewan graduate student Yvonne Ramey under the supervision of Dr. Ernie Walker. The site is situated in the bottom of a bowl-shaped valley adjacent to the South Saskatchewan River. The site consists of two areas, a kill area and a processing area. To date, five cultural levels have been identified at the site. Bison remains and historic artifacts were found in the first cultural level. The second cultural level is thought to represent a bison kill. A Besant projectile point, a small pot sherd, several scrapers, and a grooved abrader were recovered from the third cultural level. Sparse faunal remains and numerous pieces of lithic debitage were found in association with the fourth cultural level. A distinctive rock-filled hearth, as well as lithic debitage were uncovered in the fifth cultural level.

Cut Arm Coulee (FbNp-22), also located in Wanuskewin Heritage Park, is the focus of Jace Moon's thesis research (under the direction of Dr. Ernie Walker). Testing at the site indicates that there are several occupation levels within the coulee where the site is located.

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Western Heritage Services Inc.

This has been a busy year for Western Heritage Services, Inc. Terry Gibson established a branch office in St. Albert, just outside of Edmonton, while Maureen Rollans has taken over the Calgary office. With all these changes, we have moved to smaller quarters on 22nd Street West in Saskatoon. Over the summer, the Saskatoon staff (Jim Finnigan, Peggy McKeand, Dale Russell, and Bill Ferris) have been involved mostly with small projects involving oil and gas and forestry work, much of it in Saskatchewan but also in northern Alberta.

Peggy McKeand was away all of June and July, working as a subconsultant for Chuck Ramsey, of Stantec Consulting Ltd., on the Little Bow project, 90 km southwest of Calgary. The crews assessed four campsites in the proposed reservoir on the Little Bow River. These ranged from Late Precontact to Pelican Lake, some buried as deep as 1.5 m.

All the staff, at one time or another (with the added help of Patrick Young), went out to Bodo, Alberta to help out Terry Gibson with various investigations of oil and gas developments bordering Eyehill Creek, at the foot of the Neutral Hills. An area of stabilized sand dunes has been intensively occupied during the Late Precontact period. A 2 x 2 m block intersected a 20 cm thick bison bone bed immediately beneath the sod. Amongst the compacted bones were numerous side-notched projectile points and even bison hair. A second, larger block uncovered a camp spot with hearths, pottery, debitage, stone tools and bison, canid, bird and even some fish bones and shells. This area was at a greater depth than the bone bed and the two are unrelated.

Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management, Parks and Special Places is in the process of repairing the stone foundation of the Humphrys/Hewlett House, built in 1888, which is associated with Cannington Manor Provincial Part southeast of Moose Mountain. Excavations adjacent to the house lead to the uncovering of structural remains representing hot beds for vegetables and a verandah. Many of the artifacts that were recovered are related to the construction of the house and associated external structures. Artifacts associated with social interaction, household activities, communications, work, and agriculture were also recovered.

In the fall, Jim Finnigan and Bill Ferris evaluated shoreline impacts of the Rafferty Reservoir on the Souris River just as we had our first early hints of winter storms. This was not the best time to be in a boat. Peggy McKeand and Maureen Rollans also carried out a lengthy helicopter survey of a proposed pipeline west of the Primrose Lake Artillery Range.

Dale Russell carried out two preliminary field surveys with crews from the Buffalo River Dene Band at Dillon on Peter Pond Lake. Several recent forest fires on the west shore of lake had burned off the vegetation on the sandy subsoil exposing numerous surface artifacts. Altogether, 37 sites were registered, many of which included Late Precontact ceramics, side-notched projectile points and chithos, as well as two McKean points reported from Vermette Lake.

Saskpower

With one exception, all Saskatchewan Power Corporation archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Kit Krozser and Stan Saylor under Comprehensive Permit 00-27. From May through August, Kit was accompanied in the field by archaeological field assistant Riel Cloutier. Impact assessments were conducted on 26 SaskPower projects across Saskatchewan.

The 2000 field work included 22 small scale linear projects. Fieldwork was done on oil and gas hook-ups in the Fusilier, Goodwater, Hoosier, Milden, Moose Mountain, Oxbow and Senlac oilfields. Impact assessments were also conducted on hook ups to farms near Carlton, Kendal, Nesbitt Hills, Ravenscrag, Torch River and White Gull Lake. Other small scale services requiring impact assessments included a CN service near Yonkers, a service to Eston Regional Park, a service to a Girl Guide Camp near Heritage Lake, and an FM Tower Service near Table Mountain. In addition, impact assessments were conducted on rural distribution line rebuilds near Bird's Point, Hallbrite, Herschel and Sinclair's Hill, and a short transmission tap near Hallbrite.

In addition to the above, impact assessments were conducted on three non-linear projects in 2000. This included a Capacitor Increase Station near Greenbush, a Voltage Regulator Station near Shellbrook and a new SaskPower District Office in the town of Radville.

Nine archaeological sites were encountered during investigations under permit 00-27. Seven new sites were recorded, and two known sites were updated. SaskPower was able to avoid impact to these sites by slight alterations of the right-of-way or adjustments to pole locations.

Finally, an impact assessment was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. under Permit 00-56 on a 42,217 hectare study area for a proposed PA8 transmission line between Prince Albert and Christopher Lake. A total of 117 new sites and 7 previously recorded sites were assessed. Most of these were small artifact find or artifact

scatter sites that did not require further mitigation, but 21 sites were identified that would require mitigation if they eventually fall within the corridor for the proposed transmission line.

Manitoba Fieldwork

Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc.

Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc. was in virtually every corner of the Province of Manitoba during the 2000 field season. A preliminary impact assessment for the Glenboro to Harvey Transmission Line was conducted for Manitoba Hydro in southwest Manitoba. Fieldwork was also conducted at Wuskwatim and Taskinigup falls on the Burntwood River in northern Manitoba as part of an impact assessment for Manitoba Hydro's proposed Wuskwatim Generating Station.

Fieldwork was also undertaken for the Manitoba Model Forest Inc. in conjunction with L. Larcombe Consulting and the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba to test the F_1 Archaeological Predictive Model in the Model Forest in the Bissett region of eastern Manitoba. Nine high school students from Hollow Water First Nation were hired as field crew.

Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc. conducted an archaeological survey on the Mukatawa River at the northeastern corner of Lake Winnipeg on behalf of the Poplar River First Nation. A similar survey was conducted on Cedar Lake for the Chemawawin Cree Nation and along the Fairford River for the Super Six Community Futures Development Corporation.

Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc. continued to work with Manitoba Hydro and the Elders Justice Committee of Grand Rapids Cree Nation in restoring an abandoned cemetery along the banks of the Saskatchewan River. Remote sensing had been conducted in 1999 and the locations of burial plots were marked in 2000. Remote sensing surveys were also conducted in the Rivers Community Cemetery for the Town of Rivers and at the Overstoneville Cemetery near Tolstoi for the Overstoneville Independent Cemetery committee.

As independent research, remote sensing was also conducted at Camp Hughes, a former World War I training site east of Brandon, MB and along the Red River in St. Vital Park in Winnipeg, MB. The objective of the research at the former site was to map former building locations and probable tent lines that were established by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force between 1914 and 1917. The project in St. Vital Park was undertaken to determine the *in situ* extent of a ca. 1825 to ca. 1880 cellar feature that is eroding from the riverbank.

CD-ROM

Since 1977, the Canadian Archaeological Association has been publishing the Canadian Journal of Archaeology, a peer-reviewed publication of record, presenting recent research results concerning Canada's rich and diverse prehistory. You can now purchase a CD-ROM version of the CJA's published between 1977 and 1998. Produced as PDF's (portable data files), you will find the very same format and pagination as the original CJA's, but they only take up 0.5 cm of space on your book shelf! The PDF's are fully searchable, and both text and images can be quickly cut and pasted into a new document.

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Fieldwork News Issue

Fieldwork in Ontario

Editor: William Fox

Provincial archaeological licence numbers and contract information form submissions to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation increased by a little over ten percent in 2000. The following summary reflects both the growth of the archaeological consulting industry and the continuing research programs of the academic community.

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In addition to numerous heritage planning studies, the consulting firm of **Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)**, operated under the direction of **Dr. Ron Williamson**, conducted approximately 220 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario during 2000. Five of the more notable projects undertaken during the field season are outlined below.

Survey of Balls Falls Conservation Area

ASI was contracted by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority to carry out a multi-disciplinary assessment of selected areas of the 220 acre Balls Falls Heritage Conservation Area (Balls Falls HCA), located near Jordan, in the Regional Municipality of Niagara. The conservation area is situated at the junction of two dominant landscape features, where Twenty Mile Creek drains over the edge of the Niagara Escarpment. At Balls Falls, the Twenty Mile Creek gorge represents the second largest cut in the escarpment and the drop encompasses two major sets of falls.

The history of the Balls Falls HCA property originates with a 1,500 acre land grant in the Township of Louth to Loyalists Thomas Butler and various members of the Butler family in 1803. All but 300 acres of this grant was then sold to brothers John and George Ball in 1807. John and George Ball recognized the economic potential of the waterfalls and rapids of Twenty Mile Creek as a source of power, and began the developments that led to the rise of one of the more successful early to mid-nineteenth century industrial complexes in the Niagara region.

The objective of the 2000 project was to identify and assess the archaeological resources at Balls Falls through both the collection and assessment of background data pertaining to the study area and the undertaking of archaeological field investigations. The systematic archaeological survey of the property resulted in the registration of one pre-contact, two multi-component pre-contact and historic, and eleven historic sites. Several of these were subjected to limited test excavations. The pre-contact sites represent Late Archaic and Woodland period occupations at both the upper and lower falls. Sites relating to the early 1800s include the original Ball homestead, grist mill, saw mill and associated races. At the upper falls, in addition to archaeological deposits associated with a woolen mill, a factory office and several mill workers houses were discovered. Mid-nineteenth century sites to be examined include the brick-constructed Ball residence, tenant houses on both sides of Twenty Mile Creek, and a possible boarding house at the upper falls. Late nineteenth century sites include farm houses and a brick lime kiln. Numerous landscape features in the form of relict roadways, former quarries, dams, and mill races were also examined.

Test Excavations on the Site of Upper Canada's First Parliament Buildings

In 1795, Lieutenant Governor Simcoe ordered the first Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada to be built at York. The structures, completed in 1797, were comprised of two brick and two frame buildings. A Town Blockhouse was built to the immediate south of the Parliament Buildings in 1799. During the War of 1812, an American force occupied York for a week in the spring of 1813, at the end of which time they burnt the Parliament Buildings and Town Blockhouse, among many other buildings. Soon after the 1813 invasion, the first Parliament Buildings were rebuilt as two-storey brick structures for billeting British troops. In 1817, the reconstructed upper floors of the first Parliament Buildings were being used to house newly arrived immigrants.

The second Parliament Buildings of Upper Canada, constructed between 1818 and 1820, connected the rebuilt wings of the first buildings with a two storey brick building. The fate of the second Parliament Building was similar to that of the first buildings. On December 30, 1824, the north wing and centre block were destroyed by fire. The south wing, while damaged, remained standing. The property largely remained vacant until the 1838-1840 construction of the Home District Gaol on the site. The Consumers Gas Company purchased the property circa 1879. The gaol was demolished circa 1887 when Consumers Gas began to expand their operations. The Consumers Gas structures were demolished in 1964, when the property was developed to house an automotive centre, car and truck washes, a gas station, and car rental agency.

In the fall of 2000, test trenches excavated on three portions of the property unearthed evidence of not only the Consumers Gas use of the property, but also documented substantial features and artifacts dating from the era of the first and second Parliament Buildings. These circa 1795 to 1825 features included the remains of burnt floorboards and joists, a limestone footing, brick rubble and lime mortar, and a mortar and flagstone feature associated with primarily creamware ceramics dating from the turn of the nineteenth century.

