Canadian Archaeological Association

Newsletter

Association canadienne d'archéologie

Spring 2014 www.canadianarchaeology.com / www.canadianarchaeology.com/caa/fr Volume 32, Issue 1

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Introduction to the Spring Issue

Greetings to all CAA members as we fast approach the annual meeting in London, Ontario!

The birds are singing and the grass is greening in many part of the country, hopefully whetting appetites for another field season. And what better way to start thinking about getting our trowels dirty than to read about the great discoveries made last year by colleagues and friends in different regions?

As usual, this work gets a national forum in the CAA Newsletter thanks to the efforts of our regional editors, those friendly hardworking folks who cajole, encourage, and/or harass on behalf of the Association. Please continue to make their lives a little easier by contributing to the Newsletter, in the process helping make the CAA the go-to organisation for Canadian archaeology.

Also, please don't forget to check out the changes proposed to the CAA's Constitution as outlined in a recent message from the Association's Executive. Learn more about these amendments by attending the CAA Annual General Meeting (May 17, 2014, 15:30-17:30), or by accessing the Members Only section of the CAA homepage:

https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/user/login?destination=node%2F2
http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/fr/user/login

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CAA Membership Sign-up and Renewal

Your membership in the **Canadian Archaeological Association is due on April 1, of the new year**. In order to receive your two issues of the *CAA Newsletter*, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and maintain your logon account for the *Members Only Section* of the CAA Web Site, you are encouraged to establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

To renew your membership, please log in to your CAA user account at
http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/user/login?destination=civicrm/contribute/transact?id=1

ACA Devenir membre - Première inscription et Renouvellement

Votre cotisation à **l'Association canadienne d'archéologie est due la première journée de janvier de la nouvelle année**. Afin de recevoir vos exemplaires du *Journal canadien d'archéologie*, du *Bulletin de l'ACA* et de continuer à accéder à la Section réservée aux membres du site Internet de l'ACA, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion ou encore à devenir membre de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie.

Pour renouveler votre statut de membre, veuillez-vous rendre dans votre compte en ligne.
http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/user/login?destination=civicrm/contribute/transact?id=1

Yukon

Twenty-seven permits were issued in the 2013 field season in Yukon; of these, two permits were cancelled: one due to the proposed development not proceeding and the second, the annual ice patch monitoring and recovery project, was cancelled as a result of a FN court injunction against the proposed research.

Ty Heffner (Matrix Research Ltd., now Stantec), on behalf of Yukon Government, undertook a pilot study in archaeological site potential modelling in the Klondike and Mayo Mining Districts. GIS-Based Archaeological Potential Models are effective tools for large-scale regional planning in many Canadian jurisdictions, but have not seen extensive use in Yukon to date. The project was funded by the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) – Targeted Investment Program and the Government of Yukon – Energy, Mines & Resources, Tourism & Culture and Economic Development, and was conducted in partnership with the Heritage Offices of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in Dawson City and the First Nation of Na-cho Nyäk Dun, in Mayo, as the managers of heritage resources on First Nations lands.

A total of 135 archaeological sites were identified or revisited during the project, vastly increasing the available inventory information for these regions of Yukon (Figure 1). Predictably, the lack of available Digital Elevation Model data for Yukon has limited model precision but this project is considered a promising first step to developing potential modelling as a tool for regional planning in the Yukon.

Figure 1. Conducting a site survey as part of the Dawson-Mayo site inventory.

As well, Stantec (Ty Heffner) carried out five additional projects for mineral and oil and gas exploration and forestry projects in various locations the Yukon, and completed an inventory of archaeological sites within city limits for the City of Whitehorse.

James Mooney (Ecofor Consulting Ltd.) completed eleven permitted field projects including additional assessment of the Freegold Road Extension and realignments of the Robert Campbell Highway in central Yukon, impact assessment at the proposed Atlin Lake campground, the Ibex Valley Agricultural Subdivision, the Fish Lake Hydro project, and the proposed Canyon subdivision on the Alaska Highway near Aishihik River. As well, mining exploration projects and timber harvest areas were

assessed, preliminary work was undertaken in connection with the Faro mine abandonment, and salvage was completed also on a site accidentally impacted by access development on Britannia Creek, in central Yukon.

Altamira Heritage Consulting (Alberta) continued assessment work in the Casino Mine project area in central Yukon. Project archaeologist Margarita de Guzman revisited a number of sites identified in previous surveys (2009 and 2010) by Kirstin Soucey. Radiocarbon dates from KfVi-3 (Figure 2), located on an old terrace of the Yukon River at the Britannia Creek confluence, returned dates on calcined bone from basal levels at about 13,900 (cal BP). Additional work is planned at this site, which is now among the oldest known sites in Canada.

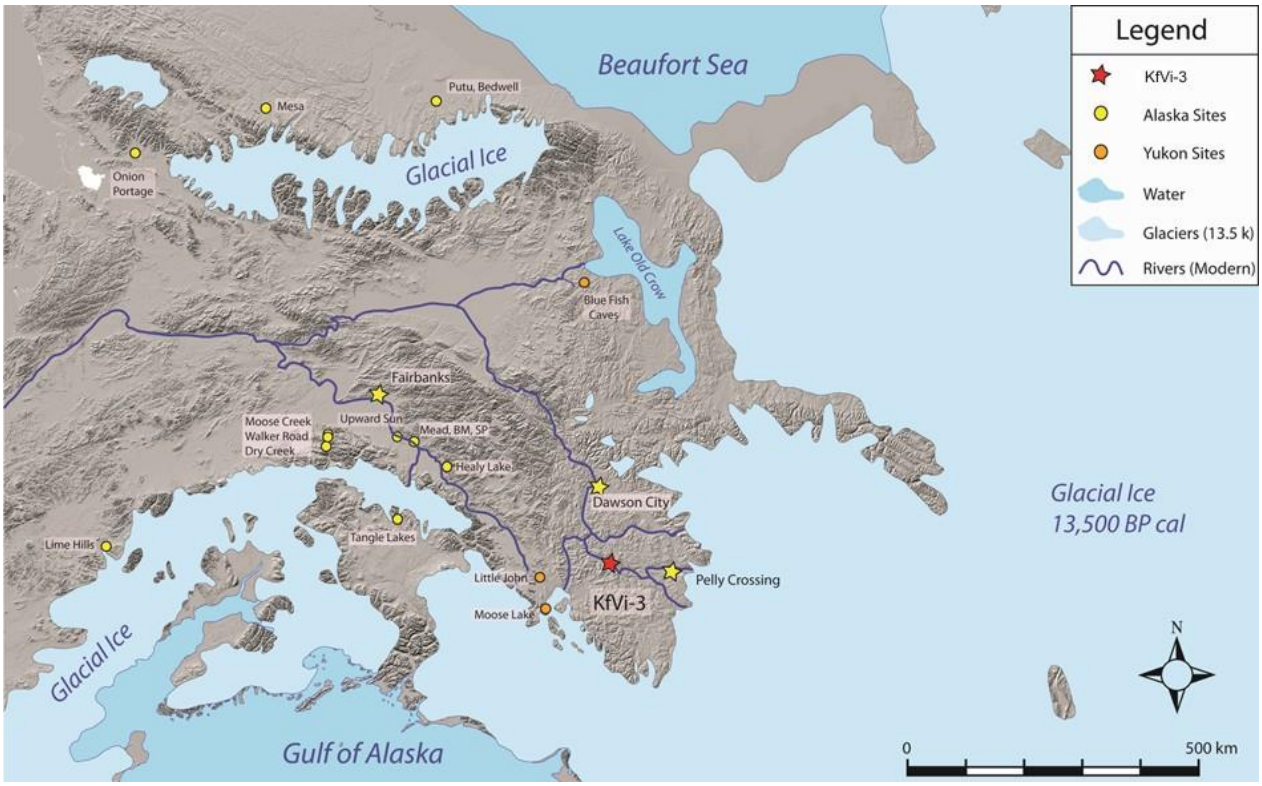

Figure 2. Map of western Yukon and Alaska showing the location of KfVi-3.

John Pollack and Sean Adams continued the Institute of Nautical Archaeology's inventory of underwater wreck on the Yukon River, this season focussing on the sternwheeler graveyard near Dawson City.

Greg Hare (Senior Projects Archaeologist, Yukon Archaeology Office) and Christian Thomas partnered once again with Sarah Laxton of the Yukon Geological Survey to carry out GPR mapping at the Pioneer Cemetery to assist the City of Whitehorse in

planning improvements to the site. Staff also undertook testing to ensure no graves were located outside of the cemetery boundaries where a new development is scheduled for construction in 2015/16. Chris Thomas also assisted the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun Heritage Office in recovery and reinterment of eroding skeletal material at Lansing Post.

Figure 3. Heritage and Culture Certificate students from Yukon College participating in a field school.

Yukon College field schools continued at the late Pleistocene Little John site (headed up by Norm Easton), and at Canyon City, near Whitehorse, for the Heritage and Culture Certificate students, headed up by Victoria Castillo (Figure 3).

Check out Greg Hare's TED^{x} glacial archaeology lecture on YouTube!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrMJoQWbi_s&list=FLW6uhCWLSbllCB-UDaDi_Ig&index=13

British Columbia

Langara College Archaeology Field School 2013: Neo-Urban Archaeology in Stanley Park and Langara Campus

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Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Langara College

Following on the success of the 2012 archaeology field school, students once again excavated artifacts, features and replica human skeletal remains at our on-campus, purpose-built, combined archaeological and forensic crime-scene 'site'.

Three 12'-square boxes containing seven sets of replica human skeletal remains configured as forensic archaeological features were excavated according to standard methodologies and protocols. An additional box contained artifacts and features, including a ½-scale replica human skeleton.

Students also conducted at least eight full days of pedestrian survey in Stanley Park. Surveys included both inter-tidal and interior forest areas and resulted in an excellent exposure to the range of CMTs (culturally modified trees) extant in the park (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Student participants in the 2013 Langara College archaeology field school.

Other sites investigated ranged from a recent scatter of human cremains (bones and ash), lithic scatters, middens, canoe runs, fish traps, curious discard patterns of spark plugs and other artifacts found in inter-tidal zones, to Aboriginal sacred stone features as well as examination of ethnohistoric sites within the park.

Students were tested to BC government RISC Archaeology and CMT survey certification standards. Thanks are due the Archaeology Branch for allowing the RISC course to be embedded in Langara archaeology field schools.

Mapping skills ranged from simple compass and pace, through transit and theodolite use as well as producing contour and 3D wireframe maps with SURFER™, integrating Garmin™ gps coordinates with Oziexplorer™ and MapSource™, and other software programs.

These skills were incorporated into Archaeological Overview Assessment projects such as would be required for construction of further seawall walkways from Stanley Park to the Fraser River, replacement of the Patullo Bridge in New Westminster, and searching for downed WWII military aircraft.

Downloadable copies of our 2012 and 2013 reports are available at www.langara.bc.ca/archaeology.

Regional Archaeological Associations

British Columbia

www.asbc.bc.ca/

www.uasbc.com/

Alberta

www.arkyalberta.com

Saskatchewan

www.saskarchsoc.ca

Manitoba

www.manitobaarchaeologicalsociety.ca/

Ontario

www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/

Quebec

www.archeologie.qc.ca/

New Brunswick

www.archaeological.org/societies/newbrunswick

Nova Scotia

www.novascotiaarchaeologysociety.com/

Prince Edward Island

www.gov.pe.ca/peimhf/

Newfoundland and Labrador

www.facebook.com/NLArchSociety/info

Northwest Territories

Arctic Cultural Heritage at Risk: Climate Change Impacts on the Archaeological Record in the Western Canadian Arctic

Max Friesen
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-001)

Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto

The Lower East Channel of the Mackenzie River, including eastern Richards Island and the north coast of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula is home to many archaeological sites which tell an important part of the history of Inuvialuit life over many centuries. This includes the major settlements of Kitigaaryuit (Kittigazuit), Kuukpak, and Nuvugaq (Atkinson Point), as well as many other winter villages, smaller camps, and areas which saw specialized hunting and fishing. These sites are now threatened by climate change, which is causing erosion of the coasts where Inuvialuit built their largest villages. For example, the site of Nuvugaq – which once held at least 17 large sod houses – is now completely destroyed by erosion. In addition to significant coastal erosion, warmer temperatures are also causing the permafrost to thaw, so delicate artifacts that have been frozen for centuries are now rotting and being destroyed.

This project – known as the "Arctic Cultural Heritage at Risk" (Arctic CHAR) – is a collaboration between the University of Toronto and the Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre. It is designed to reveal which parts of the coast are being eroded most quickly, and which heritage sites are being destroyed. Once we understand which sites are most at risk, we will decide which should be excavated, in order to save their contents before they are destroyed. The work, conducted under class 1 archaeological permit 2013-001, was completed in July of 2013. A 3-person survey team (archaeologist Max Friesen; Inuvialuit environmental technician Lawrence Rogers; PhD student Mike O'Rourke) spent six days visiting the most important archaeological sites by helicopter. Their main goal was to determine which sites are most at risk of destruction over the next 10-20 years. All of the major coastal sites are showing signs of destruction through erosion, but some sites are in much worse shape than others. For example, the following provides short descriptions of three sites, to show examples of the survey results:

Figure 1. Lawrence Rogers examines floor and wall timbers of a half-eroded house at the McKinley Bay site.

- The McKinley Bay site (Figure 1) is located near the east end of the

Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, and contains 11 sod houses. It is around 500 years old, and is located in an area where Inuvialuit hunted bowhead whales. During 2013, we compared the current status of the site to maps by Matthew Betts in 2004. In the 9 years since then, the bluff has been eroding at a rate of almost a metre per year. One of the 11 houses has been mostly eroded (only part of it remains), and another is on the very edge of the bluff and may be destroyed next time there is a major storm. The field crew hammered in two rows of stakes at the site, so erosion could be measured accurately next time we visit.

