

CAA/ACA Bulletin

Volume 22, Issue 1, Spring 2002

A Message from the President. Un Message du Président.

Gerry Oetelaar



This is my last message as president of the association and the content is anything but uplifting. In her final communication as president a couple of years ago, Mima justifiably summarized her single most important contribution as "getting the CAA's house in order". I am afraid that my contribution to the association will be viewed as the exact opposite. Despite the best of intentions, I have watched the "house" collapse around me - membership has remained unchanged, the 2002 conference changed venues at the last minute, and, most recently, our grant application was rejected. Each of these has serious financial repercussions for the Canadian Archaeological Association but I want to dedicate most of this message to the grant proposal.

As many of you may or may not know, the Canadian Archaeological Association has, for some time now, applied for and received a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to help defray the costs of publishing the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. Every three years, members of the executive and the editor of the journal apply for this grant through the "Aid to Research and Transfer Journals Program" administered by SSHRC. The association received its last grant in 1998 and applied for a similar contribution from SSHRC in the spring of 2001. In the most recent competition, Butch Amundson, George Nicholas and I applied for a

Voici mon dernier message comme président de l'association et le contenu n'est pas très agréable. Lors de son discours final, il y a quelques années, Mima nous a indiqué que sa contribution principale comme présidente était de placer les affaires de l'association en ordre. Je m'inquiète que ma contribution envers l'association ces dernières années sera vue comme l'inverse. Malgré mes intentions les plus sincères, j'ai vu les affaires s'écrouler devant mes yeux - l'adhésion des membres est demeurée la même, l'assemblée annuelle 2002 a du changer de

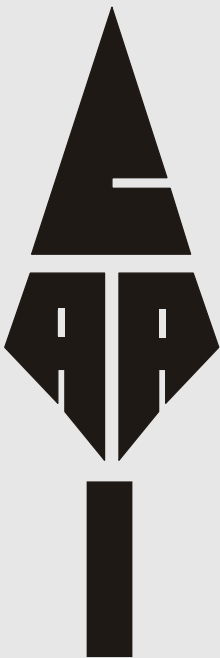
le lieu de réunion à la dernière seconde, et récemment notre demande de bourse a été reniée. Chacuns de ces points a une implication financière auprès de l'association, mais j'aimerais me concentrer sur notre demande de bourse.

"It is with regret that I must inform you that the adjudication committee, which reviewed and scored your application, did not recommend a General Grant for your journal."

Comme vous le savez, l'association canadienne d'archéologie a, depuis plusieurs années maintenant, fait une demande de bourse auprès du Conseil des Recherches en Sciences Humaines pour subventionner la rédaction du *Journal Canadien d'Archéologie*. Tous les trois ans, les membres de l'exécutif et la rédactrice/le rédacteur du journal font une demande de bourse auprès du concours "Aide aux revues de recherche et de transfert" administré par le Conseil des Recherches en Sciences Humaines. L'association a reçu la dernière bourse en 1998 et nous

avons fait notre demande auprès du CRSH en juin, 2001. Pour cette compétition, Butch Amundson, George Nicholas, et moi avons fait une demande de bourse générale d'environ 6088,68\$ pour chacune des trois années du programme. Ce printemps, nous étions tous trois sur le terrain mais, malgré cet

Association
News
Issue



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general grant equivalent to \$6088.68 for each of the three years of the program. Even though all three of us were in the field, we worked through May and June to compile the required information. Although the process was a “nail-biter” at times, we did manage to get the package together and submitted before the deadline in late June.

On November 28, 2001, we received a letter from M. Yves Mougeot informing us that our application for the grant was turned down. I would like to quote at length the words used by M. Mougeot so that the membership will know exactly what the rejection entails.

“It is with regret that I must inform you that the adjudication committee, which reviewed and scored your application, did not recommend a General Grant for your journal. You will find enclosed a copy of the adjudication committee comments on your application as well as a breakdown of the scores under each of the program scoring criteria. In accordance with program procedures, since your journal received a General Grant in the 1998 competition, your journal will receive a one-year termination grant in the amount of the third year of the 1998 grant. Since the amounts recommended by the committees exceed by 11.9% the amount currently available for the first year of funding, the amount of your terminal grant will be reduced accordingly. This grant will be paid from the Council's 2002-2003 fiscal year. A grant notification sheet will follow before the end of March 2002 and the money will be released as early as possible in April.”

M. Mougeot also advised us to check the council website for program updates and to reapply for the 2004 competition. In essence then, this decision by SSHRC means that the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* will receive a small grant for 2002 (our grant for 2001 minus 11.9%) but no funding for 2003 or 2004.

The scoring in this competition is based on the quality (50%), management (25%), dissemination (15%), and specificity (10%) of the journal. We received 36.3/50 for quality, 18.0/25 for management, 11.8/15 for dissemination, and 8.3/10 for specificity for a total score of 74.3/100. To receive the grant, the journal must receive a minimum score of 75% (37.5/50) for quality and a minimum of 70% (70/100) in the total score. Clearly, our total score exceeded the minimum but our score on quality was below the minimal score required for the grant. Thus, we did not receive the grant because the quality of the journal supposedly was inferior to others in the competition. The weaknesses or deficiencies identified by the committee members are very interesting, especially in light of the nature of our journal. Again, it is worth quoting at length from the letter by M. Mougeot:

“The committee recognised the social relevance aspect of this journal and that it is unique in this respect in Canada. However, it

inconvenient, nous avons pu préparer et poster notre demande de bourse avant la date finale.

Le 28 novembre, 2001, j'ai reçu une lettre de M. Yves Mougeot m'indiquant que notre demande de bourse était refusée. En vu de notre succès au concours 1998, le CRSH nous donna une petite bourse pour l'an 2002 mais aucun montant pour les deux années suivantes. Alors, cette décision du CRSH nous donne une petite bourse pour subventionner la publication du journal en 2002 mais ne nous aide pas du tout durant les années 2003 et 2004. En 2004, nous pourrions faire une autre demande de subvention pourvu qu'on ait corrigé les problèmes identifiés par les membres du comité.

Les points dans ce concours sont basés sur la qualité (50%), la gestion (25%), la diffusion (15%), et la spécificité (10%) du journal. Nous avons reçu les notes suivantes: 36.3/50 pour la qualité du journal, 18.0/25 pour la gestion, 11.8/15 pour la diffusion, 8.3/10 pour la spécificité. Afin de recevoir une bourse, le journal doit obtenir une note minimale de 75% ou 37.5/50 pour la qualité et au moins 70% (70/100) comme total. Evidemment, notre total est supérieur aux 70% requis mais notre note pour la qualité est inférieur aux 75% nécessaires. Donc, nous n'avons pas reçu de bourse cette année parce que la qualité de notre journal est inférieur aux autres journaux qui ont fait parti du concours. Les problèmes reconnus par les membres du comité sont très intéressants, surtout par rapport au journal. Encore une fois, je vous demande de lire l'extrait présenté dans le texte anglais. En fait, M. Mougeot nous dit tout simplement de diriger plus d'efforts pour améliorer la qualité de l'iconographie et d'augmenter le nombre d'articles français dans ce journal bilingue.

La phrase “a better quality of iconography” ne se dit jamais en anglais, donc j'ai dû m'informer auprès des membres du comité pour identifier le problème. Tout d'abord, j'ai téléphoné à Mme Shirley Onn de l'université de Calgary qui m'indiqua qu'il s'agissait fort probablement d'un problème de traduction. D'autre part, Mme Onn m'informa aussi que les membres du comité n'avait jamais discuté la qualité des images ou des photographes dans les journaux. Donc, le président du comité avait sans doute autre chose en tête lorsqu'il discuta la qualité de l'iconographie.

Par la suite, j'ai contacté M. Rémy Tremblay et celui-ci m'indiqua que la qualité de l'iconographie se rapportait aux images et aux photographies de la revue. En revoyant le numéro 24 du journal (celui qu'on a inclu avec notre demande de subvention), j'ai constaté que beaucoup d'images n'étaient pas aussi claires que possible mais qu'elles ont été produites par ordinateur. De nos jours, les développements dans le domaine des ordinateurs se font si rapidement qu'il n'est pas toujours possible d'inclure les modifications aux illustrations sans avoir à subir des dépenses supplémentaire durant la production du journal. De plus, comme je l'ai indiqué à M.



noted that a number of weaknesses needed to be addressed. The committee suggested that more efforts be directed towards achieving a better quality of iconography. It also was of the view that the journal should aim at publishing more French-language articles in this bilingual journal.

As a result, the committee was not able to give the minimal score required for quality and did not recommend a three-year grant for this journal."

According to the members of the committee then, the quality of iconography in the journal needs improvement as does the proportion of French language contributions. Initially, I was perplexed by the reference to "the quality of iconography" and contacted Ms. Shirley Onn at the University of Calgary. She was a member of the committee but was at a loss to explain the comment. However, she noted that sometimes words like iconography have very different meanings in French and English and perhaps the confusion arose in the translation of the recommendations by the committee. She did, however, assure me that the quality of the illustrations was never discussed by the committee members. In her estimation, the chair of the committee must have had something else in mind when he made this reference to the quality of iconography.

I thus contacted M. Rémy Tremblay at SSHRC and he confirmed my suspicions that the better quality of iconography did indeed refer to the quality of the images, particularly the illustrations and the photographs. After re-examining Volume 24 of the journal (the one we submitted as part of the package), I realized that some of the images might be a bit "fuzzy" but these images were created by a computer program which produced output that was, perhaps, inferior to that generated today. However, I indicated to M. Tremblay that computer technology was changing so rapidly, particularly with respect to the quality of printed output, that it was not always possible to include the best quality images without incurring substantial expenses with the production of a particular issue of the journal. Given the circumstances then, I recommended that the committee should have alerted us to this weakness thus giving us the opportunity to improve the quality of the iconography before cutting the funding. Further, I pointed out that the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* was, first and foremost, a research journal where the quality of manuscripts was judged primarily on scholarly content and only secondarily on the quality of the illustrations.

The second criticism, although perhaps justified, was equally perplexing given that the proportion of French contributions in the 1998 competition was even lower yet there was no mention of any concerns at this time. Again, in my conversations with M. Tremblay, I pointed out that the archaeological community in Canada was comparatively small and, by extension, the number of French-speaking archaeologists was minuscule. More importantly, the majority of

Tremblay, le comité aurait dû nous avertir de ce problème au lieu de refuser notre demande de subvention. De plus, le *Journal canadien d'archéologie* est, tout d'abord, un journal scientifique où la qualité des manuscrits est jugée d'après le contenu académique, non pas la qualité des images.

La critique qui se porte sur le nombre d'articles français est, sans doute, fort à propos mais la proportion des contributions en français est plus élevée que lors du concours en 1998. En plus, on nous a jamais demandé d'augmenter le nombre d'articles en français lors des concours précédents. Alors, encore une fois, l'ACA n'a reçu aucune indication des problèmes jusqu'au moment du refus de la demande de bourse. Lors de ma conversation avec M. Tremblay, je lui ai parlé du petit nombre d'archéologues au Canada et, parmi ceux-ci, on compte très peu de chercheurs francophones. De plus, la plupart des archéologues français préféreraient publier leurs articles en anglais, si possible, puisque de cette façon leurs idées seraient présentées à un auditoire plus grand. Donc, les archéologues au Québec préfèrent publier leurs manuscrits français dans un journal comme "*Recherches amérindiennes au Québec*" afin d'encourager des dialogues avec leurs confrères francophones. Ces mêmes auteurs vont remettre une version anglaise au *Journal canadien d'archéologie* afin de recevoir des commentaires de leurs collègues anglophones. Malgré cette tendance, le rédacteur et le rédacteur adjoint du journal continuent d'encourager la soumission de manuscrits français.

Enfin, les membres de l'exécutif et le rédacteur du journal ont décidé de faire un appel de décisions auprès du CRSH et nous devons poster notre lettre avant la date limite du 28 février, 2002. En vérité, on a très peu de chance de renverser la décision du CRSH puisqu'on ne peut contester une décision que pour les motifs suivants:

- une erreur administrative ou de procédure dans le processus de sélection, ou
- une décision fondée sur une erreur de fait.

Selon les renseignements du CRSH, "les erreurs de procédure comprennent les dérogations à la politique du Conseil concernant les conflits d'intérêts non déclarés et les cas où les documents voulus n'ont pas été soumis en comité de sélection" tandis que les erreurs de fait se portent seulement s'il existe "des preuves impérieuses selon lesquelles le comité a fondé sa décision de ne pas recommander l'octroi de fonds à un candidat sur une conclusion qui va à l'encontre d'éléments d'information clairement énoncés dans la demande." Alors, on a décidé d'encadrer notre appel de décisions autour du processus d'évaluation qui, d'après nous, est très imparfait. Présentement, nous attendons la réponse de M. Marc Renaud, président du CRSH et j'espère avoir des nouvelles lors de notre rencontre à Ottawa.

Peu importe la décision finale du CRSH, l'exécutif de votre association a décidé de



French-speaking archaeologists preferred to publish their articles in English because they recognized that their ideas would reach a wider audience. Thus, the archaeologists in Québec tend to publish their French manuscripts in local journals such as "*Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec*" in order to get feedback from their francophone colleagues. These same authors will, in turn, submit English versions of their manuscripts to the "*Journal Canadien d'Archéologie*", this time to present their ideas to an anglophone audience with similar interests. Despite this obvious trend, I noted that the editors of the journal had managed to maintain a fairly consistent publication rate for French manuscripts, one they would strive to improve in the future. Again, however, I stated that it would have been nice to have received a warning before cutting funding.

In the end, the executive and the current editor decided to appeal the decision of the SSHRC committee and we have sent in our letter which was due by February 28, 2002. Realistically, however, our chances are very slim since appeals are only considered if there is an obvious procedural or factual error. The former includes conflicts of interest or a failure to provide the prescribed information whereas the latter "...exists where there is compelling evidence that the committee based its decision not to recommend an award on a conclusion which is contrary to information clearly stated in the application." Given these options, we decided to frame our appeal on indications of a flawed evaluation process. At present, we are awaiting a response from M. Marc Renaud, president of SSHRC, and I hope to be able to give you an answer at the annual meeting in Ottawa.

Regardless of the outcome of our appeal, the current executive has voted unanimously to maintain the journal and to implement many of the excellent suggestions for improvement recommended by the new editor. However, this resolution will entail some critical decisions on the nature and extent of the investment by the CAA. Thanks to the foresight of previous executives, we are in a position to make such financial commitments. Several years ago, for example, SSHRC threatened to cut funding entirely to this component of their program. In anticipation of these cuts, the executive of the CAA made a decision to place some of its reserve funds in term deposits for emergencies such as these. Your executive feels that the recent decision by SSHRC constitutes such an emergency and thus request your support in allowing us to continue the publication and improvement of the journal. I thus urge all of you to attend the Annual General Meeting in Ottawa where we will provide additional information on these recent developments and outline our vision for the journal. We will also provide you with a clear idea of the financial commitment required to achieve these goals and will ask for your approval of the proposed

déboursier les fonds nécessaires pour maintenir le journal et de mettre en oeuvre les suggestions du nouveau rédacteur, M. George Nicholas. Cependant, cette décision porte des conséquences financières pour l'association et devra recevoir l'approbation des membres lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle à Ottawa. Heureusement, grâce à la prévoyance des exécutifs précédents, on se trouve présentement dans une position avantageuse pour effectuer ces changements. Il y a plusieurs années maintenant, le CRSH a menacé de retirer les fonds pour le concours "Aide aux revues de recherche et de transfert". En vue de ce problème possible, l'exécutif de l'ACA en ce temps là a décidé de mettre de côté des fonds en réserves en cas d'urgence. Votre exécutif considère la décision récente du CRSH comme étant un cas d'urgence. Alors, je vous prie d'être présent à l'assemblée annuelle à Ottawa cette année puisqu'on doit y décider de l'avenir du journal. L'exécutif vous présentera des informations supplémentaires auprès de la décision du CRSH et on vous indiquera l'engagement financier impliqué par nos décisions. Nous allons aussi vous demander votre point de vue and nous espérons recevoir votre approbation.

Et finalement, les membres de l'ACA doivent nous donner leur avis auprès d'une version électronique du journal. Par exemple, M. Tremblay m'a clairement indiqué que le CRSH dirigerait de plus en plus de fonds envers les journaux électroniques, ce qu'on appelle les e-journals. En fait, on en discute souvent dans les comités du CRSH et lors des tables rondes sur le patrimoine canadien. Bien que je préfère lire mon journal au lieu de fixer mon regard sur l'écran de mon ordinateur, je dois tout de même admettre que les subventions fédérales seront dirigées vers les e-journals.

En fin de compte, j'ai dédié plusieurs heures (beaucoup trop) au rôle de président de l'ACA mais, malheureusement, j'en ai très peu à vous présenter. Cela en a-t-il valu la peine? Honnêtement, je ne le sais pas. Par contre, je sais une chose, et c'est bien celle-ci: En temps que président de l'ACA, j'ai rencontré plusieurs d'entre vous en personne et je vous compte maintenant parmi mes amis. Ce sont ces connaissances, ces amitiés qui en valent la peine!! On se verra à Ottawa.

Gérald

course of action.

A related issue which must be discussed centers on the CAA's commitment to the production of a digital version of the journal. In my telephone conversation with M. Tremblay, it became evident that the Council was moving toward increasing the funding available for e-journals in lieu of the standard paper copies. I took this opportunity to draw his attention to the numerous initiatives taken by the Canadian Archaeological Association to prepare for the future of academic publishing. I encouraged him to visit our website at



and to contact our web editor for information on future initiatives. I also pointed out that Mima Kapches, the previous president of the association, had already used funds provided by SSHRC under a Special Initiatives grant to produce a CD-ROM with the first 22 volumes of the journal. And finally, I mentioned that our web editor has obtained a French translation of J.V. Wright's "The History of the Native People of Canada" and had prepared PDF files of the manuscript to include on our web site as Occasional Paper No. 3 of the Canadian Archaeological Association. Although these initiatives may have impressed M. Tremblay, I am not certain that the membership in the CAA recognizes the extent of SSHRC's commitment to the digitalization of ALL documentation. Certainly, I have heard repeated discussions of this issue on SSHRC adjudication committees, on round table discussions with Heritage Canada, and in correspondence with the executive

at SSHRC. As much as I love to read my hard copy of the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, even I have to concede that the future of funding for publications is in e-journals. Exactly how the CAA addresses this challenge or opportunity is up to the membership.

In the final analysis, I dedicated many hours (far too many) to my role as president of the CAA but have very little, if anything, to show the membership for the effort. Was it worth it for me or for the CAA? Frankly, I don't know. I do know one thing, however, and that is this: As president of the CAA I have gotten to know many of you personally and for that I am extremely grateful. If anything, the new acquaintances and friendships have more than compensated me for the hours of work these past few years. See you in Ottawa!

Gerry

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS AWARDS

Hey, Members

You are holding out on us! We are we know that there is more high quality material out there which furthers public insight and appreciation of Canadian archaeology.

We are looking for material in the following categories produced or published in 2001:

- HIGH QUALITY MAGAZINE OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
- PAMPHLETS, BROCHURES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS
- TELEVISION OR RADIO SHOWS
- ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING (CD-ROMS AND WEB SITES)

For further information, please check the CAA web site or contact one of the committee members. David Denton, Chair ddenton@lino.com Sheila Greer sgreer@ualberta.ca Ellen Foulkes efoulkes@piva.ucs.mun.ca Margaret Hanna mghanna@sk.sympatico.ca Ron Williamson archaeology@sympatico.ca For submissions, please send six (6) copies of materials for consideration to:

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Atlantic Canada

Editor: Lisa Rankin

New Brunswick

The Mill Lake Island site (BhDq5).

In October 2001, David W. Black and Brent D. Suttie (Department of Anthropology, University of New Brunswick) tested the Mill Lake Island site (BhDq5) as part of the first phase of the Charlotte County Archaic Project. Among the artifacts recovered are a plummet, a grooved cobble weight, and portions of two axe blades, a full-channelled gouge and a ground slate knife. These artifacts are consistent with an age of at least 6000 years, and suggest an occupation during the Middle Archaic period. Also recovered from the site is a 450 g polyhedral flake core of Kineo-Traveler Mountain porphyry, an exotic lithic material from Maine. This is the largest, and probably the oldest, piece of this lithic material identified in a New Brunswick assemblage. For further information see: <http://www.unbf.ca/arts/anthropology/Experiences/blac>

of mid-eighteenth century artifacts were recovered including large quantities of window glass, tobacco pipe fragments, and musket balls. Perhaps the best find was a clay tobacco pipe that was nearly complete, missing only a small section of the mouth-piece.

The findings from Hoffnungsthal provide an unparalleled glimpse of the material culture and building styles selected by the Moravians for their mission expeditions in the mid-eighteenth century. Research on the site is ongoing and is the subject of my master's research at Memorial University's Archaeology Unit. This summer, on the 250th anniversary of its founding, Hoffnungsthal will be showcased during an international conference on Moravian studies to be held in Makkovik.

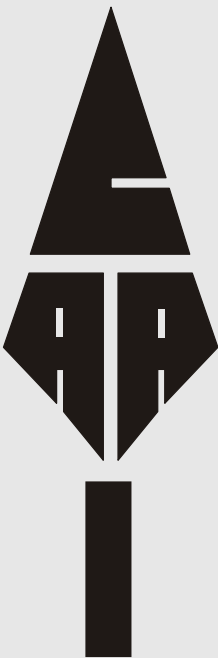
Placentia Archaeological Project.

This project is the initiative of the Placentia Heritage Advisory Committee, a joint committee of the Placentia Town Council and the Placentia Area Historical Society. The project received funding from Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), NAHOP (Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program), and the Town of Placentia, with donations in kind from the Placentia Area Historical Society. Parks Canada (Castle Hill) also supplied the services of a researcher for two months.

The project, directed by Amanda Crompton, had a crew of ten and consisted of: two archaeology graduate students from Memorial University, two archaeology undergraduate students and six local residents from the Placentia area.

The crew spent ten weeks excavating the Vieux Fort site (ChAI-04). The Vieux Fort was the first fortification constructed by the French, and dates between 1662 and ca. 1685. It is a very well preserved and sizeable site; most of the time was spent excavating in and around a single domestic building which had dry-laid stone walls preserved to a height of four feet in places. The rest of the Vieux Fort was also surveyed visually and by shovel-testing. Artifacts recovered are now being processed in the laboratory; it is expected that this site alone will have produced between 7000 and 8000 artifacts. There are plans to revisit this site again in the coming years, because of its significant age and its remarkable state

*Fieldwork
News
Issue*



Newfoundland and Labrador

“Hoffnungsthal”, Labrador’s First Moravian Mission.

Between 26 June and 24 August 2001, archaeological excavations were carried out at “Hoffnungsthal”, Labrador’s first Moravian mission, under the supervision of Henry Cary. Built in the summer of 1752 near the present day north coastal community of Makkovik, the mission station consisted of a small 22 by 16 foot house accompanied by two smaller outbuildings. However, by September 1752, the untimely death of the expedition leader forced the Moravians to abandon their first mission only weeks after it was completed.

The goal of the 2001 investigation was to learn more about the appearance and construction of the mission house. Fortunately preservation at the site was optimal. The excavations revealed intact stone foundations, a large “C” shaped hearth, stone steps and numerous other architectural features. Hundreds



of preservation.

A survey was also conducted of several areas of Placentia. The O'Reilly House Site (ChAl-05) and the Fort Louis site (ChAl-09) were revisited. Test excavations at the Fort Louis site were particularly successful, revealing part of a stone battery wall, as well as sections of two stone buildings. Fort Louis will also be revisited in the coming years, in order to try and understand exactly how much remains of this very large fort and its associated buildings. Fort Louis dates from 1691 to the end of the 18th Century.

Two previously undocumented sites were also uncovered: the Griffiths Property (ChAl-10) and Mount Pleasant Knoll (ChAl-11). Of the two, Mount Pleasant Knoll will be briefly revisited next year, as test pits uncovered a deeply buried seventeenth century layer; what these remains represent must await further excavation.

Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project.

The Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation has been conducting archaeological excavations and survey work at a number of sites in Conception Bay and Trinity Bay Newfoundland for the past eight years. During the 2001 season, Bill Gilbert directed excavations Dildo Island (4 weeks), and Cupids (14 weeks), and an archaeological survey was conducted at New Perlican (3 weeks).

Efforts on Dildo Island focused on defining and sampling a Recent Indian Site first identified during a survey conducted in 1995. Forty-two square metres were excavated of which 26 square metres produced Recent Indian material including a firecracked rock feature. Initial analysis of the material recovered from the site suggests that it may date to roughly A.D. 900 and represent the first appearance of Recent Indian people in Trinity Bay.