Salvage Excavation of Three Toronto-Area Iroquoian Settlements: The Alexandra, Robb and Baker Sites

The Robb site (AlGt-4) is a roughly two hectare Iroquoian village site dating to the early to mid-fourteenth century A.D. located in the Town of Markham. Limited excavations on a portion of the site were completed by the Ontario Archaeological Society in the 1950s and by the University of Toronto in the 1960s. Mima Kapches carried out further surface investigations on a portion of the site in the 1970s, as part of her PhD research. The proposed development of a subdivision necessitated comprehensive salvage excavation of approximately 80% of the site area. Five complete longhouses, ranging from 40 to 60 metres in length, and portions of four others were documented as a result of this work. One midden area was also extensively excavated. The settlement was not enclosed by a palisade.

Located only a few kilometres to the southwest of Robb, the Alexandra site (AkGt-53) is a previously unknown mid-fourteenth century A.D. Iroquoian village that was discovered within a cultivated field during the course of a routine pre-development assessment. Salvage excavations at this two hectare site were begun in the fall. To date, this work has uncovered nine longhouses, which range from 25 to 75 metres in length. Two of the houses appear to have been built outside of the main settlement area, from which they were further isolated by a series of fence or palisade lines. Excavation of the balance of the site is scheduled for the Spring of 2001.

Located in the City of Vaughan, the Baker site (AkGu-15) is an early fifteenth century A.D. Iroquoian settlement which encompassed an area of approximately one hectare. Although the site has been known to Toronto-area researchers since the 1970s, it had never been formally examined until the recent proposed development of the property on which it was located. Comprehensive salvage excavations at the site resulted in the discovery of four longhouses, ranging from 20 to 85 metres in length, which formed a single aligned cluster, and three associated middens. The settlement was not palisaded.

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The on-going investigations by the University of Toronto at Mississauga into the adoption of corn horticulture were confined to limited excavations at two sites last summer. **Crawford and Bursey** returned to the Meyer site (AfGx-26), a multi-component occupation located on a terrace above the floodplain of the lower Grand River. Activities were confined to the completion of excavation of a large feature discovered during the previous season's work. This feature proved to be a rectanguloid pit, measuring approximately 1 metre by 1.5 metres in plan and extending over 70 centimetres in depth below plough zone. Up to 17 strata were recognized and bagged separately for flotation. While the uppermost strata contained later-dating pottery, the lower strata contained only artifacts diagnostic of the Princess Point time period (A.D. 500 - 1000). In addition

to large amounts of floral, faunal and artifactual material, the lowest level of the feature was also the site of the primary interment of an adult male dog. A sample of the dog bone has been submitted for AMS dating and isotopic analysis. Given the context of the dog, a date of approximately A.D. 750 is expected, based on a similar AMS determination received from a piece of corn from another feature on the site.

The summer field school directed by **David Smith** was undertaken at the Princess Point site (AhGx-1) in Cootes Paradise, Hamilton, Ontario. In addition to obtaining more detailed information on 20th century modifications to the site's topography, test excavations were undertaken both across the top of the terrace at the northern end of the point and down near the water's edge. These excavations produced only artifacts diagnostic of the Middle Woodland time period for the terrace. Excavations at the water's edge, however, succeeded in relocating previous McMaster University test excavations at the site including a large undisturbed midden producing artifacts dating from the Princess Point time period through to the historic Neutral. Unfortunately, however, no evidence of the stratigraphy previously reported could be seen. While processing of the artifacts is ongoing, it can be noted that turtle shell is abundantly represented in the faunal assemblage, suggesting this resource might have been one of the attractions of this area to the prehistoric occupants.

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Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group Limited (**W. Bruce Stewart**, President and Senior Consultant) undertook approximately a dozen archaeological assessment projects and planning studies in Nova Scotia and Ontario. During April 2000, the company was retained by the City of Windsor to design and implement an archaeological master plan for the entire municipality. In the preparation of this plan, CRM Group is working in conjunction with **Historic Horizon**, **Fisher Archaeological Consulting** and **Dillon Consulting**. The master plan is intended to create a GIS-based, user friendly planning tool which will enable municipal planners to undertake initial screening of development proposals and identify areas for which an archaeological assessment will be required.

Key to preparation of the master plan is the development of an archaeological potential model which recognizes the specific cultural, environmental and topographical factors which influenced human land use and settlement patterns over the past 10,000 years. The model incorporates a variety of features including glacial geomorphology, slope, soils, drainage, soil pH, physiographic zones, drainage order, transportation routes, and historic settlement patterns, as well as proximity to water. Successful implementation of the archaeological master plan lies in the development of comprehensive guidelines and procedures which will enable its efficient and practical integration into the framework of the City's existing and future planning policy. The study team is currently at the stage of drafting these policies.

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Heritage Quest Inc. participated in 26 assignments through the 2000 field season, all situated in Eastern Ontario. Work included investigations of properties in Cardinal at the mouth of Saw Mill Creek by the Gallop Canal along the St. Lawrence River; at Allen Point in Kingston along the Rideau Canal system; by West Lake in Prince Edward County; at the Fairfield Gutziet House a late eighteenth early nineteenth century home in Bath; Wellington, Prince Edward County; and at the Glen House Golf Course along the St. Lawrence River near Gananoque. Portions of a number of highway corridors were examined including Highway 401 near Cornwall, Highway 7 east of Perth, and Highway 15 near Portland. Sites identified or further investigated included a Late Woodland single pot location at the Glen House Golf Course; a mid to late nineteenth century domestic occupation by the Rideau Canal, as well as a late Paleo-Indian find spot on the same property; a possible mid nineteenth century homestead and subsequent farm outbuilding just north of Portland; and the identification of previously undocumented nineteenth century features associated with the Fairfield Gutziet House in Bath. Features related to the construction of Rideau Cottage, part of Rideau Hall (the Governor General's residence), were recorded as part of the restoration of the late nineteenth century building constructed to house the Governor General's principal secretary.

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Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. conducted 85 archaeological projects valued at approximately one million dollars that provided full and seasonal work for 64 people on 40 subdivisions, twelve miscellaneous developments, ten transportation corridors, nine pipelines, eight aggregate licences, five cemeteries, and one underwater survey. These projects involved 47 Stage 1 background researches, 47 Stage 2 general surveys, 23 Stage 3 site investigations, and 17 Stage 4 mitigative excavations. Site registration and / or update forms for 59 sites plus documentation on 83 isolated findspots

were submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (now Tourism, Culture and Recreation) for inclusion into their archaeological site data base.

The major mitigative excavations centered on two pre-contact Aboriginal sites situated near each other along the St. Clair River and the former Sarnia Bay in Point Edward. The first site (AfHo-4), named Baines when documented by Bill Fox in 1986, was excavated because part of it was going to be impacted by construction of a new duty free store on Blue Water Bridge Authority property. The excavated portion appears to have been a series of overlapping campsites that were regularly occupied for about 5,500 years from at least the Middle Archaic period (ca. 3500 B.C.) to the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1500) — and even later according to Aamjiwnaang First Nation oral traditions. There is also an apparent localized spatial variation in occupation by time period that will need to be explored more fully as part of the on-going analysis of 327 subsurface features plus 276,000 artifacts recovered during the hand-excavation of more than 2,300 square metres. Stratified cultural deposits, in at times discontinuous but always distinctly separate layers of fluvial sand, extend more than a metre deep from the present ground surface. Diagnostic artifacts from the Archaic period seem to be concentrated in one area while Middle to Late Woodland artifacts were more likely to be concentrated in another.

The large amount of fire-cracked and heat-altered rock (approximately 73,300 specimens) recovered from the Baines site suggests that the main activity largely involved food-processing. Fishing-related tools (i.e., harpoons and net sinkers) along with an abundance of fish bone indicate that a wide variety of large-sized fish were harvested on a regular seasonal basis from Lake Huron and the St. Clair River (and are still harvested today for commercial and recreational purposes). Another reason for the site's popularity would appear to be its geographical location as the shortest and easiest place to cross the river, using the swift current (and back current) for propulsion in both directions. Long-distance trading or travel for hundreds of miles is quite evident from the significant amounts of Ohio and Upper Michigan cherts present. Oral traditions from the Aamjiwnaang First Nation relate that the Point Edward / Port Huron area was well known for thousands of years to Aboriginal peoples as a popular "meeting ground" for trade and a "tourism centre" for other inter / intra tribal social activities.

The second site (AfHo-11), named Enji-bekaajwang-nbiish (A Place of Slow Moving Waters) by the Graves Protection and Repatriation Committee of the Aamjiwnaang First Nation, is on the Point Edward Charity Casino property. By special arrangement with the Ontario Casino Corporation, the First Nation obtained permission to monitor on-going construction that had somehow received authorization to proceed without having an archaeological assessment. Despite the inherent difficulties of doing monitoring and mitigative excavation during a complex construction project that had a very ambitious and dynamic completion schedule, the archaeology was completed on time and caused no delays. However, because a portion of the site was found to contain "unsuitable" soil impregnated with industrial contaminants, some creative impact avoidance strategies had to be employed in order to preserve the portions that could not be excavated. Contaminants included petroleum hydrocarbons; volatile organic compounds; benzene; toluene; ethylbenzene; xylene; polychlorinated biphenyls; polycycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; inductively coupled argon plasma metals; pesticides and selected Ontario Regulation 347 Schedule 4 leachate parameters (but that is another story for another time). In compliance with provincial guidelines, the avoidance strategies involved, in part, building berms for burying in-ground services and capping the site area under the new roadway. Only the areas where impacts from new construction could not be avoided were hand-excavated.

Of the 5,000 artifacts recovered from 105 square metres, only four Jack's Reef projectile points, originating from the Early Middle / Late Woodland transitional period (circa A.D. 700 to 1200), are sufficiently diagnostic to indicate when the Enji-bekaajwang-nbiish site was occupied. The nine cord impressed body sherds recovered date to this same general period. It appears that the activities conducted involved a mixture of fishing and lithic reduction. It is possible that the site is contemporaneous or associated with a larger base camp like the Blue Water Bridge South site (AfHo-7) or the Forcemain site (AfHo-12) both of which are a few hundred metres away. There was no evidence of subsurface cultural features or post moulds from structures in the excavated area. The pottery recovered was limited to body sherds from a single vessel. This site would seem more likely to be a place where fish were harvested with processing done elsewhere outside the limited study area. This would explain why only a few fish bones were found. An explanation for the relatively large amount of lithic debris and lithic artifacts involves the fishermen manufacturing or sharpening stone tools while they waited

to retrieve their nets. Because part of the site has been previously impacted by construction from road work and in-ground servicing, and part extends outside the casino property, it is difficult to make any more detailed interpretations at this time.

During the past year, seven articles and Letters to the Editor based upon this CRM activity and experience were either authored or co-authored by Bob Mayer and published in the Ontario Heritage Foundation's ***Annual Archaeological Report for Ontario*** or in ***Arch Notes***, the newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

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The ongoing Palaeo-Indian research program conducted by **Mike McLeod** (**Boreal Heritage Consulting**) in the Thunder Bay region has indicated that the earliest occupants recorded to date were Agate Basin and Hell Gap peoples who arrived in the study area, some 90 km southwest of Thunder Bay, about the time of the Marquette re-advance ca. 10,000 B.P. A paper on the subject was presented at the CAA conference in Ottawa last May. Work in 2000 confirmed previous proposals that these peoples were on the shores of pro-glacial lakes, possibly within 2 kilometers of the glacial front, and were attracted in the taconite outcrops in the region. Three new sites were recorded, adding to 10 previously documented by the author, for a total of 16 sites in the area relevant to the project. Small test excavations have produced Agate Basin points and an associated tool kit, while surface collections added other tools and Hell Gap points. A goodly amount of Knife Lake siltstone has been recovered on the sites. Outcrops of this material are located along the border waterway, some 50 kilometers west of the project area, and would have been close to the Lake Agassiz shores during these early times. This source adds to the proposal that these peoples may have had western origins or affinities.