Figure 2. The eroding bluff at Kuukpak. At centre and on right are bones, artifacts, and house timbers eroding from ancient houses.

- The Kuukpak site is one of the two largest and most important Inuvialuit beluga whale hunting sites. It stretches for over 1 km along the shore of Richards Island, and in the 1800s it would have held hundreds of people. Our survey revealed that some areas of the site are eroding very rapidly, with house timbers, beluga bones, and large numbers of artifacts washing into the ocean (Figure 2).

- The site of Kitigaaryuit (previously known as Kittigazuit) has been designated a national historic site because of its importance to Inuvialuit history. This means that special care must be taken to make sure the site is understood, and protected. During our 2013 visit, most of the site appeared to be stable, with minimal erosion. The only exception is on the narrow neck of land at the north end of the site, though the speed of erosion is not clear. One important factor is that vegetation, and especially willows, are growing at a very rapid pace on the site. Plant roots, combined with melting permafrost, are likely destroying the very large, and important, Inuvialuit sod houses on the site.

In the summer of 2014, the Arctic CHAR team plans to return to the Mackenzie Delta and begin salvaging information from these threatened sites.

Archaeological Investigations for the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road

Jean Bussey
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-002)

Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd.

In 2013, Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted an archaeological inspection tour on behalf of the Joint Venture (JV) that operates the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road. The objective of this work was to monitor the protected archaeological sites that have been identified through past fieldwork in the area. The work was conducted under Northwest Territories Class 2 Archaeologist's Permit 2013-002 held by Jean Bussey.

The Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road runs from the south end of Tibbitt Lake near Yellowknife to almost the north end of Contwoyto Lake in Nunavut. In the past, the ice road was utilized every winter, but since the winter of 2008-2009 it has not been routinely constructed past the north of Lac de Gras due to a lack of mining activity. Because of this, the 2013 archaeological investigations were limited to the portion of the ice road south of Lac de Gras.

Figure 1. View North of newly painted markers at LcNs-140.

In previous years, a number of archaeological sites located near the winter road or its associated developments (such as gravel pits and camps) were marked by stakes to ensure avoidance during winter activities (Figure 1). The archaeological

investigations associated with this permit involved visiting the marked archaeological sites and inspecting their condition as well as the condition of their markers. In total, there are seven sites along portages or near camps that are protected from accidental impact by the installation of markers, including one site in Nunavut. Whenever possible, these markers are at least 30 metres from the sites, but in some instances this is not possible because road development occurred prior to archaeological investigations. Five of these sites are south of Lac de Gras and were revisited in 2013; an unmarked site near an exhausted gravel source was also revisited. In addition, at three gravel sources, the maximum extent of borrowing has been defined by markers and these locations were examined from the air and/or ground.

Figure 2. Location requiring an additional cement barrier to protect KjPa-1.

At each location where there are archaeological sites that might be affected by ongoing winter road activity, damaged or insecure stakes were replaced and the tops of all markers were sprayed with fluorescent paint to make them more visible in winter. The markers at one developing gravel source were also examined and repainted. The only concern identified involved a site near Lockhart Lake camp and that issue has been resolved by the proposed installation of an additional cement barrier to protect KjPa-1 (Figure 2).

Gahcho Kué Project 2013

Jean Bussey
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-003)

Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd.

Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. Conducted archaeological investigations for De Beers Canada Inc. at Kennady Lake, the location of the proposed Gahcho Kué Mine. The project area is approximately 280 km northeast of Yellowknife and 140 km north of Łutselk'e. Jean Bussey directed the investigations under Class 2 Northwest Territories Archaeologist's Permit 2013-003. She was assisted by Gabriella Prager, Carol Rushworth and Robert Dawe, of Points West, and Janet Rabesca, Peter (Sonny) Marlowe and Myranda Calumet, residents of the NWT.

The objectives of the 2013 field investigations were to complete as many of the recommendations identified in the 2012 Gahcho Kué Archaeological Management Plan as possible. The archaeological management plan provides recommendations on the type and level of

archaeological investigation required at specific sites in advance of mine construction. This document was prepared in consultation with the territorial archaeologists at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. It identified a need for further work at 13 of the 80 sites in the Kennady Lake area. These sites are within the mine footprint and represent locations that range from low to high archaeological significance and have high impact potential. A dyke near KiNp-76 – one of the sites of high concern – is no longer required because of development revisions.

Figure 1. Janet, Sonny and Myranda excavating a 50 cm by 50 cm shovel test at KiNp-8.

In 2013, the investigations recommended in the management plan were completed at nine of the 12 sites of concern: KiNp-7, KiNp-8, KiNp-16, KiNp-32, KiNp-33, KiNp-34, KiNp-37, KiNp-38 and KiNp-74. Archaeological investigations ranged from surface collection to excavation. Each of the sites was assessed previously through surface examination and subsurface testing, which involved varying numbers of 50 centimetres by 50 centimetre units. In 2013, systematic surface collection was undertaken at seven sites suggestive of low archaeological significance; these sites were characterized solely by surface artifacts with no subsurface archaeological material. At most of the seven sites, additional subsurface testing was also completed to ensure that no subsurface archaeological material was evident. More intensive investigation involving 1 metre by 1 metre excavation units was completed at KiNp-16 and KiNp-32 and initiated at KiNp-15; these sites have moderate to high archaeological significance.

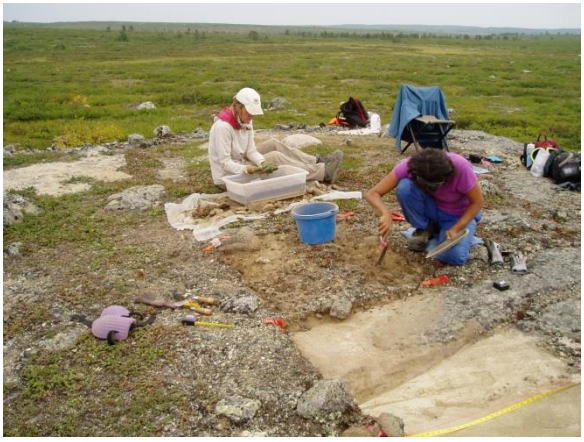

Figure 2. Carol and Janet excavating a 1 m by 1 m unit at KiNp-16.

At KiNp-16, eight units were completed and all visible surface artifacts were collected; little subsurface archaeological material was encountered, in part because of the shallow soil deposits on the bedrock based knoll. At KiNp-32, 27 excavation units were completed and a representative sample of the subsurface archaeological material was recovered. In addition, all visible surface artifacts were systematically collected. At KiNp-15, nine excavation units were

completed. Additional work will be undertaken in 2014 because the variety of stone material warrants further investigation. Archaeological investigations are also proposed in 2014 at KiNp-27 and KiNp-35, both of which were assessed previously as being suggestive of moderate archaeological significance. During the winter of 2013-2014, analysis of the collected archaeological material will be completed.

Archaeological Impact Assessment of Courageous Lake Project

Lisa Seip
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-004)

Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.

Rescan Environmental Services Ltd. conducted an archaeological impact assessment for Seabridge Gold Inc.'s Courageous Lake Project under Northwest Territories Class #2 Archaeologist's Permit 2013-004 in June of 2013. These investigations were a continuation of baseline studies conducted in 2010, 2011 and 2012, under Northwest Territories Class #2 Archaeologist's Permits 2010-015, 2011-006, and 2012-002, respectively. Lisa Seip directed the field work and was assisted by archaeologist Sheriff Hossain, also of Rescan Environmental Services Ltd., and by Ernie Sangris of the Yellowknives Dene. Investigations focused on the assessment of three proposed drill target locations.

The objective of the investigation was to identify sites that may potentially be impacted by proposed drill targets. Pedestrian surveys were conducted, focusing on areas considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential.

A total of 15 archaeological sites were identified within the drill target areas. Nine of these sites were previously recorded sites (LbNw-1 LaNv-4, LaNv-11, LaNv-21, LaNv-43, LaNv-47, LaNv-48, LaNv-89, and LaNv-90), and six were recorded under permit 2013-004 (LaNv-102, LaNv-103, LaNv-104, LaNv-105, LaNv-106 and LaNv-107).

Figure 1. Cairn along Mathews Lake.

Of the 15 archaeological sites in the area examined in 2013 (Figures 1 and 2), ten are prehistoric and include one resource gathering site (LaNv-47), five sites consisting of lithic material (LaNv-11, LaNv-43, LaNv-89, LaNv-90, and LaNv-106) and four markers (cairns and inuksuit; LaNv-48, LaNv-103, LaNv-104, and LaNv-107). Three historic sites (LbNw-1, LaNv-4,

and La-Nv106) have been recorded including a campsite, and mineral exploration campsite, and a windbreak for a hearth feature in close proximity to core boxes. Two sites, both markers (LaNv-21 and LaNv-102) are of undetermined antiquity.

The selection of proposed drill pad locations within the drill target areas will take into account the location of the archaeological sites and avoid them. No impacts to any of the sites are anticipated.

Figure 2. Inuksuk near Mathews Lake.

Commemorating the Canadian Arctic Expedition

David R. Gray
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-005)

The objective of this project is to locate, document and film the camps and artifacts of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918. Work was conducted under the Northwest Territories Class 1 archaeology permit 2013-005. In July 2013, Mitzi Dodd and David R. Gray, with Kyle Wolki as our bear monitor, spent a week investigating the Canadian Arctic Expedition headquarters at Mary Sachs Creek which was occupied by the Northern Party between 1914 and 1917.

We measured, mapped, photographed, and documented the major structures and artifacts. There are six major components of the site: the main sod house foundation, three tent platforms, and two other building remnants (including the *Mary Sachs* wheelhouse). The major large artifacts at the site are: a ship's water or fuel tank, three engine heads from the *Mary Sachs*, a portion of a propeller shaft, cast iron stove parts, and several brass or iron spikes and bolts, likely from the *Mary Sachs*. We also documented a large cross-cut saw that was found on the beach below the site after a storm before our arrival. Small artifacts on the surface of the site include rifle and shotgun shells, pottery and glass fragments, nails and bolts, mammal bones and wood.

Our expedition vessel, the motor-sailor *Bernard Explorer*, en route from Alaska, was held up by ice and prevented from reaching our land party at Sachs Harbour. This meant our planned ship voyage to the northwest corner of Banks Island was not possible. Instead, Mack MacDonald and I decided to attempt to reach Terror Island, about half way up the west coast, by small boat. On August 3, with three local assistants, we set off from Sachs Harbour in two 18-foot outboard aluminum boats. Unfortunately we could not even get around Cape Kellet. The ice had moved in with the westerly winds, blocking the shore and extending well out to sea.

After a trial day trip to Cape Kellet in an ATV, we set out overland on a three-day trip to try to reach at least some of the CAE northern coastal sites. We used an ATV and trailer driven by John Lucas Sr. and a Polaris Ranger (side-by-side) with John Jr. driving and Mack and I as passengers. We reached and documented major historic sites at Sea Otter and North Star Harbours, and we did see Terror Island and Storkerson Bay. We also found and documented several small unrecorded archaeological and historic sites both on the coast and inland. Following our return to Sachs Harbour, we completed a one-day trip to Blue Fox Harbour where we documented several historic sites on the coast and places visited by the CAE, and located the grave of Fred Wolki, a young member of the CAE in 1918.

In Sachs Harbour we also documented an historic site east of the hamlet and interviewed a number of CAE-related people, both Elders and youth. Documenting the *Mary Sachs* site was of great satisfaction as this important Canadian historic site is steadily being washed away due to coastal erosion.

Bob Bernard and Paul Krejci on the *Bernard Explorer* eventually made it as far east as the Horton River on their second attempt, but were unable to cross the Northwest Passage to Banks Island because of the heavy ice. They documented several CAE sites in Alaska, including the CAE's Collinson Point 1913 winter headquarters, and Pipsuk's 1918 grave on Barter Island.

As well as hundreds of photographs, we obtained over 10 hours of high definition video of the sites, wildlife and research activities. We will continue to add our

findings and photos to our Canadian Arctic Expedition website at:
www.canadianarcticexpedition.ca.

Ikaahuk Archaeology Project

Lisa Hodgetts
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-006)

Western University

This summer, our work concentrated on the south coast of Banks Island, on sites relatively close to Sachs Harbour. We did not do any digging, and instead conducted mapping and geophysical survey at four different sites (Figure 1). One (OkRn-2) is a camp site near Emegak Lake. It has many caches and tent rings and is perhaps a few hundred years old. The other three are Thule Inuit sites, occupied in the period between roughly 1200 and 1600 AD. Each has the remains of multiple large houses made of sod and whale bone.

At each site we used a surveying instrument called a total station to map the size and location of the features (Figure 2). We also conducted geophysical survey using a gradiometer and a magnetic susceptibility meter to measure tiny differences in the magnetic properties of the soils across each site (Figure 3). These techniques can indicate the presence of buried archaeological features that are not visible on the ground surface, since human activities such as burning, garbage disposal and digging can affect soil magnetism. The two techniques can potentially identify

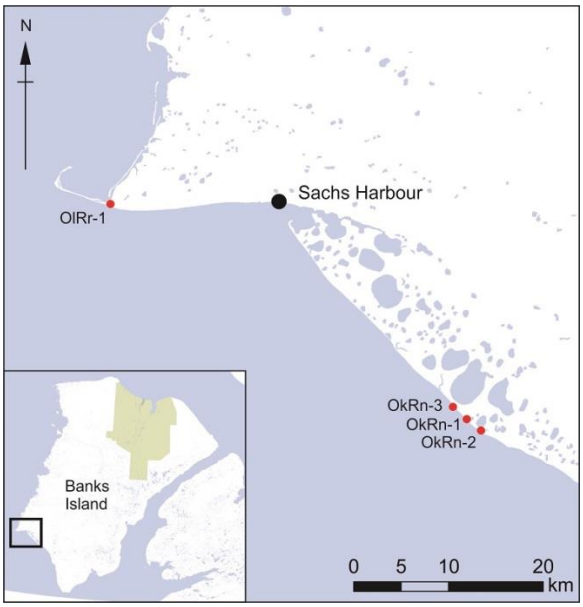

Figure 1. Archaeological site on the South-West coast of Banks Island.

different types of features and are therefore best used together rather than separately. While neither technique was very effective on the exposed gravel surface at OkRn-2, both identified areas of higher magnetism next to several of the dwellings on the Thule Inuit sites. We suspect that these areas may be middens; places where people disposed of animal bones and other waste.