At Cupids work continued on the excavation of the oldest English settlement in Canada, established in 1610. During this season roughly 20,000 more artifacts were uncovered bringing the total number of artifacts to date to roughly 90,000. The remains of a 17th Century building, including a stone wall and a flagstone walkway, were also uncovered this season. This is the fourth 17th Century structure uncovered at the site to date. Of the artifacts recovered this year one of the most exciting and significant is an Elizabethan silver fourpence dated by its mint mark to between December 1560 and October 1561.

Survey work at New Perlican resulted in the discovery of a 17th Century site that may be part of the Hefford Plantation. The Heffords are the earliest known planters at New Perlican and William Hefford and his family are recorded as being settled there in 1675.

Bird Cove Archaeology Project.

The Bird Cove Archaeology Project, under the direction of

Latonia Hartery and Tim Rast, investigated three sites in the 2001 field season: Peat Garden, Peat Garden North, and Meany's Point. At Peat Garden North, a rare warm season Dorset Palaeoeskimo site, we excavated a house feature and a nearby midden. At Peat Garden, a dual component Cow Head complex and Groswater Palaeoeskimo site, we excavated a Groswater Palaeoeskimo hearth feature, which has returned the most recent Groswater dates anywhere in the Province. In December 2001 Latonia Hartery successfully defended her MA thesis at the University of Calgary, which was based largely on the Cow Head complex material from Peat Garden. We exposed and mapped a historic stone and whalebone structure at Meany's Point. There are at least three phases of use of this structure. In the 20th century Bird Cove residents used it as a hunting gauge and playhouse. In the 19th Century it was the home of Michael Meany. However, interviews with local residents suggest that Meany did not build the structure and that the building had been there "since the cave days". The whalebone architecture suggests an Inuit origin, but all artifacts excavated this summer appear to date to Meany's occupation of the structure. The archaeological research formed the focus of a growing cultural tourism project in the community. We had 10 bus tours visit the interpretation center and sites and began work on a trail system linking the cultural, geological, and biological attractions in the area.

Port au Choix Archaeology Project.

In June and July 2001, two field projects were conducted within the Port au Choix National Historic Site, Newfoundland. This work was carried out in collaboration with the ongoing Port au Choix Archaeology Project, directed by Priscilla Renouf (Memorial University of Newfoundland).

Edward Eastaugh (Memorial University of Newfoundland) aided by Jeremy Taylor (University of Leicester) and students from MUN, the University of Calgary and University College Dublin conducted magnetometer, conductivity and earthwork surveys at two Dorset Palaeoeskimo sites, Point Riche (EeBi-20) and Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1) and at one historic site at Barbace Cove (EeBi-12). In addition, a single Dorset Palaeoeskimo dwelling and Groswater Palaeoeskimo activity area were excavated at Point Riche.

The main goals of the project were: 1) To elucidate the number and variability of house structures and associated features at Point Riche. 2) To excavate a house depression in order to gain additional data on dwelling types, artefact distribution and chronology. 3) To establish the function of Point Riche and its relationship to Phillip's Garden, which lies only 4km to the north. 4) To assess the potential of geophysical survey in the identification and mapping of archaeological sites on the Port au Choix Peninsula.

The field season proved to be very suc-



successful. The geophysical survey was extremely useful in the identification and mapping of both Palaeoeskimo and historic features at all the sites surveyed. Magnetometer survey at Phillip's Garden located a number of hitherto unidentified house depressions filled with midden material. More than 70 dwellings are now believed to exist at Phillip's Garden, 20 more than previously thought. The survey also identified numerous other previously unidentified archaeological features, most likely pits, middens and hearth features (follow up excavation to "ground truth" survey results was not conducted). At Barbace Cove, numerous structures and building areas relating to the 17th century French occupation of the site were mapped through magnetometry.

A combination of magnetometer and conductivity surveys at Point Riche identified many of the surface depressions, previously thought to be Dorset dwellings, as natural solution hollows and foundations of historic buildings. This enabled a more accurate assessment of the size of the Dorset component of the site to be made. Additionally, the magnetometer survey identified features that had no visible surface trace, including the first clear in-situ evidence of Groswater activity.

Excavation at Point Riche revealed the remains of a well-defined house structure with at least two distinct phases of occupation. It consisted of a living platform surrounding a large central depression, and was approximately 6.5m in diameter. Within the house were two large stone slabs, thought to be work surfaces, an axial feature constructed from limestone cobbles and artefact distributions defining distinct activity areas for the manufacture of chipped stone and bone/wooden tools. Around the dwelling were a number of other features including two hearths, a pot stand and a number of knapping areas. The plan of the house was almost identical to one excavated by Dr. Priscilla Renouf at Point Riche in 1991, suggesting that the houses at the site may have conformed to a standardized design. Preliminary examination of the excavated material suggests that the site, like that at Phillip's Garden, was a base camp occupied in the late winter and early-spring to hunt migrating harp seal.

Excavation of a small test trench 3m from the house revealed the remains of a Groswater Palaeoeskimo activity area. It consisted of a platform of flat limestone rocks, many of which showed evidence of burning. On top of the stones was a mass of chert flakes from the manufacture of chipped stone tools, a large conglomeration of burnt seal fat and many chipped stone artefacts associated with the processing of animals. The precise nature of this feature remained unclear as only a limited area was exposed. However, the results from the magnetometer survey suggested that it was approximately 5m in length and 4m in width, which would not be an unreasonable dimension for

a house floor of a Groswater Palaeoeskimo dwelling.

At the nearby site of Phillip's Garden, Lisa Hodgetts (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and a crew of 3 students from MUN, the University of Calgary and University College Dublin, partially excavated two midden deposits. Each of these middens was associated with a previously excavated house depression. The main aim of the 2001 excavations was to collect faunal samples from two distinct phases of the Dorset occupation at Phillip's Garden in order to 1) determine the precise season of harp seal hunting activity at the site, and 2) examine the range of variability in subsistence practices.

Both middens contained large numbers of artefacts, with assemblages typical of those previously excavated at the site; endblades, microblades, bifaces, scrapers, debitage, soapstone pots, and bone artefacts. Chert was the dominant lithic raw material. Despite these broad similarities, the two middens appear to reflect different kinds of activity. A comparison of the two assemblages reveals that one midden contains much higher percentages of bifaces, blades, endblades, cores and debitage, and its faunal remains consist almost exclusively of adult seal bone. In the second midden, soapstone and worked bone make up a larger percentage of the artefacts. Its faunal assemblage also includes a large proportion of seal bones, but in this case many are juvenile. A wide variety of birds and some fish are also represented. The faunal assemblages recovered this season will be included in Hodgetts' ongoing examination of the season(s) of Palaeoeskimo harp seal hunting in the Port au Choix area. Preliminary analysis of measurements taken on harp seal bones indicates that at certain points in the history of Phillip's Garden, the occupants were exploiting both the December and the March/April migrations. This is the first conclusive proof of early winter use of the site.

Ferryland Archaeological Project.

During the summer of 2001, excavations resumed on an eighteenth-century structure situated in Ferryland, Newfoundland. Partial remains of a dry-laid stone fireplace located on the eastern end of the structure were exposed. Additionally, two roughly parallel rows of postholes (possibly supports for the sill) were uncovered. The artifact assemblage included a multitude of glass wine bottle sherds and ceramic fragments from jugs, tankards, and bowls. These items associated with the consumption and/or storage of liquids suggest that the structure functioned as a tavern. Barbara Leskovec, a graduate student at Memorial University of Newfoundland, is analyzing this site for her thesis research. Financial assistance was provided by the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program.



Adlavik Harbour, Labrador.

The Central Coast of Labrador Community Archaeology Project conducted a third field season at the Adlavik Harbor site (GgBq-1) at Long Tickle. The archaeological fieldwork at Adlavik is a joint initiative by the Smithsonian Institution and the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology in Andover, Massachusetts in collaboration with the community of Makkovik. Research at the Adlavik Harbour Site continues to focus on the remains of an 18th Century Inuit winter village consisting of three large sod wall structures and associated middens. It is one of the southernmost Labrador Inuit settlements known.

The general paucity of European manufactured products at Adlavik Harbour suggests that the Inuit possibly obtained what European objects they had from raids or scavenging expeditions to Southern Labrador. Analysis, now underway, is being conducted in conjunction with a planned exhibit at the White Elephant Museum in Makkovik and with course-curriculum materials for the J.C. Erdhardt School in Makkovik.

2001 fieldwork consisted of excavating and mapping House-1 and conducting test excavations of House-3. In House-1 a second lamp stand and cooking alcove was uncovered indicating that apparently two allied family groups occupied the structure. Test pits in the entranceway of House-3 revealed a carefully prepared floor of flagstones beneath approximately 40 cm of dark midden-like soil. Over the period of occupation of House-1 there is evidence of increasing involvement with Europeans as the procurement of iron (in the form of nails and spikes) is augmented, in the upper levels of the midden, with beads, ceramics and tobacco paraphernalia. It seems likely that the occupants of the Adlavik Harbor site were living there at the time of the first Moravian incursion to Labrador.

Burnside Heritage Foundation.

2001 marked the Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.'s 12th season of operations. In 2001 Laurie McLean and his crew discovered and carried out excavations at one new archaeological site (Terra Nova River-1) and carried out excavations at three other existing sites (Charlie site, Bloody Bay Cove site, Beaches site). 12,460 artifacts (mostly flakes) were excavated from these four sites. Surface collections resulted in 2403 artifacts found on the surface of these and 8 other sites suffering from erosion.

At the Beaches Site a Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo endblade was found along with bird bones. This came as a surprise since it was found in a part of the site where they were expecting to find more evidence for the large Beothuk village known to have existed there. Radiocarbon dating of the charcoal found with the endblade and bird bones will provide further information as to whether the Groswater material comes

from disturbed or undisturbed context.

At the Charlie Site in the Bloody Bay Cove quarry the crew finished excavating a 1 x 1 metre square that had been started six years ago. As well as finishing this square, 1456 artifacts (mostly flakes) were collected from the eroding surface.

At the Bloody Bay Cove-2 Site further excavations and surface collections were made. These collections confirm the existing impression that generations of people prepared canoe loads of rhyolite there for shipment to sites where cutting and scraping tools were made as they were needed.

Excavations were carried out at the small aboriginal site near the mouth of the Terra Nova River. The small number of artifacts, their dispersed distribution and the absence of a thick humus culture layer in the sandy soil suggests that this site resulted from a brief stop over by people moving up and down the Terra Nova River.

Artifacts from previous years continued to be catalogued - 4728 artifacts from 18 sites were catalogued in 2001.

Renews Archaeological Survey.

Steve Mills (Memorial University) conducted a two week archaeological survey in Renews, Newfoundland during July 2001. Renews is located on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula, 100 kilometers south of St. John's. The project was sponsored by the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program with assistance from the Renews Heritage and Resource Development Committee. One half of the survey was spent conducting a controlled test program at The Goodridge Site, a meadow near the community wharf. Archival documents indicate that this was the preferred area used by the English fishing admirals in the 17th century. Archaeological investigations of 18th-century gun batteries in Renews in 1993 and 1994 uncovered a 17th-century English West Country planter's house.

The Goodridge Site (CfAf-19) proved to be very rich in archaeological features and intact cultural deposits dating between the 17th and 19th centuries. A single test trench in one area produced close to 400 artifacts, mainly from the 18th century. Bricks, window glass and nails were among those finds, indicating that a building had been located nearby. Many of the ceramic and glass artifacts are associated with alcohol and tobacco consumption, suggesting that this building may have been a tavern or tipling house. An intact buried sod layer at the bottom of this test trench produced late 17th-century artifacts, including fragments of clay pipes and Spanish ceramics as well as a wine bottle base. Another test pit produced over 1 meter of cultural deposits dating back to the early 18th century. In the same meadow several test pits uncovered remarkably well preserved wooden posts, branches and spruce needles believed to represent the platforms (flakes) used to dry salt



fish. Artifacts from that area date from the late 18th century to early 19th century.

The second half of the survey was spent investigating cellar pits and stone wall features in the fields (collectively called Ag Dinn's Cove, CfAf-18) along the shore to the east of the community. Artifacts and structural features uncovered during that part of the survey suggest that these cellar pits and stone walls are associated with the late-18th to 19th century habitation of Renew's. Additional testing in various parts of the harbour turned up more evidence of 18th and 19th century house features and cultural deposits at the Cow Meadow Site (CfAf-20) and the Renew's Point Site (CfAf-21).

Plans are underway to return to Renew's in 2002 to further investigate several of the areas where structural features were found, particularly at the Goodridge Site. That site as well as the archaeological features at Ag Dinn's Cove could prove to have great potential for interpretation and development as tourist attractions.

Porcupine Strand Archaeological Project.

In July and August of 2001 Lisa Rankin (Memorial) made two trips to the Porcupine Strand located on the south-central coast of Labrador, spending just over four weeks in the region undertaking archaeological surveys in hopes of identifying archaeological sites dating to a number of different cultural periods and ethnic groups. This region was chosen as the focus of a new research project because very little was known about the area's inhabitants during the pre-contact era. However, the small amount of archaeological work that had already been conducted in the region had located eight small archaeological sites, suggesting that there was potential for a wealth of further archaeological data. Over the course of the 4 weeks, a crew of seven was employed including: several graduate and undergraduate students from Memorial University; and three Labrador residents. The field season was very successful archaeologically as 28 previously unknown archaeological sites were located. The sites span a 7000 year time period and various culture periods including: Maritime Archaic Indian; Intermediate Indian; Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo; Dorset; Inuit; and historic European periods. Eight known sites were also re-visited to check on their current condition.

Ferryland Archaeological Project.

The 2001 season at Ferryland was one of the most productive to date. Excavations concentrated in the area of a rich midden and a portion of a large structure discovered during the previous three summers. The relocation of an existing road allowed a much more extensive excavation to take place, the results of which are summarized below.

The large structure previously identified

turned out to be a dwelling, measuring about 64' by 23' with a stone fireplace in each end. The interior was partially cobbled and the remainder floored with wood, of which the joists were partly preserved. The large size of the dwelling and the upscale nature of the artifacts in the adjacent midden indicate a gentry residence. A half dozen tobacco pipes bearing the monogram "DK" probably belonged to Sir David Kirke who settled at Ferryland in 1638. Artifacts from the house indicate it was built about 1650 and stood until the place was destroyed by the French in 1696. When the house was built an earlier structure was demolished. It was the brewhouse/bakery begun by Lord Baltimore's settlers in 1622. It consisted of a wood-lined well and a large fireplace with stone supports in the hearth for the "brewing copper" and North Devon ovens in each corner of the stonework. A third structure that corresponds perfectly to the dimensions of the original 1621 "parlour" was also revealed as was a portion of a stone building believed, by virtue of large amounts of food refuse, to have been the kitchen built in the fall of 1621. Both the kitchen and parlour appear to have been incorporated in the Kirke complex and to have survived until 1696.

A short section of a stone wall or chimney base was exposed, but further excavation was impossible because it is largely on private property. It is aligned with the kitchen and parlour (which are oriented differently from the Kirke house) hence must be part of the original construction. Hopes are again raised that we may have discovered Lord Baltimore's "mansion house."

Artifacts from the excavations continue to support the notion of a well-heeled gentry at Ferryland throughout most of the seventeenth century. More *terra sigillata*, tin-glazed earthenware, silver coins and bullion (a Lima mint cob), silver pins etc were recovered from around the house and other structures.

Nova Scotia

Stephen Davis.

Stephen Davis' (St. Mary's) 2001 field work can be viewed on my web site. Find SMU, Arts Faculty, Anthropology and S.Davis. The site contains information and pictures.

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>

Travaux au Québec

Editor: Adrian Burke

Corporation Archéo 08.

At the request of the Corporation Archéo 08 of Rouyn-Noranda (Christian Roy - archaeologist), a six-week archaeological investigation was conducted in the summer of 2001 on the site of Pano's trading post, situated near the mouth of River Duparquet and Lake Abitibi. Identified in 1992 during a survey of cultural resources along the western riverside, the first investigation of this trading post erected between 1720 and 1765 focused on establishing the site surface area, its period of occupation as well as locating its main architectural features.

Described in 1774 by John Thomas, a Hudson's Bay Company employee who visited Pano's trading post during his exploration of the Abitibi River, the settlement consisted of three buildings surrounded by one row of stockade. The dwelling houses and the warehouse were made of cedar logs while a small patch of land served to grow cabbage plants and lettuce. At the time, two French men, a French woman and a child, and an old Indian manned the post.

More than 40 trenches and test-pits totaling 65 m² were excavated in a cleared area of 1,700 m² during this first investigation. The results of fieldwork were quite convincing, as the vestiges of two different buildings and a refuse pit were located in the central part of the site. Several postholes and other minor architectural features were also identified. Furthermore, two ditches situated at the northern and southern end of the trading post were discovered during the investigation. These remains marked the extent of the settlement and certainly served for drainage purposes. We should also mention that various artifacts and fire-cracked stones found north and south of the ditches could indicate where the Indians visiting the post for fur trading activities encamped during their stay.

This archaeological investigation has permitted the recovery of an important number of artifacts related to the fur trade. Thousands of glass beads and other trade ornaments were found along with various flintlock gun parts, gunflints, and lead shot. Building hardware, tools, knife blades and other implements were also unearthed, while

the only ceramic materials uncovered so far consist of tin-glazed earthenware and creamware. Finally, the presence of various items typical of the French Regime could further indicate that Pano's trading post was in use since the second quarter of the 18th century.

The results of this year's investigation are now being analyzed and the archaeological report should be available in the coming months. Particular attention will be paid to the architectural remains unearthed and to the spatial distribution of artifacts in order to identify activity areas. Such data will no doubt prove useful in preparing next year's full-fledged archaeological excavation of the site.

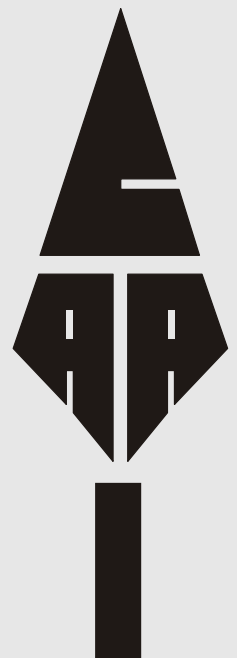
Centre Archéo Topo.

Des recherches ont été réalisées en 2001 par le Centre Archéo Topo sous la direction de Michel Plourde (Archéologue en chef) sur deux sites archéologiques localisés dans l'aire de coordination du parc marin du Saguenay-Saint-Laurent, soit Pointe-à-John 2 (Les Bergeronnes) et Rochers-du-Saguenay-Est (secteur du Moulin-à-Baude à Tadoussac).

Le site de la Pointe-à-John 2 (DBEj-22) correspond à un atelier de fabrication de pointes de projectiles. Au nombre de seize, ces pointes, dont près de la moitié étaient demeurées intactes, étaient accompagnées d'une dizaine de bifaces prêts à être façonnés en pointes. Les tailleurs ont certainement emmanché des pointes puisque trois éclats volumineux portaient une large encoche servant à préparer des armatures (hampes de bois). La forme générale et la dimension des pointes correspondent au type *Stark* défini en Nouvelle-Angleterre, et qui remonte à l'Archaique moyen (entre 7000 et 6000 AA). La position en hauteur de l'atelier, que l'on ne peut attribuer à des facteurs paléogéographiques (haut niveau marin), suggère plutôt le choix d'un lieu sur lequel il était possible d'observer la faune marine et aviaire. Ce site à vocation très spécialisée, dont il reste une portion intacte, demeure la seule composante datant de l'Archaique moyen en Haute-Côte-Nord.

La zone fouillée en 2001 sur le site des Rochers-du-Saguenay-Est (DaEk-19) a montré au

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moins deux occupations différentes. La plus ancienne remonte au Sylvicole moyen ancien (2400-1500 AA) et se révèle à travers un foyer contenant des mammifères, soit du phoque, du béluga, du castor, du lièvre, du caribou, de l'ours, de l'oiseau ainsi que des myes, du buccin, de la moule bleue, de la littorine et de l'oursin vert. Huit vases en terre cuite sont associés à cet épisode et portent des empreintes ondulantes caractéristiques. Une dizaine d'outils en pierre (pointes, couteaux, bifaces) et deux outils en os ont été trouvés en association, mais ceux-ci n'arbovent pas de traits diagnostiques de cette période. Cette composante contraste avec deux autres présences contemporaines dans la région du fait d'une fréquence plus grande de contenants en céramique et d'une proportion plus grande de mammifères terrestres parmi les restes culinaires. De telles différences font intervenir des scénarios différents parmi lesquels il demeure toutefois difficile de trancher.

La seconde occupation de la zone fouillée aurait eu lieu entre 1860 et 1900 environ. On la reconnaît à travers des objets caractéristiques d'un petit établissement de nature domestique. De la vaisselle, du verre de bouteille et de verre, des clous, des pièces de bois, une fosse (d'entreposage de la nourriture) et des os d'espèces animales importées d'Europe à partir du 17^e siècle (mouton, bœuf, cheval) témoigneraient de l'implantation des premières familles québécoises dans le secteur et ce, à partir de la cessation du bail des Postes du Roi par la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson en 1860.

Avataq Cultural Institute.

The archaeological work done by the Avataq Cultural Institute (Claude Pinard - archaeologist) during the summer of 2001 on the southern coast of Hudson Strait in Nunavik was separated into three different projects: survey in Salluit and Quaqtq regions, excavation of the JhEv-12 site on Qikertaaluk Island, and the pursuit of the analysis of the petroglyph site (JhEv-1) at the northeastern extremity of Qikertaaluk. This work was done as part of the project "Tunit to Inuits: A Multi-disciplinary Project on the Southern Coast of Hudson Strait between Quaqtq and Salluit, Nunavik".

The JhEv-12 site was initially discovered in 1996 and tested in 1998. The main feature of this site is a rock alignment 60 metres long with a stone circle at each end. The feature was tested in 1998 and materials were found within both circles and along the alignment. During the 2001 field season we excavated over 150 square metres on the site to try to understand the function of the site. The preliminary hypothesis is that the site had multiple uses. First, the site was an habitation site made of several tent rings, probably Pre-Dorset. The alignment was built using the stones from the tent rings, and in doing, destroyed most of the original tent rings. The

use and origin of the alignment at this stage is unknown.

We also excavated structure 12 on the JhEv-13 site. The JhEv-13 site is situated on the same crest as JhEv-12, and approximately 200 m to the northeast from the latter. In 1998 we collected surface artifacts near structure 12, between the structure and the bedrock. In 2001 we excavated the structure to determine the site's cultural and temporal affiliation (probably Dorset).

The work on the JhEv-1 site in 1998 included a test pit in the sandy deposit on top of the major outcrop. This test pit revealed thousands of soapstone flakes and debris. Along with these flakes we also found crude "choppers". This past summer we completed the excavation of this deposit. Along with more soapstone flakes, some worked stone flakes were also found. The most interesting features were six new bedrock faces and approximately 40 extraction zones showing the outline of pots and lamps.

The survey in Salluit was cut short because of bad weather. Only a few days were spent on Sugluk Island, which was our main objective. The purpose of this survey was to relocate the sites found by Taylor in the late 1950s and re-evaluate these sites for the possibility of future excavation. All of the sites were still well preserved. Four new sites were also located: two on Sugluk Island (1 Pre-Dorset and 1 Thule-Historic Inuit), and two other sites which are winter dwelling sites of Thule origin, and are located on the western shore of Sugluk Inlet.

The survey intend in the Quaqtq region was also cut short because of bad weather. We visited once more the Diana quartzite quarry, and a short survey in the area allowed us to find four new sites: 1 Dorset, 1 Neoeskimo, and 2 Historic. We also did some test pitting on the northern section of the Groswater site JgEj-3. These test pits were done to verify the state of preservation of the site north of the access road. All the test pits were positive.

La Banque des Datations par le Radiocarbone en Archéologie canadienne, la BDRAC, comprend une compilation des mesures du radiocarbone qui indiquent l'âge des sites archéologiques et des sites paléontologiques des vertébrés en Amérique du Nord. Au cours des 50 ans qui ont suivi l'invention de la méthode de datation par le radiocarbone, les archéologues et les paléontologues canadiens ont investi des sommes importantes afin d'obtenir des milliers de datations par le radiocarbone. Ces dates représentent un investissement considérable; pourtant leur potentiel eu égard au développement de l'archéologie et de la paléontologie demeure sous-utilisé et, sous plusieurs aspects, mal utilisé.

Se renseigner sur
<www.canadianarchaeology.com>.

Fieldwork in Ontario

Editor: Colin Varley

Edithsmith site (AdHk-36).