It had previously been proposed in a 1981 publication concerning the project, that these peoples had followed caribou into the area. Other studies indicate that in the summer caribou are drawn to snow fields for relief from heat stress and/or insect harassment, and that these locations have also drawn human hunters. It could be that caribou were drawn to the glacial front in the study area seeking this relief and our earliest peoples followed. Ethnohistoric accounts relate that in the Arctic, the month of August was the best time to take caribou skins as they are in their prime for the all important winter clothing. This may help to explain the proximity of our peoples to the glacial front. Isolated Palaeo-Indian point recoveries from 80 to 130 km further north of the project area suggest that, as the continental glacier retreated, these Agate Basin peoples followed. The quartz material of those points, up to 500 km northeast of their source in central Minnesota, may indicate a direct entry from that area and that again, these people appear to have been very close to the glacial front. Something was drawing these people to these locations.

As the border area was open about 12,000-11,000 years ago, there remains the possibility that Early Palaeo-Indian peoples were in this area and parts north earlier than 10,000 years ago, and that subsequently the ice advanced south towards them. In any event, the study area around Whitefish Lake, Thunder Bay, in these earlier times would have been the eastern terminus of a corridor between the Agassiz and Superior basins, and this may also help to explain the number of sites. Much work remains to be done and many interesting questions remain answered. In order to protect these sites, work last year also involved consultations with a forestry group and cutters harvesting in the area.

The **Friends of the Pleistocene** annual meeting will be held in Thunder Bay in the first week of June this year, with participants coming from the United States and Canada. A field trip to the study area is planned to view the geomorphology and archaeology of the project.

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Carl Murphy reports that he undertook several Stage 1 and 2 assessments, including the salvage excavation of a disturbed Middle Woodland site on the Highway 33 corridor, near the Adolphustown ferry. Next year, the Upper Gap site will be registered as a First Nations cemetery and surrounded by a new Lake Ontario waterfront park on the former Lennox generating station property. A commemorative plaque is being produced to mark this historic site.

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New Directions Archaeology Ltd. completed numerous projects of which only three are noted here. The company completed the assessment of approximately 500 acres for a golf course along the Niagara River, resulting in over 135 finds, of which 88 were given Borden numbers. Most of these sites are adjacent to a small creek. Most remarkable is the many different time periods encountered, with Early Archaic through to Late Woodland represented. Also found were numerous rare finds, such as musket balls, presumably from the Battle of Chippewa (War of 1812), celts and a grooved gouge. Most of the remaining sites were either not significant

or were avoided by golf course construction. The company excavated four Archaic period sites as part of this project.

New Directions Archaeology Ltd. also partially excavated a small, undisturbed Late Woodland encampment near Hamilton. No subsoil features or post moulds were found. What is remarkable is that this site is perched on the edge of the Niagara Escarpment, near some large sinkholes. The size of the site and the lack of good soil suggest that it was not occupied as a farming outpost, but rather involving some other resource extraction activities.

Finally, the company worked on the Highway 6 New corridor for the Ontario Ministry of Transportation. The corridor crosses some of the most intense prehistoric occupation of southern Ontario, with over 115 registered sites on this 16.5 kilometre x 80 metre corridor, and the initial survey is not complete. MTO archaeologists surveyed most of the corridor, while the company tested numerous sites to determine significance and is currently excavating one Archaic site.

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Rita Griffin-Short, **RGS Archaeological Services**, continued research and analyses relating to the 1998-99 excavations at Smith's Knoll, Stoney Creek, Ontario; site of the June 6th, 1813 battle during the War 1812-1814.

Osteological analyses concluded that the bone trench contained a minimum of twenty-four individuals ranging in age from late twenties to mid forties. Fragments of only nine skulls were recovered, four of which displayed evidence that they had been shot through the head. Less than 20% of the estimated skeletal elements expected from twenty-four individuals were recovered, leaving us to wonder where the rest of the remains are. None of the fill material has been analysed much beyond basic registry. However, the eighty-six military buttons have been conserved by Parks Canada and illustrated for publication purposes, with a full report in progress. Both the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Berkshire Regiment is represented by copper alloy buttons from the 49th and 66th Foot Regiments respectively. The American 2nd Artillery Regiment is represented by copper alloy buttons in two sizes and general issue American pewter buttons in three sizes are represented. Two dozen of the button inventory have either leather, textile or thread adhering to them and several have back stamps indicating a Birmingham and London origin.

Archaeological funding was approved for 2001 by the City of Stoney Creek, now the former City of Stoney Creek, which has amalgamated with The City of Hamilton to form The New City of Hamilton. However, no decisions have been made by the New City to honour this recommendation. The stated objectives for 2001 are to test the adjoining property to see if the bone trench continues onto it, as appears to be the case, and to survey the slope of the knoll to the north.

Archaeological investigations undertaken by **Gary Warrick** and supported by a Special SSHRC Institutional Grant from Wilfrid Laurier University were conducted in June of 2000 on the site of Davisville, in the northwestern area of the City of Brantford. Davisville was occupied by Mohawk families in the late 18th and early 19th century. The site consists of a number of cabins, situated on the banks of the Grand River. Limited shovel testing and collection of artifacts from a streambed delineated two Mohawk cabin sites. One site, Davisville 2 (AgHb-242), was tested with two one metre squares. Recovered artifacts include a trade silver brooch, gunflint, glass beads, lead shot and the usual ceramic, glass and metal artifacts found in early nineteenth century domestic sites in southern Ontario. Preliminary examination of zooarchaeological remains has identified fish, deer, and pig. In addition, the site produced a caramel-coloured French gunflint and a rim from a green-glazed red earthenware vessel, tentatively identified as French ware. Both sites appear to have been occupied 1800-1830 and are sealed by 25 cm of flood-deposited alluvium. Site data will assist with research on the extent of acculturation of Six Nations Iroquois people in the early nineteenth century.

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Woodland Heritage Services conducted over 75 different projects throughout northern Ontario - from Muskoka to Moose Factory and from the Quebec border to the Manitoba border. Among those conducted, a few merit discussion.

Dokis First Nation - French River south of Sudbury. Woodland Heritage Services has been contracted by Dokis First Nation to monitor ongoing land reclamation in and around a nationally significant portage. The Chaudiere Portage connects Lake Nipissing to the French River and a well beaten path marks the trail. Every major and minor explorer, fur trader, geologist and even politicians—from Champlain to Trudeau as well as 9000 years of unknown native explorers, traders, geologists and politicians walked this trail and probably camped in the area. A century of dam construction has severely impacted the landscape and buried the trail under hundreds of metric tons of blast rock. For the first time in over 50 years, one can now walk the same path

traversed by the known and the unknown of Canadian history. Work continues in 2001.

Garden River First Nation - Echo River southeast of Sault Ste. Marie. Woodland Heritage Services conducted a month of Stage 4 excavations at a water crossing for a new 4-lane highway being constructed around the Garden River First Nation reserve. Previous test excavations by John Pollock (Settlement Surveys) in 1995 identified significant heritage resources in the highway right of way. Excavations with community members and the company staff identified hundreds of artifacts; including numerous net sinkers, points, scrapers, and a wide variety of pottery styles including Iroquoian and local Blackduck varieties. Hundreds of square metres of soil were excavated.

Poplar Hill First Nation - Berens River, northwest of Red Lake. The company conducted a week long survey in conjunction with the planned development of a micro-hydroelectric development. A number of small campsites were located. Most exciting was the identification of a large, dense campsite containing numerous tools and a wide variety of materials. The site spans the historic to at least back through the Early Woodland period.

Photo: John Pollock

Woodland Heritage Services staff excavating a Woodland period site on the Garden River First Nation, south of Sault Ste. Marie. (l. to r.) Gary Boissoneau, Mike O'Connor, Marcus Schwabe, Luke Dalla Bona and Ted Binguis.

Nagagamisis Provincial Park Signature Site - between Timmins and Chapleau. A lengthy survey of this new park by Woodland Heritage staff and members of the Constance Lake First Nation resulted in the discovery of dozens of pre-contact sites. More exciting was the discovery of dozens and dozens of culturally modified trees exhibiting the classic patterns of modification so well documented in British Columbia. Does the controversy and the excitement of CMT's move east? Well apparently so. Research is ongoing during this winter and extensive surveys and mapping projects are planned throughout the coming snow-free months.

Forestry Surveys. Woodland Heritage continues to work closely with forest companies to conduct archaeological surveys in areas of forest operations. The company carried of dozens and dozens of these "One-Day-Wonders" resulting in the discovery of numerous spectacular non-sites - but more importantly, resulting in the discovery of a variety of cultural sites; including campsites, previously unmarked historic graveyards and even pre-contact fish weirs.

Huron Pines Golf Course - Blind River. Woodland Heritage carried out a detailed survey and Stage 3 excavation of the Huron Pines Golf Course at the mouth of the Mississagi River near Blind River on Lake Huron. This golf course is characterized by a series of raised beaches all of which were densely occupied throughout the Woodland Period. Unfortunately, course construction impacted many site locations. One extensive undisturbed area (10+ hectares) was protected from ongoing disturbance.

Montreal River First Nations Cultural Heritage GPS/GIS Project. This ongoing project is located in the Timiskaming Forest along the Quebec-Ontario border, from Lake Timiskaming to Lake Abitibi. The purpose was to obtain specific cultural value locations and archaeological site mapping using a high end GPS unit with a margin of error of 1m or less. Archaeologists and First Nation Elders mapped known traditional sites such as burial grounds and portages and even recorded new sites, including buried archaeological sites and cabin foundations. The resulting detailed GIS information can be used on a confidential basis by the forest industry and others to protect sites from disturbance. A pilot area was field tested in 2000 and this will be expanded in 2001 to cover an area in excess of one million hectares.

Fieldwork News from Quebec.

Editor: Adrian Burke

Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications a octroyé 77 permis archéologiques à 42 individus et compagnies en 2000. Pour en apprendre plus sur l'archéologie au Québec consultez les pages web suivantes. The ministère de la Culture et des Communications granted 77 permits for archaeological work to 42 individuals and companies in 2000. To find out more about archaeology in Quebec consult the following web pages.

- www.recherches-amerindiennes.qc.ca/
- www.archeologie.qc.ca/
- www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/pamu/champs/archeo/
- www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/reseau-archeo/archeott.htm

Du 1er au 31 août 2000, le département d'anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal, sous la direction de **Norman Clermont et Pierre Corbeil**, a tenu sa 22e école de fouilles au site de Pointe-du-Buisson. Dix étudiantes et étudiants du département ont été initiés à la recherche scientifique, aux techniques de terrain et à l'archéologie publique dans ce Parc archéologique ouvert depuis 1986 et situé à 25 kilomètres au sud-ouest de Montréal, sur la rive sud du Saint-Laurent. Les interventions de cette année ont plus particulièrement porté sur deux sous-espaces appelés Station 3-avant et Station 5. Sur la Station 5, nous avons procédé à une collecte de surface systématique sur environ 1600 mètres carrés dont 39 ont été fouillés à la truelle et tamisés au treillis de 3 mm. Nous y avons trouvé 1135 objets céramiques dont 62 tessons de bord de vases, 4643 objets lithiques dont 138 outils taillés et polis, fragmentaires ou complets et 1364 résidus culinaires osseux pratiquement tous blanchis. La surface avait livré 392 céramiques, 1882 lithiques et un ossement. Compte tenu de cette récolte, l'occupation de ce site s'est déroulée sur une assez longue période, depuis l'Archaïque post-laurentien jusqu'au Sylvicole moyen tardif, et plus particulièrement au Sylvicole inférieur, période durant laquelle des groupes Meadowood ont utilisé le chert Onondaga et ont procédé à des crémations. Outre les sépultures identifiées durant les années 1960 par les membres de la Société d'archéologie préhistorique du Québec, nous n'avons trouvé aucune autre structure semblable.

Située à l'extrémité de la Pointe-du-Buisson, la Station 3-avant fait l'objet de fouilles intensives et sans arrêt depuis 1995. L'intervention de cette année visait à compléter l'exploration de son flanc ouest. Il s'agit du site le plus riche comme en font foi les chiffres suivants : 8923 tessons de poterie dont 278 bords, 5275 témoins lithiques dont 82 outils et fragments d'outils et 61951 résidus culinaires, contenus dans les 13 mètres carrés explorés. La Station 3-avant fut occupée de façon intense et répétée durant le Sylvicole moyen ancien comme en témoigne l'abondance de la poterie à empreintes ondulantes dite aussi « pseudo-scallop-shell ».