Figure 2. Colleen Haukaas uses a total station to map OkRn-2.

At each site, Colleen Haukaas, a Masters student at Western University, photographed all of the archaeological features so that we can generate three dimensional computer models to document them and share them with the public. Community members in Sachs Harbour have told us that they would like access to artifacts removed by previous archaeologists who worked on Banks Island. Because objects are fragile once removed from the ground they require controlled temperature and moisture conditions, and under NWT law they are cared for at the Prince of Wales Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. Some older collections are also at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec. We have arranged to borrow some of these objects so that we can create computer models and also some actual copies to share with the community.

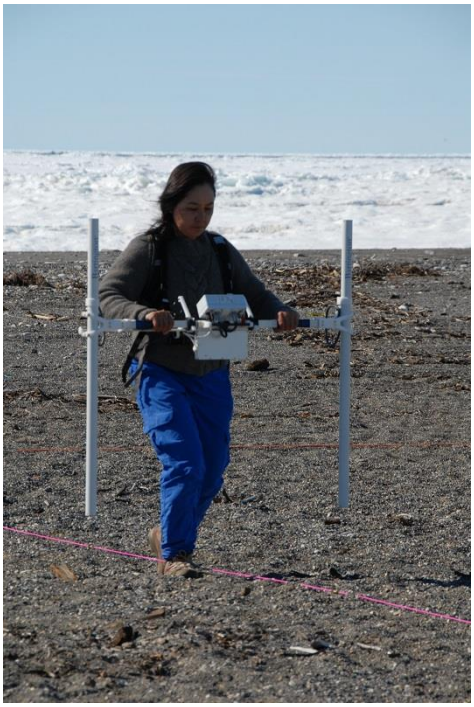

Figure 3. Letitia Pokiak uses a gradiometer to survey at Cape Kellett (OlRr-1).

At all sites except OkRn-3 we saw a lot of erosion of the ground surface, which is exposing relatively large amounts of animal bone which was formerly buried. We collected a few pieces of unworked land mammal bone from each site so that it can be radio-carbon dated in order to determine when and for how long people used these sites. Twelve samples are currently being analyzed at the University of Arizona and we look forward to the results.

More information and links to some of the 3D models are available on our project Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/pages/Ikaahuk-Archaeology-Project/611819408850030

Yellowknife Bay Archaeology Project

Glen McKay
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-007)

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

In 2013, Glen MacKay from the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre continued an archaeological survey of the Yellowknife Bay area in collaboration with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. The goal of the project is to record archaeological sites in and around Yellowknife Bay, which will facilitate their protection when land use activities are proposed in the area, and to learn more about the culture history of the region. Participants in the project included Fred Sangris, Sarah Black, and Randy Freeman from the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. Kevin Durkee and Kaitlyn Menard,

summer students at the PWNHC, and David Finch also helped with the project.

Figure 1. Old toboggan.

This summer we focused our survey efforts on the lower Yellowknife River and the east side of Yellowknife Bay. We recorded nearly 30 new archaeological sites, including pre-contact stone tool scatters, historic Yellowknives Dene villages, graves, tent rings, and other features (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 2. Tent ring.

We plan to continue this work in future summers.

Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Sources Investigations Program

Alan Youell
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-010)

Kavik-Stantec Inc.

On behalf of the Department of Transportation, Government of the Northwest Territories, Kavik-Stantec Inc. conducted an archaeological impact assessment of the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Source. The specific purpose of the archaeological component of the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Source Investigations Program was to identify archaeological, historical, palaeontological and traditional land use sites at the proposed gravel borrow source locations.

Figure 1.

These borrow source locations are situated within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region east of the east channel of the Mackenzie River and south from Tuktoyaktuk to Inuvik. Investigation of the developments was

conducted under Northwest Territories Class 2 Archaeologists Permit #2013-010.

To conduct the assessment, archaeologist Alan Youell, field technician Enoch Pokiak and wildlife monitor Lucky Pokiak conducted field surveys of the proposed development areas (Figure 1). The field survey was done on foot and involved an intensive examination of the surface area to determine the presence of unrecorded archaeological or cultural sites.

Figure 2.

The areas investigated under the 2013-010 permit included the assessment of seventeen borrow source locations. No historical or palaeontological sites were located, however, two new archaeological sites (NfTq-6; historic campsite and NgTq-2; isolated lithic find) were recorded and one previously recorded site (Figure 2).

O'Grady Lake Archaeology and Ice Patch Monitoring Project

Todd Kristensen
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-011)

Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

A collaborative team from the University of Alberta, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, and the Tulita Dene Band continued their research of pre-contact and historic adaptations to the Selwyn Mountains of the Northwest Territories. This work was completed under Northwest Territories Class 2 Archaeology permit 2013-011. This year's goals were to dig at several previously identified archaeology sites around O'Grady Lake and to do traditional knowledge interviews with Tulita Elders about mountain living. From mid-August to early September Courtney Lakevold, Glen MacKay, Mike Donnelly, Sarah Bannon, John Kristensen, Bob Dawe, and Todd Kristensen dug at four sites and uncovered a variety of stone tools and cooking areas (Figures 1-4).

A survey team also visited neighbouring ice patches as part of an ongoing program to monitor ice features that have produced well-preserved caribou hunting weapons. Additional canoe surveys around the lake and in neighbouring areas led to the discovery of six new archaeology sites in 2013. Four Elders were interviewed in Tulita and an additional four are planned for 2014.

Figure 1. Crew members paddling in the morning during a canoe survey (photographed by John Kristensen).

Figure 2. Crew member excavating an old cooking area overlooking O'Grady Lake. (Photographed by Mike Donnelly).

Excavations produced a number of interesting tools including a large stone knife, scrapers, cores, microblades for making small cutting tools, and a burin for engraving wood and bone. The raw materials that people used thousands of years ago include local cherts as well as obsidian (likely from the Yukon or British Columbia) and a fused clinker from the Mackenzie River region. The presence of these materials indicates long distance trade or seasonal movements.

Figure 3. Camp scenery at O'Grady Lake (photographed by Mike Donnelly).

Ice patch finds in 2013 include several small rodents, caribou bone, feathers, and a piece of wood that may have been part of an ancient weapon. Laboratory analyses will reveal more about the ages and the types of animals that visited the Selwyn Mountain ice features over the past six thousand years.

The team also dug a core of lake-bottom sediments containing pollen and microorganisms that will indicate the types of environments that existed at O'Grady Lake since the first human colonization of

Figure 4. Crew members digging at a site close to the shores of O'Grady Lake (photographed by Todd Kristensen).

the area. This core will also reveal the impact of a large volcanic eruption from southwest Yukon that blanketed the general area in ash. We are interested in understanding what effect this eruption had on local people, plants, and animals. This year's field program benefited greatly from assistance provided by Tom Andrews (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre), Jack Ives (University of Alberta), Richard Popko (Department of Environment and Natural Resources), Keith Hickling from Norman Wells, Angus Lennie from Tulita, Stan Simpson (Ram Head Outfitters), and Al Pace and Lin Ward (Canoe North Adventures). This ongoing research project is the basis for a PhD dissertation currently being written by Todd Kristensen at the University of Alberta.

Archaeological Impact Assessment for Areas Associated with the Proposed Lynx and Jay-Cardinal Projects

Julie Ross
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-12)

Golder Associates Ltd.

During September of 2013, Golder Associates Ltd. conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment under Northwest Territories Permit 2013-012 on behalf of Dominion Diamond Resources Corporation (Dominion), Lac du Sauvage. The project is located approximately 250 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, southeast of the existing Ekati Mine. The project regional study area encompasses approximately 2,015 square kilometres between 64°01'36"N to 64°28'31"N and 109°57'36"W to 110°47'31"W. The closest communities to the project area are the Tłı̨chǫ community of Wekweètì and the historic Inuit outpost of Pellatt Lake.

The objectives of the Archaeological Impact Assessment were as follows:

- Conduct an overflight of the proposed Lynx and Jay-Cardinal Project areas;
- to ground truth (conduct a survey on foot) of areas identified as having high archaeological potential; and
- to revisit previously recorded archaeological sites which may be impacted by future development.

The field assessment was conducted over eight days in September 2013 by Julie Ross and Shannon Hayden of Golder Associated Ltd (Golder), Morris Martin of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, and Alfred Whane of the Tłı̨chǫ government. Both of the local team members assisted with the field program and provided advice on the cultural significance of the landscape during the investigation. The field study also included low and slow helicopter overflights with some surveys on foot.

The helicopter and foot surveys confirmed that there is low archaeological site potential in the Lynx Project areas. The Spur road connected with the Lynx Project was subject to a pedestrian reconnaissance; however, no archaeological sites were identified. No further archaeological work is recommended within the defined areas.

Figure 1. Lithic scatter, LdNs-32.

The 2013 archaeological impact assessment associated with the Jay-Cardinal Project focused on revisiting previously recorded archaeological sites which may be impacted by the proposed infrastructure. The team completed a helicopter survey of the proposed impact areas in order to refine the archaeological potential assessment

established in the Archaeological Overview Assessment. In addition, a foot survey was done of areas identified as having moderate to high archaeological potential that may be within the Jay-Cardinal Project's primary impact area (Figure 1).

Each of the Jay-Cardinal pit infrastructure areas were assessed using helicopter surveying techniques to establish if the field assessment differed from the Archaeological Overview Assessment. A survey was conducted of 10 areas on foot; 18 previously recorded sites were revisited, and six previously unrecorded sites were recorded. The previously unrecorded sites include a possible grave site, a circular feature of unknown function, two lithic scatter, an isolated find (Figure 2) and a hunting blind.

Figure 2. Isolated find, antler handle.

The infrastructure locations are not yet finalized; however based on current plans 10 sites are within 150 metres of proposed infrastructure, some of which may require mitigation for the 2014 field season. Golder continues to work with Dominion to avoid sites when possible and recommendations for mitigation will be provided to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre when firm project locations are determined.

Archaeological Impact Assessment for Dominion Diamonds and North Arrow Project Area

Brent Murphy
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-015)

Golder Associates Ltd.

During September of 2013, Golder Associates Ltd. conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment under Northwest Territories Archaeological Permit 2013-015 on behalf of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of the Dominion Diamonds and North Arrow, formerly Harry Winston and North Arrow-Harry Winston Project Area, south of Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories. The project is located approximately 280 km northeast of Yellowknife, southwest of the Diavik Diamond Mine. The Project area encompasses approximately 1,485 km^2 between 64°01'36"N to 64°28'31"N and -109°57'36"W to -110°47'31"W. The closest communities to the Project area are the Tłı̨chǫ community of Wekweètì and the historic Inuit outpost of Pellatt Lake.

Figure 1. Elder Nic Football conducting survey on foot.

Figure 2. View North over exposure atop esker.

The objectives of the Archaeological Impact Assessment were to conduct an overflight of the entire project area to ground truth areas that were identified as having high potential for archaeologıcal sıtes and to conduct a limited survey on foot of locations that have been impacted by camp construction and that may be impacted during future development.

The field assessment was conducted over three days in September 2013, with the participation of Elder Nic Football from the Tłı̨chǫ First Nation (Figure 1). The final day of fieldwork included the participation and insight of Elder Alfred Balongous from the Yellowknives Dene. Both Elders assisted during the field program and provided advice on the cultural significance of the landscape we travelled through during the investigation. The field studies included low and slow helicopter overflight and some survey on foot (Figure 2). The foot survey of the existing camp area and the five high potential locations resulted in the identification of 11 new archaeological sites. All of the sites consist of small lithic scatters or isolated lithic artifacts. The identified sites will be avoided during the proposed drilling program and further studies will take place before any additional drilling or other mine developments are conducted.

Vermillion Ridge Quarry Development

Michelle Wickham
(NWT Archaeology Permit 2013-017)

Bison Historical Services Ltd.

On behalf of HRN Contracting Ltd., Bison Historical Services Ltd. Carried out an archaeological survey for heritage sites southeast of Norman Wells in the Sahtu Region of the Northwest Territories in October, 2013. The objective of the investigations was to conduct a pre-impact examination of all areas that may be impacted by the 2013/2014 Vermillion Ridge Quarry Development and to ensure that any unrecorded heritage resource locations will be avoided by current development activities.

Michelle Wickham and Joe Moravetz of Bison Historical Services Ltd., carried out the investigations and were assisted by (Stormen) Norman McDonald of Norman Wells, who acted as a wildlife monitor and local advisor. Fieldwork was based out of Norman Wells and was carried out by helicopter and on foot. Investigations focused on high potential areas within the

proposed quarry area footprint, as well as along the proposed access road (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Access road.

The helicopter landed on or near landforms or drainages that were deemed to have moderate to high potential for undisturbed cultural resources; these areas were then systematically examined on foot and judgmentally shovel tested.

The quarry and access road were repeatedly overflown at low elevation and slow speed to facilitate the identification of any possible heritage concerns (Figure 2). Given the lack of topographic relief, the observation of muskeg, black spruce, and in some cases standing water, or existing disturbance (along existing seismic lines) these locations were identified as possessing low heritage resource potential. As such, the over flights and photographic documentation were deemed to be an appropriate level of assessment.

Figure 2. Quarry.