During July of 2001, Christopher Ellis (University of Western Ontario) and Stanley Wortner (Bothwell, Ontario) carried out a week of test excavations at the Edithsmith site (AdHk-36) near Wardsville, Ontario. The site is on a never cultivated peninsula of land on a bluff overlooking the Thames River on the south and was discovered by Wortner when flaking debris and fire-cracked rock was found eroding out of the bluff edge. The goals of the work were to determine: the extent of the site, its age and cultural affiliation, and whether intact features were present. Sixteen one metre square units, as well as a series of smaller shovel test pits, revealed that the site covered the whole peninsula. The site was densely occupied as indicated by the discovery of several features along the bluff edge, almost 3000 pieces of flaking debris (largely on Onondaga chert, mainly from secondary deposits) with densities reaching over 400 pieces per one metre unit, and the recovery of over 21 kg of fire-cracked rock, including over 1 kg from one single small shovel test unit. Bifaces diagnostic of Terminal Archaic (Crawford Knoll), Early Woodland (Meadwood, Adena) and possibly Late Woodland (a preform) occupations were recovered. Several small ceramic body sherds were recovered of which at least three also clearly date to the Late Woodland. The site seems to be similar to several others reported on bluffs along the Thames (e.g. large with evidence of Late Archaic through Early Woodland use; an example is the Scott Wales site near Komoka). Unlike those previously known, however, the Edithsmith site is undisturbed by cultivation and has not been subject to many years of collection by relic hunters.

London Museum of Archaeology.

The *London Museum of Archaeology* completed 16 cultural resource management projects in 2001, ranging from Stage 1 background studies to Stage 4 mitigation. The crew spent most of the time "in the Archaic", investigating various sites in the Brantford area. Three separate sites on a single property just above the Grand River flood plain in north-west Brantford proved to be quite interesting, in that each appears to be a relatively small

specialized camp where biface reduction was the primary activity. Each site has yielded thousands of tiny Bois Blanc formation or Haldimand chert flakes and crude bifaces. The almost exclusive use of Haldimand chert suggests these components date to the Early Archaic period, even though we have yet to uncover any Hi-Lo points that normally characterize such sites. In contrast, our total excavation of the Sunnyside site in St. George (11 km north of Brantford) revealed a small camp dating to the Late Archaic period where the preferred raw material was Onondaga chert. We recovered a series of diminutive notched projectiles of the "Small Point" tradition, and a remarkable cache of ten bifaces. The latter were concealed in a shallow ovate pit, the only subsurface feature found on the site. Their orientation and placement suggest they had been buried within a pouch-like container.

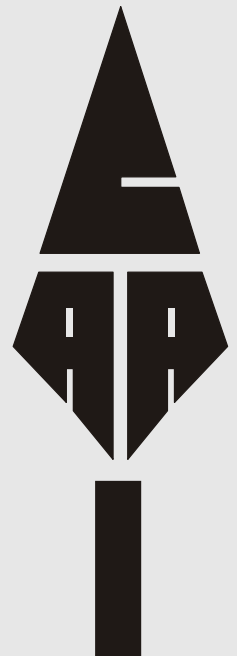
Archaeological Services Inc.

The consulting firm of *Archaeological Services Inc.* (ASI) conducted over 200 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario during 2001. Five of the more notable projects undertaken during the field season are outlined below.

Detailed investigations of the Huson site, a probable Early Archaic campsite, were conducted in the fall of 2001. The site was found through test-pitting an undisturbed woodlot. Almost all of the artifacts from the 50 square metre site were piece-plotted throughout all soil horizons yielding evidence of three, undisturbed, subsurface pit features. Soil and flotation samples taken from these features have yielded evidence of a boreal forest environment at the time the site was occupied. The recovered artifact assemblage includes over 6,500 artifacts, of which only three are formal tools. A single fish vertebra was also recovered, which will shortly be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

The Alexandra site (AkGt-53) was 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

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this two hectare site were begun in the fall of 2000, as discussed in the CAA Fieldwork News for 2000.

Over 600 subsurface cultural features, including some 40 semi-subterranean sweat lodges were excavated at the site, and approximately 19,000 artifacts were recovered. On the basis of their investigation it would appear that the occupation of the site spanned much of the mid- to late fourteenth century A.D., within the late Middle Iroquoian period, and included two tenancies, which likely overlap.

Seventeen structures were documented at the site, of which 15 are likely to represent permanent year-round dwellings while the others are more likely to represent temporary features such as sheltered activity areas. The houses at the southern end of the village are likely to have been established early in the history of the settlement, as these structures are associated with many of the earliest ceramic types recovered from the site and many of the structures exhibit evidence of frequent rebuilding. The houses in the north part of the settlement appear to have been constructed later in the occupation sequence, and may represent an influx of new members to the community, as it is likely that the houses to the south continued to be occupied. At the extreme north limits of the site, two houses were separated from the rest of the occupation area by a series of slight fences. It is possible that they played a key, intermediate role in the ultimate expansion of the village.

The Hutchinson, or Jacques I (AkGt-34) site was a multi-component site that was first identified during the Scarborough Master Plan survey completed by Mayer, Pihl, Poulton Associates in 1987. One component consisted of a number of stone foundations and an approximately 100 x 50 metre scatter of historic artifacts that comprised remnants of a mid-nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead. The second component consisted of a precontact, Late Woodland settlement of one to three acres. Stage 3-4 investigations of both components of the Hutchinson site were initiated in the late Spring of 2001. This work resulted in the documentation of settlement evidence related to both occupations. The Iroquoian component, which likely dates to the mid-fourteenth century, was represented by two longhouses separated from one another by a distance of over 100 metres, and a fenced activity area about midway between them. Neither house exhibited evidence of intensive occupation in the form of dense concentrations of interior features or rebuilding of structural elements. Four features yielding human remains were encountered to the north of the most southerly longhouse. All, however, contained only limited quantities of small or fragmentary elements suggesting that these represent the remains of primary burials that were subsequently exhumed for final inter-

ment elsewhere. Two exterior semi-subterranean structures were also present in this general area.

The Euro-Canadian occupation of the site, which involved numerous tenancies, primarily during the middle and late nineteenth century, is represented by three discrete concentrations of features, each comprised of a sub-floor pit or cellar, other structural remains and ancillary features. In addition, the remains of a post-barn were found in close proximity to the southernmost farmhouse complex.

Approximately 4,000 artifacts were recovered from Hutchinson, of which 75% are associated with the Euro-Canadian occupations of the site. The human remains recovered from the Iroquoian occupation were re-interred on the property, according to the wishes of the Six Nations and with the approval of the Cemeteries Branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services.

As summarized in the CAA Fieldwork News for 2000, ASI had been contracted by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority to carry out a multi-disciplinary assessment of selected areas of the 220 acre Ball's Falls Heritage Conservation Area (Ball's Falls HCA), located near Jordan, in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. Two of the sites discovered during the course of that survey, the Ball Homestead (AgGu-102) and the Upper Falls (AgGu-211) sites, were subject to more extensive test excavations during the 2001 field season. The circa 1810-1845 Ball Homestead site was deemed to hold significant potential to document the first home of the family of entrepreneurs who were the driving forces behind the development of the industries along this stretch of Twenty Mile Creek, while the Upper Falls site was judged to represent an excellent opportunity to investigate a the households of tenant millworkers (circa 1825-1850), as well as a probable trail camp established by Native Canadians in precontact times.

Surprisingly, the material culture of the tenant employees appears to have been little different from that of their employers. Although the Balls were clearly the most prominent family in the community, the analysis of their domestic remains does not suggest that they lived a life of wealth or ease. Their domestic furnishings (particularly with respect to their tablewares) were little different from those of contemporary farmers and workers elsewhere in southern Ontario. Profits from their initiatives, if there were any, were likely re-invested in their various businesses rather than spent on personal aggrandizement. Given that the Balls may have supplied most of the families in the community (they operated a dry goods and supply store in their second brick house and may have done so prior to the 1840s as well), it is likely that they furnished their own household from the same stocks.

The precontact aboriginal artifacts from the Upper Falls site included Late Archaic Broad and Small Point Horizon projectile points (circa 1850-950 B.C.), as well as a single Late



Woodland ceramic vessel sherd (circa A.D. 900-1650). The site likely served as a camp related to a former trail running alongside the creek, as it is doubtful that this waterway was ever consistently deep enough to be used as a canoe route.

On behalf of the Greater Toronto Airports Authority, ASI conducted an archaeological investigation of the remains of the Elmbank/Fifth Line Church and Cemetery, located on the east half of Lot 8, Concession 5, in the former Township of Toronto, Peel County, which now forms part of Lester B. Pearson International Airport. The church and cemetery were opened in 1832 and closed in 1933, and served as the resting place of many of the earliest Catholic settlers of the rural settlements to the north-west of Toronto. The project entailed the archaeological investigation of structural remains associated with the church and rectory, conservation of the extant grave markers, and the exhumation of all of the surviving interments within the cemetery in order that they could be relocated.

Of the 622 burials that were disinterred during the project, 199 were conclusively identified as male and 178 were conclusively identified as female on the basis of skeletal indicators and/or associated artifacts such as inscribed coffin plates. A total of 143 individuals was identified as elderly (i.e., over 50 years in age), while 261 were classified as adults aged between 18 and 49, 20 were subadults (13-17), 111 were children aged from one to twelve years, 56 were infants of less than a year in age, 25 were newborns of less than a month, and six were fetal. All of the burials had been placed in wooden coffins that were often varnished or even painted in colours such as red and yellow. The 1918 burial of one individual was exceptionally outfitted, in that the person was interred in a wooden coffin that was in turn enclosed in a cast iron sarcophagus.

The coffin hardware and personal effects interred with the deceased contains many evocative symbols of their Catholic faith, but this was expressed through a comparatively small repertoire of motifs. The limited range of iconography is probably more attributable to limitations in consumer choice than to personal preference. Grave goods found to accompany the individual burials included rosaries, bracelets, necklaces or beads, pendants, scapulars, glass bottles of holy water, combs (4), coins, temperance medallions, and rings.

While there is little doubt that medical doctors were located in the Elmbank region (The Act of 1839 incorporated the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada), in many cases access to their services would have been limited. This seems to particularly have been the case with respect to traumatic injuries, as several poorly set and misaligned (yet well mended) fractures to legs and arms were observed among the Elmbank population.

All of the remains recovered from the Elmbank cem-

etry, together with their personal effects, have been relocated to another cemetery in Mississauga. While the analysis of the archaeological and anthropological data collected during the study has only been initiated, it is clear that this work will ensure the preservation of a community history which might otherwise have been forgotten.

Archaeologix Inc.

In 2001 the consulting firm of *Archaeologix Inc* conducted 137 archaeological assessments in south-western Ontario. Large-scale mitigations were conducted for ten sites, including four Iroquoian villages, one Princess Point/Riviere au Vase Late Woodland occupation, one Middle Woodland camp, two Late Archaic sites, and two early 19th century pioneer homesteads.

One of the most interesting projects conducted involved the investigation of the Tillsonburg Village (AfHe-38), a large Middle Iroquoian village discovered during the construction of a recreational complex in the Town of Tillsonburg. Although the bulldozers had destroyed a portion of the site, our crew, under the direction of Brent Wimmer, were able to salvage a significant portion of the settlement pattern. The excavated area of the site contained portions of 10 longhouses, including a number of sweat lodges. The site is estimated to have covered in excess of 8 ha, although no palisade was found. The most interesting feature of the site is its dispersed community pattern, something previously unrecognized for Iroquoian villages dating to this time period. The ten houses identified are separated by a distance of between 20 and 46 metres.

Work continued in 2001 on the Brian Site (AfHh-10), a large precontact Neutral village located near the eastern limits of the City of London. This site had previously undergone testing and excavation by James Keron, the London Museum of Archaeology and the University of Western Ontario field school. This year's work, directed by Peter Timmins and Brent Wimmer, focused on the mitigation of the eastern section of the site and the excavation of a basal midden. Good settlement pattern data was discovered for the first time and included a portion of a longhouse and palisade. Because these features intersect, we now know that the Brian Site underwent at least one expansion or contraction during its occupation.

One of the most exciting projects involved the rediscovery of a long lost Middle Iroquoian village in west London. The site had first been recorded by Ernie Sackrider, a local collector. In the late 1980s, staff from the London Museum of Archaeology discovered a sketch map



within the notes of Bob Calvert, a friend of Sackrider's. The map clearly showed the location of the Foster Farm Village (AfHh-320) within what is now the Hunt Club Subdivision and noted the presence of burials and ash beds. Despite several attempts by local archaeologists, the site could not be relocated and it had long been thought that it was destroyed by the construction of the subdivision. Last summer, the site was rediscovered during an assessment of a proposed park pathway. During this work two middens and a single longhouse were noted. Block excavations, led by Holly Martelle, resulted in the recovery of nearly 15,000 artifacts, including a bone bodkin, two pendants and a bead of native copper.

An archaeological assessment of lands to be impacted by the Oxford Street Extension in the City of London resulted in three large scale mitigations. One of these was the Early Iroquoian Cassady Village (AfHh-265), excavated under the direction of Arthur Figura. This is one of at least four Early Iroquoian Villages along a 2 km stretch of Kains Road. Although very little of the settlement pattern was recovered, over 100 large pit features were excavated. It is estimated that the ceramic collection from this site includes over 70 vessels.

Two pioneer homesteads were also investigated as part of the assessment of the Oxford Street extension. The earliest of these is likely the homestead of Joseph Kilbourn, one of the earliest settlers in Westminster Township, located west of the city of London. According to London historian Guy St.-Denis, Kilbourn is thought to have moved from Connecticut with his family in December of 1807 and purchased the "improvement" of "an ancient intruder" who was a squatter on the property. Because Westminster Township was settled earlier than most portions of the City of London, this homestead is no doubt one of the earliest in the London area. In one historic account, the Kilbourn family is credited with taking in wounded soldiers during a War of 1812 skirmish which took place nearby. The Kilbourne family cemetery, also located within the Oxford Street Extension lands, is thought to contain the remains of Joseph Kilbourn, Sr., as well as at least one soldier.

Excavations were also conducted on the Fregg Site, a Late Archaic campsite near Hamilton, Ontario. Both this site and another Late Archaic camp known as the Sunnydale Site (AfHh-53) in north London, have important contributions to make to our understanding of precontact settlement systems in southern Ontario. This is also true of the Brant Starr Site (AhHc-130), a Middle Woodland camp near the Town of Paris. The physical setting and artifact assemblage from all three sites are not typical of those suggested in theoretical models of Late Archaic (3500 -

2700 B.P.) and Middle Woodland (A.D. 500 - 900) subsistence and settlement systems. Traditional models propose a general settlement cycle of winter occupation of interior areas geared toward large game exploitation and summer occupation of lakeshore and riverine environments focused on aquatic resources. All three sites are interior occupations but stray from the expected pattern. Brant Starr, for example, is a special purpose site geared toward hide scraping, as suggested by the dominance of scrapers in the tool assemblage. Similarly, the Sunnydale Site produced a large collection of celts, something completely undocumented for interior sites from this time period. Evidence from these sites suggests that systems of settlement in both the Middle Woodland and Late Archaic are probably more complex than we once thought.

One of the most intriguing discoveries made last year was a small early Late Woodland camp in North London. Directed by Kevin Gibbs, excavations at the Don Crich Site (AgHh-172) produced over 7,000 artifacts, including an extremely large quantity of projectile points ($n = 67$) and nine ceramic vessels, all with cord wrapped stick decoration. Further analysis and comparison with other nearby site collections will be required before the site can be assigned to either the Riviere au Vase Phase of the Western Basin Tradition or the Princess Point Phase of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition (A.D. 600-950).

The Canadian Journal of Archaeology on 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. This valuable resource is for sale at a price of \$25 in Canadian funds for CAA members (\$75 for non-members) and \$50 for institutional members (\$100 for non-member institutions), which includes postage and handling. Please print this page, fill in the information requested below and mail, along with a cheque or money order to:

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Manitoba & Saskatchewan

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Saskatchewan

Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Regina.

Dr. Margaret Hanna of the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Regina, conducted three projects in northern Saskatchewan in 2001.

Stanley Mission (Old Village), QIND-11.

The Old Village of Stanley Mission was founded on the north shore of the Churchill River in 1852 by the Rev. Robert Hunt of the Church Missionary Society. By the 1920s, some people were already living on the south shore where the Hudson's Bay Company store was located. By 1970, the last of the villagers had moved over to the south side, leaving only Holy Trinity Church and its associated graveyard standing.

Research at the Old Village began in 1999 with a brief field school for the Grade 9 students at Rhoda Hardlotte Keethanow High School at Stanley Mission, during which time the west side of the village was mapped and a few artifacts were collected from the surface of the village's community potato garden. In 2000, the east side of the village was mapped, artifacts were collected from the community garden, and a test pit was excavated on the east side of the village. In addition, five Elders who had lived in the Old Village were interviewed.

In 2001, excavations were undertaken on the east side of the Old Village in a large, shallow rectangular depression that we initially identified as an old garden because its location correlated with the location of a garden marked on the 1920 Dominion of Canada survey map. This provisional identification appeared to be confirmed when we found three pickets on or just under the surface (all gardens were surrounded by picket fences to keep out animals and children). Eight contiguous 1-m units were excavated both inside and outside the depression.

By the end of the five-week excavation, we had discovered not a garden but the remains of the floor of a log house built no later than the late 1800s (only square nails were used in the construction of the house). The stratigraphy showed that five subsequent activity phases had occurred after the house had been abandoned or dismantled

(the house being Phase 1). Phase 2-burial: a mottled clay layer of varying thickness had been shoveled on top of the floor. This layer contained some artifacts. Phase 3-clean-up: planks embedded with wire nails were burned. The fire had been built where Phase 2 clay was very thin, consequently scorching the underlying sill logs of the log house. Phase 4-wood pile: this thin layer consisted of a number chunks, scraps and splinters of wood, as well as bark and various artifacts, exactly like the debris that is scattered around wood piles and especially the wood chopping area. Phase 5-reburial: another layer of mottled clay of varying thickness was shoveled on top of the wood pile layer.

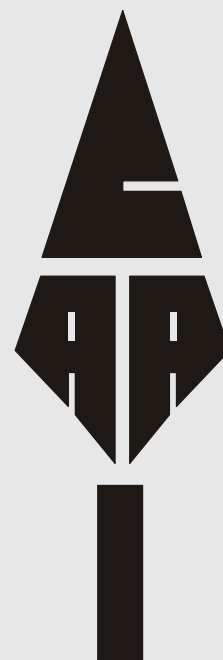
Elders identified the depression as being the location of Murdoch McKenzie's home. They could not remember when his original house had been built but they did remember that, in the 1940s, he replaced this house with a larger, two-room house where he lived and operated a small store until his death in 1952. It is possible that the two burial phases may be the result of levelling land prior to house construction.

Crew members included Bev Wright (U. of Saskatchewan undergraduate) and Annie McKenzie, Cora Ballantyne, and Joan Charles, all Saskatchewan Indian Federated College students from Stanley Mission. Volunteers included Mrs. Lois Dalby of La Ronge and Margaret Wynne, who is a resident of Dublin, Ireland, and the great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Hunt. The Elders included Mrs. Flora Charles, Mrs. Ellen Visentine, Mrs. Maggie Charles, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, Mrs. Rosie McKenzie, Mr. Solomon Ballantyne, Mr. Wilson Charles, Mr. Jude Ratt Sr., and Mr. Ernest McLeod.

A "daily diary" of the excavation was posted on the Museum's web site, <http://www.roysalsaskmuseum.ca/wedo/research/c01.html>.

Financial and in-kind assistance were provided by Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management, a grant from the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation to the La Ronge Historical Society, HRDC summer student employment program, and Saskatchewan Centennial Summer Stu-

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dent program. Mr. Ahab McKenzie, co-ordinator of Post-Secondary Education at Stanley Mission, acquired funding for the SIFC students and arranged for us to use the old high school science lab. The Stanley Mission Councillors, Gordon Hardlotte, Bernice Roberts, and Lester Roberts, facilitated many

aspects of the project.

Pickrel Bay, GgNc-1.

This site was discovered in 1999 by Gord and Nora Carle when their son attempted to dig a garden at their fish camp located at the entrance to Pickrel Bay on the northeast side of Lac la Ronge. The artifacts included both Clearwater Lake Punctate and Laurel ware, as well as Pehonan ware more typical of the Saskatchewan River area. Assessment was conducted in 2000. In addition to the expected campsite, two and perhaps three possible quarry areas were located.

Excavations during 2001 occurred at both the campsite area and one of the presumed quarry areas. Five 1-m square units were excavated at the campsite area which has been occupied from at least 1000 years ago to the present. Both Clearwater Lake Punctate and Laurel pottery were recovered. The faunal material consisted predominantly of muskrat, bird, and some large mammal, and contained relatively little fish which was rather surprising given the site's location beside a spawning ground. Only one hearth was encountered; a fragment of Blue Willow china at its base suggests an age within the past 250 years. The majority of lithic material was quartz, some of which definitely came from the nearby quarry described below. However, small flakes of non-local lithic materials were also recovered, including Gronlid siltstone (from the Saskatchewan River), brown chalcedony, and agate.

The quarry proved to be most fascinating. The quartz vein is about 30 cm thick and is buried under a 30 to 40 cm thick feldspar (microcline) lens. The presence of a scorched area on the microcline and broken pot sherds suggests that the overlying microcline was fractured by using fire and water. The quarrying activities left behind a hole approximately 1.5 x 0.75 m, and up to 40 cm deep. Several large, heavily battered and broken granitic and quartzite cobbles were found amongst the quartz debris in the hole. Nearby was a large granitic boulder that is extensively battered and pitted on the top. It was surrounded by a thick talus of quartz debris about 5 m in diameter. A sample of quartz was collected from the talus area for optical luminescence dating.

Crew members were Bev Wright, Annie McKenzie, Cora Ballantyne, and Kevin Epp, the latter a conservation student from Sir Sanford Fleming. In addition to being our hosts, Gord and Nora Carle assisted at the excavations, took us to a couple of other sites on the lake, and continually provided us with fresh fish. Financial

and in-kind assistance were provided by a grant from the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation to the La Ronge Historical Society, HRDC summer Student Employment Program, Saskatchewan Centennial Summer Student program, and Stanley Mission.

Sucker River Church Site (GgNh-2).

This site is located on the left bank of Sucker River where it enters the northwest side of Lac la Ronge. It was originally discovered in 1960 when James Brown, now with Northwestern University, conducted a survey of northern Saskatchewan under the direction of Thomas Kehoe, then archaeologist with the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History. In 1982, David Meyer of the Saskatchewan Research Council collected some artifacts from the surface of the gardens.

The 2001 project was done in conjunction with Chief Moses Ratt School at the settlement of Sucker River, part of the Lac la Ronge Indian Band. The principal, Mrs. Sally Venne, wanted the Grades 6, 7, and 8 students to experience archaeology and to learn something about the site and the artifacts that represent their culture and heritage.

The project began with a day of hands-on activities. Brian Scribe of the Heritage Unit, Municipal Affairs and Housing, introduced the students to the mysteries of stone tool manufacture while Margaret Hanna introduced them to pottery manufacture. Over the next two days, the students participated in an in-class introduction to archaeology and artifacts, the excavation at the site, and a lab session. The excavation occurred in the community garden which is located on the site, and each team of two to three students learned how to excavate, measure provenience, and write notes. Back in the classroom, they cleaned, catalogued, described, and measured the artifacts they had found. They ended by writing a brief report.

Bev Wright assisted with preparing the site map and instructing the students.

Stantec Consulting Ltd., Saskatoon.

Butch Amundson of Stantec Consulting Ltd., Saskatoon, conducted several dozen impact and assessment studies and worked on three excavation projects in 2001. With the able assistance of Kristin Enns-Kavanagh, Nathan Friesen, Miggs Greene, Dan Richert, Kevin Whatley, Wade Dargin and Tara Mills we managed to successfully complete 16 permits, including 4 comprehensive permits, and recorded more than 44 (we're still working on it) archaeological resources.

The oil patch, transportation sector and forestry were all active areas for archaeological assessment in 2001. Several projects of note are described below.

In April, Kristin Enns-Kavanagh and Butch Amundson conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed twinning of the TransCanada Highway between Maple Creek and



Sidewood resulting in the discovery and recording of six archaeological resources. Sites of interest include EaOf-13, which is an abandoned section of the original, 1883 Canadian Pacific Railway bed; EaOg-20, a Besant projectile point artifact find and; EaOg-21, the Crane Lake Farmstead. The Crane Lake Farm was a station of the "76 Ranch" that once had immense land holdings in southwest Saskatchewan. Established in 1887, it struggled to its failure in the killing winter of 1906. In the interim a series of farm stations were established to run herds in 10,000 acre (4,047 ha) parcels. Test excavations at Crane Lake Farmstead revealed material culture typical of the late nineteenth century.