L'an 2000 marquait la fin de l'investissement de l'Université de Montréal à cet endroit. En 2001, l'École de fouilles se déroulera dans la région du lac Mégantic en Estrie, Québec.

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Depuis 10 ans, les archéologues de la MRC le Haut Saint-Laurent, sous la direction de **Michel Gagné**, s'activent à réaliser un inventaire archéologique dans la région de Saint-Anicet, dans le sud-ouest québécois. Cet effort à permis de recenser une dizaine de sites reliés à l'exploitation des zones d'arrière-pays par les Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent. Parmi ceux-ci, on retrouve le plus ancien, le plus important et probablement le plus récent village retrouvés sur le territoire québécois. C'est ce dernier gisement qui a fait l'objet d'une fouille lors de la campagne de l'an 2000.

Ce site offre une perspective nouvelle sur le monde iroquoien de la région de Saint-Anicet et en même temps ouvre une page d'histoire sur une période passablement nébuleuse. En fait, il s'agit vraisemblablement d'une occupation, datant de la période la plus récente du Sylvicole supérieur. Une période qui a vu l'éclatement des groupes de la vallée du Saint-Laurent et leur disparition totale du territoire ancestral.

Ainsi, la fouille réalisée cette année sur le site Mailhot-Curran a permis de documenter plus adéquatement un autre site villageois qui a livré le témoignage d'une adaptation particulière au milieu dont l'occupation remonterait à la fin de l'épisode préhistorique, voire au début de la période de contact. Les données disponibles indiquent l'existence d'un hameau ou d'un petit village habité par une communauté ou la présence masculine demeure particulièrement restreinte. Ces informations couplées avec la position géographique singulière du gisement (absence totale de point d'eau à proximité) montrent clairement que les groupes du site Mailhot-Curran sont aux prises avec une situation qui les a forcés à se scinder en petites communautés et à se terrer au plus profond de l'arrière-pays.

Parallèlement, pour éviter les groupes hostiles, les Iroquoiens semblent avoir délaisser momentanément leurs excursions de chasse et de pêche dans le secteur du fleuve Saint-Laurent pour se rabattrent vers des territoires d'exploitations situés dans la région des rivières À-La-Truite et Châteauguay.

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Dans le cadre de l'école de fouille de l'Université Laval à Québec, nous avons procédé à une première intervention archéologique sur le site BiFi-23 à La Prairie sous la direction de **Hélène Côté**. Cette ville est située sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre Brossard et Candiac. Localisé au coeur de l'arrondissement historique du Vieux La Prairie, le site BiFi-23 se trouve au centre de l'ancien village palissadé, sur un des rares emplacements n'étant pas sujet aux inondations saisonnières. Les occupations anciennes comprennent une composante amérindienne remontant au Sylvicole moyen et une autre de nature euroaméricaine. En effet, la région de La Prairie faisait partie d'une seigneurie appartenant aux Jésuites et ces derniers commencent à développer leur fief dès la seconde moitié du XVIIe siècle. Les religieux installent une mission dès 1670, où Amérindiens et Français tentent de vivre en harmonie. Toutefois, la mission déménage en 1776, laissant les colons français derrière. Ainsi prend forme le village de La Prairie qui, à cause des guerres iroquoises, sera palissadé en 1689 afin de protéger les villageois. À cette date, l'enceinte englobe une quarantaine de bâtiments.

La fouille du site BiFi-23, qui s'est déroulée au mois d'août 2000 sur une durée de cinq semaines, visait principalement à mettre au jour des traces d'occupations anciennes, en particulier celles d'origine européenne. Le travail effectué par les neuf finissants de la majeure en archéologie et les deux stagiaires de second cycle de l'Université Laval a permis la découverte de vestiges architecturaux, d'artefacts et d'écofacts se rattachant à la seconde moitié du XVIIe siècle. La trouvaille la plus importante consiste en une structure apparentée à une cabane, excavée dans le sol vierge et construite à l'aide de planches posées à la verticale. Les traces d'un plancher de bois ont aussi été identifiées et de nombreux artefacts ont été récoltés. Par exemple, plusieurs perles de verre, des grains de chapelet, des couteaux pliants, des cônes clinquants ou colifichets et d'innombrables épingles en laiton ont été dégagés. De plus, d'autres objets tels des ciseaux, des contenants de céramique française et des fragments de silex réduits à l'état d'éclats ou de pierres à fusil informes ont été identifiés. Enfin, le creusement de cette « cabane », ainsi que d'autres activités d'arasement, ont oblitéré les traces d'occupation antérieures à l'arrivée des Européens. Quoi qu'il en soit, quelques tessons de poterie amérindienne ont été mis au jour, bien que dans des contextes modernes.

La fouille du site BiFi-23 à La Prairie se poursuivra l'an prochain, toujours sous l'égide de l'Université Laval et avec la collaboration de la Ville de La Prairie et du ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec.

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Différentes interventions ont été réalisées en 2000 sur différents secteurs localisés à l'intérieur du parc marin du Saguenay–Saint-Laurent par le Centre Archéo Topo sous la direction de **Michel Plourde**, soit au Cap-de-Bon-

Désir, à Baie Sainte-Marguerite, à l'Anse à La Cave, sur l'Îlet Rouge et sur la Pointe-à-John (Bergeronnes). Ces recherches contribuent à la connaissance et à la mise en valeur de la thématique liée à l'exploitation des ressources marines et à la géographie des populations amérindiennes durant la paléohistoire et la période de contact, dans le secteur de l'embouchure du Saguenay. Ce projet de recherche qui a fait intervenir des archéologues professionnels, des spécialistes de disciplines diverses et des étudiants gradués a également accueilli 14 stagiaires provenant d'universités québécoises, européennes, américaines et canadiennes.

Au Cap-de-Bon-Désir (109G), une nouvelle composante (109G33), nichée à 24 m d'altitude (NMM) et à quelques 170 m du littoral, renferme des indices évoquant au moins quatre occupations différentes, soit à l'Archaïque supérieur (vers 4500 AA), au Sylvicole moyen ancien (2400 AA à 1500 AA), au Sylvicole moyen tardif (1500-1000 AA) et finalement, au Sylvicole supérieur (650 AA à 400 AA). Les restes fauniques qui se concentrent dans un foyer associé au Sylvicole moyen ancien témoignent d'une exploitation orientée presque exclusivement vers le phoque, représenté par un minimum de 14 individus. On a reconnu également des restes appartenant à un renard roux, un castor, un caribou et un anatiné. Les objets rattachés aux autres périodes, qui n'ont d'ailleurs pas été trouvé dans l'enceinte principale, témoigneraient de campements dont les aires d'activités devaient se trouver en périphérie immédiate.

Le site de la Pointe-à-John 2 (DbEj-22) localisé à l'embouchure de la rivière des Grandes-Bergeronnes correspond à un campement de dimension réduite (environ 36 m^2) sur lequel on a reconnu une petite enceinte de combustion et une zone de taille de la pierre. L'absence de restes animaux est peut-être attribuable à la faible étendue de la fouille. La position du gisement à environ 33 m NMM suggère deux scénarios. Le premier voudrait que le rivage se trouvait à peu de distance, comme ce fut le cas vers 7500 AA. Si tel est le cas, il s'agirait de la découverte de la première composante datant de l'Archaïque moyen en Haute-Côte-Nord. Le second scénario impliquerait le choix délibéré d'un plateau surélevé, une situation qui prévaut depuis au moins 5000 ans. L'absence d'objets céramiques, dont les premiers sont utilisés à partir de 3000 AA, nous fait pencher vers le premier scénario. De nouvelles fouilles sont souhaitées pour vérifier ces hypothèses.

La brève intervention réalisée sur l'Îlet Rouge n'a pas donné lieu à la découverte de vestiges, ce qui ne permet pas de statuer définitivement sur le patrimoine archéologique des lieux. Si le potentiel habitable de l'île demeure limité, l'endroit a certainement été utilisé avant la construction du phare. En ce sens, la relation écrite du Père Albanel décrit l'Îlet Rouge comme un lieu exceptionnel de capture du phoque par des Européens. Et il est plus que probable que l'Îlet ait servi de halte obligée pour les navigateurs de l'époque préhistorique qui traversaient le fleuve, à la hauteur de l'embouchure du Saguenay, ce qui ne serait pas sans laisser de trace.

Les interventions réalisées dans l'anse à La Cave sur le site des Fours basques (DbEi-5) ont permis de délimiter les contours d'un bâtiment rattaché à un four double daté de 1580-1620 et mesurant environ 5 m de large par 8 à 10 m de long. Ce bâtiment alors recouvert de tuiles en argile rouge aurait servi à réparer des outils et fabriquer des munitions de chasse. Des repas y ont probablement été préparés à même un foyer couronné d'une cheminée d'argile et l'espace aurait été assez vaste pour y entreposer deux chaloupes pendant la saison froide. L'analyse de restes de bois suggère que le bâtiment a été incendié alors qu'il était encore sur pied.

Dans la Baie-Sainte-Marguerite (fjord du Saguenay), la prospection réalisée sur la rive droite de la rivière s'est avérée négative, mais une petite anse, localisée tout juste au sud-est de l'embouchure de la rivière a livré deux nouvelles composantes, l'une d'elles se trouvant à quelques 50 m d'altitude. La fréquence élevée des restes lithiques en matériaux exogènes fortement déminéralisés (par l'action prolongée des éléments acides contenus dans le sol) et l'enfouissement des artefacts jusqu'à 40 cm sous la surface du sol limono-sablonneux suggèrent un âge ancien. Cette composante, dont l'altitude surpasse d'une quinzaine de mètres celle du Cap-de-Bon-Désir (datée de 8125 AA), pourrait dater de la période transitoire entre l'Archaïque ancien et le Paléoindien (vers 9000 AA). Le gisement devrait être fouillé au cours du printemps 2001 pour tenter de retracer une zone de combustion, des objets diagnostiques et du charbon de bois en vue d'obtenir une datation et des indices de nature culturelle.

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Pendant cinq semaines au cours de l'été 2000, le site préhistorique ClEe-9 à Squatec a fait l'objet d'une fouille ainsi que d'un échantillonnage par sondages. Ce projet a été mis de l'avant par la Corporation de Développement de Squatec, en collaboration avec la Municipalité de Squatec, et a été dirigé par **Pierre Dumais et Gilles Rousseau**. Ce site se trouve sur le plateau appalachien au sud de l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent, à une cinquantaine de kilomètres au sud-est de Trois-Pistoles et à environ 65km au nord-ouest d'Edmundston,

Nouveau Brunswick. L'emplacement correspond à une zone de confluence d'un ensemble de vallées bien encaissées dans le plateau, ce qui confère au paysage un aspect de cuvette. Les vallées mettent le site en relation avec un territoire très vaste: vers le nord, la rivière des Aigles fait le lien avec le bassin de la rivière Rimouski et l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent; vers le sud, la Rivière Touladi permet de rejoindre la Madawaska et la Saint-Jean en direction de l'Atlantique.

Le site repose sur une vaste forme de terrain surélevée d'origine fluvioglaciaire (altitude de 172 à 176 mètres), autrefois située en travers d'un lac proglaciaire. Les couches de sol montrent que les occupations humaines successives ont été interrompues ou séparées par des phases d'augmentation du niveau du lac qui ont entraîné une inondation partielle ou complète de l'espace d'accueil. Ces phénomènes ont eu comme conséquence de sceller des niveaux d'occupation en les recouvrant parfois de plus d'un mètre de sédiments. Dans certains cas, l'action des vagues et des courants a perturbé les traces d'occupations en les déstructurant.

Rainures et incisions sur l'erratique No. 1 du site Arno (DaGt-9).