Pre-field investigations consisted of a review of known site data to ensure that no previously recorded sites were jeopardized by the planned development. Areas that were identified as high potential from the air and pre-field map analysis were well drained areas with topographic relief, glacial landforms (eskers and drumlins), areas with the potential for soil development, and areas where the access road crossed drainages, as well as the entire quarry area were further assessed through pedestrian and subsurface testing. Pedestrian survey and subsurface testing was conducted at four locations within the Vermillion Ridge Quarry Development; 44 shovel tests were excavated, all yielded negative results. No known sites are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry and access road; no previously un-recorded heritage sites were identified during these investigations. The proposed Vermillion Ridge Quarry Development will not impact any known heritage sites.

Alberta

Compiled and Edited by Alwynne B. Beaudoin, Royal Alberta Museum, with contributions by Dale Boland, Nathalie Cahill, Andrea DeGagne, Jean-Paul Foster, Christie Grekul, Jessica Hill, Jeremy Leyden, Matthew Moors, Meaghan Porter, Martina Purdon, Michael Turney, and Alan Youell.

In 2013, there were 277 permits issued for archaeological work in Alberta. Work under permit resulted in the discovery of 560 new archaeological sites, and 310 site revisits. The Provincial inventory of archaeological sites totals 39,038 as of May 12, 2014.

Stantec – Alberta Fieldwork News 2013 Summary

Dale Boland

Dale Boland's 2013 field season included mitigation projects at two large but vastly different sites in eastern Alberta: the first is a relatively rare First Nations historic site, the second is a stratified multicomponent site in the parklands. The first site was excavated jointly with Jeremy Leyden: Jeremy conducted Stages I and II mitigation and Dale completed Stage III mitigation. A recently discovered site with no standing structures, site GfOp-9 is located on the Wolf River within the southern fringes of the boreal forest, and represents the remains of an overwintering hunting and trapping camp, probably revisited annually for decades by Cold Lake First Nations (CLFN) members. Material evidence indicates the earliest use of the site pre-dates World War I, and continued until 1952. A total of 40 positive shovel tests, 49 metal detector 'hits,' and 96 square meters of excavation resulted in the recovery of some 2,100 faunal specimens and approximately 5,500 historic artifacts, including an array of materials which demonstrated a variety of functions. Analysis is ongoing, but notable artifacts recovered include fish hooks and fish bones, manganese glass medicine bottles, food bottles, vials, and two buried caches (including a tobacco tin full of nails and a wire basket containing at least three eggs; Figures 1 and 2). A leg hold trap, a 1918 Canadian five-cent coin, several pieces of cloth and leather as well as buttons, two pot or kettle lids, stove parts, and a pair of scissors were also recovered.

Figure 1. Medicine bottle cached in a tobacco tin, site GfOp-9.

Features identified include a subsurface burning pit and a portion of a building wall that had burnt and collapsed in place

(including door and wall hardware). Faunal remains included both domestic (pigs, turkeys, chicken, canid) and game/fur-bearing animals (moose, deer, caribou, rabbit/hare, ermine). Hundreds of spent cartridge casings (mostly .22s) were also recovered. Collaborative community research with colleagues in Nu Nennè-Stantec includes accounts from CLFN members and Elders who recall wintering practices during the first half of the twentieth century, wherein entire families would head north into the bush when the harvest was in and follow traditional hunting and trapping lifestyles for the duration of the season. Families would pack a wagon with everything they would need, including their woodstove and some chickens, and move off the reserve for the winter.

Figure 2. Buried cache of minimally three eggs (in situ), site GfOp-9.

This site appears to represent one of these overwintering hunting/trapping sites. There was a cabin or some other structure that burned to the ground, both domestic and wild species are represented, commercial containers including foodstuffs and tobacco are abundant, remains appear to have been burnt on site, and medicinal and personal items are also quite commonly found, all suggesting that this was a relatively long-term historic habitation site.

The second site, FlOp-48, was excavated simultaneously with another Nu Nennè-Stantec crew headed by Andrea DeGagne, each team working for different proponents under separate permits within adjacent north-south rights-of-way. Located on a small but prominent landform some four km north of the North Saskatchewan River, site FlOp-48 was first recorded as a campsite yielding fire-broken rock, faunal material, several lithic raw materials, and pottery (Figure 3). The east side of the site was scheduled to be impacted by the construction of a pipeline; as such, shovel testing of the east half of the landform and two stages of excavation were conducted ahead of the construction.

Figure 3. Excavating a lithic concentration at 50 centimeters below surface, site FlOp-48.

A total of 23 shovel tests and 35 square meter units were excavated within the right-

of-way. Evidence for the continued re-occupation of this hilltop was found from just below the surface to 65 centimeters below surface, where glacial till was found beneath the cultural material. At least five periods of occupation were identified in the east half of this stratified site, from the rather sparsely represented Late Precontact Period with a single piece of pottery, an Old Women's projectile point, and a scatter of fire-broken rock and lithic debitage, to the basal deposits that may be 8,000 to 7,000 years old.

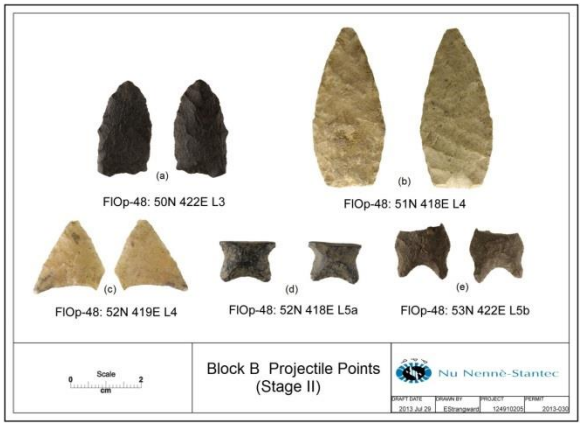

Figure 4. Projectile points from Block B at site FlOp-48; early Middle Precontact Period point (top right).

This deepest occupation is represented by an early Middle Precontact projectile point and associated lithic debitage rich in quartz (Figure 4), and may represent a transitional period in Alberta, a time period not well represented archaeologically and currently not well-understood in this region. Intervening occupations from the Middle Period include projectile points from Duncan, Oxbow, Pelican Lake, and McKean Phases, each of which is relatively well-known in the southern Plains, but not well documented in the Parkland region.

Lithic materials spanning the series of occupations do not change significantly through time, as quartz and quartzite dominate the raw materials selected and, interestingly, the bulk of them are either white or red in colour. Other tools recovered at the site include hammerstones, drills, bifaces, scrapers, and gravers or awls. Only a very limited amount of faunal material was recovered, suggesting either that this material was removed from the site or otherwise disposed of during Precontact times, or that preservation is poor. One cluster of fire-broken rock suggests that boiling pits or hearths were used on the site, possibly for cooking or warmth.

Nathalie Cahill

Nathalie Cahill conducted mitigative excavations at sites HhOt-44 and HhOt-45, located approximately 60 km north of Fort McMurray, Alberta, to the east of the Athabasca River. Excavation of HhOt-44 and HhOt-45 revealed that the primary activities conducted at these sites were related to tool production, maintenance and use. Two additional sites, HhOt-46 and HhOt-47 were also newly identified.

Nathalie also conducted an HRIA southeast of Octopus Lake and west of the McLeod River, near Edson, Alberta. Although the Edson area is a prime location for oil and gas installations, most of the previous HRIAs in this area have been conducted on

the east side of the McLeod River. The majority of the project footprint is located within native forest and areas of raised sand dunes. A total of five sites (FjQd-16, FjQd-17, FjQd-18, FjQd-19 and FjQd-20) were identified during the field reconnaissance and site FjQd-14 was revisited. The majority of the artifacts were manufactured out of quartzite, although chert was also recovered. The lithic debitage recovered at sites FjQd-16 and FjQd-19 is suggestive of tool production/maintenance activities. Site FjQd-17 and FjQd-18 are identified as campsites, from which either burned calcined bone (FjQd-17) or fire-broken rock (FjQd-18) were collected.

Additional investigations included HRIAs for both residential and pipeline development in the Edmonton and Drumheller areas, as well as the detailed recording of seven historic structures.

Andrea DeGagne

Andrea held a single permit in 2013 for a major pipeline project which included two stages of mitigation at three Precontact archaeological sites and the investigation of a Historic Period homestead, all located within 100 km of Bonnyville, Alberta.

At site FlOp-48 (also excavated by Dale Boland), a Precontact pottery concentration was identified, thought to represent at least one shattered vessel of early Plains Pottery; attempts to reconstruct this vessel are ongoing. As excavation continued, several additional components were identified, spanning the time periods from Avonlea through to early Middle Precontact cultural components, based on tool typologies.

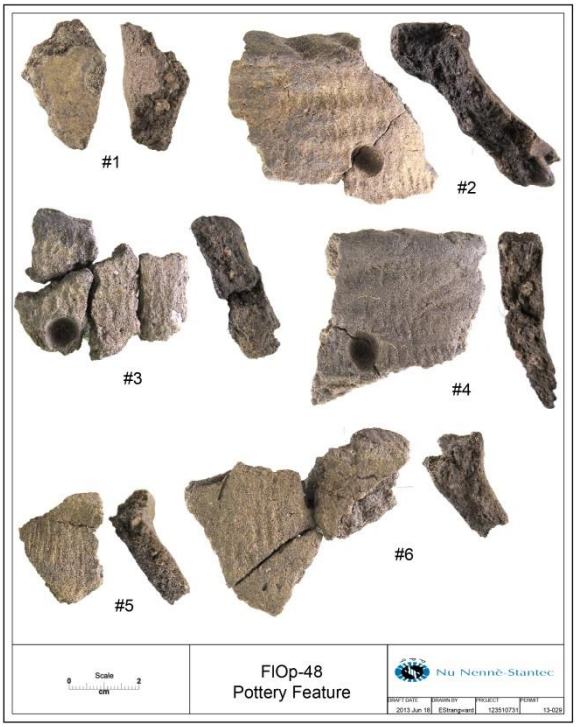

Figure 1. Select decorated ceramic sherds from site FlOp-48.

A second site, FlOp-46, was a smaller campsite occupied during the Late Middle Period (possibly late Besant). This site was identified on the prairie level, at the edge of the valley above the North Saskatchewan River. Although the adjacent area appeared to be disturbed by farming activities, the area at the edge of the hill slope remained intact. Three possible stone alignments were identified at the periphery of the site, associated with Late Middle Period tools.

The third Precontact site investigated was site GcOo-6 situated on the Beaver River. This small Precontact campsite yielded

a single component activity area, characterized by tool making and a scatter of fire-broken rock associated with a possible hearth. No datable bone or diagnostic artifacts were recovered to provide a date for the occupation.

The Historic Period site, FlOp-52, was investigated late in the season, after the site was identified by crews preparing for construction. A rock alignment was identified that the land owner identified as a possible burial. Investigations revealed that the site area represented a homestead, containing the remnants of three deeply excavated foundations, a well, a midden area, and the originally identified stone alignment. Investigation and excavation subsequently resulted in the determination that the feature was a shallow arrangement of stones associated with highly organic soil, likely created for a stable base for a livestock feed/watering trough. All of these features were associated with a large clearing and surrounding stone fence footings.

Figure 2. House foundation overview, historic archaeological site FlOp-52.

Historic Period artifacts including manganese glass, overprint pottery, and button and jar labels dating to the pre-1920s were recovered. Land titles revealed that the area was homesteaded by Gaston Garnier in 1914. A historic account written by his eldest son (Garnier 1967) revealed that the Garnier family included Gaston and Annie Garnier along with their four children and 'Grandma'. Gaston was a steel worker by trade who moved to this area after helping to build the Edmonton High Level Bridge. He farmed the land until 1919, when his growing children needed to be closer to a school. The family moved south to more productive farm lands and a homestead only 2.5 miles from a school, and the old homestead was left vacant.

Figure 3. House foundation profile view, historic archaeological site FlOp-52.

The land was taken up by the county in 1940, and held until it was purchased by the current land owners in 1974. Given that the site was occupied for such a short duration, and given that the written account available allowed for a complementary investigation

using both historical documents and archaeological investigation, site FlOp-52 offers an intriguing glimpse at early homesteading in the region.

Reference

Garnier, Louis. 1967. Gaston – March 16/1883-July 13/1961 Garnier Annie – April 17/1888-July 2/1951. In: *In retrospect*, edited by the Greenlawn Centennial Committee, pp. 230-232. Intercollegiate Press, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Jean-Paul Foster

Jean-Paul Foster undertook investigations under a number of permits for both small and large projects in 2013, including two large pipeline projects. During the first pipeline project, five previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited on the floodplain of the North Saskatchewan River. Additional cultural remains were recovered from two sites (FlPf-44 and FlPf-45), although all materials were recovered within previously disturbed sediments. Both sites are campsites which produced fire-broken rock, expedient tools, and lithic debitage. The second project involved mitigative studies undertaken at GjOu-1, an archaeological site located on the east side of the May River. The program consisted of controlled excavation of a total of 20 square meters at two localities. Each locality yielded lithic debitage made from a wide array of raw material types, including Beaver River Sandstone, northern quartzite, massive quartz, chert, and others. A number of stone tools were also recovered, including a projectile point, a scraper, a hammerstone, and several expedient tools. Artifact analysis is ongoing, but the preliminary evaluation suggests that the two activity areas represented by the two artifact localities originate from the same occupation and are contemporaneous. In addition, the data obtained from the site suggests that the May River was used during the Precontact period as a travel corridor. This research has proven especially valuable given that limited archaeological data has been previously collected in the area.

JP also participated in a project-related field visit to archaeological and historic sites near Conklin, involving members of a local First Nation. This experience was beneficial for all parties involved and resulted in the recording of a previously undocumented cabin on the shore of Kirby Lake. During an HRIA for another project in the area, a single archaeological site (site GjOr-11) was recorded, which yielded chalcedony and northern quartzite artifacts; further study has been recommended at the site.

JP also conducted a large HRIA for an oil sands mine project in northern Alberta. During the study, 19 archaeological sites were newly recorded, the majority of which are represented almost exclusively by lithic debitage and stone tools. Ten of these sites have been recommended for further study based on their potential to inform our understanding of the region's history. One of the sites yielded calcined bone; excavation at the site could result in the collection of

sufficient quantities of bone to obtain a radiocarbon date.