Enns-Kavanagh and Amundson completed the assessment study of 324-11th Street East (FaNp-28) in Saskatoon in 2001. The property is next door to the Marr Residence, the oldest residence on its original foundation in the city. The project was designed to assess the impact of a proposed neighbourhood park development on the vacant lot and to provide an opportunity to give the interested public access to an archaeological excavation.

Excavations involved 11.5 m² distributed around the property. We collected approximately 6,284 artifacts in 156 units of removal. The artifacts were collected from four stratigraphic events that cross the whole site and several localized stratigraphic events. The lowest layer (Lower Loam) included artifacts from precontact time until the construction of a house on the property in 1959. The next layer (Lower Fill) was related to the construction of the house in 1959. The next layer (Garden/Lawn) related to the occupation of the property from 1959 to 1997. The upper most event (Upper Fill) related to the removal of the house and the vacant lot from 1997 to September 2000.

The artifacts were of two broad categories. Structural artifacts included nails, both modern (wire drawn) and machine cut styles, brick, mortar, electrical fixtures, linoleum and pane glass. The machine cut nails (pre1891) definitely reflect the original 1884 structure. The second category was household artifacts including ceramic tableware, container glass, commercial packaging (especially crown closures), food remains, personal artifacts such as jewelry and toys, and clinkers from coal-burning heaters. The artifacts were nicely packaged in the four stratigraphic events according to their relative ages. We also recovered several lithic flakes from precontact, stone tool manufacturing.

We found no conclusive evidence of features on this site. It may be the construction of the 1959 house removed most evidence of previous structures.

Our analysis led to the following, general conclusions. First, there is precious little evidence of the 1884 house on this property. Only the machine cut nails can be associated with certainty to this house. Second, the lot was an extended yard associated with the Marr Residence between the early

20th century and 1959, so most material culture from that period was likely deposited from the families who live next door at the Marr Residence. Third, we recognize a trend toward a decrease in ceramic tableware and glass commercial containers with a corresponding increase in plastic and glass tableware and disposable commercial packaging as the layers get younger: anecdotal evidence of an increasingly "throw-away" society. Fourth, the exception to the third is that glass soft drink and beer bottles are nearly absent in the 1959 to 2000 period, perhaps corresponding with the advent of returnable bottles in 1962 and, in recent years, their replacement by aluminium cans and plastic bottles, both of which are returnable as well.

Fifth, we cannot separate the collection into whole groups of artifacts belonging to one specific family. We can, however, narrow down the ownership of certain, specific artifacts.

In 2001 Miggs Greene, Nathan Friesen and Butch Amundson continued the study of the Eagle Creek site (DIOj-9). DIOj-9 is an Avonlea campsite in the Maple Creek valley in southwest Saskatchewan. The site contains two occupation layers. The lower layer yielded 20 Avonlea and triangular style projectile points, two hearth features and a fire broken rock feature that we are currently interpreting as a boiling pit. The site lacks pottery and has a limited variety of lithic and tool types. As such our working hypothesis is that this site represents a short-term, hunting bivouac. Radiocarbon and other analyses are pending and our report is currently in preparation.

In late 2001, Nathan Friesen, Dan Richert, Miggs Greene, Kevin Whatley, Wade Dargin, Tara Mills and Butch Amundson along with students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, under the supervision of Dr. Ernie Walker, conducted excavations of the Cory Site (FaNq-75) on the flood plain of the South Saskatchewan River just south of Saskatoon. The site was discovered through backhoe testing and is buried between 1 and 2 m of aeolian sand. In using heavy equipment to remove the overburden, we exposed, recorded and collected artifacts from three sparse occupations, one including an Oxbow style projectile point. Beneath these three layers, were four, more concentrated occupations associated with old soil horizons. The upper most two of these contained projectile points that we have tentatively classified as belonging to the Mummy Cave Series, particularly the Gowen variation. The site is, indeed, only a few hundred metres for the Gowen type site. Our excavations revealed a variety of lithic raw material types, retouched lithics, bison remains in various stages of disarticulation and butchery and several bone tools. Our analyses and reporting are ongoing and a radiocarbon age from the uppermost Mummy Cave layer is pending.



Western Heritage Services Inc.

The Saskatoon staff consisting of Jim Finnigan, Peggy McKeand, Dale Russell, and Bill Ferris completed several small projects for the oil and gas and forestry sectors. We were also involved in an assessment project with Parks Canada at Fort Prince

of Wales in northern Manitoba.

Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management, Parks and Special Places contracted us to do a detailed map of the Humphrys/Hewlett farm yard, which is associated with Cannington Manor Provincial Park southeast of Moose Mountain. The locations of all features, such as recognizable depressions, fencelines, roads, trails, and structures were recorded using a sub-metre Digital Geographical Positioning System unit. These coordinates can be tied into airphotos and high-resolution satellite imagery. Digital photos were also taken of each recorded feature. These were used to create a GIS format site map that is available as an electronic atlas.

Dale Russell continued his work with members of the Buffalo River Dene Band at Dillon on Peter Pond Lake. This consisted of an intensive survey of fire burned areas on the west shore of the lake. An additional 68 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.

At the beginning of August, Western Heritage Services, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations at Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Manitoba. These investigations were part of Parks Canada's conservation program at the fort to repair and restore the fort walls constructed in the mid-1700's. In order to reduce water penetration down through the rampart it was proposed to put an impermeable barrier in the upper portion of the rampart. The archaeological work was carried out to determine the stratigraphic nature of the rampart fill, the location and number of features, construction details, and the presence of artifacts. This information would aid in determining the design of the drainage system and determine if more extensive archaeological work was required. Investigations consisted of strategic excavations of the upper 30 to 50 cm of the east rampart and a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) system survey. The GPR survey of the east rampart, northwest bastion and the east half of the courtyard was conducted by Mason Exploration. The GPR survey entailed pulling a Noggin connected to a laptop computer along an established grid over the surface of the rampart. The Noggin emits a series of radar waves into the ground at approximately a 40° angle. The velocity of the radar pulses was in turn used to calculate the depth at which feature and artifacts were buried. This information was processed as the Noggin passed along the grid using the laptop computer.

Excavation of the test pits and trenches uncovered numerous artifacts, as well as por-

tions of several wooden planks and boards. The location and orientation of the major planks and boards suggest that they are the remains of wooden cannon platforms. A clay pad, which may be part of a privy walkway, was also encountered in one excavation test pit.

The GPR survey identified several targets on the east rampart that represent artifacts, wooden features, and large boulders in the rampart fill. A few of these targets were tested using 50 x 50 cm test pits. Only one of the test pits did not encounter either a substantial metal artifact or portions of wooden planks or boards. The GPR survey of the northeast bastion revealed a large structure, likely an extension of the storeroom beneath the rampart fill. Interpretation of the radar data indicates that the area is shored with timbers and measures approximately 8 to 10 m long and 4 m wide.

Maureen Rollans was recruited from the Calgary Western Heritage office to supervise a public archaeology project sponsored by the Eagle Creek Historical Society. The project consisted of the continued assessment of the Crystal Beach Road Site (EkNv-75) near Harris, Saskatchewan. The goal of the 2001 excavation was to see how deep the cultural deposits went and how old they were. Two units that had been started in 1998 were selected for excavation. They had produced Besant pottery and projectile points. One unit was taken down to a depth of 1.9 m, but the bottom of the archaeological deposits was not reached. Faunal remains (mainly bison), stone tools and debitage, and a few sherds of pottery were recovered.

Manitoba

Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc.

Northern Lights Heritage Services Inc. conducted several very interesting projects this past year. A few of the projects are discussed below.

Heritage Resource Impact Assessments with EIS were conducted for the Wuskwatim and Gull Rapids Generating Stations. The Wuskwatim Generating Station HRIA consisted of characterization study, field survey with impact assessment. As well the Heritage component of the EIS was prepared. The same process occurred for the Gull Rapids Generating Station. Characterization studies for the two proposed transmission lines have also been completed. Field work will commence in the Spring of 2002. As well, Northern Lights is preparing the cultural impact assessments for both projects. This has entailed oral history training in the various First Nation communities and analysis of the data as well as ethnographical research.

Year two of an archaeological survey was conducted at Cedar Lake (Easterville) as part of the Chemawawin Cree Revitalization Project. There were actually three components to our part of the project. The first was a standard survey for



archaeological resources. Cedar Lake, as you may recall, was flooded with the construction of the Grand Rapids Generating Station. We were fearful that after almost 40 years of flooding the archaeological record would be obliterated. To our surprise there appears to be little horizontal displacement of the artifactual record. However the soils have all been removed and the limestone till has collapsed. Over 20 sites were recorded which included 1 possible Paleo, Oxbow, McKean and Late Woodland. Four Native ceramic types were identified: Laurel, Blackduck, Clearwater Lake Punctate and Duck Bay. As well, an impressive Historical Cree record was recovered. The second part our project was with regard to the historical cemetery which had been inundated by flooding since 1967. After thorough archival research and interviewing many of the community Elders, David McLeod of Northern Lights and crew conducted remote sensing of the upper and lower cemeteries in order to provide mapping for the engineering component. The plan is to build up the site and cap it in order to preserve the area. This is at the request of Chief and Council.

The third component is to create an education display for the new cultural centre. To date we have had four replica pots made by Catherine Flynn and are awaiting construction of display cases. Northern Lights will be preparing an educational profile of all artifacts recovered. Virginia Petch is in the process of preparing a draft protocol and ethical guidelines for Chemawawin Cree Nation as the first step in development of a cultural resource management plan.

Northern Lights was also busy directing the Archaeological Predictive Model Project for the Manitoba Model Forest. This was the second year for the project. The F1 model had been refined and the F2 model was tested in the external study area of Burntwood Lake. The draft report has now been submitted to the Steering Committee for review. One of the great spin-offs of this project was that we hired nine high school students from Hollow Water First Nation to train and work with the archaeological supervisors. Principal Yvonne Barker and Virginia Petch submitted a proposal to Frontier Schools which would allow the students to gain a high school credit for their participation. We received word last month that the students would receive a credit. Three of the students have now graduated and are attending university.

The field component of the Glenboro to Rugby transmission line is almost complete. We expect to be in the field this month monitoring river crossings. In 2001 we also completed HRIA on several smaller hydro-electric transmission lines and gas transmission lines. We completed remote sensing at Grand Rapids and at St. Andrews on the Red cemeteries. We will be completing the next phase of remote sensing at St. Andrews this coming spring. We continue to work with Buffalo Point First Nation in developing the archaeological interpretation of MOM Corner. This year we expect to conduct a

small public excavation at the site. In addition to the archaeological component we have been involved in the cultural and land use components of several treaty land entitlements and continue to provide anthropological support to a number of legal firms with regard to First Nation issues. If it sounds like we have been busy the answer is yes. But we still have had time to do some volunteer work. We helped Shelly Cook and her gifted class at Grand Rapids to conduct a small excavation in Shelly's back yard. We surveyed the site with the aid of the students, provided forms and advice on the kinds of equipment to purchase and how to excavate. Shelly then used the Indoor Excavation Edu-kit that Virginia created to teach other students in the school about archaeology.

David and Virginia published an article in *Cap-aux-Diamants* entitled *Les La Verendrye et la recherche de la mer de l'ouest*. Virginia also contributed two articles to Bob Wrigley's book *Polar Bear Encounters*. We are looking forward to another very busy year.

Compiled by Peggy Mckeand, with sections contributed by Virginia Petch, Butch Amundson, and Margaret Hanna.

Le Journal canadien d'archéologie sur 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 procurer 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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Alberta Fieldwork

Editor: Alwynne Beaudoin

SCAPE: Study of Cultural Adaptations in the Prairie Ecozone.

SCAPE is a five-year project, funded by SSHRC through its Major Collaborative Research Initiatives program (Grant #412-99-1000). The project began in May 2000 and is headquartered at Brandon University. This report outlines the activities of the second field season.

The SCAPE 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 yr BP). Within this larger region, work is being concentrated at three nodes: the Cypress Hills in Alberta, the Saskatchewan River Forks area of central Saskatchewan, and localities in southwestern Manitoba, including the Glacial Lake Hind Basin and the Tiger Hills. These nodes highlight the range of ecological complexity within the prairies. They exhibit a diversity of landscape types and resource potential.

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.

Southern Alberta, Cypress Hills: Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies.

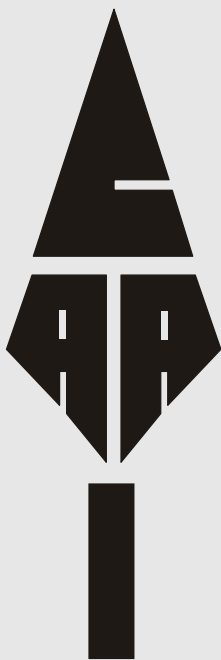
Archaeological work in southeastern Alberta is focused on the Stampede Site in Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park. This is a stratified archaeological site, characterized by thick accumulations of Holocene fill. Sedimentation rates appear to have been considerably more rapid during the mid-Holocene than at other times in the Holocene. Determining the origin and palaeoenvironmental signal recorded in the sediments is the focus of continuing geoarchaeological investigation here. Based on the results of fieldwork conducted last summer (2000) two hypotheses are being considered. The first hypothesis is that Elkwater Lake level elevation and site proximity to the shoreline

are responsible for deposit thickness and for variable Holocene sedimentation rates. This would imply that there is no direct climate signal to be gleaned from variations in sedimentation rate because they reflect lake level fluctuations instead. However, the pattern of lake level fluctuations may provide proxy climate data. In related investigations, we are seeking to understand the pattern and character of mass-movements in this area, and assess their climatic significance. The second hypothesis is that fluvial and colluvial processes control sedimentation rates at the Stampede site. Under this hypothesis, increased sedimentation rates are an indirect result of increased aridity (greater aridity equals reduced vegetation cover, greater runoff and erosion, and increased frequency of flash floods).

Geoarchaeological investigations in 2001 involved using the GeoProbe to obtain a better picture of sedimentary sequences near the Stampede site, under the direction of Andrea Freeman (Departments of Archaeology, Geography, Geology and Geophysics, University of Calgary). Janet Blakey (Archaeology Department, University of Calgary) will be using data from these cores for her MSc dissertation. Cores were also obtained from terrestrial locales close to the present western and eastern shores of Elkwater Lake. Elizabeth Robinson (Archaeology Department, University of Calgary) investigated localities around the Cypress Hills that may show similar depositional contexts to the Stampede site, as part of work for her PhD dissertation. The exceptionally dry summer led to extreme fire hazard in the Cypress Hills and so fieldwork access to some areas was restricted.

The palaeoenvironmental record is another focus of research. Alwynne Beaudoin (Provincial Museum of Alberta) sampled sediments exposed in the excavation at the Stampede site for pollen analysis. Samples have been processed to extract pollen and microscope work is ongoing. She also began a program of surface sampling in the Cypress Hills. These samples will be used to characterize modern vegetation as analogues for past pollen assemblages. They will also be used to calibrate the modern treeline position. Treeline fluctuations are expected to be an important interpretive component of the palaeoenvironmental record. Tim Panas, David Keller, and Judy Klassen

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assisted her with this field work.

Dion Wiseman (Geography Department, University of Brandon) led a team that concentrated on gathering additional GPS data in order to refine the mapping that was undertaken in the 2000 field season. They undertook this work in early spring, before leaf out, to enable better data to be obtained from forested areas. Powerful software tools are being used to visualise and recreate past landscapes. Dion is exploring Elkwater Lake's levels and possible former outlets using dGPS, GIS, and evidence of abandoned shorelines.

Archaeological Studies.

The 2001 field season at the Stampede site (DjOn-26) began on May 1, 2001 and ended on August 31, 2001. Archaeological work was carried out under the direction of Gerald A. Oetelaar (Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary). During this time, the original 4x6-metre excavation block was expanded to a 6x7-metre excavation although the depth did not exceed the 3.8 m attained previously. The additional 18 units were located along the western, northern, and eastern margins of the original block. All of these units were excavated from the surface to the top of Paleosol 5A, with depths ranging from 1.5 to 1.8 m below surface. In addition, eight units located along the north and south wall of the original block were excavated from the top of Paleosol 5A to the bottom of Paleosol 9, a distance of approximately 0.75 m. And finally, eight units were excavated from the bottom of Paleosol 12 to the bottom of Paleosol 17.

Excavations in the 18 peripheral units extended through the first four paleosols where the density of cultural material was relatively low and most of the items recovered were quite large. Even though all matrix was screened through 2 mm mesh, very few small flakes or pieces of bone were recovered from these buried soils suggesting that the intensity of occupation was somewhat limited for the last 4,000 years. Excavations in the intermediate units extended through Paleosols 5A, 5B, 5C, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Paleosols 5A, 5B and 5C yielded a substantial quantity of lithic debitage, bone fragments, and fire broken rock. The assemblage of flaked stone tools included one Oxbow point, one end scraper, and two bifaces. Paleosols 6, 7, 8, and 9, by contrast, produced very dense concentrations of debitage, bone fragments and fire broken rock. The assemblages of flaked stone tools included a variety of early side-notched points, scrapers, bifaces and cores. In addition, sixteen hearths were uncovered including one in Paleosol 6, six in Paleosol 7, six in Paleosol 8, and three in Paleosol 9. Of particular interest is the close spatial relationship between the hearths exposed in successive occupation layers. This evidence suggests repeated occupation of the area by the same or a related group who use the available space in a similar fashion. And finally, excavations in the lower central units yielded very little cultural material except for Paleosol 17 lo-

cated beneath a layer of Mazama ash which has a generally-accepted age of around 6700 yr BP. This occupation zone produced a substantial number of artifacts including bone fragments, lithic debitage and tools. No features were identified and only one core was recovered. Unlike the occupations represented in Paleosols 5 through 9, this cultural deposit included large pieces of debitage and very large bone fragments which did not display the intensity of breakage observed in the overlying zones. In short, the nature and density of artifacts recovered from this paleosol indicate a markedly different use of space and resources.

The field personnel at the Stampede site this past summer included Elizabeth Robertson, Jason Gillespie, Judith Klassen, Janet Blakey, Carole Ramsay, Andrea Richardson, and Deepika Fernandez, (graduate students in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary) Michael Cowtan, Chandra Macaulay, and Scott Thompson (undergraduate students in the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary), Jennifer Petrik (undergraduate student in the Department of Geography at the University of Lethbridge), Rebecca Robertson, and Kristin Soucy (undergraduate students in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of Saskatchewan).

Robin Woywitka (Anthropology Department, University of Alberta) also visited the Cypress Hills to ground truth the location of known archaeological sites as part of work for his M.A. dissertation. His research focusses on the use of GIS in archaeology and, in particular, data quality issues related to existing databases.

This past summer, the Stampede site was also the location of an archaeological field school offered through the Department of Geography at the University of Lethbridge, of a series of educational programs offered jointly by the archaeological staff and personnel from the Interpretive program at Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park, and a volunteer program designed to give adult members of the public an opportunity to participate in the excavation of the site. Field school students from the University of Lethbridge and Medicine Hat College included Cheryl Blood-Bouvier, Christy Ann Cox, Blair First Rider, Chandra Macaulay, Jennifer Petrik, and Shay Wall. In addition, more than 440 elementary and high school students participated in the school programs whereas an additional 298 children enjoyed the activities on Family Fun Days. A total of 36 adults volunteered their services at the site while another 749 people attended weekly lectures and enjoyed guided tours of the site. By all accounts then, our community outreach initiatives were very successful indeed.

Throughout the summer, bulk soil samples were collected from the southwest cor-



ner of each level in each excavation unit. These sediments were transported back to the laboratory where they were processed using a water separation device. This procedure yielded a large sample of microscopic plant remains, pieces of microdebitage, tiny bone fragments, and gastropod shells. Preliminary analysis of the shell remains indicates the presence of terrestrial species, primarily those associated with grassland environments. Students working in the laboratory also washed and catalogued artifacts in preparation for long term curation.

The laboratory personnel included Tami Brady (graduate student in the Department of Heritage Studies at Leicester University), Jason Gillespie (graduate student, University of Calgary), Tracee Brees, Lindsay Bruns, Dominique Cossu, David Lumb, Chandra Macaulay, Matt Moors, and Scott Thompson (undergraduate students in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary).

Over the past year, our sample of Blackfoot place names for rivers, mountain peaks, hills and comparable landmarks identified in a variety of maps, documents and oral histories has increased to over 700 words. The appropriateness of the terms has been the topic of discussion with Elders and students from the Siksika, Pikani, and Kainai First Nations in Southern Alberta including Mary First Rider, Alvena First Rider, Irene Scout, Louise Cropped Ear Wolf, Lillian Cropped Ear Wolf, and Nicholas Breaker.

Central Saskatchewan, The Forks:

Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies.

The Below Forks site is just downstream from the confluence of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. These are underfit streams that occupy deeply incised glacial meltwater spillways. The Below Forks site and archaeological sites nearby occur within the North Saskatchewan Trench, the South Saskatchewan Trench, and the Saskatchewan Trench downstream from the confluence. Fieldwork in 2001 clearly shows the terrace sequences for each of the three reaches under investigation are different. **Andrea Freeman** and graduate students **Janet Blakey** and **Laura Roskowski** (Archaeology Department, University of Calgary) and **Andrew White** (Geography Department, University of Calgary) conducted detailed studies of the sedimentary deposits at the Below Forks site. These sediments will be the focus of **Laura Roskowski's** thesis. The team also examined other exposures in the vicinity, in order to get a better understanding of fluvial sequences and paleosol development. Further high-resolution site-specific geoarchaeological studies within the meltwater channels will be undertaken and the fluvial geomorphology of each reach will be explored.

Reconnaissance fieldwork in 2001 identified four distinct dune field occurrences in the Greater Forks Locality. Moreover, though dune morphology is similar at the dune field scale, our investigations suggest dune morphology and age vary from dune field to dune field. Detailed subsurface investigation of one site within the Fort à la Corne dunefield was conducted. Garry Running (Geography and Anthropology Department, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire), Karen Havholm (Geology Department, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire) and a team of students from University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (Justin Rogers, Woody Wallace, Ryan DeChaine, Corrine Orzech, and Nicole Bergstrom) extracted a 16 m continuous core with the GeoProbe. Sediments from this core have been described and sampled for optical dating. Steve Wolfe and Jeff Ollerhead (Geological Survey of Canada), who are conducting a geochronological investigation of Canadian dune activity, will be submitting samples from this site for optical dating.

Alwynne Beaudoin sampled organic-rich sediments exposed at the Below Forks site as part of an effort to assess its palaeoenvironmental record. Alec Aitken (Geography Department, University of Saskatchewan) sampled the same section for molluscs. Comparison of these data sets should provide some interesting perspectives on the site's development. Alwynne Beaudoin also began collecting a suite of surface pollen samples, to characterize the modern vegetation and, in particular, the southern boreal forest limit. She visited several sites in an effort to find a suitable place to obtain a continuous postglacial palaeoecological record. David Keller assisted in this fieldwork.

Archaeological Research.

The Below Forks site (FhNg-25) is located on the Saskatchewan River, about 1.5 km downstream from the confluence of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. Here, there is a high, southfacing cutbank formed on a well elevated terrace on the north side of the river. Multiple layers of cultural materials are exposed in this cutbank, to a depth of over 2 m below the surface. We began excavations at this site in the summer of 2000 when we opened excavation blocks at two locations on the cutbank edge, 75 m apart. In the 2001 field season, we again concentrated our excavations in the latter two parts of the site, one referred to as the central excavation block, the other the eastern excavation block.

In the eastern excavation block, we excavated an area that encompassed four 1x1 m units excavated in 2000. As a result, this block now includes 19 whole and partial 1x1 m units. With a separate 1x2 m unit that we excavated here in 2000, 21 whole or partial 1x1 m units have now been excavated here. There are at least two occupations here, one extending from the surface to a depth of 15-20 cm, the other at a depth of 90-100 cm. We submitted one fragment of bone



for AMS radiocarbon dating from the latter occupation level, receiving a date of $6,010 \pm 80$ yr BP (TO-9355). This is the first date that has been obtained on the deepest occupation in this eastern excavation block, and it indicates that this occupation is of the same age as that in the central excavation block. This deepest occupation has produced masses of debitage, predominantly of Swan River chert; however, there are also numerous bone fragments (including canid) as well as fire-cracked rocks. A small, corner-notched projectile point was recovered from this level in the 2001 season, while a side-notched preform was found in 2000. Several endscrapers have been recovered, as well as fragments of biface preforms. The surficial occupation level here has also produced large amounts of debitage and some faunal remains, but few tools. Steve Kasstan (Archaeology Unit, University of Saskatchewan) will be employing data on the debitage from the eastern excavation block for his M.A. thesis.