La fouille de 22,5 mètres carrés a révélé quatre épisodes distincts d'occupation: l'un d'âge archaïque et les trois autres associés à la période paléoindienne récente. Une centaine d'outils lithiques et de nombreux déchets de taille ont été recueillis en plus de quelques fragments d'os blanchis. La fouille a aussi permis d'exhumer des traces d'aménagement du lieu d'habitation telles que des foyers, des traces de pieux et une fosse. Certains éléments du matériel paléoindien ressemblent à des objets de la tradition Plano de l'Est provenant de la Gaspésie et du Maine, mais il y a plusieurs spécimens qui en divergent, de sorte que l'assemblage de Squatec est très original. Il faut souligner la présence de quelques outils qui ressemblent beaucoup à des pièces plus vieilles qu'on associe généralement à la période paléoindienne ancienne. Lors de futurs travaux archéologiques, ces éléments marginaux obligeront les chercheurs à examiner avec encore plus d'attention le contexte stratigraphique du site afin de vérifier s'il y a des indices d'un possible mélange d'éléments appartenant à des épisodes d'occupations assez éloignés dans le temps.

Les quatre datations par la méthode du carbone 14 ont donné des résultats variant entre 7950 BP et 8440 BP. Les dates calibrées indiquent que l'occupation la plus importante de l'aire fouillée remonte à 9000 ans avant aujourd'hui. Une section plus élevée du site aurait, quant à elle, été occupée entre 9100 et 9400 ans avant aujourd'hui en âge calibré.

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Une fouille de sauvetage a été réalisée à l'été 2000 sur le site JgEj-29 près du village nordique de Quaqtaq, Nunavik, par **Claude Pinard** et l'Institut culturel Avataq. Ce site est localisé au sud de *Mission Cove* sur des paléoplages de sable et gravier intercalées entre 2 affleurements rocheux. Le site tel que défini en 1986 couvre une superficie totale de 15,375 m^2 répartis en trois aires. Trente-deux structures de tente de formes variées y ont été identifiées. Les structures 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 et 13 sont localisées à quelques mètres seulement du chemin d'accès et toutes, à l'exception des structures 3 et 4, étaient menacées de destruction.

La zone d'habitation 1, qui comprenait l'espace occupé par la structure 13 dans l'aire B, a été excavée sur 69 m^2. La fouille de cette zone d'habitation a permis la récupération d'une bonne quantité d'outils complets et / ou fragmentaires (+ / - 200) ainsi qu'un grand nombre

d'éclats de taille représentant un bon échantillonnage d'un site dorsétien moyen.

La couche d'occupation est relativement en bon état malgré la présence du chemin de VTT. L'observation préliminaire des pierres et de la distribution des artefacts laissent entrevoir la possibilité d'au moins quatre structures de tente dans l'aire fouillée. Les résultats des analyses ^{14}C placent l'occupation du site entre 180 AD et 680 AD (les dates calibrées sont 1,350+/- 45, 1,265+/- 65, 1,280+/- 140, 1,755+/- 160). Deux dates proviennent de puits voisins (JB 151 et JC 151 : 1,350+/- 45 et 1,280+/- 140) et représenterait une même occupation. La date de 1,265+/- 65 est situé à quatre mètres au nord-ouest et serait contemporaine avec l'occupation précédente. La dernière date est associée à un aménagement de pierres et représenterait une occupation antérieure à la précédente.

Onze autres puits de sondages ont été ouverts entre la zone de fouille et l'aire A pour déterminer s'il y avait d'autres structures de tente dans la zone de perturbation. Tous ces puits se sont avérés négatifs. Aucun travaux ne fut entrepris dans l'aire A celle-ci n'étant pas affectée par le chemin d'accès.

En ce qui concerne l'aire C, qui est caractérisée par une occupation historique et moderne, l'utilisation intensive de cette aire au cours des dernières années ainsi que le creusement d'une tranchée de part et autre de celle-ci ont grandement perturbé l'intégrité des plages. Une observation minutieuse de la surface a été faite et il fut décidé qu'une intervention archéologique n'y était pas nécessaire.

Veines de matière première à proximité du site Nigèk (DaGi-15).

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À l'été 2000, des fouilles ont été entreprises à Montbeillard, au sud de Rouyn-Noranda sur le site Arno (DaGt-9) sous la direction de **Marc Côté et Leila Inksetter**. Depuis quelques années, la corporation Archéo-08 explore de petits sites. En effet, jusqu'à maintenant, les fouilles dans le Nord-Ouest québécois ont surtout été focalisées sur des sites de rassemblement estivaux, où l'on retrouve une grande densité d'occupations, utiles pour la constitution de chronologies culturelles. Cependant, il y est difficile de dépasser ce stade de recherche puisque les événements y sont intimement enchevêtrés, complexifiant à outrance l'interprétation. En nous concentrant sur de petits sites, nous espérons mieux comprendre l'utilisation du territoire par les chasseurs-cueilleurs de la forêt boréale.

Les résultats obtenus lors de la fouille du site Arno sont probants et à plus d'un égard surprenant. Le site semble avoir été témoin de quelques occupations. Les occupations n'y sont pas superposées, mais plutôt juxtaposées et relativement bien circonscrites. Nous avons ainsi trois échantillons que nous croyons représentatifs d'occupations estivales liées au Sylvicole moyen, au Sylvicole supérieur, ainsi qu'à l'Archaïque récent.

Soulignons l'intérêt que présente l'emplacement de l'occupation Archaïque. Le choix de sa localisation, surélevée par rapport au reste du site, étaye l'hypothèse avancée à propos du site Minissabik (DaGt-10), situé à proximité et fouillé en 1999. En effet, nous avons alors constaté que cette occupation Archaïque était localisée sur un paléo-rivage situé à plus de cinq mètres au-dessus du niveau actuel du lac Opasatica. Cette constatation, liée aux processus de stabilisation lacustre postérieurs à la vidange des lacs pro-glaciaires, pourrait devenir une donnée significative pour l'identification de sites antérieurs à 4000 ans avant aujourd'hui dans cette portion de la forêt boréale.

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, le site Arno semble aussi avoir été utilisé à des objectifs fonctionnels précis. En effet, il est situé sur un lit de galets d'une pierre apparentée à la stéatite. Certains erratiques émergent même, simplement recouverts d'une mince couche de litière. Lors des travaux, en retirant ces horizons organiques, nous avons observé tout un réseau de profondes rainures et de diverses traces d'abrasion sur

les arêtes des cinq principaux blocs (Photo 1). Il apparaît que l'on s'est servi de ceux-ci comme polissoirs géants probablement pour mettre en forme ou affûter divers objets. Les blocs utilisés de la sorte sont éparpillés sur le site, il est donc délicat de les attribuer à l'une ou l'autre des occupations. Cependant, l'association d'au moins un d'entre eux avec un foyer Sylvicole moyen nous incite à privilégier une association avec les occupations les plus récentes. Il est à espérer que des études tracéologiques permettront d'interpréter la fonction réelle réservée à ces blocs de stéatite.

Les fouilles entreprises à l'été 1999 se sont poursuivies en 2000 au site Nigêk (DaGi-3), au sein de la communauté algonquine du lac Simon dans l'est de l'Abitibi sous la direction de **Marc Côté et Anik Bélanger**. Ces travaux se faisaient en collaboration avec la communauté et doivent lui permettre de développer et mettre en valeur son patrimoine. Il est à rappeler que ce site, un atelier de taille présentant une grande densité artefactuelle, a été occupé ponctuellement presque sans discontinuité depuis la mitant du Sylvicole supérieur jusqu'à la fin du XIXe siècle.

Les travaux réalisés à l'été 2000 visaient principalement à compléter les excavations entreprises l'année précédente. Nous estimions particulièrement prioritaire l'excavation soigneuse des structures et des aménagements que nous avions laissés en plan en 1999. De grandes quantités de blocs de matière première à divers stades de transformation ont été mises au jour, indiquant que le site a été utilisé pour le préformage des outils, et que la source de matière première se trouvait à proximité. A cet égard, un inventaire a révélé plusieurs sources de prélèvement localisées dans un rayon de moins de 1 kilomètre (Photo 2). La présence d'un bon nombre de blocs altérés par le feu se trouvant dans une fosse de cuisson et dans laquelle on ne trouve aucun vestige culinaire, ouvre la possibilité d'un traitement thermique avant que la taille n'ait été amorcée. Des études pétrographiques prochainement entreprises devraient permettre de saisir davantage la nature de cette matière première originale qui semble fortement colorer tous les sites du sud-est de l'Abitibi et de la partie nord-ouest du Parc de la Vérendrye.

CD-ROM

Depuis 1977, l'Association canadienne d'archéologie publie le Journal canadien d'archéologie, une publication scientifique d'envergure qui présente les résultats de recherches portant sur la riche préhistoire du Canada. Vous pouvez maintenant vous procurez une version CD-ROM des numéros du JCA publiés entre 1977 et 1998. Le format PDF (portable data files) vous offre un style et une pagination identiques à l'original, mais n'occupe que 0,5 cm de votre bibliothèque! De plus, vous pouvez effectuer des recherches globales des PDFs et vous pouvez aussi copier les textes et les images dans d'autres documents.

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Fieldwork News from the Yukon.

Editor: Ruth Gotthardt

A total of 19 permits for archaeological and palaeontological research were issued in the Yukon in the 2000 field season. Highlights of investigations are presented in the following.

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Sheila Greer, consultant to the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN), was the permit holder for this year's Southern Yukon Ice Patch field research, investigating this recently recognized, specialized type of paleoecological and archaeological site. The multidisciplinary project has many collaborating agencies; principals are Yukon Renewable Resources, Yukon Heritage Branch (Greg Hare, Ruth Gotthardt) and three First Nations (CAFN, Carcross-Tagish and Kwanlin Dün). The extremely wet, cool summer resulted in a "zero melt year" with most of the previously exposed caribou dung-rich ice patches still buried by last winter's snow accumulation. Fieldwork therefore focused on known patches; planned survey for new patches in Kluane National Park and across the border in northernmost B.C. had to be canceled. Despite the poor conditions, the fieldwork was successful. Hunting blinds were found associated with some patches and stratigraphic sampling of in-situ organic materials was completed at reference patches. Significant archaeological and biological specimens (e.g., frozen small mammal carcasses; in-situ ancient caribou dung) were found. Archaeological materials included well-preserved organic (antler, bone, wood) artifacts representing throwing spear (atlatl) and bow and arrow technology and faunal (bone, antler) remains. With the prior years' collections, especially the materials picked up in 1999, more than 100 organic hunting artifacts have now been recovered from southern Yukon ice patches.

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Sheila Greer led Heritage staff Diane Strand, Marlene Smith-Tutin and other representatives of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN) including Elders, on a four-day tour of heritage sites in the Aishihik Lake area. The tour, sponsored by Yukon Energy, visited sites that may be impacted by the Aishihik Hydroelectric Facility during its next 25 years of operation, to review mitigation options and discuss concerns. Many of the affected sites are on CAFN Settlement Land and therefore the responsibility of the First Nation. While the group was in the Aishihik area, borrow pits on Settlement Land were also checked so that gravel could be extracted without damaging heritage resources or impacting traditional uses of the area. Greer and Smith-Tutin undertook, as well, an impact assessment of leased crown land in the Canyon area of CAFN traditional territory. An historic brush camp was identified on the lease property. Several new precontact sites were found nearby, off the lease, overlooking the Dezadeash River valley.