Jeremy Leyden

Jeremy began the 2013 field season undertaking investigations relating to a pipeline development in the Cold Lake region. Starting in February, monitoring of vegetation clearing in proximity to a standing historic site (FkOq-82) was conducted and, in May and June, Stage I mitigation of a Precontact campsite on Jackfish Creek and Stage II mitigation of a Historic Period trapping camp on the Wolf River were completed. Results from the excavation of the trapping camp indicated the presence of possible buried structural remains (Figure 1) and included the recovery of a diverse array of historic refuse suggesting a rough age for the site dating to between 1920 and 1930. Stage III excavations were recommended and were subsequently conducted by Dale Boland.

Figure 1. View showing rows of parallel burned logs revealed during excavations at a probable trapping camp (GfOp-9) located on the CLAWR.

Between mid-July and mid-September, an HRIA was conducted for a newly proposed Class I pipeline stretching from the parkland near Wainwright, south through the Neutral Hills, continuing through the plains eventually crossing the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan rivers. The work was completed over the course of three extended field visits and resulted in the identification of at least 34 newly recorded archaeological sites and revisits of at least 93 previously recorded sites. Highlights of the program included recording several stone features and a large pebble chert quarry in the Neutral Hills, mapping of several previously unrecorded homesteads and visits to densely clustered stone feature sites (Figure 2) associated with at least two medicine wheel complexes located near the Red Deer River.

Figure 2. View showing a large ceremonial cairn set amidst steeply rolling prairie terrain associated with the nearby Acadia Valley Medicine Wheel.

Beginning in October and continuing until mid-November, an HRIA was conducted of proposed forestry blocks located north of the Athabasca River near Blue Ridge, Alberta. The HRIA was highly productive, and

Figure 3. Newly recovered Paleoindian preform from a site overlooking the Athabasca River, near Blue Ridge, Alberta.

despite some logistical issues relating to the weather and remote working locations, resulted in the identification of 25 Precontact period sites. Although dominated by lithic material, the artifacts recovered included a regionally atypical amount of charred bone and the identification of at least one hearth-like feature. A number of expedient tools were collected alongside scrapers, hammerstones, bifaces and at least three projectile points, including a large lanceolate biface recovered *in situ* from a shovel test and tentatively identified as a potential "Cody Complex" preform, dating it to within the Paleoindian cultural period (Figure 3).

Matthew Moors

Matt's 2013 field season focused on excavations at site FdOt-32. This site represents the primary processing areas and campsites for the Hardisty Bison Pound. A total of 617 square meters within 27 blocks were excavated at site FdOt-32 during the 2013 field season, and approximately

137,408 artifacts were collected. The assemblage includes 4,287 ceramic sherds (Figure 1), 26,361 pieces of debitage, 908 lithic tools, 63,848 faunal elements, and 42,004 pieces of fire-broken rock. Lithic tools include projectile points (n~166), bifaces, endscrapers, drills, burins, gravers, a mano, and other tools. The faunal remains recovered consists primarily of bison, but one fish bone and some potential bird bones were also recovered.

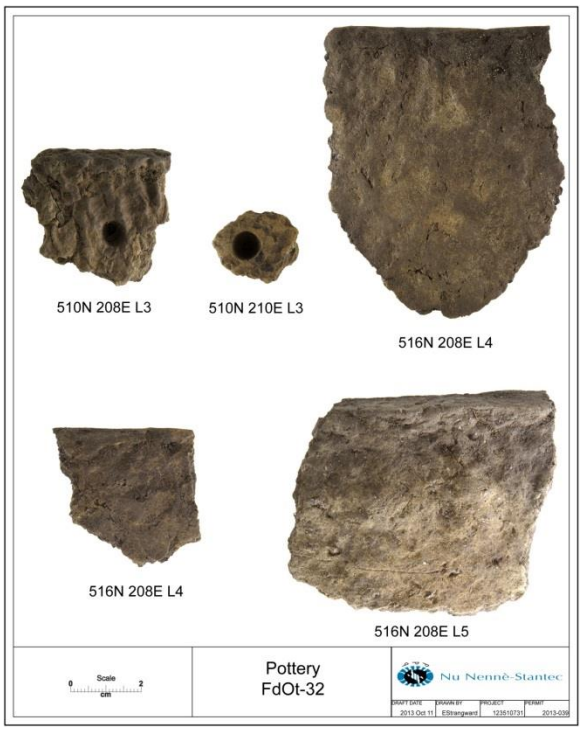

Figure 1. Selected Ceramic Sherds, FdOt-32.

At least six cultural components were identified during the Stage I and II excavations at FdOt-32. The youngest component of the site is the known Avonlea component identified primarily in level 3 through the majority of the site (Figure 2). Additional cultural components include Besant, Oxbow and an early Middle Precontact Period occupation (Figures 3-6). Two additional components were identified at the site, but have not yet been identified to a specific archaeological culture.

Figure 2. Selected Avonlea Projectile Points; FdOt-32.

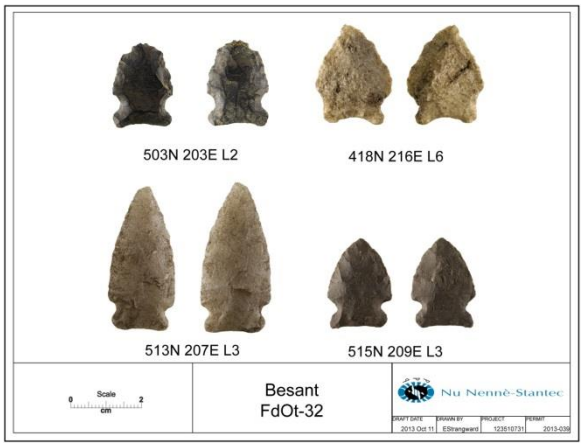

Figure 3. Selected Besant Projectile Points; FdOt-32.

The Avonlea component is the most informative and has been identified in each of the blocks excavated. A total of 32

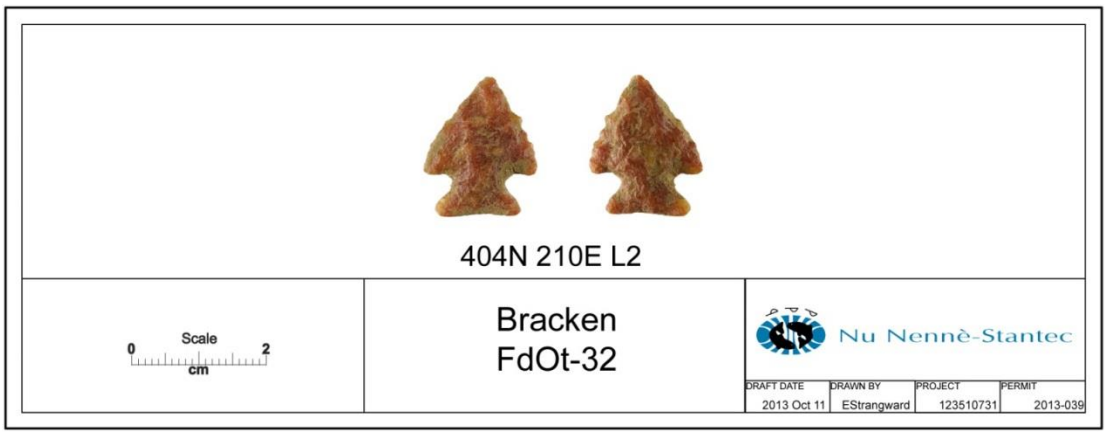

Figure 4. Bracken Projectile Point; FdOt-32.

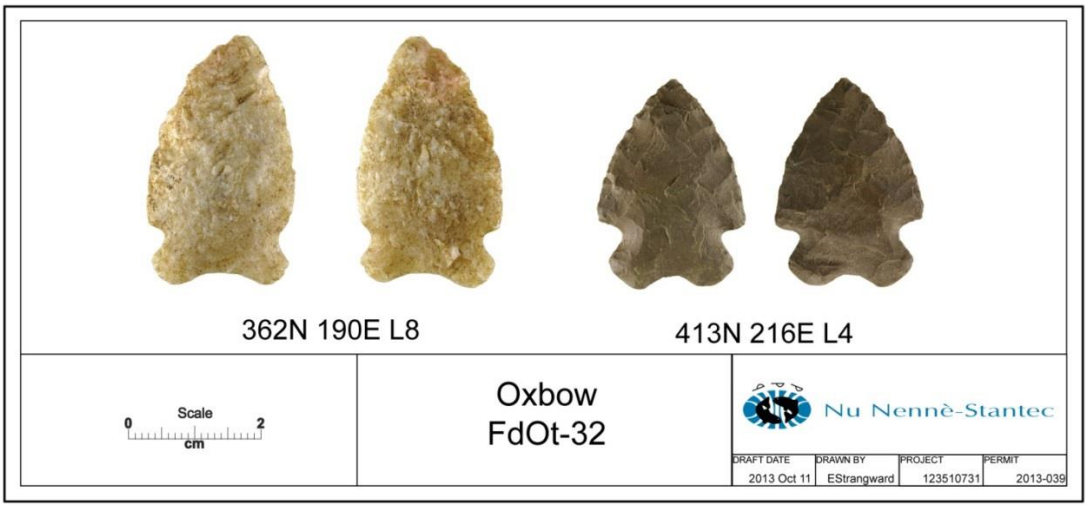

Figure 5. Selected Oxbow Projectile Points; FdOt-32.

Figure 6. Early Middle Precontact Period Projectile Point; FdOt-32.

features were identified, including 14 hearths, 14 boiling pits, one roasting pit, one ochre stain, one midden, and one bone upright. The hearths are generally defined by heavy charcoal staining, have an elliptical plan and a basin shaped profile. The boiling pits tend to be excavated features with variable amounts of associated bone and fire-broken rock, although in some examples no actual pit was identified. Radiocarbon dates from this component range between AD 900 to 1260 years before present.

Meaghan Porter

Meaghan Porter excavated at campsite FiPj-163 in 2013. The site is located on the south side of a permanent creek approximately 500 m east of the North Saskatchewan River in the City of Edmonton. In fact, this small patch of aspen is situated within a highly industrialized area (Figure 1). Although the site is partially disturbed (and is littered with debris from Edmonton's infamous 1987 tornado), excavations resulted in the recovery of a variety of lithic materials including the base of a McKean point, which dates to 4,200 to 3,500 years before present (Peck 2011). During the excavation, the crew was visited by several representatives from Alberta Culture which resulted in an enjoyable afternoon for both parties. During the walkabout, Darryl Bereziuk, Head of the Archaeological Survey, opportunistically recovered a quartzite biface eroding out of the creek bank.

Figure 1. View south from site FiPj-163 to tank farm in east Edmonton.

The main lithic material type recovered from FjPi-163 is quartzite, a local material likely sourced from the North Saskatchewan River. Petrified wood, another local material, was also collected during excavations. In addition, two bifaces were recovered and debitage in various stages of reduction was also noted. Core fragments were also collected suggesting the area may have been used as a lithic workshop. A total of 65 faunal remains were recovered. The majority of faunal remains are burned or calcined and are too small to identify. Two samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating, both resulting in dates of 330 ± 30 years before present - much more recent than expected. This may indicate that the level of site disturbance was higher than initially thought. However, the results of the excavation do indicate that a combination of lithic reduction and habitation-related activities occurred at FjPi-163. The lithic debitage indicates various stages of reduction, from a variety of local materials, typical of the McKean Complex. Additionally, food processing took place, as indicated by the calcined and burned bone and fire-broken rock that was recovered.

A historic refuse dump is also located at the site. The items observed at the dump appear to represent general household or kitchen activities. Numerous hole-in-top cans, key cans, blue enamelware, glass bottle fragments and cast iron pieces were observed, along with cut bone (likely cow and chicken). Shoes and plate glass were also noted.

One of the cast iron pieces is stamped "Empire Hotel" (Figure 2). A preliminary

Figure 2. Detail of cast iron piece stamped "Empire Hotel" recovered from site FiPj-163.

literature review indicates that this may be from the Empire Hotel in Edmonton, which was located at 10246 96 Street. According to Herzog "[t]he New Empire Hotel began life in 1910 and, in its early years, was known as the Savoy Hotel. In 1920 it became The Empire Hotel and in 1960 it was renamed The New Empire Hotel. Kost Hudyma, who emigrated to Canada from Romania, took over the management of the hotel in 1926 and later went on to own it for 23 years up until his death. The New Empire Hotel was demolished in the summer of 2000." (Herzog 2003). A representative sample of transportable and datable artifacts was collected from the dump.

Also in 2013, Meaghan undertook an HRIA for a pipeline in the Wintering Hills that resulted in the recording of a very large and unique stone feature, EhPc-191 (Figures 3 and 4).

Stone feature site EhPc-191 consists of a large cairn. The site is located on a west-facing ridge within rolling native prairie, offering excellent views of the surrounding area. Seasonally wet depressions are noted immediately to the east and further to the north. This large cairn site consists of over 100 cobbles, averaging in size from 15 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The cobbles are well sodded, and many more are likely buried. The cairn is approximately 7 m in diameter. Shovel tests were placed at four cardinal directions adjacent to the feature; all were negative.

Figure 3. View west from site EhPc-191.

Figure 4. View northwest showing detail of stone feature at site EhPc-191.

Eight additional shovel tests were excavated on either side of the feature; one shovel test was positive for fire-broken rock. The two pieces of fire-broken rock pieces were recovered from 10 centimeters below the surface, at the base of the Ah horizon, approximately 20 meters to the southeast of the feature. No other surface features were noted in the vicinity of the cairn. The cairn appears to have been subject to some near-surface disturbance in the past (possibly pot-hunted). However, the site is considered to have high interpretive potential, particularly given its intact buried component, and its location within native prairie. The site has been provided with a Historic Resource Value of 4 by Alberta Culture and thus will require continued avoidance or further study should future developments be planned for the area.