Turning to the central excavation area, our 1989 and 2000 excavations resulted in the opening of eight whole or partial 1x1 m units here. In 2001, we opened another 19 1x1 m units (including four very small unit "fragments" along the cutbank edge). All of these units were excavated to a depth of 250 cm through extremely hard, dry silty clays - and some were excavated to depths of 260 and 270 cm below the surface. The deposits here contained at least two occupations in the upper metre (these have yet to be dated) and two occupations between 230 and 250 cm below the surface. Therefore, multiple occupation levels had to be carefully exposed. We found that all of the occupations were dominated by lithic debitage - thousands and thousands of flakes of Swan River chert, with a few quartzes, chalcedonies and other cherts represented. The deepest occupation was the richest, containing numerous bone fragments, some fire-cracked rock, a few clam shell fragments and occasional stone tools. The latter included several endscrapers and a triangular projectile point preform. We submitted a fragment of bone from this deepest occupation for AMS radiocarbon dating and received a date of $6,100 \pm 140$ yr BP (TO-9354).

In the 2001 season we also were able to clearly discern an occupation level which is 15-20 cm above the deep, 6,100 yr BP occupation. This slightly higher occupation consists of a scatter of faunal remains, mainly bison, with some debitage. This occupation level produced the ear of an Oxbow type projectile point, providing evidence of the cultural affiliation of this particular component. Two bison scapulas were recovered from this level in 2000 and we recovered another in 2001.

The 2001 Below Forks excavation crew consisted of Riel Cloutier, Wade Dargin, Steve Kasstan, and Kevin Whatley (University of Saskatchewan archaeology graduate students), Kathrin Janssen and Jennifer Harty (University of Saskatchewan undergraduate archaeology students),

Patrick Young (former University of Saskatchewan archaeology graduate student), and Derrick Burns and Frank Constant, both residents of nearby James Smith Reserve.

We plan to excavate at the Below Forks site again in the summer of 2002. In particular, we will complete the excavation of seven 1x1 m units in the central block, which we opened in 2001.

Aboriginal Consultations.

Through the winter of 2000-2001, David Meyer spent one day a week at James Smith Reserve. There, he worked with two elders, Thomas Whitehead and George Whitehead. In the early spring of 2001, he also made arrangements to work with a third elder, Anna Head, but was unable to do so because of preparations for the summer archaeological field season. Working with the elders, and existing genealogical information, David Meyer obtained information on the initial composition of the James Smith band at the time of treaty. He has also obtained from the elders the Cree toponyms for stream, lakes and terrain features in this region. This work will be expanded upon in 2002, as a part of effort to construct the cultural landscape of these Crees.

On September 28, Jennifer Harty and David Meyer made several presentations on our Below Forks excavation to classes at the James Smith Community School. As well, Patrick Young has prepared an artifact display in a glass covered case, and this is now on exhibit in the foyer of the band office.

Historical Research.

Dale Russell was employed on the SCAPE project for several weeks in the winter of 2000-2001 to conduct historical research, and to compile references to and titles relating to pertinent historical sources. He has completed a careful reading of the Fort à la Corne Post records, 1852-1903, making copious notes and copying numerous quotations. As well, he has undertaken similar work with the Fort Carlton Journals, which encompass the first half of the 19th century. This project is about half done. He has also reviewed Church Missionary Society (Anglican) letters and reports relating to the Saskatchewan River region, and will be reading pertinent daily journals. Dale Russell has also compiled lists of pertinent Sectional maps which date to the late 1800s and early 1900s, and he has compiled lists of pertinent historical maps. A bibliography of sources is in progress.

Southwestern Manitoba, Glacial Lake Hind Basin: Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies.

The Glacial Lake Hind Basin Locality (GLHB) includes a variety of glaciodeltaic and glaciolacustrine units overlain by Holocene deposits and landforms.



Holocene geomorphic units include fluvial sediments deposited by the Souris River, paludal sediments associated with

Holocene lakes and wetlands, and aeolian dunes and sandsheets. To date, geoarchaeological investigations have focused on the Flintstone Hill site

and to a lesser degree, the *Makotchi-Ded Dontipi* archaeological site complex. Investigations in these localities have focused on developing a chronostratigraphic model of postglacial deposits, a palaeoenvironmental and landscape evolution model, and a PreColumbian land use model (local-scale applicability). Considerable progress has been made on the field and laboratory work necessary to generate these models.

Dion Wiseman, assisted by several students, completed a total station survey of the Flintstone Hill site and will refine the DEM and topographic maps of the exposure in the coming year. Karen Havholm and Nicole Bergstrom, a UWEC geology major student, completed their stratigraphic work at Flintstone Hill and similar cutbank exposures nearby. Steve Wolfe and Jeff Ollerhead recovered seven samples for optical dating analysis from Flintstone Hill. Karen Havholm and Garry Running collected samples for radiocarbon analysis from the same locations. A complete chronology of Flintstone Hill should be available soon that will include radiometric control on the age of buried soils and intervening aeolian deposits.

Additional samples at Flintstone Hill, mainly from the basal glaciolacustrine and early Holocene lacustrine deposits, were collected during the 2001 field season. Matt Boyd (Geological Sciences Department, University of Manitoba) collected samples from the "evaporite layer" for stable isotope and other geochemical analyses. His objective is to test our hypotheses that the "evaporite layer" is indeed the result of reprecipitation of evaporitic minerals.

Karen Havholm examined aeolian deposits exposed in cutbanks along the Souris River upstream from Flintstone Hill. Her efforts focused on the mid-Holocene aeolian unit. Additional work was conducted at the Duthie Dune site, adjacent to the *Makotchi-Ded Dontipi* archaeological site complex. Karen Havholm and Woody Wallace, a graduate student from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, described and collected samples from a profile from the Duthie Dune, including one for radiocarbon dating. In addition, Steve Wolfe and Jeff Ollerhead collected two samples for optical age analysis from the Duthie Dune profile.

Woody Wallace conducted reconnaissance investigations in all of the known dune fields in the GLHB. Woody identified and collected digital and topographic data necessary to map dune fields in the GLHB. Several heretofore-undiscovered dunefield occurrences were identified in this investigation. More detailed examinations of representative dunes were conducted in dunefields

located across the GLHB. GeoProbe cores and stratigraphic profiles were described, photographed, and sampled from seven dune fields in the basin. Profile and core descriptions and photographs have been compiled. These data will form the basis for his Master's thesis.

As part of its public outreach, SCAPE encourages participation from interested people beyond the University community. David Harkness (MacIntyre Collegiate, Winnipeg) participated in the Manitoba-based fieldwork for the second year. Mel Bailey, a student teacher, was also involved in this fieldwork. David's interest is in geoscience education in the classroom and he is involved in several such initiatives that incorporate material from the SCAPE project. For example, high-school computer science and technical writing students from MacIntyre Collegiate are using digital video and still photographs taken in the field to produce a documentary about SCAPE. David, Mel, and SCAPE colleagues expect to present results from their geoscience education collaboration at the American Association of Geographers meeting this spring.

Southwestern Manitoba, Tiger Hills:

Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies.

The Tiger Hills are composed of end moraine and related landforms of terminal late-Pleistocene age. Fieldwork in the Tiger Hills locality focussed on detailed GPS survey work at the Hokanson site directed by Dion Wiseman.

The Pembina Spillway, a glaciofluvial trench, is adjacent to the Tiger Hills to the south. Reconnaissance investigations conducted last year (2000 field season) indicated alluvial fans are likely to be the best, indeed very possibly the only, extensive Holocene terrestrial deposits in the Tiger Hills locality from which to reconstruct postglacial palaeoenvironmental conditions and landscape evolution. Garry Running, Karen Havholm and the UWEC student team conducted extensive investigation and survey of alluvial fans in the Pembina Trench. Three or more GeoProbe cores from four representative alluvial fans were successfully collected in the 2001 field season. These cores have been described and sampled and further analyses are pending. Results of this work support our hypothesis that the Pembina Spillway formed during or shortly after active glacial ice retreated from the Tiger Hills end moraine. These data are being analyzed by Justin Rogers, a graduate student from University of Wisconsin-Madison, and will form the basis for his Master's thesis. Additional geophysical investigation of the Lowton site was conducted this year. A consultant (Dave Mcleod) conducted an electrical conductivity and resistivity survey.

Archaeological Investigations.

Field excavation was directed towards data recovery from two sites in the Tiger Hills area, east of Pelican Lake. In addition several other sites were tested in the region, as well as the



Vera site in the *Makotchi-Ded Dontipi* locale near Lauder.

At the Lowton site (Vickers focus type site) a block excavation was opened, measuring 6 x 8 m. This area was selected based upon testing of the site in August 2000. The testing indicated the presence of a hearth and a deepening of the dark A horizon, relative to other areas of the site. Discussions at the site, with visiting steppe archaeologists from the Samara Museum in Russia, led to the idea that a semi-subterranean structure might have been located in this area.

Under the supervision of Bev Nicholson (Native Studies Department, Brandon University), the excavations were dug to a depth of 40 cm with a living floor being identified at approximately 18 cm below surface (b.s.). This floor extended across the entire block except where the till substrata intruded to the base of the plow zone which truncated it at approximately 12-13 cm b.s. The dark A horizon appears to be a natural function of soil development on the diamicton parent material. The 18 cm living floor was characterized by large bone sections and bone tools lying horizontally and a subsequent diminishing of all artifact classes below this level. The exceptions to this rule were three areas where “boiling pits” were dug below this 18 cm living floor. An additional boiling pit had been identified adjoining this block during the 2000 testing of the site. These processing features contained large ungulate bone elements and pieces of fire cracked rock (FCR). Three hearths were identified, based upon extensive soil reddening that extended well below the active hearths, and by the presence of degrading FCR and other associated burned materials, as well as ceramics and lithics. These materials have been catalogued and analysis is in process.

Archaeological investigations at the Hokanson Site (located within the Tiger Hills) were directed by Scott Hamilton (Anthropology Department, Lakehead University), and focussed upon shovel test reconnaissance and strategic small-scale excavation. The crew chiefs were Lorie Mokolki and Suyoko Tsukamoto, with lab operations supervised by Leanne Belsham. This late pre-contact site has yielded a bison kill zone along the edge of a slough, with extensive food processing and encampment deposits located nearby. Preliminary radiocarbon dating indicates that the site is about 1,000 years old, consistent with the recovery of diagnostic artifacts of Blackduck cultural affiliation. A few parallel grooved body sherds were also recovered, perhaps suggesting Avonlea occupation as well. Interestingly, no classic Avonlea projectile points were found among the assorted late side notched point recoveries. Research is focusing upon whether the deposits represent simultaneous versus sequential occupation by these cultures. The test excavations revealed a surprisingly rich array of features, many of which relate directly to bone processing activities. This includes a hearth, with associated “carpets” of fire modified rock and smashed ungulate bone, two possible “boiling pits”, three small pits packed with ver-

tically oriented bones, a “stack” of minimally processed bison bone, and a localized lens of fragmented animal bones that likely derive from marrow and bone grease extraction. Ongoing research will further explore the processing/encampment zone, and also initiate exposure of the water-saturated bison kill deposits in search of evidence of a pound structure. Given the spatial segregation of the site loci, we hope to address the means of communal bison pounding (using dGPS and GIS technologies), and then explore the sequence of butchering, processing, and consumption activities that derive from successful bison entrapment.

In addition, testing was conducted at the Bud Graham site and at several other locations in the Tiger Hills to locate suitable Middle Precontact period sites. While small amounts of non-diagnostic lithics were recovered, none of these sites appeared to warrant further excavation. Testing was also conducted at the Vera site to verify the extent of the Middle Precontact occupation. Testing verified that the occupation area is relatively small and does not extend north of the 1998 excavation. In addition, walking surveys were carried out on cultivated fields in the Lauder area with little success.

We extend our appreciation to Field Supervisors Lorie Mokolki and Suyoko Tsukamoto and to the field crew of Holly Alston, Bjarne Almsqvist, Heather Frary, James and Sarah Graham, Robert Jackson, Jon Perrin, Kurt Phillips, and Chris Schreyer. We also wish to acknowledge the work of Lab Supervisor Leanne Belsham and lab assistants Niki Daniels, Dave Norris, Amanda Peterson and Sandra Watt.

Matt Boyd spent two weeks in the Tiger Hills and Lauder Sandhills collecting cultural features (mostly hearths) from late Plains Woodland and Vickers Focus sites. With the help of Robert Jackson (University of Manitoba), about 90 samples were processed. Although this work has just begun, we have identified charred *Chenopodium* (goosefoot) and *Rubus idaeus* (raspberry), both of which were almost certainly used as food plants. This research is being used to address the following question: were late Plains Woodland/Vickers Focus folks hunter-farmers or hunter-gatherers? This research is jointly funded by SSHRC (SCAPE project) and the Manitoba Heritage Grants Program.

Matt Boyd also briefly surveyed a region of the Assiniboine Delta, near the town of Rosendale. This area is significant for several reasons: (a) it was a productive palaeolagoon on the west side of Agassiz in the early Holocene; and (b) it marks the point where the Yellowquill Trail emerged from the Red River Valley, known by the 18th century Metis as “Half Way Bank”. Geoarchaeological and archaeological reconnaissance in this area led to the identification of a major (100 m), late Precontact,

Continued on Page 35.

British Columbia

Editor: Richard Garvin

Antiquus Archaeological Consultants Ltd.

Antiquus reported that only two projects of note were undertaken during 2001 and early 2002. In late 2000 and early 2001 the company conducted archaeological monitoring within a portion of the Port Hammond site (DhRp 17), a pre-contact period and post-contact period site on the north bank of the Fraser River in the Port Hammond area of Maple Ridge near Vancouver. Investigations were undertaken by Mike Rousseau during construction activities associated with removal and replacement of a timber dry kiln building and apron within International Forest Products' (Interfor) Hammond Cedar Mill property. The study was overseen by Interfor, and the Katzie First Nation in Pitt Meadows.

Almost 1400 lithic artifacts were recovered during the monitoring, including numerous projectile points and bifacially flaked knives, a large number of complete and fragmented celts, near-complete and fragmented hand mauls, approximately 700 ground slate knife fragments, sandstone abraders, roughly 100 flake tools, and a fair number of miscellaneous personal and decorative items. Overall the assemblage indicates this section of the site was used primarily as a woodworking area.

Around 130 bone and antler artifacts were recovered and consist of complete and fragmented, antler wedges, awls, unipoints, unilaterally barbed fixed bone and antler points, unilaterally barbed harpoon points, two toggling harpoon head valves, two pendants, a carved gorget-like ring, and a four-holed "whatzit".

The faunal assemblage recovered was extensive, and included a wide variety of fauna. The main species represented are; dog, elk, deer, black bear, raccoon, a large wildcat, harbour seal, duck, goose, eagle, grouse, great blue heron, diving waterfowl, salmon, sturgeon, herring, and a variety of shellfish. Human remains in various stages of decomposition and fragmentation were found scattered in several areas within the impact zone. The contexts of the human remains do not allow any firm indication of the initial mode(s) of interment, and many were removed from disturbed matrices.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered are typical of the Marpole phase (2500 to 1500/1100 B.P.). Five radiocarbon dates submitted during the

study all range between about 2000 and 1500 years B.P., indicating that the investigated part of DhRp 17 was occupied during the middle of the Marpole phase. Additional information and further details about the Port Hammond monitoring investigations are on file at the D.A.P.A. in Victoria (Permit No. 2000-292 report [Antiquus 2001]). A summary article will also be published in an upcoming volume on coastal prehistory to be compiled in honour of Phil Hobler.

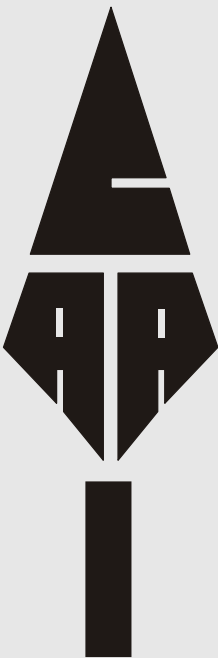
In January, 2002, Antiquus also conducted a brief detailed excavation program at pre-contact period pithouse village site EeRl 21 at the east end of Seton Lake near the town of Lillooet. The project objective was to recover a sample of intact cultural deposits from a small (10 m by 3 m) proposed subterranean water reservoir tank impact zone. This study was commissioned and overseen by the T'it Kit Administration in Lillooet.

Ten units were dug, and the excavations recovered about 150 lithic artifacts, most of which were simple utilized and retouched flakes. The projectile points recovered are temporally diagnostic of the Plateau horizon (2400 to 1200 BP) and Kamloops horizon (1200 to 200 BP). Surprisingly little debitage was recovered, and actual tools outnumbered unused flakes. Three human burials were also encountered in addition to the northern edge of a large house pit feature buried by previous road construction. As a result of this investigation, it has since been decided to put the tank above ground to avoid any direct adverse impacts to the human remains. Charcoal samples have been submitted for dating and the results and final report (Permit No. 2002-8) will be available in the near future.

Arrowstone Research and Consulting.

Dave Hall reported that the company completed it's second full year of operation in 2001. In terms of activities along the B.C. north coast, Arrowstone conducted a number of forestry-related archaeological impact assessments on Hawkesbury Island in association with the Gitga'at First Nation. In the interior of B.C., Arrowstone conducted a number of forestry-related archaeological impact assessments near 100 Mile House on behalf of the Canim Lake Indian Band and Maven Archaeologi-

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cal Consulting. In the southwest corner of B.C., Arrowstone conducted an Archaeological Impact Survey (A.I.S.) of the banks of Wahleach Lake near Chilliwack on behalf of the Sto:lo Nation and conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (A.I.A.) of a woodlot near Harrison Mills in association with the Chehalis Indian Band and the Sto:lo Nation. Arrowstone also conducted an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed Callaghan Olympic Nordic Sports Centre near Whistler, part of the Vancouver 2010 Olympic bid. This project was conducted on behalf of Creekside Resources Ltd. in association with the Squamish and Líl'wat First Nations.

In the East Kootenays, Arrowstone, in association with the Ktunaxa-Kinbasket Tribal Council, conducted an archaeological impact assessment of a proposed subdivision along the north shore of St. Mary Lake. One previously recorded site on the development property, DjQb-001, was revisited and expanded upon and one newly recorded archaeological site, DjQb-004, was also identified. Site DjQb-004 consists of a surface and subsurface lithic scatter comprised of 127 artifacts including one black tourmalinite projectile point tip resembling the tip of a Scottsbluff/Eden point, one Top of the World Chert biface end fragment, one black tourmalinite biface preform, one black tourmalinite core fragment, and 123 pieces of debitage including 78 pieces of green tourmaline chert debitage, 41 pieces of black tourmalinite, and four pieces of Top of the World Chert debitage.

Arrowstone also completed the monitoring of development activities at site DjPx-027 on the grounds of the Bootleg Gap Golf Course near Kimberley. 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, side scrapers 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 the nearby tourmalinite quarries on North Star and Bootleg Mountains over several millennia.

2002 SFU-SEI Archaeology Field School

George Nicholas (Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute) reports that the fieldschool will be continuing its survey, testing, and excavation program on the Kamloops Indian Reserve. Efforts continue to focus on the pre-4000 B.P. site period. This year, excavations continue at EeRb 140 and 144, two multi-component terrace sites that have each yielded a relatively complete record of 7000 years of occupation. In addition, work is planned at EeRb 77, located on the South Thompson River floodplain, where deep testing in 1991 by the field school revealed three meters of

cultural deposits: a date of 5590 +/- 100 (Beta 77134) on charcoal was obtained at 245 cm below datum. Field investigations at these three sites provide a unique opportunity to compare the archaeological and paleoenvironmental records of contemporaneous terrace and floodplain occupations during the middle and early Holocene.

This year also marks the 10th anniversary of the SCES-SEI Archaeology Field School, which will be marked by several public events scheduled for June. Established in 1991, this is the only university level, First Nations-oriented archaeology program of its kind in Canada. Graduates of this program have worked for both consulting companies and First Nations organizations, and a number are pursuing M.A. and Ph.D. graduate studies.

Several other research projects are currently underway under the auspices of this program. George Nicholas has been working with John Jules (Kamloops Indian Band) and others on the recovery and analysis of a partial human skeleton (2000-14B) from the banks of the South Thompson River. The remains are associated with a small number of artifacts, including a Plateau point (1200-2400 B.P.), and several dog mandibles.

A study of an extensive series of pre-contact fish weirs on the South Thompson River is currently underway by Nicholas, Catherine Carlson (University College of the Cariboo), and Corene Lindsay (SFU, Burnaby). One major grouping has now been Total Station-mapped, with over 1200 stakes recorded within a one kilometer section of the river. The results of eight wood samples submitted to Isotraces for A.M.S. dating are expected shortly.

Nicholas is also currently directing the archaeology and paleoenvironmental component of a major SSHRC-funded project on the past and historic/traditional associations between hunter-gatherers and wetland environments in coastal and interior settings. Field investigations are planned for this year and next.

Two other ongoing research projects seek information from archaeologists. Corene Lindsay is investigating freshwater mussels at archaeological sites throughout the Interior as the focus of her M.A. thesis research. Information on the presence of shellfish remains at Interior sites, or ethnographic and traditional accounts of the utilization of this resource may be sent to: corene@uniserve.com Celia Nord (SCES-SFU, Kamloops) is continuing her research on digging stick handles on the Plateau and adjacent regions. To date, she has identified over 60 in museums and other collections, and is currently developing a classification system for these important artifacts. Anyone with knowledge of historic or prehistoric digging stick handles in the greater Plateau/Northwest Coast areas may contact her at:

celianord@excite.com



University of Victoria & Parks Canada.

In May of 2001, Quentin Mackie, along with UVIC graduate students Cynthia Lake and Trevor Orchard, took part in excavations led by Daryl Fedje (Parks Canada) at the Kilgii Gwaay site on Ellen Island, southern Gwaii Haanas, Haida Gwaii.

This 9400 year old site contains a shell midden site with associated excellent preservation of fauna and technology, offering a window into very early maritime adaptations on the Northwest Coast. The lithics at this site are predominately unifacial, and will be the subject of a forthcoming thesis by Cynthia Lake.

In June of 2001, Fedje, accompanied by Mackie and three UVIC graduate students mounted a three-week project to refine knowledge of the sea level history for eastern Hecate Strait. The crew extracted core samples and sections from a variety of bogs and ponds around Prince Rupert, and on Porcher and Dundas Islands. Heiner Josenhans from the Atlantic Geological Survey was also involved. This project was funded by the NSERC/SSHRC "Coasts Under Stress" collaborative research initiative.

In July of 2001, the team undertook a three-week excavation project at the Richardson island site, which was previously tested by Parks Canada in the mid 1990s. This highly stratified site contains evidence for the transition from bifacial technology (Kinggi Tradition) to microblade technology (Early Moresby Tradition) in Haida Gwaii. Notable finds include an occupation floor with a number of well-defined post features, dating to ca. 9100 B.P. This project is funded by SSHRC and will last for three years. Nicole Smith is starting a thesis on these finds.

UVIC has also been involved in paleontological research at a cave site in Kitgoro Inlet, on the west coast of Haida Gwaii. This project involved cavers Paul and Alan Griffith, former UVIC student Carol Ramsey, and archaeologists Daryl and Freia Fedje, was also funded by the "Coasts Under Stress" project. Notable finds include a series of black bear remains, ranging in age from 9700 B.P. to 14500 B.P. These results are of interest in relation to the postulated Hecate glacial refugium, showing bears must have either arrived on the North Coast very early, or spent the last glacial maximum *in situ*.

In other activities, Duncan McLaren (UVIC) will soon be presenting a thesis outlining long-term occupation in the Stave watershed, including apparent pre-"Old Cordilleran" material. Trevor Orchard completed his thesis on Aleutian zooarchaeology and has gone on to the Ph.D. program at Toronto. Glen McKay is working on sites in the SW Yukon for his M.A. thesis. Rebecca Wigen and Susan Crockford of Pacific Identifications are also actively doing research on a variety of zooarchaeological topics.

This coming year, Parks Canada and UVIC have made plans for further excavations at

Kilgii Gwaay and Richardson Island, more coring and related sea-level work across Hecate Strait, and renewed investigations at Kitgoro and other limestone solution caves in Haida Gwaii. UVIC also hopes to offer an archaeological field school this summer at a historic Japanese Fish Saltery in Nanaimo.

Tseshaht Archaeological Project.

Alan McMillan (Douglas College and Simon Fraser University) and Denis St. Claire (Coast Heritage Consulting) are co-directors of this research. Attention centred on the large village of Ts'ishaa (DfSi 16), on Benson Island in Barkley Sound, today within Pacific Rim National Park Reserve. This site is the origin place of the Tseshaht First Nation in their oral traditions and was their major ethnographic village. As in the previous field seasons, the project was supported and funded by Parks Canada and the Tseshaht Nation. A group of young Tseshaht received employment and training as part of the project, as did other youth hired through the Young Canada Works program administered by Parks Canada. Ian Sumpter represented Parks Canada on the project and undertook detailed shell analysis. Jim Stafford and George Kaufman served as field supervisors on different portions of the site. A total of 38 people worked at various times on the five-week project.