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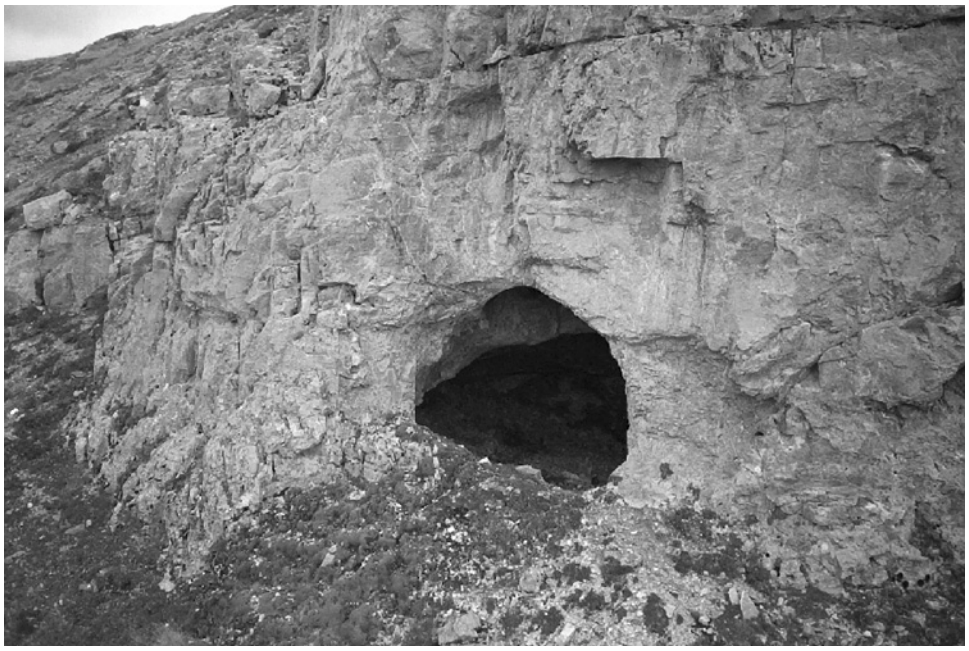
Raymond Le Blanc (University of Alberta) conducted a two week helicopter-assisted survey in the northern Yukon, in the area east of the Richardson Mountains, north of the east-west stretch of the Peel River, and south of the 67th parallel. The project was under-

taken for the Yukon Protected Areas Secretariat in collaboration with the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, NT. Nine new sites were recorded all on exposed ridges, but each had only one to three artifacts. Two caves and a rockshelter were located and examined very briefly, but no cultural material was observed. In addition, there were several other caves in the same region, but time did not permit any on-ground examination. One site was revisited on the west side of the Richardson's to conduct some limited testing; 312 artifacts were recovered in four hours, all of it debitage.



Cave site identified by Raymond Le Blanc in his survey of the Richardson Mountains.

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Mélanie Fafard (University of Alberta) carried out ethnoarchaeological investigations on the Peel River Plateau (Yukon and N.W.T.), in part cooperatively with Le Blanc. Her fieldwork is summarized in the N.W.T. section of the Fieldwork News.

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T.J. Hammer (Hammerstone Consulting – Whitehorse) carried out further archaeological excavation at Tr'o-juwech'in at the mouth of the Klondike River for the Tr'ondek Hwechin, expanding the excavation of the prehistoric and protohistoric occupation components of the site. Six weeks of mapping and testing was carried out for Yukon Heritage Branch at the site of Forty Mile to identify features relating to historic occupations of the pre-Gold Rush town site. Forty Mile is also a Heritage Site under the Tr'ondek Hwech'in Final Agreement. Hammer also surveyed the route of the proposed Mayo-Dawson Transmission line for the Tr'ondek Hwechin and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun to identify traditional use sites and archaeological sites in the route. Eight new archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Hammer carried out the overview assessment for archaeological and traditional use sites for oil and gas exploration in the Eagle Plains area in August 2000. Two archaeological sites were identified from the overview in the Dalglish and Enterprise Creek drainages.

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Chris Thomas (University of Alberta) together with Selkirk First Nation students and elders undertook four weeks of excavation at the old village site at Tatl'à Män as part of his M.A. thesis research, and carried out a survey of the Lhutsaw Wetland Habitat Protection Area for the Yukon Heritage Branch and the Selkirk First Nation. A total of 18 prehistoric and historic sites were identified in the Lhutsaw Lake area survey, including three microblade sites.

Ruth Gotthardt (Yukon Heritage Branch) with the Selkirk First Nation and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun initiated oral history studies at the McArthur Hotsprings (Ddhaw Ghro) in central Yukon with First Nations elders in August 2000. This research and archaeological survey planned for 2001 will assist in developing the management plan for the Ddhaw Ghro Special Management Area, created under the Selkirk First Nation and Nacho Nyak Dun Final Agreements.

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In July 2000, Douglas Rutherford conducted testing at JeUs-28, a Paleoarctic tradition (Little Arm Phase) site located in Whitehorse, southwest Yukon. Work was done at an area believed to be outside the boundaries of the site, west of the zone of intensive activity, and on a terrace 15 m above the known site. Work was performed when a black chert scraper was discovered on the ter-

race during a tour of the site in the previous April. Excavation was carried out over a two-week period by the principal investigator and one field assistant. Most of the artifacts recovered in the excavation area were obsidian debitage, although two obsidian microblades were recovered. Artifacts of similar raw material to those recovered in three previous field seasons were also found. Thirty artifacts only were recovered in the upper terrace area and twenty of these were obsidian. One calcined bone fragment was recovered although this was a surface find. The upper terrace occupation above the known site area probably represents a single component. that was probably concurrent with the previously known component on the site. All of the diagnostic artifacts are consistent with a Paleoarctic tradition occupation.

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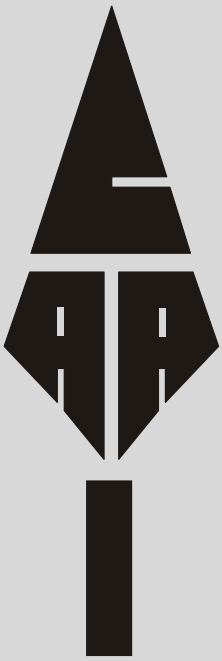
Palaeontological research projects carried out by Dr. John Storer (Yukon Heritage Branch) included further studies of a recently discovered dinosaur trackway near Ross River; additional sampling of early Pleistocene fossil vertebrate deposits near Fort Selkirk, in central Yukon; and investigations of early Pleistocene fossil vertebrates at the Midnight Dome Section, near Dawson City.

Carcross/Tagish First Nation student Jim Baker examines a complete arrow recovered at the Alligator Lake ice patch.

Fieldwork in the Atlantic Provinces.

Editor: Colin Varley

Fieldwork News Issue



Newfoundland

John Erwin (University of Calgary) directed the fourth season of the Fleur de Lys Archaeological Project. The project was initiated as a means to assess the significance of the Dorset soapstone quarry in Fleur de Lys (EaBa-1). The 2000 field season focused on two areas: (1) the continued survey and testing of the northern portion of the Baie Verte Peninsula; and, (2) the excavation of Cow Cove 1 (EaBa-14), a Groswater Palaeoeskimo site discovered during our 1999 field season.

An intensive boat survey and test pit program resulted in the discovery of two Palaeoeskimo sites: Cow Cove 3 (EaBa-16) and French Island Tickle (EaBa-19), and four historic sites: Callahan's Point (EaBa-17), Fitzgerald Garden (EaBa-18), French Island Tickle (EaBa-19) and Quiet Cove (EaBa-20). Additional testing was conducted at the previously reported sites of Fleur de Lys 2 (EaBa-2) and Barry's Cove (EaBa-4).

Archaeological testing at Cow Cove 3 resulted in the recovery of microblades, bifaces, a scraper and a triangular tip-fluted endblade that can be attributed to the Dorset Palaeoeskimo culture. French Island Tickle is a multi-component site containing both prehistoric and historic occupations. The recovery of thumbnail scrapers, microblades and hundreds of red jasper and multi-coloured chert flakes is indicative of the Palaeoeskimo tradition. The historic component of French Island is attributed to an 18th to 19th Century French occupation. The testing of previously reported sites in the study area also provided new evidence for a Groswater occupation at Barry's Cove (EaBa-4), and a French occupation at Fleur de Lys 2 (EaBa-2).

The excavation of 17 square meters at Cow Cove 1, a Groswater Palaeoeskimo site in the town of Coachman's Cove, produced evidence for an undisturbed campsite that contained a hearth, pit features, 77 artifacts and 4671 flakes. As there were no structural features that could be interpreted as a dwelling, the site is interpreted as an open-air summer camp. The artifact and flake distributions around the hearth were spatially discreet by lithic type, which attests to a variety of individual activities that took place at this site.

It is also noted that there was a wide range of lithic raw materials at Cow Cove 1. Of the 4671 total flakes recovered, 2684 (58%) were chert; 895 (19%) chalcedony; 719 (15%) siltstone; 305 (7%) rhyolite; and 68 (1%) constituted other types of lithic materials. Since fine-grained cherts are normally associated with Groswater assemblages on the island, the abundance of lesser quality materials such as the siltstone and rhyolite, which account for over 20% of the assemblage at Cow Cove 1, is noteworthy. Although Groswater use of coarse lithic materials is not unprecedented, it is uncommon. In this regard, I have recently observed similar materials from a Groswater Palaeoeskimo collection made in 1965 by Helen Devereux from the Eastern Point site in Jackson's Cove (DkAx-1). The inclusion of these relatively low quality raw materials at these two sites, suggests that the Groswater were making use of local lithic sources on the eastern coast of Newfoundland.

For further information about these sites

and the ongoing investigations at Fleur de Lys 1, visit: www.ucalgary.ca/~jcerwin/.

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In 2000, **Jacques Whitford Environment Limited** (JWEL) and **Innu Environmental** (INEN) jointly undertook an archaeological potential mapping study and completed a Stage 1 Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) of the Churchill River Power Project (CRPP) for Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro. These successful cooperative endeavors are a continuation of an extensive program of background research and fieldwork initiated in 1998. It included advanced training courses delivered to Innu participants and extensive field surveys across a broad Project area, from Goose Bay to Churchill Falls.

As a result of this work, numerous sites were recorded, including historic trading posts, precontact (prehistoric) sites which, in many instances, could only have been recovered using the subsurface testing strategies employed during the work. Research was highlighted by the training and participation of a number of Aboriginal archaeological research technicians. This research made a substantial contribution to documenting the historic resources potential of an area, most of which was archaeologically poorly-known, and also to planning the remaining assessment and mitigation requirements for the Project.

The 2000 archaeological potential mapping program for the CRPP was undertaken to systematically characterize the HROA effort to date, the assist in defining the work required to complete the HROA, including the field program to be undertaken in 2000, and to assist in the planning of project features. This program was led by two senior archaeologists: **Yves Labrèche** (JWEL), the study coordinator, and **Fred Schwarz** (INEN) as scientific manager. The study team also included a data base manager (JWEL), a professional cartographer (JWEL) and three Aboriginal assistants (INEN).

The potential mapping consisted of two components: Regional Archaeological Potential Mapping of west-central Labrador, so as to place the Project Area within a broader cultural and archaeological context; and Project Area Archaeological Potential Mapping, aimed at characterizing the sample quality of the HROA and planning further work required to complete the HROA.

Regional archaeological potential mapping employed archaeological site distribution and published Innu land use data to depict broad regional variation in archaeological potential in south-central Labrador. Archaeological sites are concentrated in coastal regions and in certain interior watersheds and, in general, reflect regional variation in research effort, rather than regional variation in settlement patterns. Innu land-use data similarly reflect research and data gaps, but at least appear to be more evenly distributed across coastal and interior regions. Both archaeological sites and land use points appear to be strongly associated with coastlines, river systems, and lakeshores.

Project Area Archaeological Potential Mapping was undertaken for five geographical components of the Project Area, including: the proposed Transmission Line Corridor between Gull Island and Churchill Falls; the proposed Gull Island Reservoir; the Churchill River between Gull Island and Muskrat Falls; the Churchill Estuary; and, proposed Project Features in the Gull Island Area. The resolution of available aerial photography and mapping resources, as well as the precise objectives of mapping, varied somewhat between components, but the methodology was similar throughout. The intention was to develop an archaeological potential rating scheme which was empirically-based and specifically applicable to the Project Area. Mapping began with the definition of a series of geomorphologically- and culturally-defined zone types recognizable and mappable from air photos and contour maps. These were mapped across the components of the Project Area at various scales. In addition, database records of zone attributes were compiled. Within this database the zone tables were linked with site and testing location tables. This allowed the generation of reports on testing effort and site frequencies per zone type. These reports served to identify zone types with demonstrably high potential, as well as those which were underrepresented and thus of indeterminate potential. These data led to the development of the 2000 fieldwork plan, which essentially focused on evening-out the database by sampling underrepresented types, as well as on validation and investigating zone types of clearly high potential. Following completion of fieldwork, the more representative sample of zone types was employed to generate actual ratings of archaeological potential, whereby the original 12 zone types were rated "High" "Medium" or "Low". The result is an archaeological potential rating scheme represented on maps and an accompanying database. The scheme is empirically-based, explicit, and transparent in that all stages of the rating process are preserved in the final data output.