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Alan Youell

Alan's 2013 field season included conducting an HRIA and post-impact assessment for a major pipeline project which encompassed four construction spreads and involved the assessment of targeted areas along the pipeline right-of-way, associated temporary and extra temporary workspace, access roads and stockpiles. Starting north of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range the footprint is oriented north to south terminating southeast of Hardisty, Alberta. During the 2013 studies, 20 historical resources sites were investigated, including 15 Precontact sites, three historic sites, one Precontact/Historic site and one contemporary site. Of these 20 sites, five are newly recorded sites and 15 are previously recorded sites.

Figure 1. View east looking at FdOt-32 site area tested relative to extra workspace/access; note mitigation backdirt pile and Hardisty Terminal.

Site FdOt-32 (Figure 1) is a previously

recorded Precontact surface and subsurface Avonlea/Besant campsite. FdOt-32 is situated in the aspen parkland on the uplands south of Eagle Creek. The majority of the site is located within an area of aspen trees and extends into the open rolling terrain to the south/southwest. Site FdOt-32 was originally recorded in 2009 and subsequently subject to mitigation studies; the site was again revisited and assessed/excavated in 2012.

Both of these previous studies resulted in very large numbers of projectile points, lithic tools, lithic cores, debitage, pottery sherds, fire-broken rock and faunal remains. In 2013, Matt Moors excavated the site within the proposed pipeline right-of-way. During the same field season, Alan's 2013 assessment of additional workspaces required for the pipeline resulted in excavation of an additional 322 shovel tests, of which 77 were positive. A total of 368 artifacts were observed and collected from these positive shovel tests including three projectile points, nine lithic tools, seven lithic cores, 128 pieces of lithic debitage, two pottery sherds, 129 pieces of fire-broken rock, 87 faunal remains and three historic artifacts (Figures 2 and 3).

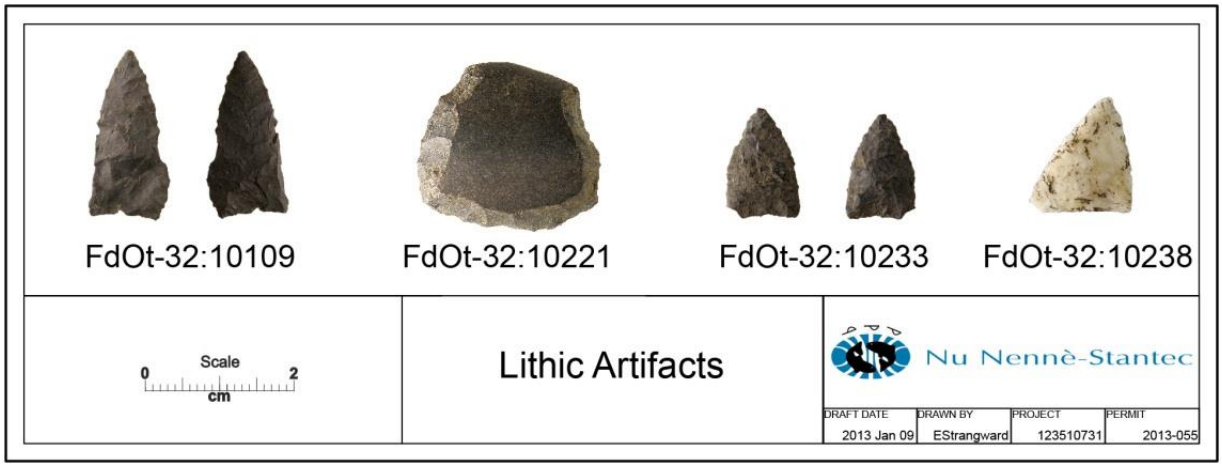

Figure 2. Lithic artifacts collected from site FdOt-32.

Site FdOt-40 is a newly recorded Precontact artifact scatter containing two pieces of lithic debitage and two lithic cores collected from an undisturbed subsurface context. The site is situated within native prairie on an upper bench east of the Battle River. Previously recorded site FdOt-20 is located approximately 110 m to the east of FdOt-40. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated along the landform, three of which were positive for cultural material. Four lithic artifacts, including a quartzite flake fragment, quartzite primary decortication flake, a pebble chert bipolar core and a feldspar bipolar core were collected.

Site FdOt-41 is a newly recorded Precontact artifact scatter containing 14 lithic artifacts

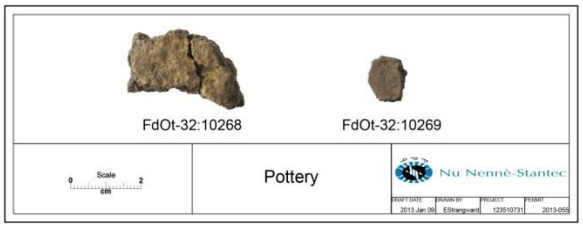

Figure 3. Pottery collected from site FdOt-32.

collected from ten positive shovel tests. The site is situated on a high knoll within native prairie on an upper bench east of the Battle River. A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated along the landform, ten of which were positive for cultural material. The artifacts collected include eight flake fragments, three platform bearing flakes, one secondary decortication flake, one retouched flake and one bipolar core. Lithic material types include quartzite, chert and siltstone.

Site FkOq-75 is a previously recorded historic homestead (two-story house, collapsed log cabin, two sheds, and a barn). The site is located at the edge of a recently cleared cultivated field in the uplands south of the North Saskatchewan River. Site FkOq-75 was originally recorded in 1997 and revisited in 2001 and 2012. During the 2013 assessment, the house and destroyed plank shed were observed and a water well/pump and five pieces of abandoned farm machinery were newly recorded (Figure 4). These pieces of machinery, which were either horse drawn or tractor towed, include a discer, hay cutter, wagon/manure spreader, a metal wheel set and a hay rake.

Figure 4. Hay rake and water well/pump associated with site FkOq-75.

Bodo Archaeological Society 2013 Field Season Report

Christie Grekul

2013 was the tenth consecutive year of the operation of the Bodo Archaeological Society (BAS) in east central Alberta. The 2013 season saw the successful continuation and further development of Public Archaeology and Education Programs at the Bodo Archaeological Site and Centre (Figure 1).

Since 2011, the BAS has undertaken excavations in the vicinity of Area 5, a portion of FaOm-1 that was previously defined as a bison bone bed (based on excavations by Western Heritage in 2000, analysis by Christie Grekul in her MA Thesis 2007, and excavations by the U of A Field School in 2008) and which is considered to be the remains of a large bison pound. Over the course of the three-season

program approximately 25-30,000 artifacts have been collected. Recoveries include bison bone, an abundance of projectile points, lithic debitage, lithic tools, FCR, pottery, and bison hair. The projectile point typologies, material culture, and radiocarbon dates recovered from Area 5 thus far all indicate that this bone bed deposit is the result of multiple periods of hunting activities that took place beginning as early as *ca*. 1400 AD right up until *ca*. 1800 AD or later. These excavations have resulted in the determination of the specific character of various portions of the site area as well as the approximate location of the boundaries of the intact bison bone bed or the possible pound area.

Figure 1. Canadian Geographic writer Harry Wilson (right) and photographer Laura Stanley (left) participating in the excavation the Bodo Archaeological Site.

During the 2013 field season, a 4.5 square metre excavation area was started just beyond the edge of the previously defined bison bone bed. This excavation revealed what appear to be multiple separate occupation periods. This material is still being analyzed and is yet to be radiocarbon dated. The proposed 2014 field season will continue to work towards completing these units and adding additional ones to determine a chronological use-history of this portion of the site and how this area relates to the adjacent bison bone bed.

Figure 2. Summer student Tanya Chiykowski (left) and public participant / aspiring archaeologist Tabea Burkhart (right).

During the months of May through August 2103, over 600 people visited the Bodo Archaeological Site and Centre. The Project Archaeologist, Christie Grekul, summer students, Tanya Chiykowski (SUNY Binghamton University), Andrea Karchewski (Mount Royal University), and Tours Coordinator, Roxanna Wotschell, managed and delivered various educational programs and tours to these visitors. The hard work and dedication of many volunteers also contributed to making these programs successful. Visitors included public drop-in tours, school tours, kids' summer camp participants, and people attending special events, such as Archaeology Week.

Ten participants took part in multi-day excavation programs at the site, including a writer and photographer from the *National Post* and a writer and photographer from *Canadian Geographic* magazine. Look for both articles on newsstands in the spring of 2014. A short film on the Bodo Archaeological Site was also released by Travel Alberta in the spring of 2013. This clip can be viewed on the Travel Alberta YouTube page: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ritMYfvzrQg.

Figure 3. Project Archaeologist Christie Grekul shows young students from an east central Alberta school what the partially excavated bison bone bed looks like at FaOm-1.

The successful completion of three years of this research-based public archaeology excavation program at the Bodo Archaeological Site has developed a strong public awareness and attention towards the history of Alberta. During this time over 1500 people have participated in the project. Though the implementation of these programs, hundreds of students from around Alberta have had the opportunity to take part in hands-on experiential learning activities that provide a unique and holistic learning opportunity that uses archaeology as a teaching tool of engagement. Additionally, through the operation of these programs the BAS supports the long-term development of educational programs, regional tourism, and economic development in east-central Alberta.

Over the course of the last three field seasons, community and education outreach has grown exponentially at the Bodo Archaeological Site and Centre. Participation and interest, especially within the Alberta education system, continues to grow at a rapid rate. As a result, the BAS will continue to develop and expand the Public Archaeology Programs that they offer and the field research project will continue, with each year building on the knowledge collected from the previous years. Continued research at the site will work towards the long term research goals of the BAS that include expanding the knowledge of the archaeological deposits at the Bodo Archaeological Site and contributing to the understanding of the communal bison hunting culture on the northern Plains.

For more information or to get involved in this project please visit the Bodo Archaeological Society website, www.bodoarchaeology.com and find us on Facebook.

Golder Associates Ltd., Alberta - 2013 Field Season Report

Michael Turney and Jessica Hill

Archaeologists from Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), Calgary and Edmonton had another busy field season conducting historic resource projects throughout Alberta, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories in 2013.

Twenty-six historic resource permits were held in Alberta last year by Golder staff archaeologists Vince Balls, Jessica Hill, Michael Turney, and Dan Wyman. The majority of the work conducted in Alberta includes both historic resource impact assessments (HRIAs) conducted for several oil and gas pipeline developments (Archaeological Survey of Alberta [ASA] Permits 13-038, 13-061, 13-105, 13-189, 13-224, 13-225, and 13-250) and several *in situ* Oil Sands developments and their associated facilities in northern Alberta (ASA Permits 13-149, 13-220, 13-206, 13-136, 13-180, and 13-222).

Additional HRIAs conducted by Golder staff during the 2013 field season included assessments conducted in advance of small scale oil and gas developments and seismic programs in southern Alberta (ASA Permits 13-012, 13-015, 13-256 and 13-269), HRIAs conducted prior to development of electrical transmission lines and wind power projects (ASA Permits 13-019, 13-047, 13-198, and 13-254), two assessments conducted prior to forestry development along the eastern slopes (ASA Permits 13-078 and 13-101), a coal mine in central Alberta (ASA Permit 13-111), a methanol facility near Medicine Hat (13-268) and a rock art monitoring program at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park (ASA Permit 13-244).

As a result of our work in Alberta, 18 new archaeological sites were reported and historic structure forms were completed for 11 newly identified structures and features. In addition, 37 previously reported archaeological sites were revisited and six historic structures/locales were revisited.

The newly reported archaeological sites included isolated find sites (DkOp-21, DkOp-26, HbOu-6 and HiOw-56), a cairn (DkOp-25), historic artifact scatters (HiOw-54 and 55), an earthen causeway (DkOp-27/HS 105489), an earthen dam (DkOp-28/HS 105488), lithic scatters (DkOp-23, DkOp-24, EfPq-8, EfPq-9, FiOp-325, FiOp-326, HaOq-2 and HfOu-6), and one lithic workshop (DkOp-22).

The newly recorded historic structures include the earthen causeway and dam, cabins (HS 816284, HS 105431 and HS 105453) and several farm buildings (HS 105495, HS 105496, HS 105498, HS 105455, HS 105459, HS 105461, HS 105463 and HS 105465).

The previously recorded archaeological sites revisited include isolated find locations (DkOp-10 and EfPq-7), fire broken rock scatters (EaPm-10, EhPr-14 and EhPr-16), prehistoric lithic scatters (EaPm-7, EaPm-9, EaPm-33, EhPf-25, EhPr-13, EhPr-15, EhPr-18, FiOp-39, GdOp-22, GePe-4,

HiOw-8, HiOw-17 and HiOw-44), small campsites (EaPm-20 and EhPr-17), stone feature sites (DlPb-8, EhPe-18, EhPe-30, EhPe-34, EhPe-35 and EhPf-19), historic cabins (GgOp-6, GhHx-2 and HiOw-24), and rock art sites (DgOv-2, DgOv-78, DgOv-80, DgOw-35, DgOw-36, DgOw-41, DgOw-43 and DgOw-45). Revisited historic structures include cabins (HS 12539 and HS 40844), traps (HS 75830 and HS 75844), a farmyard (Rath Homestead) and a rail locality (HS 37704).

A project of note that Golder worked on in 2013 was the ongoing Rock Art monitoring program at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park, which Golder has participated in for the last four years. This work was completed under ASA Permit 2013-244, and eight rock art sites; DgOv-2, 79, 80; and DgOw-35, 36, 41, 43, and 45 (the equivalent of 33 rock art panels or 45 rock art faces) were revisited.

As part of the monitoring program, high resolution and RAW digital images of each selected rock art site were taken (Figure 1), accurate Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for each rock art panel were recorded, and each of the selected rock art sites was compared with baseline photographs and previous tracings to determine if impacts due to human impacts, environmental deterioration, or human visitation has occurred. The monitoring program was also to focus on evaluating the effectiveness of a graffiti removal and camouflage program conducted in the past.