The first two field seasons of the project focused on the deep shell deposits of the main village site. Several large trenches were excavated through the midden, yielding a substantial collection of artifacts and faunal remains spanning the past two millennia. Two additional units, on a platform at one end of the site, were excavated in 2001. Whaling, hunting sea lions and fur seals, fishing, and shellfish collection were the major precontact economic activities at this outer island location. Small bone points dominate the artifact collection, which is typical of the West Coast culture type, considered to be the archaeological reflection of Nuuchah-nulth culture prior to European contact.

Most of the 2001 fieldwork took place on a raised terrace at the back of the main village site. This location, initially tested in 2000, was occupied at a time of higher sea levels, when the main site area would have been an active beach. A series of radiocarbon dates spans the period from about 3000 to 5000 radiocarbon years ago. A number of highly distinctive artifacts, including a large biface of obsidian from Glass Buttes in Oregon, several large stemmed and faceted ground slate points, and large bone points with shallow barbs, came from the upper portion of this deposit. Crudely chipped stone tools, such as choppers, bipolar split pebbles, and quartz microliths, occurred throughout. Closest similarities are to the Hoko River site on the Olympic Peninsula and the Locarno Beach stage in the Strait of Georgia region. The differing assemblages from the two site areas suggest that a cultural break occurred just prior to 2000 years ago.



Langara College

During the summer of 2001, Stan Copp with Langara College conducted the Third Annual Archaeology Field School in the Similkameen Valley of southwestern British Columbia. Fieldwork conducted included archaeological impact assessments of six Ministry of Forests recreation camps situated along the lower reaches of the Ashnola River. The results of these studies confirmed the presence, and defined the boundaries of two previously recorded sites - DhRa-12 and DhRa-13. Several culturally modified trees were also recorded, although none were found to be automatically protected by provincial heritage legislation.

Field excavations continued at the pre-contact Pinto Flats site on Reserve lands and this site also served as the field camp and base of operations. Results indicate a number of occupations typologically dating from ca. 1200 to 6000 years B.P. Radiometric assays on two of the occupations will be submitted by late Spring 2002. Site surveys resulted in the location of several unrecorded sites including lithic scatters, a rock shelter, two large pithouse depression sites as well as the locations of two sacred petroforms.

The 2002 field school will return to the Pinto Flats site to continue evaluative testing. All work conducted in 2001 was carried out in association with the Upper and Lower Similkameen First Nations.

Okanagan University College.

In 2001, Richard Garvin began the first of a three year SSHRC funded project designed to locate, map and record historic First Nation's cemeteries on the northern B.C. coast. The North Coast Native Cemeteries Project was developed with several goals designated as priorities. First, to find and record historic Native cemeteries which, in very many cases, have been lost and/or forgotten. Second, to provide up-to-date Cultural Resource Management training to youth in remote First Nation's communities. Third, to conserve and preserve these cemeteries for future generations. Fourth, to use the temporal and spatial cemetery data derived from the project to examine the dynamics of cultural change and syncretism brought about culture contact and colonialism.

The 2001 field season consisted mostly of preliminary field reconnaissance and preparations for the 2002 field season which will take place primarily in Haisla and Nisga'a traditional territories. Attempts were made to simply locate as many historic Native cemeteries as possible in and around Kitamaat Village and down Douglas Channel (Haisla), and territories assigned to the Nisga'a villages of Gingolx, Lakalzap, Gitwinksihlkw, and Gitlakdamiks. The possible future involvement of the Gitksan, Haida, and Tsimshian First Nation's in the future will greatly expand the project.

McMaster University.

Andrew Martindale reports on the continuation of the Tsimshian Archaeology Research Project on the Skeena River. The 2001 field season focused on continued research at Ginakangeek (GbTh-2) and further surveys of targeted areas of the Lower Skeena Valley based on data from Tsimshian oral traditions. The research team included Wayne Ryan and Steve Dennis of the Lax-Kw'alaams Band and Joan Banahan, PhD candidate at McMaster University. In 2001, work continued at the post-contact village site of Ginakangeek where occupational components dating between 1800 and 1850 were identified below European-style building foundations which have been associated with the construction of the Grand Trunk Rail line. These excavations revealed that a substantial early post-contact village existed at the site. Extensive excavation of these components will be the target of this summer's research. The village site was entirely mapped using a total station, and the cartographic data has been developed into a digitized database using ARCVIEW GIS.

In addition, surveys were conducted along the Exchamsiks and Skeena Rivers. Two habitation sites were identified along the middle reaches of the Exchamsiks River including a rock shelter where the lower components produced a radiocarbon date of 2680 ± 130 BP (cal. at 2 SD to 1130 - 420 BC, Beta 164120). Like a similar site found in the Gitnadoix Valley, the data suggest the site was a short term hunting camp used over many centuries. Surveys and test excavations were also conducted at several previously identified sites. Khyex City (aka Aberdeen Cannery) was mapped and tested. Excavations located a series of traditional house floors below the cannery village and the sawmill. Architectural features suggest that these date to before contact or in the early contact era. A series of habitation sites located and test excavated by David Archer and Al Mackie in 1982-83 were also mapped and tested to produce samples for radiocarbon dating. A radiocarbon date of 540 ± 80 BP (cal. at 2 SD to AD 1290 - 1480, Beta 164119) was associated with the central hearth of a large house feature at GdTe-4. The project has so far produced a more comprehensive culture history of the Tsimshian riverine territory which suggests that seasonal mobility patterns prior to European contact were more varied than previously thought, and that post-contact trends include the establishment of new villages which became the sites of later industrial developments.

The SFU 2001 Field Season at the Salloomt Site.

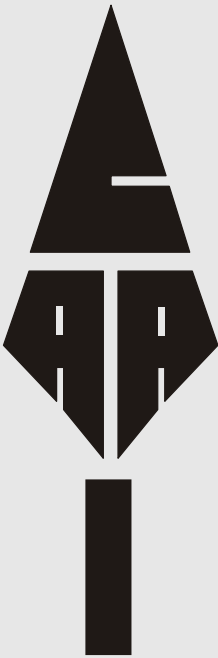
The SFU field school was conducted at the Early Period Salloomt Site in the middle Bella Coola Valley. Field work took place in June and July following a month of lectures, exercises and exams on campus in May. Phil

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Yukon Fieldwork

Editor: Ruth Gotthardt

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Ice Patch Research Project.

The Ice Patch Research Project is a multi-disciplinary project with many collaborating agencies, including Yukon Heritage Branch, Yukon Renewable Resources, and four First Nations (Champagne and Aishihik, Carcross-Tagish and Kwanlin Dün and Kluane First Nation). Sheila Greer, consultant to the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, was archaeological permit holder again for the Ice Patch field studies. The 2001 field season saw less melt at the patches than had been the case in the hot July summers of 1998 and 1999. Fieldwork focused on checking the archaeological potential of patches tentatively identified as featuring the dark layers thought to represent caribou dung, and ground-truthing these locales. Many of the patches visited produced negative evidence (no artifacts or faunal remains) and questionable fecal material. Survey for new patches was also completed in Kluane National Park and across the border in northernmost B.C. No new patches of archaeological or paleoecological significance were identified in these areas or elsewhere in the southern Yukon study area. Archaeological specimens collected this year were also limited in number. These results provide us with a better understanding of the geographic extent of the ice patch phenomena (patches with caribou dung) and of which ice patches are of archaeological and paleoecological significance. It is also apparent now that the significant artifact collections of the 1998, 1999 and 2000 seasons represented the accumulation of many (over 20?) years of ice patch melt, rather than an artifact recovery that can be anticipated yearly, except perhaps in years of high melt conditions. Examination of faunal remains from the ice patches by Darlene Balkwill (Canadian Museum of Nature) has identified principally caribou in the sample, but isolated elements of sheep, goat, bison, moose and elk are present as well. Publication of the results of the Ice Patch Research Project investigations to date is in preparation.

Forty Mile Archaeology Project.

The pre-Gold Rush town of Forty Mile is located at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers, about 49 miles downriver from Dawson. Under the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, the site

of Forty Mile will be established as a designated heritage site to be jointly owned and managed by the First Nation and the Government of Yukon. The fourth year of archaeological investigations at the site of Forty Mile continued mapping and testing of the historic features of the town site and undertook a small excavation to further explore the prehistoric occupations of the site. T.J. Hammer and Chris Thomas (Hammerstone Archaeological Consulting) supervised the project; as in previous seasons, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in provided six students to assist in the archaeological investigations. A total of 148 historic features are now mapped in the Forty Mile town site, and 17 historic features are mapped on Mission Island. Twelve 1 x 1 m units were excavated at the tip of Forty Mile Island, where evidence of a prehistoric camp had previously been identified. The 2001 excavations were intended to sample between two hearths recognized in testing in 1998 and 1999, over a distance of about 20 m. Excavation proceeded slowly due to the depth of the prehistoric component (approximately 60 - 70 cm below surface) and the abundance of historic and proto-historic features and artefacts in overlying levels. Three additional hearth features were uncovered in the prehistoric occupation level, yielding chert flakes, stone end scrapers and a bone point. The features have been sampled for radiocarbon dating. A large cache (or a cache reused as a midden?) was also discovered in excavations at about 35 cm below surface, measuring approximately 1 metre in diameter and 20 - 35 cm thick. Wooden planks lined the base of the feature, which contained large mammal bone fragments, a drill steel, an axe head, a boot, a stove/heater foot, ceramics, tin can fragments, a variety of beads, including a blue faceted Russian trade bead, birch (?) poles, a whet stone, two bone tools (?), and a copper hide-working implement (?). Ash and burned bone appears to have been dumped on the surface of the feature. The final results of the 2001 investigations will be available in March, 2002.

Preliminary Heritage Inventory in the Nordenskiöld Wetland Habitat Protection Area.

The Nordenskiöld Wetland Habitat Protection Area was established under the Little Salmon and



Carmacks First Nations Final Agreement; the area is located within an approximately 5 km zone along the lower Nordenskiöld River drainage, between 61°48'N and 62°02'N. A preliminary assessment of heritage values within the HPA was carried out over a seven day period in August by T.J. Hammer and Chris Thomas (Hammerstone Archaeological Consulting) with assistance from Cindy Charlie and Terrence Sam (Little Salmon and Carmacks First Nations). Information on the history and traditional use of the area will be used to assist in the development of the Management Plan for the Nordenskiöld Wetland Habitat Protection Area. Formerly, an important trading and travelling trail between Carmacks and Hutshi was located on the east side of the Nordenskiöld River (Tsawnjík Chù); much of this route was later followed by the Whitehorse-Dawson winter road. Three of the principal salmon fish trap sites used by Carmacks people up to the early part of the 20th Century were located on the lower Nordenskiöld River. Preliminary survey in the 2001 field season identified nine heritage sites in the HPA. Two sites, as well as fairly abundant evidence of trapping, are probably date to the early to mid-20th Century; one site is likely the location of one of the traditional fish trap sites on the Nordenskiöld River and consisted of six brush camps and two cabin remains. Four sites are prehistoric in age: one is late Prehistoric (within the past 1,000 years); one site appears to date to the middle Prehistoric period, and two small sites predate 5000 years ago and contain evidence of microblade production technology.

Excavations at the Rock Island Lake Site (KeVb-13) in the Lhutsaw Wetland Habitat Protection Area.

A test excavation of the Rock Island Lake site was carried out as a joint project of the Yukon Heritage Branch and the Selkirk First Nation. This project was a continuation of heritage site inventory in the Lhutsaw Wetland Habitat Protection Area undertaken in the 2000 field season. The Lhutsaw Wetland Habitat Protection Area was established under the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement; heritage investigations will assist in

the development of the Area Management Plan. Chris Thomas (University of Alberta) was the principal investigator in both projects, assisted in 2001 by Selkirk First Nation students Leigh Isaac, Michelle



Gloria Hwy - Fedirchuk and McCullough crew on survey along proposed Alaska Highway route of proposed gas pipeline.

Isaac and Jenna Joe. Eight 1 x 1 m units were excavated at the site in the 2001 field season, at three localities: the west end of the site, in the area of a hearth feature identified in the 2000 testing; at the top of a large rock outcropping where a large amount of chipping debris was noted in surface context; and near a quartz vein at the east end which appears to have been quarried for raw material. Microblade technology was recovered in the excavations indicating occupations predating 5,000 years ago. Lack of stratigraphy at the site obscures the identification

of later occupations, although the presence of material in surface context suggest the site saw multiple occupations, probably up to the historic period. Of interest are the recovered faunal remains which are dominated by avian species, indicating a very long history of seasonal waterfowl hunting at the site.



Terrence Sam (Little Salmon and Carmacks First Nations) testing a locality in the Nordenskiöld Wetland Habitat Protection Area.

Preliminary Heritage Inventory in the Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area.

Information on historical use and, in particular, First Nation's history and traditional use of the Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area is intended to contribute to the development of the Management Plan for the Area, and specifically to the incorporation into the Plan of the "traditional knowledge, customs and culture of the Yukon Indian People in connection with the Area", as stipulated in the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement.

A preliminary field survey of heritage sites in the Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area (HPA) was carried out by Ruth Gotthardt (Heritage Branch) on July 23 - 27, 2001 with the assistance of Nacho Nyak Dun elder Mr. Pat Van Bibber Sr. The objectives of the brief survey were to locate and document camps and cabins used historically in the study area and to identify areas where evidence of older, prehistoric occupations might be present. A total of 12 historic cabins/camps were relo-



cated and mapped in the 2001 survey. Seven sites were ground checked; access was limited for the remaining five sites - these were photographed from the air and GPS coordinates were recorded. Most of the sites relate to historic trapping and hunting in the McArthur Range by Ira and Eliza Van Bibber

and their family, between about 1900 and 1948, when the area was declared a game sanctuary. One prehistoric site was identified in the course of this survey, at Woodburn Lake near the Van Bibber cabin. A stone axe-cut stump, scattered lithics along the foot trail, and three cobble net sinkers provided preliminary indications of older occupations on the lake. Further oral history recording is planned with the Selkirk First Nation and the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun to document traditional sites in the HPA.

Archaeological Mapping at LaPierre House.

Under the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement, LaPierre House and Rampart House are to be designated as Historic Sites, and are jointly owned and managed by the First Nation and the Government of Yukon. The management plan for the sites specifies that additional archaeological mapping be carried out at LaPierre House, a Hudson's Bay Company post located on the Bell River 150 km east of Old Crow. This work was undertaken by T.J. Hammer (Hammerstone Archaeological Consulting) assisted by Gary Njootli and Carlos Foster of the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation over a seven day period in June of 2001. The project focussed on relocating, documenting and mapping the historic features associated with the Hudson's Bay Company and later VGFN use the site. Over the course of the investigations the crew located and mapped 71 features including three partially standing structures and seven former building locations. A number of shovel tests were excavated within the former post area with several chert flakes documented as well as a probable hearth. These recovered remains represent the first physical traces indicating a pre-contact occupation of the site. A number of beads were also collected during the testing, including red-on-white glass cane beads and a regular faceted 'Russian' trade bead. Permafrost prevented tests from going deeper than 20-30 cm below surface where more pre-contact remains are likely present. A day was spent surveying the area around the former post in search of the graveyard associated with LaPierre House. Unfortunately the graveyard was not confidently relocated, however, an area approximately 500m north-west of the Post has been identified as a probable location. The crew was fortunate to have an afternoon with the use of a helicopter and surveyed the south bank of the Bell River where a Gwich'in village was reported to have been located. Both air and foot survey were conducted up- and down-river from the site but to no avail, although more recent collapsed trapping cabin and cache

were documented. It is more than likely that the dense willow cover is obscuring the old village location and a VGFN elder would be needed to help identify the village's approximate location so that further survey could be carried out.

Rescue Dig at LePage Park.

Landscaping of LePage Park in the fall of 2001 exposed a deeply buried midden dating to approximately 1906, when what is now the headquarters of the Yukon Historical and Museums Association was home to "Hobo Bill" Donnenworth. Heritage Branch undertook a rescue dig when the midden was exposed, contracting T.J. Hammer to supervise the project. The salvage of the midden was completed within a day and landscaping was able to continue. Cataloguing of the contents of the midden are underway over the winter. The results of the dig will be assembled as a display for the YHMA.

Survey Efforts in the Scottie Creek Valley.

Under the direction of Scottie Creek Elder, Mr. Joseph (Tommy) John, Norm Easton (Yukon College) and Glen McKay conducted archaeological survey in the middle drainage of the Scottie Creek valley, located near the Yukon - Alaska border, north of the Alaska highway. Mr. John has lived most of his life in the valley and has gained an intimate knowledge of its landscape and history. With his guidance traditional trails and place names were mapped. Test excavations were done at eight localities; prehistoric material was recovered at four of them. Artefacts included microblades, a knife on a macroblade, and a basally thinned point. Historic material from the early and late periods were also documented. This included the recovery of a musket ball at the location of a nineteenth century Scottie Creek headman who according to oral history owned the first firearm in the region. Additional survey efforts are planned for 2002.

Archaeological and Palaeontological Feasibility Studies for the Proposed Alaska Highway and Yukon North Slope Gas Pipeline Routes.

An archaeological assessment and feasibility study of a proposed pipeline corridor on the Yukon North Slope from Kay Point to Harner Creek was conducted in August by Gloria Fedirchuk and Jennifer Tischer of Fedirchuk McCullough & Associates Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. Survey under Yukon Archaeological Permit 01-10ASR consisted of a helicopter overflight and ground visitation of targeted areas. Two local assistants, Rita Carpenter (Inuvialuit) and Wayne Carpenter (Gwitchin), participated in the archaeology program. A total of nine newly identified precontact, historic and previously recorded archaeological sites were identified along the study corridor.

A six week archaeological assessment and feasibility study of a proposed pipeline corridor paralleling the Alaska



Highway from Beaver Creek at the Alaska Border to Watson Lake near the British Columbia border was conducted under Yukon Archaeological Permit 01-8ASR by David Blower of Fedirchuk McCullough & Associates Ltd. with Jennifer Tischer, Jordyce Malasiuk, Denis Klemencic and Alan Youell. The survey was intended to re-locate previously recorded archaeological sites along the corridor and to identify unrecorded sites that might be impacted by proposed development. Ground reconnaissance yielded a total of 45 precontact and historic sites either revisited or recorded. A number of Traditional Land Use sites were also identified with the assistance of community members from local First Nations taking part in the survey, including: Ricky Johns (White River), Ron Chambers and Marlene Smith-Tutin (Champagne-Aishihik), Peter Borotsik (Ta'an Kwach'an), and Arthur Johnston and Frank Sydney (Teslin-Tlingit).

During August and September of 2001 a palaeontological assessment of the feasibility study corridors along the Yukon North Slope and the Alaska Highway for the proposed pipeline mentioned above, was conducted by Len Hills for Fedirchuk McCullough & Associates Ltd. under Yukon Archaeological Permit 01-11ASR with the assistance of Rita Carpenter (Inuvialuit) and Wayne Carpenter (Gwitchin) on the North Slope, and with Percy Hills along the Alaska Highway. No palaeontological remains were identified during the field survey in either location.

Miscellaneous Archaeological Impact Assessments.

Archaeological assessments were carried out at a number of locations Yukon. Greg Hare and Ruth Gotthardt (Yukon Heritage Branch) undertook assessment of land disposals in southern Yukon, at Canyon, Carcross, Carmacks, Twin Lakes, McCabe Creek, Little Atlin Lake, Lake Laberge and Lewes River. These assessments resulted in the discovery of four new archaeological sites. T.J. Hammer undertook archaeological and

Continued from Page 27.

site with excellent stratigraphy and minimum disturbance from modern land-use. The site's location adjacent to the Yellowquill Trail, and on the north bank of the Assiniboine, suggests that this may well be important stopping point known historically as "Half Way Bank". Field assistance was provided by Emma Farid (Wilfrid Laurier University). Future work includes: (1) reconstructing 19th cent. landcover from Dominion Land Survey notes; (2) excavation of test units in a coming field season; and (3) coring the palaeolagoon in 2002 with a GeoProbe system.

Compiled by Alwynne Beaudoin, with sections contributed by Matt Boyd, Andrea Freeman, Scott Hamilton, David Meyer, Bev Nicholson, Gerry Oetelaar, and Garry Running.

traditional land use impact assessment for the Eagle Plains 2001 Drilling and Seismic Survey Program in Northern Yukon for Anderson Oil, identifying two prehistoric sites, and assessed proposed subdivision developments in the Whitehorse Copper Development Area which identified an number of heritage sites related to the Alaska Highway construction period.

Yukon Palaeontology.

John Storer, Yukon Palaeontologist continued investigations of dinosaur trackway near Ross River, and of Pleistocene fossil vertebrates in the Klondike Gold Fields and at Ash Bend on the Stewart River in central Yukon.

Continued from Page 31.

Hobler was in charge assisted by Mike Will. Lisa Seip supervised five Bella Coola Environmental Youth Team participants through August. The 16 SFU students brought the team total to 24.

The SFU field school has long operated on the principle that field methods should be taught in association with a research project with serious goals. The 2001 project is an extension of Hobler's 1994-1996 field research at the Early Period site of Tsini tsini (FcSm 11). Like Tsini tsini, the Salloomt Site is located high up on the valley margin and appears to relate to the time of the marine transgression. Also like Tsini tsini the site failed to produce associated datable carbon. While Tsini tsini was clearly a workshop with a huge ratio of debitage to tools, the Salloomt Site looks more like a camp. At Salloompt finished tools, leaf shaped points and cores, mostly of andesite, occur in quantity while debitage is much lower than at Tsini tsini. Microblade technology in obsidian is present but microblade cores were subsequently reduced bipolarly to small nubbins. Core scrapers are common. Cores are nearly all centripetal with several showing levallois-like biconvexity. The latter are matched by good levallois flakes. The second most common tools are small microburin-like piercers made by the intersection of a break and a retouched edge or a notch. In the most common tool category utilization merges with marginal retouch to form a range of simple scraper-like tools nearly all of which seem to result from expedient use.

While the Salloomt Site is clearly of Early Period age, systematic comparison with dated components at Namu is currently underway and may provide more accurate time placement.

Northwest Territories

Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road.

Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. directed archaeological investigations for a Joint Venture Project involving the Tibbitt to Contwoyto (formerly the Lupin) winter road. This was basically a post-construction assessment necessitated by increased road activity and the fact that the existing Licence of Occupation will expire in 2003. There was no requirement for an archaeological study prior to the first use of this approximately twenty-year-old winter road. The Joint Venture partners wished to conduct sufficient background studies in advance of their application for renewal of the licence. Archaeological work represented one component of this multi-disciplinary program. Gabriella Prager, Carol Rushworth and Robert Lackowicz, representing Points West, and Mike Francois (Yellowknives Dene First Nation) and Len Turner (North Slave Metis Alliance) assisted with field investigations. The fieldwork consisted of an archaeological inventory of the existing winter road and adjacent areas, as well as associated gravel pits and camps.

During the archaeological inventory, 55 new archaeological sites were discovered and 14 previously recorded sites were revisited. Stone tools or the fragments (flakes) removed during the manufacture of stone tools are characteristic of most sites, but a number contained a single tent ring. The majority of the artifacts are white or gray quartz, but specimens of chert, siltstone, basalt and sandstone were also recovered. Six of the new sites were found in Nunavut Territory and the remaining 49 were in the Northwest Territories. All 14 previously recorded sites were in the NWT. Several sites in both territories contained tools suggestive of the Arctic Small Tool tradition. Most archaeological sites were located on or adjacent to eskers, but a number were on well-drained deposits associated with large lakes and several were situated near a height of land that provided a strategic viewpoint. A number of sites have been disturbed by construction and use of the Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road and associated facilities; a few have been destroyed, primarily as a result of gravel pits or camps. Several sites are threatened by continued and increased use of the winter road. Two such sites at one of the gravel pits were tested

and visible surface artifacts were collected. No further work is required at these two locations, but other sites will require testing, more detailed excavation and/or surface collection in the near future. Potentially diagnostic tools or specimens of a unique material type were collected from a number of sites and will be analyzed during the winter of 2001-2002.

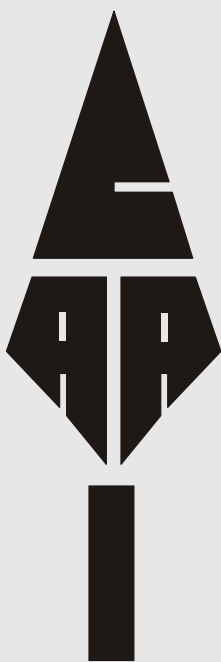
Snap Lake.

Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. directed archaeological investigations for De Beers Canada Mining Inc. at Snap Lake, approximately 200 km northeast of Yellowknife. Bonnie Campbell, of Points West and Frank Basil, from the community of Lutsel K'e, assisted with the field investigations. The majority of the fieldwork was completed in early July, but additional archaeological investigations were undertaken in mid-August. This work was conducted under Northwest Territories Archaeologists permit 2001-907. Bussey had previously conducted studies at Snap Lake in 1998 and 1999; eleven archaeological sites were discovered during these investigations, most are associated with a large esker south of the Snap Lake property.

The work in 2001 was in response to new developments and the expansion of the mine footprint. In addition, a number of previously recorded sites located in the vicinity of the winter road that connects with the Lupin Road were revisited and assessed and the winter road to a gravel pit south of the Snap Lake property was examined. One new archaeological site was found on the south shore of the west arm of Snap Lake (Figure 1), within the area of the expanded mine footprint. It is a small lithic scatter located on a point of land that extends north into the lake; a small island is located to the northeast. No sites were found along the access road to the gravel pit and borrowing activities conducted in previous winters did not impact the sites near this reserve.

A number of sites were recorded in the vicinity of the Snap Lake winter road connector in 2000, but very few are near the actual road route. All nearby sites were revisited in 2001, as were a number that were further removed. Only one site is sufficiently near that impact is likely to occur.

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Since KkNv-6 was threatened by impact during future winter seasons, subsurface testing was conducted (Figure 2). The northeast corner of the site yielded a small quantity of buried cultural material in the form of quartz fragments. The surface of the site was intensively examined and all surface artifacts were collected. No further archaeological investigation is required at this site.

Lac de Gras.

Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. directed archaeological investigations for BHP Diamonds Inc. in its claim block north of Lac de Gras. Bonnie Campbell of Points West and Robert Beaulieu, a member of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, assisted. The fieldwork consisted of an archaeological inventory as well as a tour for Edward Camille and his interpreter, Jonas Lafferty, representatives of the Dogrib First Nation. Previously recorded and newly discovered archaeological sites were visited during the tour.

During the archaeological inventory, eight new archaeological sites were discovered, bringing the total number of known sites in the BHP claim block to 170. Stone tools or the fragments (flakes) removed during the manufacture of stone tools characterize the eight new sites. The majority of the artifacts are white or gray quartz, but some chert and siltstone specimens were also discovered. In addition a tent ring and several battered quartz veins were encountered. No development activity has been identified in the vicinity of these sites; thus, there is no potential for conflict.

Two of the new sites were found adjacent to a river flowing into the east side of Achilles Lake in the northeast portion of the BHP claim block. One was associated with an esker and the other with an esker remnant. The other six sites were found at the narrows between Lac de Gras and Lac du Sauvage, in the southeast corner of the claim block. All six are likely associated with caribou hunting since the narrows represents an important caribou crossing. Two sites, one to either side of the narrows, each yielded a small biface suggestive of the Arctic Small Tool tradition. The presence of these artifacts suggests that the narrows represents a significant location utilized through time. There is high potential for additional archaeological sites in this vicinity.

Gahcho Ku.

In July 2001, De Beers Canada Exploration Inc. (DBCE) requested that Jacques Whitford Environment Limited conduct some archaeological investigations of proposed mineral exploration activities in the vicinity of Gahcho KuÈ, and on parts of the winter access route between MacKay Lake and Gahcho KuÈ. Archaeologist Callum Thomson and field assistant Henry Basil spent seven days in the area, and found a total of 33 new sites.

Most of our work was concentrated in four activity

areas. MZ Lake is an exploration area about 20 km west of Gahcho KuÈ (Kennady Lake); trenching is contemplated in addition to test drilling in this area, which is located at the centre of the southern half of the claim block. We found four precontact sites around the lake; these consisted of scatters of stone tools, and a recent trapping site. None of the sites were judged to be at risk from the proposed activities. Kelvin and Faraday lakes are approximately 10 km northeast of Gahcho KuÈ; continuation of mineral exploration activities around the lakes indicated a need for an archaeological survey. Two small sites were found, including a concentration of quartz veins in a bedrock outcrop that had been exploited as a source of material for making stone tools. We also checked a number of eskers within about 20 km around Gahcho KuÈ, which we thought might be at risk from future exploitation for sand and gravel for construction of berms and roads, and found 11 new precontact sites and two traditional use sites. Among these 11 sites are several that are quite extensive, indicating a need for land-users to conduct such archaeological assessments of these prominent features before they are exploited for aggregate stockpiling, road construction, mineral exploration and development, and other similar quarrying activities. Eskers provide easy travel routes for caribou and other mammals, and are favoured as denning sites by wolves, foxes, bears, ground squirrels and other mammals. For these reasons, hunters, trappers and travellers seek them out. Sites from all periods are frequently found on the eskers, though more often on level terraces adjacent to eskers, where people took advantage of the shelter in their lee, obtained fuel among the trees and shrubs which grow in their shelter, and camped on the generally dry, well-drained sand and gravel. Our last target areas were three places where the construction firm working on the winter access route from MacKay Lake to Gahcho KuÈ had deviated from the past access route because of operational necessity; parts of these deviations had not previously been surveyed. We found a total of 13 new sites on new portages between Reid and Munn lakes, Munn and Margaret lakes, and Margaret and Back lakes, all from the precontact period and mostly on knolls and gravel terraces. Most of these sites appear to have been situated for taking caribou on migration routes crossing lake narrows, river pools and rapids, and on narrow land constrictions between lakes. For the most part, the new routings were good choices, coming no closer than about 50-300 m from these sites, but we did also find that two small sites recorded in previous years had been disturbed by vehicle traffic. This emphasizes the need for an archaeologist to either survey proposed winter access routes to project areas in advance, or at least be part of the planning and field verification process so that areas of high potential can be avoided, where practicable for the safety of construction workers.



In this case, the project archaeologist had been part of the initial planning review and selection of the route alignment, but some deviations had subsequently proved necessary due to local conditions.

The most interesting and significant site found during these surveys was a major quartz quarry which covers much of the top of a prominent hill between Margaret and Back lakes – an area of about 55 x 45 m, criss-crossed with deep, wide quartz veins, quartz boulders, and quartz chunks, with lots of evidence of quartz extraction and use. We also found two boulder and slab structures on the summit of the hill, which could be graves, and a low blind or shelter on the south side of the hill. This is a remarkable site that may have supplied many generations of passing aboriginal hunters with raw material.

The conclusions reached were that drilling and trenching should be able to proceed safely in the MZ and Kelvin/Faraday lakes areas, except in the vicinity of known sites. As a general recommendation for all exploration and development projects in this region, exploitation of eskers and other sources of aggregate should always be preceded by an archaeological assessment. Similarly, construction and use of winter access routes should always be preceded by an archaeological assessment, involvement of the archaeologist in the route planning process, and follow-up surveys to verify predictions made on archaeological potential and to initiate mitigation measures where necessary. The fact that DBCE initiates these investigations as part of their due diligence process, in conformance with the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and regulations, speaks highly of the DBCE commitment to heritage conservation.

Mackenzie River Delta Heritage Resource Survey.

This project was a heritage survey in the Mackenzie River Delta region. AEC West Ltd., Anadarko Resources Ltd, BP Canada Energy Company, Burlington Resources Canada Energy Ltd, Chevron Canada Resources, Conoco Canada Resources Limited, Devon ARL Corporation (formerly Anderson Resources Ltd.), Petro-Canada and Shell Canada Ltd funded the research.

People in the Delta have been worried about possible damage to heritage sites caused by recent seismic exploration and development. This project was carried out to learn if sites were damaged by recent seismic work and to help avoid any future damage. Our study was done in July and September of 2001 and included both Crown and Inuvialuit Private lands within the Mackenzie River Delta. Our work involved helicopter and foot surveys and community consultations and traditional knowledge interviews in the communities of Aklavik, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk. Nothing was collected from

any site and no excavations were carried out.

One of our goals was to obtain accurate locations of recorded heritage sites using GPS. Accurate locations mean seismic crews will be able to avoid these sites. Visiting and mapping the locations of 84-recorded sites successfully completed this goal.

Another goal was to look for unknown sites in areas where future developments might occur. We were able to record 175 new sites. These sites include ancient villages, camps and graves, as well as more recent traditional land-use areas. These sites were also mapped using GPS. Another goal was to evaluate damage to sites from recent seismic and drilling programs. Very limited damage to two known sites and one new site was recorded. Accurate locations for sites should ensure that no more damage to known sites occurs. Our final goal was to develop a map-model to help predict the distribution of heritage sites in the Mackenzie River Delta. This model will be used by industry to plan future projects that avoid damage to heritage sites.

This project was very successful in terms of adding new knowledge and in giving industry the tools it needs. The number of recorded heritage sites has tripled and these sites are recorded in a way that will make future avoidance possible. The success of this study is due in part to the assistance, cooperation and encouragement of staff of the Inuvialuit Land Administration, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and the people of Aklavik, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk.

Kitigaaryuit National Historic Site.

The Inuvialuit Social Development Program conducted a small-scale field project at Kitigaaryuit National Historic Site in August of 2001. The work consisted of oral history interviews with 5 elders, identifying a number of new cultural remains, and conducting geological assessments of the site. The work was done over a 5-day period. The crew consisted of Steven Solomon of the Geological Survey of Canada, Elisa Hart and James Sydney of the Inuvialuit Social Development Program. James is also a student at the University of Northern British Columbia. Emmanuel Adam of Tuktoyaktuk managed the camp, and John Pokiak and Oliver Pingo operated the boat operation and provided assistance. The Polar Continental Shelf Project provided helicopter support.

Elders, Annie Emaghok and Laura Raymond told us about the time they lived at Kitigaaryuit in the 1930s. Otto Binder and Adam Emaghok told us their use of the reindeer corral in the 1950s. Noah Felix related information that had been passed to him by his father Felix Nuyaviak, on the construction of ice pits used for storing whale parts.

Six previously undocumented traditional driftwood graves were located. This brings the number of traditional graves that can be seen on the surface to approximately 250.

The majority of the work at Kitigaaryuit was devoted



to the geological assessments of the site that are needed to monitor the erosion and slumping that is taking place there. The edges of the eroding bluffs were surveyed and videotaped. The thickness of the active layer of permafrost was measured in a number of places. Vegetation mapping was done, as changes in vegetation can have a profound effect on the temperature of the ground by changing the snow depth. Thicker snow pack increases the average annual temperature of the ground, resulting in a reduction of the permafrost that binds the soil together. Nearshore profiles of the underwater slope adjacent to threatened locations will be created from the echo sounding that was done.

All of the information will be used to produce detailed maps showing the distribution of landscape features and vegetation at the site that are sensitive to change. Once the maps of coastal and landscape sensitivity are constructed, a monitoring plan can be developed which targets high risk locations. This information is essential for cultural resource managers who must assess the impacts to cultural remains at Kitigaaryuit from erosion and slumping that are both natural and human induced.

Victoria Island.

Archaeological surveys were carried out in July 2001 on two areas in the Amundsen Gulf region of northwestern Victoria Island, Cape Ptarmigan and Berkeley Point. The surveys were conducted to determine the types of prehistoric sites present in these areas, and their age. No artifacts were collected, but several samples of charcoal and other material suitable for radiocarbon dating were collected from several features. Approximately 20 archeological sites, including Paleoeskimo (4500 – 1000 BP), Thule (approximately 1000 – 200 BP) and historic Inuit sites were recorded. This number of sites is much smaller than in comparable areas further south on Victoria Island that we have surveyed, and may reflect either a) smaller prehistoric Inuit population levels in these northern areas, or b) possibly the erosion of many prehistoric sites due to rising sea levels at some point in the past.

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Route.

In August, 2001, a team of archaeologists from Jacques Whitford Environment Limited, Calgary, assisted by Rita Carpenter, Tsiigehtchic and Dwayne Semple, Inuvik, conducted preliminary archaeological assessments of the sections of a proposed natural gas pipeline route from the Yukon/NT border to the NT/Alberta border that pass through the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and the Gwich'in Settlement Area. The work was undertaken on behalf of the AGA Consulting Group and the Alaska Gas Producers Pipeline Team. The field team flew the proposed pipeline route by helicopter, noting areas of archaeological potential from visual attributes to complement the zones previously identified during a potential map-

ping exercise. We then visited all of these areas of potential within the 5 km wide study corridor and conducted pedestrian surveys and subsurface testing. A total of 43 new archaeological, historic and contemporary sites were found in the ISR and GSA study areas, some of which had more than one component from different periods. The site components included seven from the precontact period, 30 from the historic and contemporary period, three most likely from the precontact period, one with components from both the precontact and historic periods, three whose age could not be determined, and several occurrences of palaeontological material. The precontact material included stone tools and materials used for manufacturing tools, some of the undated sites consisted of boulder markers that could have been built in the precontact period, and the historic sites included camps related to fishing, hunting, trapping and travel. Fossil marine shells were noted at several sites; a large section of fossilized tree trunk was found at another site. With the aid of Ms. Carpenter and Mr. Semple, we were able to interpret the function of most of the sites, all of which were recorded and located using GPS. We were also able to identify the owners of some of the contemporary historic sites.

We concluded that there is potential for the presence of additional sites within the corridor, particularly on bedrock and gravel exposures, ridges, rivers and lakes, especially at confluences, and other areas that offer access to resources, travel routes or a broad view of resource exploitation areas. Some of the sites found are sufficiently close to the proposed route alignment that some form of mitigation would be necessary should that alignment be selected. Mitigation could include avoidance or complete site documentation and excavation, for example. During our surveys we made note of wildlife sightings, and passed these on to other field crews. Included were several grizzly and black bears in groups or alone, eagles, owls, moose and cranes. Once the Mackenzie Valley route has been confirmed, this preliminary survey will be followed in subsequent seasons by more detailed surveys of the ISR and GSA sections and the sections that run through the Sahtu and Deh Cho areas, so that the entire 1500 km route alignment has been assessed.

Liard-E25 Well Site.

On August 23rd, 2001 Bison Historical Services Ltd. undertook an Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) along with a traditional land use study for Purcell Energy Ltd. of a well site and access road (Purcell et al Liard E 25 in Unit E, Section 25 - Sub-surface in Unit D, Section 25). This project will see the construction of a short access road, an associated well site, a borrow source and a remote sump for a total impact of between 6.1 ha. The Acho-Dene Koe First Nation (Fort Liard) and Alpine Envi-



ronmental Consulting Ltd. (Calgary) facilitated this work. Mr. Louie Betthale (member of the Acho-Dene Koe First Nation) provided field assistance and information concerning traditional land use by the Acho-Dene Koe First Nation (Figure 1).

The project involved a day of field research and discussion concerning traditional land use. The proposed well site and access road were walked and 15 negative shovel tests dug during the fieldwork. Evidence of recent historic period activities were noted (cutlines and rusted cans) but are not felt to be significant to our understanding of the proposed well site or the area in general (Figure 2). Cultural resource sites relating to First Nations use of the area were not identified during this portion of the study.

The Traditional Use Study consisted of an interview with Mr. Louie Betthale concerning his knowledge of the area in general and the project specifically. The intent was to identify areas of potential concern to the Acho-Dene Koe First Nation relative to the proposed project. While the HRIA was directed specifically at the proposed construction, the traditional land use focused on surrounding areas and more generally information but based primarily on observations from the field component of the HRIA.

In discussing the proposed well site, access road and associated facilities, Mr. Betthale indicated that this project has a low potential for impacting traditional sites. Given the data outlined above, it is recommended that clearance be provided to Purcell Energy Ltd. for the proposed well site and access road (PURCELL et al LIARD E-25).

Tuktut Nogait National Park.

The final season of a three-year cultural resource inventory was conducted in Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada in July, 2001. Tuktut Nogait is one of Canada's newest parks, located near the community of Paulatuuq (Paulatuk). The project was launched to find and record archaeological resources in the park, to assess their condition, make recommendations for management, and to offer some interpretations about the previous inhabitants and visitors to the area. The 18 days of fieldwork in 2001 concentrated on the south half of the park, effectively completing the goal of surveying all key areas within the existing park boundaries. Only surface sites were studied, and no artifacts were collected.

One of the main goals this year was to complete the survey of the Hornaday River within the Park boundary. The Hornaday is expected to be one of the most intensively used canoe routes for visitors in future years. As a result, it was deemed important to complete the survey of this river to ensure that all sites recorded along its course can be adequately managed and protected.

The Hornaday River survey was completed within two weeks, with two people walking

on either side of the river, supported by two paddlers in two canoes on the river itself. In total the survey party walked and paddled nearly 120 km along the river, amounting to over 200 km when all the necessary detours and brief inland explorations of promising locations are factored in. Fifteen hours of helicopter flying time—over a four-day period—was also used to explore all areas in the park not examined in the previous years of surveys. A small crew of two persons conducted ground-based surveys from the helicopter base camp while the aerial survey was being undertaken.

Over 100 previously unrecorded sites were found and documented in 2001, which brings the total of known sites within the park to over 350. Seventy-five were recorded in 1999, while over 120 were recorded in 2000. Marc Stevenson recorded 58 of the 350 sites in the early 1990s, and over 35 of the sites that he recorded were revisited to assess their condition between 1999 and 2001. Almost all of the sites recorded this year are in generally good and stable condition.

The information collected so far suggests the land was occupied periodically, if not constantly, from Classic Thule times, and perhaps earlier. The land continues to be used today by local Inuvialuit residents and by visitors. The types of sites encountered this year are similar to those recorded in previous years, with the exception that no graves, qayaq rests, or isolated lithic scatters were observed. The types of sites recorded, in order of those most frequently found to less frequently found are: campsites, isolated markers, rock alignments, cache sites, isolated artifact finds, and undetermined. Other features within these sites, such as hearths, hunting blinds, and meat-drying areas were also recorded. Komatik parts were found at several previously unrecorded sites this year, but apart from these remnants, few artifacts were observed.

As observed in previous surveys, most sites appear to be temporary camps, representing a stay of perhaps a few nights, and some were larger camps that may have been occupied seasonally over many generations.

Cathy Cockney (Cultural Resource Management Officer, Parks Canada, Inuvik) managed the project, and Norman Kudlak Jr. (from Paulatuuq) and Myrna Pokiak (Parks Canada, Inuvik) assisted in all aspects of the fieldwork. Archaeological direction was provided by Stephen Sauvage, with assistance by Barry Greco (Parks Canada, Winnipeg). Park wardens Angus Simpson and Michelle Theberge provided vital logistic support and advice, and safely paddled all the crew's gear for over two weeks on the Hornaday River.

Compiled by Tom Andrews, with sections contributed by Jean Bussey, Don Hanna, Elisa Hart, Thomas Head, J. Callum Thomson, Stephen Sauvage, and James Savelle.

Thoughts on Receiving the Margaret and James F. Pendergast Award.

Charles Garrad

On Wednesday October 17, 2001, at the monthly meeting of the Toronto Chapter of The Ontario Archaeological Society, I was presented with the Margaret and James F. Pendergast Award for Avocational Archaeology by Dr. Mima Kapches, representing the Canadian Archaeological Association. I wish to thank the Canadian Archaeological Association for the recognition, Dr. Kapches for being a gracious hostess, the then-anonymous nominator, and the Pendergast family for making this Award possible. The following is distilled from the remarks I made at the time.

Looking back, it was probably while visiting Frank Ridley in 1965 that I first became aware of the name and work of Jim Pendergast. Frank showed me an article by Jim that he was reading. "Who is he?" I asked, pleased that another avocational had appeared on the archaeological scene. "He is in the army", Frank replied, "must be in the artillery, his artifact lists look like artillery trajectory tables". I have never forgotten such an odd description of an artifact list.

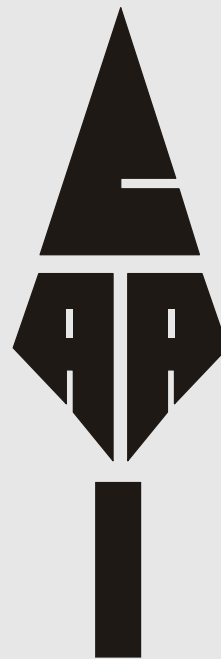
In the course of time my activities within The Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS) and in the Petun homeland near Collingwood brought me to the attention of Dr. Norman Emerson at the University of Toronto. Eventually we became friends enough that he invited me to his Saturday pottery labs and to visit his home. In the early 1970s we began to form an idea that Norman would sponsor me for a Canada Council grant to record everything I could about the Petun. During one of my visits to the Emerson home I found Norman already engaged with a man I had not met before. To my surprise it was Jim Pendergast. What the two of them were cooking up astounded me and far transcended the idea of a grant to help me record the Petun. Jim was a serving army officer on leave, about to return to his NATO posting in Europe

on what I believe was to be his last army tour before retiring. He was to take with him to Holland the rimsherds from the National Museum that William J. Wintemberg had excavated from the Roebuck site, and there to analyze them in accordance with a system devised by Norman. My reaction to this was mixed. I probably and momentarily wondered what kind of army allows the transportation of archaeological artifacts as military baggage and their analysis on army time. But more immediately and importantly I felt the realization that I stood on the threshold of a new vision of cooperation within Ontario archaeology. Here was a National Museum collection being analyzed using a University of Toronto protocol (and for publication in the Mercury series) utilising the expertise and ability of an avocational, Jim Pendergast. What was happening before my eyes as I saw it was The Way It Should Be, but the key was not simply that Jim Pendergast, with his unique St. Lawrence Iroquois specialisation, was the obvious man for the job, there was more to it than that. Jim was not only mercifully free of the concept that professionals and avocational were two inherently opposed incompatible camps, but in his presence such antagonisms dissolved and the only issue became the job at hand. Far from being a lonely not-entirely-accepted avocational on the fringe, he was already a wholly-accepted competent scholar at the centre of the web. How he had accomplished this I am still not sure. If he, as we all do, judged the scholarship of others, he did not allow his conclusions to degenerate into antagonisms. He closed no doors of communication to any one. As I came to know him better I found no limit to his range of tolerance.



Charles Garrad receives the Pendergast Award from Dr. Mima Kapches.

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As I had listened to the Emerson-Pendergast plan for Roebuck rimsherds, so Jim listened to the Emerson plan for my recording Petun sites. Then we went our separate ways, with no plan for future contact. It was Jim who took the initiative.

His publications started turning up at my address, followed by invitations for the weekend once he was established at Merrickville in civilian life. His connection with the National Museum led to his being our guide on a tour of the old Victoria Memorial building on an OAS bus trip. Others trips followed in which Jim was involved, to the Roebuck and other area sites, and to his excavations at the Maynard McKeown site. It was satisfying that one of my last projects for the OAS was in connection with presenting Jim the J. Norman Emerson Silver Medal. This was more than just a gesture, as it reincorporated Norman Emerson's presence into what had began as a three-cornered relationship.

The possibility that the Petun were at least partly an aftermath of the St. Lawrence Iroquois dispersal brought our separate research interests together and resulted in phone calls, exchanges and more invitations over the years. As we grew closer the dedications he added to the publications he sent grew less formal and extended to include my wife Ella, whose name he wrote correctly even though on the phone he always called her Ellie. At one time we worked together to compile a complete list of his writings, which enabled me to produce a list at short notice as part of his obituary in Arch Notes.

Jim and I shared not only that we were avocational specialists in a geographical region and Period, but we (and his wife Margaret too) had another bond of having experienced military service, although very different as to time, place and circumstances. Jim's archaeological communications to me for a while included a commentary on the use of Canadian soldiers during the Oka crisis. We commiserated with each other when Canadian army equipment returning from action was stranded on a rented ship. Jim was excited when I told him that in August 2000 we (Ella and I) intended to attend a reunion in Germany where I had served fifty years previously. Two days before we left yet another publication arrived in the mail, addressed to both of us, and with the usual jocular comment. The article appropriately pertained to our fairly recent extended mutual and overlapping interest in the Ottawa valley Algonquins. At the time I could only leave it for immediate attention on my return to Canada. When I did return it was to learn that during our absence Jim had passed on, and was already buried. I still grapple with the sense of loss of a friend, colleague, co-worker, enthusiast, a large part of my life.

Margaret must also be mentioned. She served in the Canadian Navy and later as Jim's ever-supportive wife, a quiet hostess who cared for

Jim's quest for learning and the guests it drew to their home. She and Ella bonded from the mutual experience of having husbands doing the same. It is sad but perhaps not surprising that she outlived Jim by but a short time.

Hugh Daechsel wrote in understatement that Jim's death left "a significant void in Ontario Archaeology". Jim produced an incredible amount of quality research, yet for myself there lingers the regret that his life was cut prematurely short. While we visited his home and his sites several times, he was never able to visit ours. The definitive statement that St. Lawrence-like materials on some Petun sites really are St. Lawrence materials - or not - as recognized by the man best able to make such a judgement, will not now come to be.