The 2000 historic resources field research program for the CRPP was undertaken to provide data support to the 2000 archaeological potential mapping study, and also to move toward completion of the HROA in the

proposed Gull Island Reservoir Area. This program was led by two senior archaeologists: Yves Labrèche (JWEL), the study coordinator, and Fred Schwarz (INEN) as scientific manager. The study team included two additional professional archaeologists, **Marianne Stopp** (INEN) and **Colin Varley** (JWEL), and 14 Aboriginal assistants (INEN). The research consisted of five components: the proposed Transmission Line Corridor north of the Churchill River; the proposed Gull Island Reservoir area; the Churchill River from Gull Island to Muskrat Falls; the Churchill Estuary; and proposed project features in the Gull Island area.

Archaeological survey on the Transmission Line corridor increased the sample of testing locations in interfluvial upland zones and contributed to the mapping of archaeological potential in this component. Archaeological potential mapping is required in this instance to assist in selection of a precise route for the proposed Gull Island - Churchill Falls transmission line. Fieldwork involved the investigation of 140 testing locations, including excavation of 1664 testpits. As a result of this work, 43 sites were recorded: one dating to the historic period and the remainder pertaining to contemporary land use.

Archaeological survey in the proposed Gull Island Reservoir area focused on sampling zone types which were underrepresented in the database, and on investigating zone types with demonstrably high potential. Fieldwork involved the investigation of 300 testing locations, including excavation of 10,671 testpits. This work assisted in the assessment of archaeological potential for zone types within the study area. In addition, a very large percentage of the high-potential zone types have now been investigated. As a result of this work, 44 sites were recorded, including five with precontact components, and two with historic components. As well, one potential lithic source area was identified.

Archaeological work in the Churchill estuary and Muskrat Falls - Gull Island components was limited, but 1019 testpits were excavated at 32 testing locations. This work led to the recovery of eight sites, of which five date to the precontact period and one to an indeterminate precontact or historic occupation.

Fourteen proposed project features in the Gull Island area were also targeted for investigation. Some of these had been investigated to some degree in previous seasons of work. Archaeological survey in 2000 included some work undertaken as part of other research components and involved the investigation of 59 testing locations, including excavation of 2542 test pits. As a result of this work, all of these features have now been investigated. Nine sites were found in association with project features; of these, five date to the precontact period and four pertain to contemporary land use.

Following completion of the 2000 field season, sampling effort and site inventory are now adequate for generating hypotheses concerning culture-historical patterns, subsistence-settlement patterns, and previously-proposed data gaps in much of the Project Area.

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Another archaeological assessment conducted by **Yves Labrèche** was for **Major General Resources Limited** between July 22 and 25, 2000. An Innu field assistant also participated in this field assessment which included two proposed mineral exploration camp locations and associated ATV trail and exploration drilling area, Labrador.

The archaeological assessment at Sarah Lake, Labrador included an intensive subsurface testing program of the entire shoreline between the proposed camp location and a brook located 500 m west of the camp. A total of 144 test pits were excavated at approximately 5-m intervals, where appropriate. A walkover and visual inspection of a proposed ATV trail and exploration drilling area were also conducted. One precontact site was discovered during the testing program along the shoreline. This sample consists of one biface (4 fragments) and 12 small flakes of different materials, including quartz and Ramah chert. This site may date to the Intermediate Indian period (ca. 3500 to 1500 BP). The site is located approximately 250 m west of the proposed camp, and about 14 m from the lakeshore. It is estimated that site size does not exceed 16 m^2. Traces of human activities were also discovered closer to the proposed camp location. These include part of a dismantled caribou carcass that was temporarily stored under spruce boughs by hunters using this area, probably less than 20 years ago. The “meat cache” location is marked by a much thinner vegetation cover than the surrounding area. No historic resources were encountered during the assessment of the ATV trail or the exploration drilling area. These latter project elements are located on steep slope or in upland areas where the archaeological potential is thought to be much lower than along the shoreline of Sarah Lake. It was recommended that the precontact site be avoided during camp construction and operation. Tentatively, this may would include a restricted buffer zone of about 50 m around the site where cutting or vehicle circulation should not occur.

The team was based about 1.5 km south-east of Satellite camp, near the closest safe landing area for a

floatplane. The assessment of this project component included a walkover (and visual inspection) of the shoreline between the temporary base camp and the proposed exploration camp. The proposed camp location has already been used during previous exploration activities and the overall potential is relatively low. The shoreline is generally rocky and largely indented. The soil is either very rocky or poorly drained except on eskers. Only five test pits were excavated in the vicinity of the proposed camp. No historic resources were encountered. However, the area where the archaeological team camp was set-up has been used by Innu hunters (and possibly other people traveling through the area) in recent years. A total of three tent places were observed as well as several small rock features on top of the closest esker. The function of these rock features remains uncertain. These tent places and features are located more than 1.5 km from the proposed Satellite camp and there is no anticipated impact.

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An archaeological survey of five proposed snowmobile trail sections was conducted between Goose Bay and the Esker Road Junction, west of Churchill Falls, Labrador. **Yves Labrèche** completed the field assessment for Labrador Winter Trails with one INEN field assistant.

The sampling strategy included the pre-selection of 16 survey or testing locations (areas of moderate or high potential for historic resources. The zones selected for the assessment were all located at walking distance from the Trans Labrador Highway, the old road and other access roads. The field assessment generally focused on zones located near ponds, brooks and rivers.

No precontact (prehistoric) or historic sites were found. However, evidence of recent and contemporary land use (ca. 1960 to present) was recorded at several locations. These include numerous cabins, recent tent frames or tent places with associated features such as spruce boughs flooring, hold-down rocks, firewood, storage platforms and cut poles. It was recommended that residents of cabins should be contacted prior to cutting, and if required, prior to any additional subsurface testing near their property. It was also recommended to conduct additional ground survey and subsurface testing, after the trail sections are clearly marked and cut, particularly in trail sub-sections that were not accessible during 2000 fieldwork.

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The Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.'s (BHF) eleventh archaeological field season took place from mid-June until late November, 2000. **Laurie McLean** directed excavations at the Howard site (DeAl-12), one of 10 localities making up the Bloody Bay Cove quarry. Aboriginals chipped fragments from the rhyolite bedrock in Bloody Bay Cove and subsequently fashioned them into tools throughout Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland throughout the 5000-year Aboriginal occupation of the region.

Excavation of 7 square meters at the Howard site yielded 5613 rhyolite flakes and 56 stone artifacts resulting from rhyolite raw material being chipped into more efficiently curated pieces including cores and crude large bifaces. A cluster of boulders and scattered charcoal appear to be the remnants of a former hearth. Charcoal was collected and has been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Another 3234 stone artifacts, all rhyolite except for 60 hammerstone and flakes, were catalogued from material previously collected from four 1 x 1 m squares at the Charlie Site (DeAl-11) which contains the largest outcrop in the quarry. These items raise the Charlie site assemblage to 12,388 stone items which primarily consist of flakes that represent different aspects of quarrying here. Hundreds of thousands of less diagnostic rhyolite flakes also have been collected from the total of six 1 x 1 m squares dug at the Charlie site since 1993.

A small Aboriginal site of unknown cultural affiliation was found near the mouth of the Terra Nova River in the fall of 2000. A nineteenth century currently eroding graveyard at Stroud's Point, in Glovertown, was listed as an archaeological site in 2000. This is also near the location of the first recorded settlement in Glovertown.

Just under 2500 people visited the BHF interpretation centre and 100 people paid for archaeological boat tours to the Beaches (DeAk-1) and Bloody Bay Cove sites in 2000. More excavations are planned for the Terra Nova River site, Beaches and Bloody Bay Cove in 2001 and more surveying of adjoining areas will be implemented.

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Nova Scotia

Fieldwork activities of **Steve Davis** in Nova Scotia have been primarily focused on the construction of the Natural Gas Pipeline and its laterals. These activities began five years ago with various studies related to the placement of the line both offshore (Sable Offshore Energy Incorporated SOEI) and the onshore section (Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline, MNEP). The offshore work was concerned with locating shipwrecks

which might be impacted by construction activities. One wreck, the Finchley, was identified and monitored prior, during and after construction. It was determined that the laying of the offshore pipe had no negative impacts on this wreck.

The crossing of Nova Scotia by the natural gas pipeline led to the identification of many previously unknown heritage resources. In most instances, because of early detection, the pipeline was moved to avoid the heritage resource. However, other types of mitigation occurred at sites that could not be avoided. These included complete excavation, partial excavation and/or salvage excavation during the construction of the line. In all instances the mitigation strategy was worked out in consultation with the Nova Scotia Museum. For further information on archaeology in the province the museum's web site is www.museum.gov.ns.ca/arch/index.htm. For photographs of these activities view the following website: www.stmarys.ca/academic/arts/anthropology/sdavis/welcome.html

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Karen and Carl Perley and Max Syliboy excavate and 18th Century French cellar at Greenwich, P.E.I. National Park. The cellar was located using an EM-38 conductivity meter.

Colin Varley (Jacques Whitford Environment Limited) was involved in a number of assessment projects involving historic period resources in contaminated sites throughout 2000. Colin has conducted several components of heritage resource assessment in Sydney in relation to the clean-up of the Sydney Tar Ponds, including: an assessment of a proposed sewer route; documenting historic buildings at the Coke Ovens Site; and, preparing for the excavation of an exploratory trench along the portion of the sewer route which passes by an 18th Century military burying ground. Although the toxicity of the Coke Ovens Site precluded archaeological excavation, the historic buildings which are still standing on the site are to be documented through a comprehensive photographic record of the site.

Colin also monitored the demolition of the 19th Century Starr Manufacturing Building in Dartmouth. Starr produced a variety of iron and steel products, and are most famous for the Starr spring-operated ice skate, a precursor to the modern boot skate. Although attempts had been made to rehabilitate the building, arson and the high levels of toxic by-products in the building made demolition the only viable option. However, the Starr building was constructed over portions of the earlier Shubenacadie Canal. The canal, which dates between the 1820s and the 1870s is a unique historic engineering site. Built in two phases, the original canal was based on the British system which utilized numerous locks. After the original company went bankrupt a subsequent phase introduced American developed marine railways, or inclined planes, which replaced a number of the original British locks. Thus, it is the only canal in North America with both British and American design components.

The key task in the archaeological monitoring of the demolition was to ensure that removal of the above grade building structures did not compromise the below ground canal features. A number of structural components from the building were saved for future use, and the canal features were photographically documented. As a final component to the project the canal features were filled with clear stone in order to both protect the features and ensure easy removal of fill when funds are acquired to refurbish the features.

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Prince Edward Island

In July, 2000, archaeologists surveyed a new parcel of land recently added to PEI National Park. Known as Greenwich, this land sits on the north side of St. Peters Bay, on the northeast coast of Prince Edward Island. The land was acquired to protect a rare assemblage of parabolic sand dunes. The 2000 field project was directed by **Rob Ferguson** of Parks Canada, working with **David Keenlyside** (Canadian Museum of Civilization), **Scott Buchanan** (Epekwitk Heritage Consulting), **Kevin Leonard** (Archaeoconsulting), **Max Syliboy** and **Rebecca Dunham** (Fortress of Louisbourg National His-

toric Site of Canada), and volunteers.