Although some human and environmental impacts were noted (only one new instance of graffiti was noted, and some rock panel collapse was observed), generally the rock art was found to be in good shape. Likewise the graffiti removal program was largely effective at removing intrusive graffiti elements, but in a few cases the graffiti removal program appears to have encroached on rock art motifs themselves.

The 2013 Rock Art Monitoring Program also allowed for the documentation of new rock art elements both through conventional and post-fieldwork digital processing of obtained photographic images. The application of D-Stretch (decorrelation stretch) image enhancement techniques has led to the addition of detail to previously reported rock art (Figures 1 and 2), and in the future will continue to the aid in the recovery of additional rock art and rock art details at sites where only faint red ochre traces have been noted in the past.

Figure 1. Unprocessed digital image of DgOv-2, panel 1.

Other interesting finds include a retouched shatter fragment in site EfPq-9, in the southern foothills (Figure 3). The retouched

Figure 2. Stretch processed image of DgOv-2, panel 1.

shatter fragment is of a very fine grain grey quartzite with chert-like qualities. It is a thick fragment that has fractured along natural fissures to a blocky shape. One cortex covered edge has been retouched with several flakes removed. The retouch flakes frequently step-terminate indicating that the material is internally flawed which is likely why it was abandoned.

Figure 3. Retouched shatter fragment collected from EfPq-9.

The lithic workshop DkOp-22 was discovered during fieldwork for a wind farm in southeastern Alberta. DkOp-22 is a small scatter of lithic material found shallowly buried at the top of a high knoll. There is a wide viewscape from the knoll top with the Cypress Hills visible to the south, the South Saskatchewan River valley to the north and a prominent butte to the west (Figure 4). The

cultural assemblage consists of 18 fragments of debitage and a core. The debitage was recovered from four positive shovel tests and the core was surface collected. The material types represented include colourless/white massive quartz, white chert, red-brown chert and quartzite of various colours including pink, red-brown and tan-brown.

Figure 4. View south over positive shovel test at DkOp-22, towards Cypress Hills.

Nine archaeological permits were held in in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut last year by Golder archaeologists Brent Murphy, Patrick Young and Julie Ross. The fieldwork conducted in the Northwest Territories consisted of Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) for two proposed diamond mine exploration programs (Permits 13-012 and 13-015). The AIA fieldwork near Lac de Sauvage resulted in the identification of five new archaeological sites (LdNs-49, LdNs-50, LdNs-51, LdNt-39 and LeNs-33), consisting of stone features including a grave, hearth, tent rings and hunting blind, and lithic artifact scatters. The AIA fieldwork south of Lac de Gras resulted in the identification of eleven new archaeological sites (LbNt-1, 2 and 3; LaNu-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; and LcNu-1 and 2). These sites are mostly small scatters of lithic material indicative of opportunistic exploitation of raw materials.

Nunavut

Golder Associates Ltd. - 2013 Nunavut Field Season Report

Michael Turney and Jessica Hill

The seven permits in Nunavut included AIAs for the remediation of abandoned DEW line stations (Nunavut Archaeologist Permits 2013-031A and 2013-035A) and the remediation of several Areas of Potential Environmental Concern related to past oil exploration and production activities on Bathurst and Cameron islands as well as Ile Vanier (Nunavut Archaeologist Permits 2013-029A, 2013-030A, 2013-032A, 2013-033A and 2013-034A).

No archaeological sites were identified in association with the Areas of Potential Environmental Concern and overall these areas have low archaeological potential. The AIA in conjunction with the remediation at the FOX-D DEW line station resulted in revisits to four previously recorded sites (MlDc-7, 8 , 9 and 17) and the identification of two new sites (MlDc-19 and 20). These sites include a historic whaling camp and

graveyard (MlDc-17) and remnants of a possible Thule camp (MlDc-20). The AIA in conjunction with the remediation at the CAM-E DEW line station resulted in the identification of eight new archaeological sites. These sites consist of campsites (NbJa-3, NbJa-4, NbJa-6, NbJa-7 and NbJa-8), stone features (NbJa-1 and NbJa-2) and a grave (NbJa-5).

Ontario

Archaeological Services Inc.

Archaeological Services Inc. is one of the largest private archaeological and built heritage consulting firms in the province of Ontario with a full time, permanent staff of 52 individuals and an additional seasonal staff of approximately 50. ASI was formed in 1980 to assist development proponents in meeting the legal requirements for heritage assessment and the mitigation of impacts, and, since that time, we have completed over 5,000 projects across the province. We believe the mission of our firm is "to best preserve our cultural heritage legacy in any planning or development context."

Since 2005, ASI has been leading the archaeological assessment and mitigation work, on behalf of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, for the next phases of Highway 407, a major divided thoroughfare which traverses the northern precincts of the Greater Toronto Area. The 407 East project corridor extends easterly, north of the growing communities of Pickering, Ajax, Whitby, Oshawa, and Clarington. Stage 2 archaeological survey of 70 kilometres of new highway right-of-way, comprising nearly 3500 hectares of mostly rural farmland, commenced in 2008 and will be completed in 2014.

To date, this work has identified, and recommended for further (Stage 3) investigation, some 85 historic Euro-Canadian sites and 25 pre-contact Aboriginal sites. The former are typically pioneer farmsteads while the latter includes three previously undocumented Late Woodland period Huron-Wendat settlements as well as several Archaic period campsites, one of which included a biface cache. Stage 3 assessment and Stage 4 salvage excavation work on all Aboriginal sites has involved the on-site participation of First Nations liaisons representing the Anishinaabeg of the Williams Treaty First Nations and the Huron-Wendat Nation. ASI has also carried out the assessment of 36 built heritage features, 50+ cultural heritage landscapes, and has been involved in various other heritage assessment and conservation activities.

Our Environmental Assessment Division is involved in a large project in advance of improvements to Bathurst Street north of Toronto. Archaeological assessment work discovered a previously unidentified early Wendat settlement that was bisected by the right-of-way. During mitigation of site portions to be impacted by the project, a longhouse, a sweat lodge, portion of a midden and other related exterior features were excavated (Figure 1).

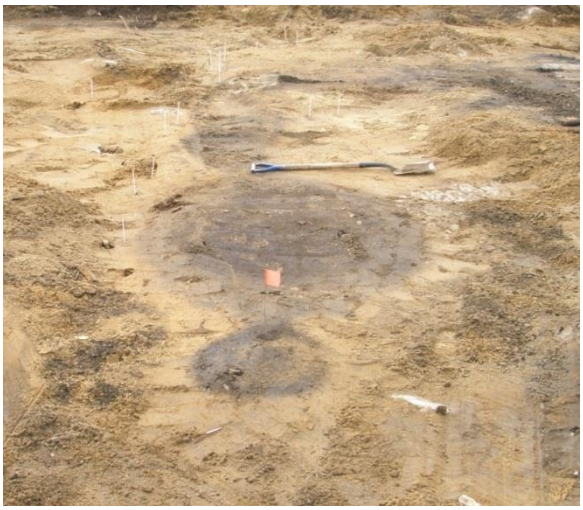

Figure 1. Exposed circular features at the Bathurst Site (2013).

Another noteworthy EA division project is the excavation of the Victoria Feedermain site. During assessment work in advance of the construction of a water feedermain in the Town of Caledon, ceramics pertaining to a small Transitional Woodland campsite were excavated. Future mitigation is planned for the spring of 2014.

ASI continues work on a large property called Tutela Heights, located southwest of the Grand River in Brant County, Ontario. Over 100 sites and findspots were identified across the property, mostly dating to the Late Archaic and Early to Middle Woodland periods of Ontario's pre-contact history. The ongoing investigations of these sites are yielding new and significant understandings of the Aboriginal pre-contact occupation of this region of southern Ontario. There are also several significant historical sites on the property, including some of the earliest Euro-Canadian settlements in the region and a late-nineteen century brickworks. When considered in full, the archaeology on this property spans over 11,000 years of intermittent but significant occupation of this part of the province.

Recently, a small lithic scatter comprised of eight artifacts covering an area of 400 square metres was discovered by ASI's Planning Assessment division on the edge of the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region in a ploughed field. The subsequent Stage 3 Stage surface collection and excavation of 15 one-metre square test units yielded an additional 60 artifacts. The Stage 4 excavation yielded an assemblage of 2,658 pieces of debitage, the bulk of which was shatter along with 177 bifaces/biface fragments. Diagnostic artifacts date the Mount Albert site (BaGt-40) to circa 4000-2500 B.C. The percentage of shatter at 83% is unusually high for a site located approximately 200 km north of the accessible sources for the Onondaga and Bois Blanc cherts recovered at the site. One explanation for the high number of biface/biface fragments and a low percentage of secondary debitage (7.49%) may be that site was a location where bifaces were brought to be purposefully destroyed or "ritually killed". This is a rare site type for which a biface refit study and examination of radial breakage patterns would provide further insight.

Renewable energy projects, including wind and solar power, have resulted in an unprecedented opportunity for archaeologists to survey large swaths of land in southern Ontario that have previously received little attention. For the last four years, ASI has been undertaking survey and excavation work in advance of the South

Kent Wind Project, a 125 turbine installation in the Chatham-Kent region. More than 100 sites have been investigated during this time, most close to Lake Erie, with various components dating from the Late Paleo-Indian Period to the Late Woodland Period.

Our urban archaeologists are keeping busy in the core of downtown Toronto. In July of 2013, Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) completed a new phase of excavation on behalf of HK Hotels LLC in advance of construction of a new hotel at Exhibition Place in the City of Toronto. Previous work at the New Fort site (AjGu-32) focused on the south foundation of the East Enlisted Mens' Barracks, which is to be conserved in situ and incorporated into the pedestrian entrance to the hotel. This is an exciting development in the effort to increase the public's awareness of the rich history of downtown Toronto.

Figure 2. ASI's Chris Thorne and Kristen Hahne hard at work on the foundations of the New Fort Site (AjGu-32) at Exhibition Place (2013).

ASI's Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Planning Division has been busy working on cultural heritage resource assessments for a number of environmental assessments all over Ontario. From road improvements in Ayr and waste management upgrades at DeCew Falls, to heritage bridge investigations in Bayfield and proposed bridge locations in Ottawa, environmental assessments keep our division busy. Additional projects have taken our division north to the District of Algoma to document an old school house, east to Durham Region to complete heritage work associated with the Highway 407 East project, and to downtown Toronto as part of several ongoing Heritage Conservation District Studies.

Figure 3. ASI Cultural Heritage Specialist Joel Konrad taking photographs during fieldwork underneath a bridge in Clinton, Ontario (2013).

You can follow ASI's latest project updates and finds by visiting our website at www.iasi.to, following us on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalServicesInc, following our Twitter account @ArchaeologyTO, and finally, by following our LinkedIn company page at www.linkedin.com/company/archaeological-services-inc.

Tecumseh Park Military Artifacts

Nicole Brandon

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Excavations at Tecumseh Park uncovered artifacts representing the area's history over hundreds of years. The Stage 3 investigation focussed on two 19th-century sites: Location 2 (AcHn-45) and Location 3 (AcHn-46). Artifacts spanning the pre-contact era to modern times were also recovered. For an overview of the history of Tecumseh Park, please read in this issue *'Fallen at the Forkes': Archaeology at Tecumseh Park, Chatham, Ontario*.

The primary artifact assemblage from Location 2 represented the military occupation between 1838 and 1879. Artifacts comprised tableware ceramics with decorative styles of painted, transfer print, edged, flown, sponged, stamped, slipped and moulded. A maker's mark on an ironstone sherd identified W. Adams & Sons as the manufacturer and Jeddo as the pattern. The mark and the pattern confirm the vessel was made c.1850-1864, fitting perfectly into the military occupation of the site.

The Location 3 assemblage dated c.1815-1835 and was deposited after the War of 1812 and before the military occupation in 1838. The assemblage was domestic and comprised early ceramics such as

creamware, pearlware, Jackfield-type fine earthenware, and Nottingham-type stoneware. Décor styles dating to the early period included early palette painted, dark blue transfer print, and embossed and symmetrically-scalloped edged décor. It is thought the assemblage might represent a squatter residing on the Military Reserve.

Figure 1. Button: Canada Military.

A small number of military artifacts were collected from both Locations. These included twenty cartridge casings, five top hat percussion caps, a military button, two gunflints, two lead buck shot, a musket ball, and a caltrop (Figures 1-3). Seven cartridge casings were manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Co. which began production in 1886, hence post-dating the military occupation (Bradley 2011:46). The percussion caps, however, fit squarely into the military occupation as percussion ignition was used by the British military between 1838 and 1865 (Bradley 2011:45). The button can also be attributed to the military occupation. The brass button depicted a beaver with the label CANADA MILITARY. The button was backstamped with P.TAIT & CO., referring to Sir Peter Tait & Co., manufacturers of military buttons from 1870 to 1878 (Nayler 1993:68).

Figure 2. Caltrop.