Contemplating Jim's many other accomplishments, and the various awards and recognition he received, the thought inevitably occurred that there should be an award in the name of Jim Pendergast. When I heard that indeed such an award, in the names of both Margaret and Jim, was being developed by their children (whom I never met) through the Canadian Archaeological Association, I was very happy. When I learned I was to be the first recipient, I was even more so. To the Pendergast family and the Canadian Archaeological Association I return my thanks for the honour given to my work. To Jim's memory I offer the intention to carry on in the pattern of which he approved and with him as my model, well aware that greater steps than mine have gone before to lead the way.

Charles Garrad

Canadian Journal of Archaeology Update

George Nicholas, Editor-in-Chief

All members should have received Volume 25 by now, a special double issue that was produced to resolve the long-standing discrepancy between the volume numbering and the year of publication. This volume also marks the 25th year of the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. We hope that the membership is pleased with both the contents and revised format of the journal. It contains articles on a variety of topics, ranging from the theoretical to the empirical; from late Pleistocene landscapes through to 19th century glassworks, and from fish traps to bison kill sites.

We are very pleased with the success that we've had in electronically expediting manuscript reviews and the production process itself, as well as the turn-around time on page proofs. I am very grateful to Cheryl Takahasi, my editorial assistant, for her many contributions during production. I also appreciate the efforts of Greg Monks, Book Review Editor, and Adrian Burke, Associate Editor, for their assistance.

Prospective contributors should carefully review the substantially revised and expanded *CJA* Style Guide. Following the formatting guidelines is important, and those who do



not will have their manuscripts returned for revision before going out for review. We also encourage submissions as electronic files as this can speed considerably the review process.

A number of issues have been returned by members who have moved without providing Ada Anholdt with their new address. Although this is sometimes unavoidable, remailing returned journals is expensive. The most recent issue cost \$2.10 in postage each; sending it off again to a corrected address doubles the postage. The *CJA* has much better uses for our limited funding. If you do move, please make the effort to notify the CAA of your new address.

Greg Monks will be resigning as Book Review editor in order to devote his energies to chair the Heritage Legislation Committee. On behalf of the CAA I thank Greg for his contributions in this capacity. I am pleased to announce that the position will now be taken over by Alan McMillan, who brings with him considerable experience in the publication realm.

Finally, Volume 26(1) is currently in production, and we hope to have it mailed in May.

SSHRC Wars

As Gerry Oetlelaar has already noted in this issue, SSHRC has turned down our request for the next three years of *CJA* funding. This was very unexpected news. While grant proposals are never a sure thing, there had been no warnings of this decision. Nonetheless, the loss of this funding has implications for both the CAA and the *CJA*. When we received notification in December, Gerry and I each wrote to M. Yves Mougeot, Director, Research and Dissemination Grants Programs, SSHRC, and M. Remy Tremblay, Program Officer, to express our disappointment and surprise, and also to request information on the reasons for the decision. We also indicated many of the changes implemented as of the new editorship. M. Tremblay's response was disappointingly minimalist, ignoring the body of our letters, and again indicating that we could both appeal the decision and also reapply in 2004. M. Mougeot has not responded to date.

Several weeks ago, Gerry and I prepared a formal letter of appeal to SSHRC in which we questioned both the committee's decision and the process by which it was arrived at. The chances of a positive response are slim. There is, however, an interim measure that we can pursue that could reduce or eliminate entirely this funding dilemma.

The funds that have been received from SSHRC have never covered the full cost of journal production, printing, and mail, with the difference funded by the CAA. Production costs have and will continue to rise both in response to inflation and to upgrading production methods. However, signing up new members could alleviate the loss of the SSHRC funds. An increase in membership by 100 would more than cover the loss of SSHRC funding. While it is neither my intention nor desire to start a membership drive, I would nonethe-

less encourage all members to encourage their colleagues, students, and institutional libraries to become members of the CAA.

Newsletter/Bulletin News

Andrew Martindale

I have continued to modify the Newsletter to produce what I hope is a more modern, relevant publication. The classified advertisement section, which was started in last Fall's issue, is receiving solid interest. In this Issue, I have started an Announcements section to list significant appointments, passages, and awards in the archaeological community. If you are aware of a suitable notice for this section, please forward it to me. The nature of the Classifieds will change depending on what members send in. However, I would like to expand the section to include the following:

- Notices of recently published books. If you have had a book published lately, please send me the title, publisher, and cost so we can publish a current list of works by CAA Members.
- Employment Opportunities. Consulting firms should send a brief job description of positions available along with a contact number and email address.

The Newsletter really is available on the CAA website. I announced this with some fanfare last issue, but forgot to consider that making this significant change involved more than simply sending PDF files to the Web Editor. I think that by the time you receive this Issue, the last 4 volumes will be available on the internet.

Although I have not received any, I encourage you to send in a Letter to the Editor if you have a comment or opinion on any aspect of archaeology or of the CAA. I am also looking for contributions as short articles on issues relevant to the CAA membership. Please contact me if you are interested in writing a short editorial, opinion piece, or report for the Newsletter.

Finally, I have changed the name of the Newsletter, quite arbitrarily, to the CAA/ACA Bulletin. The word bulletin is bilingual and makes for a better title.

CAA Conference News

CAA - 2002 Conference, Ottawa, May 16-18.

The 2002 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held in Ottawa from May 16 through 19, 2002 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel. Information regarding deadlines, sessions, registration, etc. is available on the CAA website: <www.canadianarchaeology.com>. Please note that Power Point Projectors will be available in every session (speakers must, how-



ever, supply the computers).

An unfortunate printing problem resulted in some information being omitted from the bottoms of some of the pages of the preliminary programme which was recently sent out. Up to date session schedules are available on the CAA website

(www.canadianarchaeology.com)

La 35e reunion annuelle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie aura lieu à l'hôtel Crowne Plaza, Ottawa, Ontario du 16 au 18 mai, 2002. Nous vous proposons comme thème de la conférence la notion de: QUESTIONS DE CADRES DE RÉFÉRENCE ARCHÉOLOGIQUES. Un rappel, seulement les membres en règle peuvent présenter une communication pendant la conférence. Prière de noter que des projecteurs pour les présentations "Power Point" seront disponibles dans chaque salle de conférence (les conférenciers doivent cependant fournir leur propre ordinateur).

Une erreur d'impression c'est glissée dans les programmes préliminaires qui vous ont été expédiés. Cependant, vous pouvez consulter le site web de l'ACA pour les renseignements à jour: (www.canadianarchaeology.com)

2003 Conference: McMaster University

The 36th Annual Conference will be held at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario in May, 2003. Conference information will be available on the CAA website in the near future.

La 36e reunion annuelle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie aura lieu à McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario du mai, 2002. Vous pouvez consulter le site web de l'ACA pour les renseignements à jour: (www.canadianarchaeology.com)

My Lunch with Ian

Andrew Martindale

Ian Hodder visited our department at McMaster University in the last week of March. Dr. Hodder, or "Ian" as we came to know him, was invited for the week as a Hooker Distinguished Visiting Professor. During his 5-day stay, Professor Hodder gave an archaeological seminar and a public lecture, toured our department, held office hours, and visited informally with students and faculty. On Monday the 25th of March, I took him out for lunch.

The centrepiece of Dr. Hodder's visit, sponsored by McMaster's Harry L. Hooker Endowment Fund, was the aptly titled public lecture, "*From subsistence to sex: themes in the origins of agriculture.*" His talk was a review of the data from Çatalhöyük, the 9000 year-old neolithic town site in

Turkey which he has been excavating for the past 8 years. Hodder noted that while domesticates such as cereals and sheep/goat

were a minor component of the Çatalhöyük subsistence economy, the site itself is oddly located in the middle of a wetland some 10 km from the nearest well-drained land suitable for agriculture. This suggests that agriculture was not the primary cause of the dense urbanization seen at Çatalhöyük. Echoing arguments he made in "*The Domestication of Europe*," Hodder's thesis was that at the root of the development of urbanized towns was people's decision to settle in densely-packed communities and the ability of human-constructed environments to "discipline" behaviour within these landscapes. As evidence that a strict social code underlay social relations at Çatalhöyük, Hodder presented distributional maps of house floors showing stark distinctions in soil chemistry, floor construction, artifact distribution and activities within the narrow confines of the small houses. He argued that the rigidity of the protocols evidenced in these patterns was substantiated by a ritual-symbolic iconographic pattern that created dichotomies of wild versus domesticate and male versus female sexuality within domestic spaces. Thus, the social conflicts that would have arisen within dense settlements like Çatalhöyük were mediated by a strict social code of behaviour that was itself legitimized by a structured ideological and cosmological belief system. Hodder's work at Çatalhöyük continues this summer. Much of the data and preliminary analysis can be found at the website: <http://catal.arch.cam.ac.uk/catal/catal.html>.

Earlier in the week, Dr. Hodder held an afternoon seminar titled, *Hybrid archaeology: archaeology, culture and society in the making of Çatalhöyük*. Here he elaborated on the idea of reflexivity introduced in his book, "*The Archaeological Process*." He began by noting that many people, including Turkish nationalists, European Government agencies, fashion designers, artists and Goddess worshippers have used the data from the excavations for different and at times contradictory purposes. While in many cases these interpretations have not agreed with his own archaeological conclusions, he argued that he had learned more about the site from listening to these alternative viewpoints. The excavations at Çatalhöyük are also structured to promote a multiplicity of views within the scientific method of collecting and interpreting data. Excavators work with teams of experts in fauna, flora, osteology, soil chemistry, etc. and interpretations of observations are debated during excavation. In addition, observations/interpretations both in the excavation units and during the laboratory analysis are recorded and archived in a variety of formats including video and still photography, field notes and journal entries. The result is a palimpsest of observations as well as researchers' impressions and initial ideas which can be consulted on any given suite of data. Hodder argued that the recording of multiple views during the consolidation of data from



observation simply preserves essential steps in archaeological process of interpretation. If these interpretive steps are ignored at the earliest stage, a sense of false objectivity is created and the ability to reconsider interpretations is undetermined.

Finally, I should mention lunch. It was a great honour to meet Ian Hodder, and I have to admit I was kind of freaked out by having to pick him up on the first day of his visit and take him to lunch. However, at lunch (soup-of-the-day for him, club sandwich for me) and throughout the week, he was modest, charming and genuinely interested in the lives and ideas of the faculty and students who met him.

Passages

Ralph Thomas Pastore 1941 - 2002

On February 1, 2002, Ralph Thomas Pastore, archaeologist and ethnohistorian, passed peacefully away at his home in St. John's after a lengthy illness, leaving his wife, Laurel Doucette, and his sons, Ralph Lucien of Toronto, and John Patrick of New York.

Trained as an historian at the University of Notre Dame, Dr. Pastore's doctoral project involved an examination of the work of a board of commissioners appointed in 1775 by the American Congress to manage relations with the Six Nations. As he was quick to point out in the preface to his dissertation, it was a "diplomatic and an institutional, rather than an ethnohistorical, study." However, by the time the thesis was submitted and the doctorate awarded in 1972, he had taken up a position in the History Department at Memorial University of Newfoundland, and was turning his attention to an examination of the past from the perspective of Aboriginal peoples, rather than from the perspective of those who strove to manage and control them.

By the late 1970s, Dr. Pastore's scholarly interests had turned to the Beothuks, but as an historian, he realized there was little additional knowledge to be gleaned from the limited historical record. Therefore, he retrained himself as an archaeologist by conducting field work with professional archaeologists at Red Bay, Labrador, and other sites, and then combined method and theory from archaeology with his expertise in ethnohistory.

His discovery and excavation of the Beothuk sites at Boyd's Cove and Inspector Island added significantly to our knowledge of this culture. He pointed to the interaction between the Beothuk and their environment, both the natural environment of their homeland, and the new environment created by the arrival of Europeans on their shores. The scope of this analysis earned him a reputation as the leading scholar of Beothuk archaeology.

Over his 33 year career at Memorial University in the

ethnohistory of Native Peoples, Dr. Pastore strove in all of his work to give dignity to people in the past who too often had been treated as passive victims of European actions. His lectures and publications showed respect for Aboriginal people's cultures and decisions, without romanticizing or idealizing either their way of life or the choices they made.

In addition to his university based work, he was also involved in various local and national heritage projects and committees. He served on the Aboriginal Heritage Committee of the Canadian Archaeology Association from 1992 to 1994, where he was vocal in his criticism of economic activity that negatively impacted cultural resources. He noted in a newspaper interview, for example, that unmonitored mineral exploration in Labrador was akin to the destruction of documentary archives, since "for the native people of Labrador, the ground itself is their archives."

Within his home province, Dr. Pastore was involved in a number of local heritage projects. He was one of the principal scholars for the Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage Website, and the primary curator of the Beothuk exhibit at the Boyd's Cove Interpretation Centre, in Notre Dame Bay. The site and the Interpretation Centre have become not only a memorial to an extinct people, but also a contribution to Newfoundland's future. In helping to create the Centre, his work has not only benefited other scholars, but has also fostered regional tourism and economic development.

Related to his curatorial work on the Interpretation Centre was his role as a curator for the "Full Circle - First Contact" exhibit, an international millennial project of the Provincial Museum of Newfoundland and Labrador. He made a significant contribution to this exhibit's scholarly development. A legacy of that contribution and of his other research projects will be its presentation in the Beothuk exhibit currently being developed for the new Provincial Museum.

Through his teaching, his archaeological fieldwork, his publications and presentations, and his community service work, Dr. Pastore touched the lives of countless students and professional colleagues. Attention to detail, compassion for students, and wildly creative humour were among his hallmarks. He will be sadly missed by colleagues in the Departments of History and Anthropology, and in the Archaeology Unit at Memorial University, as well as those in the Provincial Archaeology Unit of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, and at the Provincial Museum of Newfoundland and Labrador. We will remember him with fondness and respect.

by Kevin McAleese with contributions from Jeff Webb and Laurel Doucette.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads are free to post for CAA members. Send text and images to: newslettereditor@canadianarchaeology.com

Field Schools

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL IN THE MANITOBA PARKLANDS. Department of Native Studies, Brandon University will be holding an Archaeological Field School at the stratified Vera site northwest of Lauder, Manitoba between July 2nd and August 14th, 2002. The site spans an estimated 4-5000 years and includes Metis, Vickers Focus, Besant, Duncan/Hanna and Oxbow occupations. For further details go to our Web Site: www.brandonu.ca/archeology or contact the instructor: Dr. Bev Nicholson

Department of Native Studies
Brandon University
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9

THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL will be held at the Stampede site (DjOn-26) in the Cypress Hills of Alberta. There will be two sessions with Session I extending from May 13, 2002 to June 21, 2002 and Session II/III from July 3, 2002 to August 14, 2002. For further information on the field school, students are advised to contact Dr Gerald A. Oetelaar at (403)-220-7629 or gaoetela@ucalgary.ca.

Fieldwork Opportunities

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY and Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park are offering a volunteer program in archaeology at the Stampede site (DjOn-26) during the summer of 2002. This program is designed to give adult (16 years or older) members of the public an opportunity to participate in the excavation of an archaeological site. We recommend that participants be willing to spend a minimum of two days to actually have enough time to learn the procedure. Interested individuals should contact Dr. Gerald A. Oetelaar at (403)-220-7629 or at gaoetela@ucalgary.ca.

ARCHAEOEXPEDITIONS is going to Belize February - May 2002. Live in the rainforest and study the Classic Maya - Please inquire! We also specialize in the recruitment, screening and placement of archaeological volunteers, the organization and logistics of fieldwork programs, public archaeology, learning vacations, international web marketing and the delivery of business services to the heritage community. Contact Marian Clark info@archaeoexpeditions.com, www.archaeoexpeditions.com, 819-682-0562 Westgate PO 35012 Ottawa ON K1Z 1A2.

Publications

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 33RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. The year 2000 marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Ontario Archaeological Society. To commemorate this milestone, the Canadian Archaeological Association and the Ontario Archaeological Society decided to collaborate in the production of a proceedings volume which would be published elec-

tronically, thereby assuring the broadest readership possible from around the world of the various articles that would eventually be submitted.

This collection of papers cover a wide breadth of archaeological inquiry, ranging from public archaeology through archaeoastronomy, archaeometry, archaeoentomology, historic and prehistoric archaeology, ceramic studies, archaeological politics and policies and physical anthropology. The PDF format allowed the incorporation of many of the colour illustrations originally used during the conference presentations with relatively little compromise in quality. The papers can be downloaded from the publication's index page on the CAA's web site. www.canadianarchaeology.com

ARCHAEOLOGIST-NOVELIST UNLOCKS SECRETS OF INCAS. Women were secondary citizens in the Inca Empire of South America according to traditional histories, but archaeologist Patrick Carmichael believes this is a misconception perpetrated by early Spanish writers. New findings show the conquistadors recast Inca society in European terms, but Inca women were far more independent and powerful than Spanish chroniclers cared to recognize. In his novel *Inca Moon*, Carmichael restores women to their prominent place in this re-creation of the Inca Empire.

The hero of *Inca Moon* is an impoverished young woman who discovers she is nobility. To recapture her birthright and avenge her father's death she travels through deserts, mountains, and jungles in search of a murderer, though powerful forces are arrayed against her. Along the way she becomes a respected healer, and a secret agent for the emperor. Ancient South America is an exotic time and place little explored in contemporary fiction. The story of *Inca Moon* is told in the heroine's own words, a candid, first person account of life in the Inca Empire.

Patrick Carmichael (Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary) has studied the Incas for twenty years and travelled widely in the mountains of South America. "I fell in love with the Andes on my first expedition in 1979, and always wanted to bring the Incas alive for a public audience. The Incas forged the largest empire of the Native Americas in one of the most rugged landscapes on earth, and the story of this land and its people is a drama in itself. But historical fiction also allows me to use action, adventure, and mystery, and show the universal concerns of humanity - family, loyalty, honesty, love, grief, guilt, and sexuality - are what connect us to the Incas and all people."

Inca Moon is produced by Trafford Publishing (available toll free 1-888-232-4444 or online at www.trafford.com/robots/01-0233.html).

Services

PICTOGRAPHICS, LTD. Serving, Designing and Webulating Electronic Information, 421 Bay Street, Suite 201, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 1X3, Ph: 1.705.949.4871; Fax: 1.705.256.7254 (fax) www.pictographics.com

WEB-BASED RESOURCES HAVE MOVED. The web-based resources that I have compiled and manage have moved from their location at the University of Alberta to a new location at

www.scirpus.ca. All resources can be reached from the URL above or from direct URLs as given below:

- The Canadian Association of Palynologists Home Page now at www.scirpus.ca/cap/cap.shtml
- A Dictionary of Quaternary Acronyms and Abbreviations now at www.scirpus.ca/cgi-bin/dictqaa.cgi
- The Dung File (on-line bibliography) now at www.scirpus.ca/dung/dung.shtml
- E-SCAPE (Edmonton component of SCAPE project) now at www.scirpus.ca/escape/escape.shtml
- The SCAPE File (on-line bibliography) now at www.scirpus.ca/escape/bibintro.shtml

Please update your links and bookmarks. The pages at UofA will remain available for some time but will not be maintained or updated. I welcome comments on any aspects of these presentations. Alwynne B. Beaudoin abeaudoi@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca

Employment Wanted

SEEKING A DIRECTOR/SUPERVISOR/COORDINATOR ARCHAEOLOGIST POSITION in the Montreal/Ottawa/Toronto area. I possess an MA Anthropology specialization Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Alberta; B.A. (Honors) Anthropology, McGill University. I am computer literate, highly organized, result focused and have excellent writing, research and time management skills. I also adapt well to change and am willing to relocate/travel. I have extensive leadership experience and interpersonal skills. Please contact me for a resume and additional information. Thank you. Jarrod Goldsmith. 41 Stephenson, Dollard Des Ormeaux, Montreal, Québec, Canada. H9A 2W1. Tel/Fax: (514) 421-3151 jarrodgoldsmith@hotmail.com

Announcements

The fourth annual William E. Taylor Research Award has been granted to Julie M. Ross, a doctoral student in the University of Toronto's Department of Anthropology, to support her research into the relationship between culture and climate change in the Canadian Arctic. Her research project, "New Approaches to an Old Relationship: Environment and Culture in the Canadian Arctic" proposes to collect and analyze archaeological and environmental data in tandem. William Ewart Taylor was a renowned archaeologist and a tireless proponent of public education. In the 1960s, he headed the Archaeology Division at the National Museum of Canada and helped found the Canadian Archaeological Association. Between 1967 and 1984, he was Director of the National Museum of Man (a precursor of the Canadian Museum of Civilization). The William E. Taylor Research Award was created in memory of Dr. Taylor's lifelong achievements and to support outstanding efforts in the fields of archaeology, anthropology and museology.

Julie M. Ross, étudiante au doctorat du Département d'anthropologie de l'université de Toronto, est lauréate du prix de recherche William E.-Taylor, accordé pour une quatrième année consécutive. Ce prix viendra appuyer sa recherche sur les rapports entre la culture et les changements climatiques dans l'Arctique canadien. Son projet de recherche, intitulé « Visions nouvelles d'une

relation séculaire : l'environnement et la culture dans l'Arctique canadien » vise à recueillir et à analyser conjointement des données archéologiques et environnementales. William Ewart Taylor était un archéologue réputé et un défenseur infatigable de l'éducation publique. Dans les années 1960, il a dirigé la Division de l'archéologie au Musée national du Canada et il a contribué à fonder l'Association canadienne d'archéologie. De 1967 à 1984, il a dirigé le Musée national de l'Homme (antérieur au Musée canadien des civilisations). Plus tard, il a consacré cinq ans de sa carrière à titre de président du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. M. William E. Taylor est décédé en 1994. Le prix de recherche William E.-Taylor a été instauré à la mémoire de la longue carrière et des remarquables contributions de ce grand chercheur afin d'appuyer les recherches de haut niveau dans les domaines de l'archéologie, de l'anthropologie et de la muséologie.

CAA member Joseph Muller has recently joined the City of Hamilton as a Cultural Heritage Planner for the Heritage and Urban Design section of the Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division. Joseph is returning to Hamilton after serving as a Heritage Planner with the Ontario government in London, and prior GIS specialist positions. He is happy to be back as an archaeological resource manager and GIS/database co-ordinator within a planning context, contributing to the design of a comprehensive heritage management strategy for the new City of Hamilton.

La Société pour l'archéologie historique a mis sur pied un programme de bourse, la Bourse de Québec, pour aider les étudiants en archéologie historique en provenance d'universités francophones à assister à la réunion annuelle. Pour être éligible, vous devez être inscrit au colloque annuel et y présenter une communication. La date limite pour déposer votre candidature auprès du comité d'évaluation est le 30 juin de chaque année. Cette bourse a été rendue possible grâce au succès financier du colloque annuel SHA Québec 2000 tenu à Québec. Pour toute information, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité d'évaluation à l'adresse suivante : William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone: 418.691.6869; Télécopie 418.691.7853; courriel: wross@ville.quebec.qc.ca.

The Society for Historical Archaeology has created a cash prize, the Québec City Award, in order to assist historical archaeology students attending French-language universities to attend the annual meeting. This award has been created as a result of the financial success of the SHA Québec 2000 annual meeting in Québec City. To be eligible, you must be registered and present a paper at the annual meeting. The deadline for submitting your candidature to the evaluating committee will be June 30 of each year. For full information, please contact the Evaluating Committee secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec City (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Phone: 418.691.6869; Fax: 418.691.7853; email: wross@ville.quebec.qc.ca.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies Inc. (FAMSI) is pleased to announce that CAA member Robert Rosenwig has been awarded a research grant of \$10,047. FAMSI's goal is to foster increased understanding of ancient Mesoamerican cultures. Further information and grant applications are available at: www.famsi.org.

Information for contributors

Please send submissions as RTF attachments or (for short announcements and classifieds) as email messages directly to the Newsletter editor (newslettereditor@canadianarchaeology.com) or to your regional fieldwork news editor, listed below. 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 1 to the Newsletter Editor.

Regional Fieldwork News Editors

| | |
|--|---|
| Atlantic Canada Lisa Rankin | Memorial University of Newfoundland, < lrankin@mun.ca > |
| Ontario Colin Varley | Jacques Whitford Environment Ltd., < cvarley@jacqueswhitford.com > |
| Québec Adrian L. Burke | Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, < adrian.burke@umit.maine.edu > |
| Manitoba/Saskatchewan Peggy McKeand | Alberta Western Heritage, < pmckeand@westernheritage.ca > |
| Alberta Alwynne B. Beaudoin | Archaeological Survey, Provincial Museum of Alberta, < abeaudoi@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca > |
| British Columbia Richard Garvin | Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, Okanagan University College, < rdgarvin@ouc.bc.ca > |
| Yukon Ruth Gotthardt | Heritage Branch, Government of Yukon, < Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca > |
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