Greenwich also contains significant evidence of human occupation spanning 11,000 years. The Jones site, a Late PalaeoIndian site, had been excavated previously by David Keenlyside of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Also in this area are the remains of Havre St. Pierre, or Saint-Pierre du Nord, one of two French communities established in 1720 on what was then known as Ile Saint-Jean. The residents of Havre St. Pierre settled primarily on the south side of the bay, but census information from 1752 suggests that at least nine fishing and farming establishments were located on the north shore. Following the expulsion of French and Acadians from Ile Saint-Jean in 1758, the area was settled by British immigrants, primarily from Scotland. The lands have remained under cultivation until recently so that much of the surface evidence for the French community has been levelled. Several cellars from the British period are still apparent. A survey by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in 1989 had identified a number of historic-period features.

This past summer's survey had several goals: to relocate and evaluate the condition of the Jones site, to survey for other Aboriginal sites in the Park, and to identify resources of the 18th Century French community. The first goal was successfully accomplished. To locate other precontact sites, regular-interval shovel testing was followed along the eastern shore of the Park. Scattered evidence of precontact and 18th Century European settlement was found but no extant contexts.

Two areas in the western part of the Park were investigated for evidence of French settlement. One, a rocky height of land with two large cellar depressions, is known locally as the site of the French church. Documents indicate the church was on the other side of the bay, and the size of the cellar is inconsistent with known Acadian sites. A test excavation, however, uncovered a rich deposit of French-period material below the expected late-18th to 19th Century British deposits. Undoubtedly, British immigrants had built over an earlier French residence, obliterating the former building but not the yard deposits. Of particular interest in the French stratum was a faunal collection with a large number of fish bones, plus bird and mammal. This material is currently under analysis by Frances Stewart in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

A large open field was selected for conductivity survey, using the EM-38 meter. This meter is now capable of simultaneously recording electrical conductivity and magnetic readings, vastly increasing the potential for interpreting anomalies. Due to difficulties with high grasses in the field, we were only able to cover an area 50m x 40m. Within that space we located and tested one significant anomaly which was identified as another French residence. While the surface had been disturbed by subsequent agriculture, an earth-walled cellar pit was preserved. Artifacts recovered are consistent with an early 18th Century French domestic occupation.

A larger conductivity survey will be undertaken in 2001 to locate other French-period sites. Michelle MacCarthy, Memorial University of Newfoundland, will be excavating at the Jones site as part of her Masters thesis. A visitor centre is scheduled to open in the spring of 2001, with major exhibits on both the natural and the human history. The centre includes a research facility which can be use for future archaeological projects.

Heiner Josenhans, Marine Geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada has continued research on the palaeoshorelines in the area. Multibeam bathymetric mapping and seismic profiling have been used to trace the ancient channel of the St. Peters River from St. Peters Bay out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One of several cores in St. Peters Bay intercepted a forest floor, including a tree root, at 12 m below sea level. The wood has been dated to ca. 4300 BP. This suggests that for much of its occupation, the Jones site was actually on a height of land overlooking a river valley. The macro plant remains are currently being analyzed by Kevin Leonard. Other cores in the bay and on the gulf floor are being analyzed for diatoms (Paul Hamilton, Canadian Museum of Nature) and pollen (Thane Anderson, Ottawa). The farthest core, 60 km north of PEI, has a distinct discontinuity of shells separating glacial sediments from marine sediments. The shells, identified by David Black (University of New Brunswick), are intertidal species and have been dated to ca. 9500 BP. This places the Magdalen Islands within the mainland at the time people were beginning to inhabit Atlantic Canada. More specific reference to the dating and the analyses will be made available when the information has been correlated. The coring programme is expected to continue in 2001.

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New Brunswick

In July **Colin Varley** (Jacques Whitford Environment Limited) and a team of archaeologists undertook the mitigative excavation of a small Maritime Woodland campsite on the shore of Swan Lake Creek. The site, known as the Swan Lake Creek East site, was discovered by **Jason Jeandron** during monitoring of construc-

tion activities associated with the construction of the new four lane Trans-Canada highway between Fredericton and Moncton.

Over a two week period the crew completed 52 1 x 1 m units, excavated in 50 cm quadrants. Eight small features, including one hearth, and over 600 lithic artifacts were recovered. No ceramics were recovered at the site. The lithic artifacts were largely distributed in a single cluster, centered on the eight features, and a smaller concentration about 2 m southeast of the central cluster. Analysis of the artifacts is continuing. **Susan Blair** and **David Black** are currently completing a petrographic analysis of the raw materials, and incorporating them into a larger identification program begun in 1997 at the Jemseg site.

Lori Warren excavating Feature 8 at Swan Lake Creek East site.

This site will prove to be an important contribution to Saint John River Valley archaeology, as there is only one other small, single component site documented in the southern part of the valley

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International Fieldwork 2000-2001

Stephen Davis (Saint Mary's University) spent five months of his sabbatical leave as a visiting Professor in the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Sheffield, England. While there he had the opportunity to participate in a wide variety of archaeological projects. These included day trips with Dr. Glyn Davies, the principal field archaeologist for the Department consulting unit known as ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy University of Sheffield). One of his projects involved the monitoring of the Staythorpe Power Generating Station, Nottinghamshire on the Trent River. The site area has produced faunal remains and artifacts from the Upper Palaeolithic into the Neolithic. It also has a drowned forest which provided numerous samples for dendrochronological studies. A second project involved the testing of one of four Conduit Houses (A.D. 1626) associated with Bolsover Castle in the town of Bolsover, Derbyshire. The ARCUS task was to ascertain the relationship of the Conduit house with earlier earthworks. This was accomplished as the team was able to show that the house had been built on a filled in defensive ditch dated to the Medieval period.

The major research component as well as the principal commitment as visiting professor was to participate in the Western Isles Project. This is a research program that has been ongoing for the past thirteen years in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. As with previous years the field team on the Isle of Barra consisted of undergraduate students from Sheffield being directed by Dr. Keith Branigan and Mr. Colin Merrony. The main focus in 2000 was the continued excavation of the nineteenth century clearance village of Buaile-Nam-Bodach. A blackhouse from the older section of the village was

completely excavated. A second blackhouse, approximately one kilometre away from the village, was also excavated. The team also tested a small Neolithic site which produced the remains of a small structure with ceramics. The final activity on Barra was a survey along the north shore of Lock Obe in Boggach Township. This produced four new sites, three related to the historic period and one possible Neolithic rock shelter. These remain to be tested in coming seasons.

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After Barra, Davis moved to the Isle of South Uist to work with James Symonds, Executive Director of ARCUS and Dr. Mary Beaudry, University of Boston. As with Barra, Davis was involved in a number of archaeological activities ranging from a survey and testing for a medieval village to excavating a Blackhouse in Milton the supposed home of Flora MacDonald. Without dismissing the significance of these efforts the highlight of the sabbatical was the excavation of the Kelping Village at Ardvula. This was done with Ms. Anna Badcock of ARCUS and volunteers from the US-based Earthwatch organization. The village is a unique situation the likes of which have never been excavated nor discussed in the history of Hebridean life. Briefly it is comprised of twenty structure laid out in a horseshoe shape. The houses are almost completely subterranean dug into loose sand with beach cobbles used for walls. It was suspected that the roofs would have been drift wood and sod. The house was entered by a tunnel, there was no formal floors and the hearths were flat stones against one wall on which peat was burned. For further information on some of these projects as well as others follow the links at www.shef.ac.uk/~ap/research/research.html.

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The time spent in the UK corresponded with one of the wettest summers on record. In search of some sun, Davis made two trips to Spain to renew friendships and get reacquainted with the professionals at the Deia Archaeological Museum and Research Centre (DAMARC) in Mallorca, Baleares Islands. While there he participated in two projects a partially excavated Neolithic sanctuary at Valldemossa and a cave site in the mountains above Soller. These and other activities of DAMARC can be viewed at www.briegull.com, (click on Earthwatch). This web site also contains information on an upcoming conference being hosted by Dr. William Waldren, Director of DAMARC, on Islands in Prehistory September 13th to 18th, 2001.

For photographs of these activities view the following website: www.stmarys.ca/academic/arts/anthropology/sdavis/welcome.html

The Canadian Archaeological Radiocarbon Database, CARD, is a compilation of radiocarbon measurements that indicate the ages of archaeological and vertebrate palaeontological sites in Canada. This database seeks to improve our understanding and use of radiocarbon dating by compiling and evaluating the analyses.

Find it at: **<www.canadianarchaeology.com>**

From the Editor

Andrew Martindale

The differences between institutional and contract archaeology have been the subject of some debate lately. Many have argued that we as an archaeological community should work to bridge this gap by identifying our common interests and shared purpose. I hope that the Newsletter, particularly the Spring version, works towards this goal. Most of the fieldwork reports in this issue describe the work of private sector contractors who, I believe, also perform the great majority of archaeological research in this country.

Helping us keep tabs on the goings on of our colleagues is certainly a useful function of the newsletter, but I think we could expand this to include other tasks. For example, I am interested in including a classified section for companies to advertise their employment needs. As this issue (hopefully) appears early in the spring, such a section would be useful to both the employers gearing up for the summer field season and the students who represent their main labour pool. I encourage employers and prospective employees to submit short text advertisements to be included in next year's issue. Be sure to include contact information such as emails, phone numbers and websites. I could even expand the section to include field school opportunities, if there is interest. There is no charge for this service, and you can send your notices directly to me at:

newslettereditor@canadianarcaheology.com

This issue also marks the departure of William Fox as regional editor for Ontario. I know that the CAA executive join me in thanking Bill for his many years of contribution to the Newsletter and offering him best wishes for the future. Ontario has a large and dynamic community of archaeologists, and Bill has kept tabs on their goings on from the west coast. Thanks Bill. He has also performed what every editor considers to be a blessing by finding his own replacement. Colin Varley, who has recently moved to the Ottawa branch of Jacques Whitford, will take on the Ontario editorship while continuing to assemble the Altantic Provinces report.

Also as of this issue, Terrence Gibson has stepped down from his role as editor for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The CAA executive would also like to extend our thanks to Terry for helping with the Newsletter for many years. Terry has also found his own replacement, and in this issue we introduce Peggy McKeand as editor for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Peggy, who is based in Saskatoon, works for Western Heritage Services Inc. You can read her report on pages 19-21.

Remember, for full and up-to-date information on the CAA, go to our website at:

www.canadianarchaeology.com

Finally, I would like to again acknowledge the support of the Department of Anthropology at McMaster University and its Chair, Dr. Ann Herring, for their help in producing this Newsletter.

Andrew Martindale

Information for contributors

Please send submissions as RTF attachments directly to the Newsletter editor (newsletthereditor@canadianarcaheology.com) or to your regional fieldwork news editor, listed below. Items can also be send on diskette to: Andrew Martindale, CAA Newsletter Editor
Dept. of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON L8S 4L9
Illustrations are gladly accepted either as hardcopy to the above address, or as JPEG attachments via email. All photographs and drawings will be returned. Please provide a caption for each image.

Deadlines: Spring Issue (Fieldwork News): February 15 to the Regional Fieldwork News Coordinators.
Fall Issue (CAA News and announcements): October 15 to the Newsletter Editor.

Regional Fieldwork News Editors

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Northwest Territories / Nunavut Position / poste vacant	Please contact Andrew Martindale at martindale@hurontario.net if you are interested in volunteering as editor.

The Newsletter of the Canadian Archaeological Association is published twice a year as Spring and Fall issues. Subscription is free with membership in the CAA. Contents of the Newsletter may not reflect the viewpoint of the Canadian Archaeological Association. Your Membership in the Canadian Archaeological Association is due on January 1, 2001. In order to receive your two issues of the Newsletter, the Canadian Journal of Archaeology, and maintain your logon account on the CAA Bulletin Board, you should establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

Le Bulletin de l'association canadienne d'archéologie est publie deux fois par anné: au printemps et à l'autonne. Le matériel publié dans le Bulletin ne représente pas nécessairement l'opinion officielle de l'associasion canadienne d'archéologie. Votre cotisation annuelle à l'Association canadienne d'archéologie arrive à terme en date du 1er janvier 2001. Afin de recevoir les deux prochains Bulletins et le nouveau numéro du Journal canadien d'archéologie, et pour continuer d'avoir accès au Babillard électronique, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion, pour l'année 2001, le plus tôt possible.

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