The two buck shot, the musket ball and the caltrop were deposited during the skirmish between Tecumseh and Harrison's American troops on October 4, 1813. The musket ball measured between 16.5 mm (0.65 inch) and 17.0 mm (0.67 inch) in diameter, and both buck shot measured in the double naught size range, that is, between 8.4 mm (0.33 inch) and 8.9 mm (0.35 inch) in diameter. These sizes were consistent with the buck and ball load American troops employed during the War

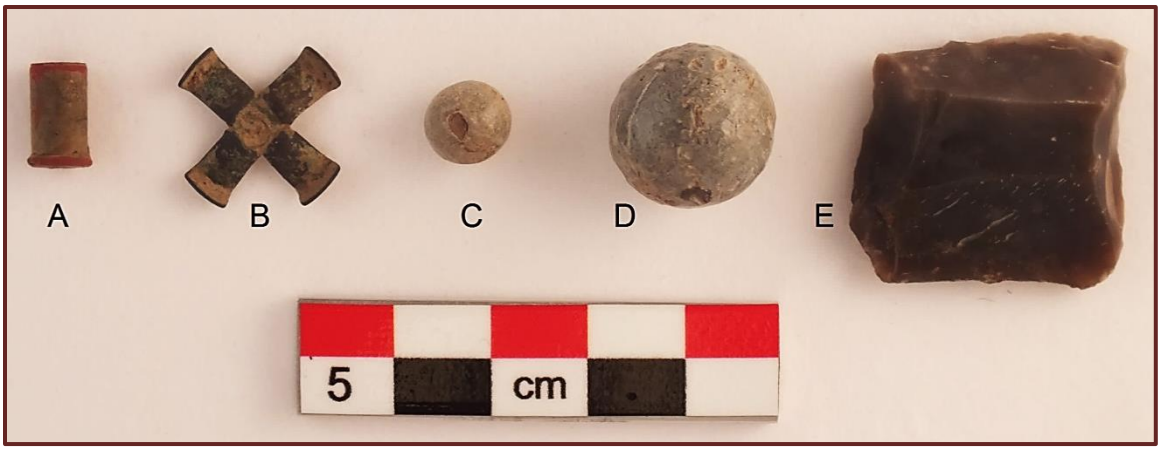

Figure 3. A) .22 Short cartridge casing; B) top hat percussion cap; C) lead buck shot; D) musket ball; E) gunflint.

of 1812. Buck and ball was a paper cartridge containing one ball and two or three buck shot. The purpose was to increase the chance of hitting a target with the bonus possibility of hitting multiple targets with one fire.

A caltrop was a non-explosive anti-personnel device that always had a spike pointed up when tossed on the ground, causing injury to the horse or person who stepped on it. Caltrops typically had four points, while the one collected from Tecumseh Park had five points. It is also quite small, with a maximum length of 34 mm (1.34 inches). Because the purpose of caltrops was to slow down pursuing troops, it is believed that caltrops were dropped by Tecumseh's men as they fled the Americans after the skirmish. Thus far, the Tecumseh Park caltrop is the only known archaeological example from Ontario.

Anyone with information about the use of caltrops during the War of 1812 and/or archaeological examples of caltrops is encouraged to contact Nicole Brandon at nbrandon@tmhc.ca.

Many thanks to Joe Last and Charles Bradley for their assistance identifying these artifacts.

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'Fallen at the Forkes': Archaeology at Tecumseh Park, Chatham, Ontario

Matthew Beaudoin, Nicole Brandon, Janet Gardner, and Holly Martelle

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

In 2006, the Municipality of Chatham-Kent completed a Master Plan for the revitalization of, and improvements to, Tecumseh Park, a large public park at the confluence of the Thames River and McGregor Creek, in the historic core of the City of Chatham, Ontario. Given the rich military history of the park, the Municipality was interested in developing programs that would draw tourists to the site during the War of 1812 commemorations held in the fall of 2013. As such, archaeological excavation of the park lands was a planned activity in both the revitalization project and War of 1812 celebrations.

History

The location of Tecumseh Park at the forks of the Thames in Chatham had long been recognized as an important location. The general area had an extensive history of use by local First Peoples prior to European settlement in the region. Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe visited the forks on the Thames in 1793 and set land aside for a military reserve and shipbuilding yard. The Thames River was also an important route into Upper Canada during the War of 1812. In October 1813, Colonel Procter, commanding the British troops, told Chief Tecumseh and the First Peoples allies they would retreat as far as the lower forks at Chatham and mount a defense; however, Procter ordered his forces to Moraviantown, past the meeting point with Tecumseh. Determined to defend the strategic position, Tecumseh's forces set up at the forks to intercept General Harrison's American troops.

On the 4th of October Harrison's forces arrived in Chatham and were successful in forcing Tecumseh and his men to retreat. It is reported that the Americans suffered minimal losses (2 to 3 dead), while Tecumseh's casualties were reported at 12 or 13. The American and British troops finally fought on the 5th of October at Moraviantown (aka Fairfield), where the British experienced a crushing defeat and Chief Tecumseh was killed in battle.

Following the War of 1812 there were plans for the construction of fortifications at the forks due to increased tensions with the Rebellions of 1837. A large two-storey barracks building, a magazine, and small outbuildings were erected. These were first used by the 41st Foot Regiment and later for the local Kent Militia. In 1880 the permanent military use of the park ended and land was converted to use as a public park. The barracks building was dismantled and repurposed and the site was cleared, leveled, and beautified. The park officially opened on July 1st, 1880, and continues to be used as a public park today.

Archaeology

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) conducted an archaeological

assessment of the park. As the park had a long settlement history with many episodes of construction, destruction, and landscaping, determining which parts of the park were less disturbed comprised a significant portion of our efforts. We conducted detailed historical background research to determine the locations of former structures, which then directed a ground penetrating radar (GPR) and test pit survey to identify areas of the park that were less obviously disturbed. The GPR and test pit survey identified three archaeological locations within the park: Location 1 (AcHn-44) had 11 lithic artifacts made on Onondaga chert; Location 2 (AcHn-45) had a collection of mid-to-late 19th-century artifacts in the vicinity of the former barracks; and Location 3 (AcHn-46) had a collection of early-to-mid 19th-century artifacts. Location 2 was likely associated with the military use of the lands, whereas Location 3 was likely associated with the post-military land use (Figure 1).

During the late summer of 2013, TMHC commenced further archaeological testing on Locations 2 and 3 to determine the integrity of the archaeological resources and to get a better idea of what these locations represented (Figure 1). The general soils demonstrated varied levels of disturbance throughout the park and it was often difficult to identify natural stratigraphy within the units. At Location 3, no natural stratigraphy was identified during excavation. Location 2 demonstrated more complex stratigraphy, such as multiple destruction and fill events. In addition, several historic features were identified, providing direction for future excavations.

Figure 1. Ongoing Archaeological Investigation at Location 3 in front of the 1906 Armory Building

The excavations at Tecumseh Park were incorporated into a series of public events to commemorate the bicentennial of the War of 1812 (Figure 2). There was significant public interest from the local community along with daily visits from various community members, local historians, avocational archaeologists, and news outlets who were eager to follow our progress. Public excavations at the site culminated on the weekend of October 4 and 5, 2013, coinciding with a re-enactment of the Fairfield battle. We assembled a display of 19th-century artifacts, some of which were graciously loaned by Parks Canada and drawn from the existing TMHC collections, and developed large posters to educate people about the history of the park (Figure 2) and the archaeological process.

Figure 2. Artifact Display and Posters for the Public.

Additionally, we offered public tours of the ongoing excavations. The opportunity to share our archaeological knowledge with the public, and have them share their stories and interest with us, was a valuable experience that, while sometimes stressful, was very fulfilling.

Preserving Black Heritage in London, Ontario: The Fugitive Slave Chapel (1847-1869)

Matthew Beaudoin, Nicole Brandon, Holly Martelle

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Darryl Dann

Independent Researcher

The plain, wood framed, vernacular style, residential cottage sitting upon the lot at 275 Thames Street, London, Ontario (Figure 1), was slated for demolition to make way for an expansion of the Aboutown Travel Services parking facilities. After the request for demolition was approved, groups of concerned and aware citizens began protesting and combating the order because they remembered the history associated with the structure; they remembered the building as the Fugitive Slave Chapel.

History of the Slave Chapel

The area surrounding London has an important, if often forgotten, association with 19th century Black heritage in North America. As one of the terminus points on the Underground Railroad, the population of former slaves was increasing during the early nineteenth century. As such, there are numerous points of local history, like Uncle Tom's Cabin, near Dresden, as well as communities, like the former settlements of Wilberforce, near Lucan, and Buxton, near Chatham. The first African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church (referred to as the Fugitive Slave Chapel) in London, Ontario was one of these focal points.

The AME Church was built in the area known as the Fork of the Thames in 1847 to service a settlement of Black refugees who lived on the south side of the Thames River. The AME Church purchased the lot through a board of trustees from William Clark, a carpenter who obtained the original deed for the lot. The church was renamed the British Methodist Episcopal Church in 1856 to reinforce its commitment to the British Crown. In 1869, a new church building was erected at 430 Grey Street, which is the location of the current Beth Emanuel

Church, and the property containing the original AME Church was sold to James Seale. The church building at 275 Thames Street (Figure 1) remained on the lot and became a residential property. It was long assumed that the original structure was demolished; however, E.J. Carty, a reporter for *The London Advertiser* (1864-1936), was able to confirm that the structure at 275 Thames Street was the original structure (Figure 2).

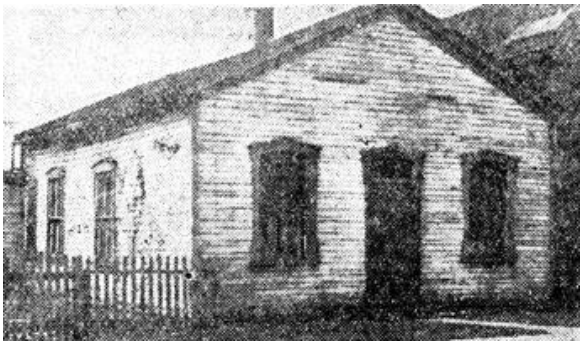

Figure 1. Picture of 275 Thames Street c. 1926 (http://fscpp.ca/)

Figure 2. 275 Thames Street in 2013 (photo by TMHC).

During its tenure at 275 Thames Street, the AME Church was visited by several notable people, including John Brown, who spoke to a delegation here advocating revolution and what would transpire as the raid on Harper's Ferry. In 1986, the London Historic Sites Committee recognized the AME Church as a site of historic and cultural importance in London, and erected a plaque on the building.

Public Excavations

The public outcry concerning the demolition of the building was enough to get a 60 day stay of demolition to properly document the cultural and archaeological heritage of the property. In this time, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) offered its services to conduct the archaeological assessments. While the City of London financed some portions of the archaeological assessment, much of the personnel, time, and resources was supplied by TMHC, volunteers from the Ontario Archaeological Society and the general public, who helped to make this project a success.

The excavations were conducted during weekends and included mapping the property, the excavation of test pits, the excavation of one-metre units, and the mapping and excavation of identified features (Figure 3). Given the time constraints placed on the project by the imminent demolition, the outpouring of public volunteers formed the backbone of this project and helped complete our archaeological assessment before the deadline.

Figure 3. Ongoing volunteer excavations (photo by TMHC).

A total of 41 units were excavated in the roughly 20 metres by 15 metres area behind the standing structures. The archaeological work uncovered a variety of domestic artifacts that included ceramics, glassware, iron objects, and modern refuse. The majority of the artifacts examined to date have been associated with the later 19th/early 20th century habitation of the site (Figure 4).

A total of eight potential cultural features were identified and excavated; one of which may have been a grey water pit and the rest were likely small refuse pits.

Figure 4. 'Henderson' clay tobacco pipe recovered from 275 Thames Street.

Where are we now?

At the time of writing, the majority of fieldwork has been completed and volunteers have completed the processing of artifacts, with cataloguing and analysis to follow. There are plans to conduct additional mechanical topsoil stripping behind the house to look for additional features. During the investigation process, the demolition plans for the building were put on hold to allow for the potential relocation of the structure to a new home.

The *Fugitive Slave Chapel Preservation Project* organizers are presently trying to raise funds (approximately $160,000) to relocate the Fugitive Slave Chapel structure to an empty lot adjacent to the Beth Emanuel Church on Grey Street. Once relocated, the Fugitive Slave Chapel will require at least $500,000 to renovate and repurpose it as a community centre that will offer meals, counselling, and educational programs, as well as being a museum and focal point of Black history in London. Until now the *Fugitive Slave Chapel Preservation Project* has had moderate successes at raising the initial relocation funds from public donations through efforts such as their '2¢ Worth' campaign; however, they will continue to require further donations to make their vision to preserve the Fugitive Slave Chapel a success. The revitalized role of Fugitive Slave Chapel continues to have tremendous potential to be a focal point of Black heritage in the area, as well as serving members of the London community in need.

Public and Field School Archaeology in Huronia, 2012-13

Alicia L. Hawkins

Laurentian University

Laurentian University offers a six week archaeology field course every second year. Since 2006, we have been privileged to work on a number of contact period Wendat sites in Huronia. These include the Thomson-Walker site, the Ellery site, the Dunlop site, Ossossané village, and most recently, a site informally known as the Allen Tract site. We aim to introduce students to methods of survey, in addition to excavation techniques, and several of the above sites have only been subject to testing in order to locate site boundaries. Starting in 2008, the excavation portion of the field course has been conducted at the Ellery site. During this same period, the Huronia chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society has offered several public archaeology events, frequently in concert with the Laurentian field school. We are grateful to the Huron-Wendat Nation for consenting to all of these investigations.

Like many sites in Huronia, Ellery has been known since the beginning of the twentieth century (Hunter 1907). In the early 1990s, Archaeological Services Inc. undertook an assessment of the property on which much of the site lies. Based on the age of the site, its large size and its location, they suggested that this is a good candidate for the site of *Scanonaenrat*, the principal village of the Wendat Deer Nation (Archaeological Services Inc.1993).

Our work in 2008 indicates that the site actually represents two occupations, separated by about one hundred years. From the eastern part of the site, we recovered artifacts consistent with a mid-seventeenth century occupation (Figure 1). According to the glass bead chronology, the site can be assigned to GBP IIIb, which is in keeping with a radiocarbon date of 1640 ± 10 C.E. (Yu et al. 2000) obtained as part of the ASI investigations. Other typical seventeenth century materials included a wide range of copper items, some iron artifacts, many shell beads and frilled pottery.

Figure 1. Artifacts recovered from the eastern part of the Ellery site (17th century component).

By contrast, excavations from the western part of the site resulted in recovery of chipped stone artifacts, ground stone tools, worked bone, and pipes and pottery decorated in a fashion typical of the Lalonde period (Ridley 1952) (Figure 2). Despite water screening through 3 mm mesh, and sorting in a laboratory, we recovered no

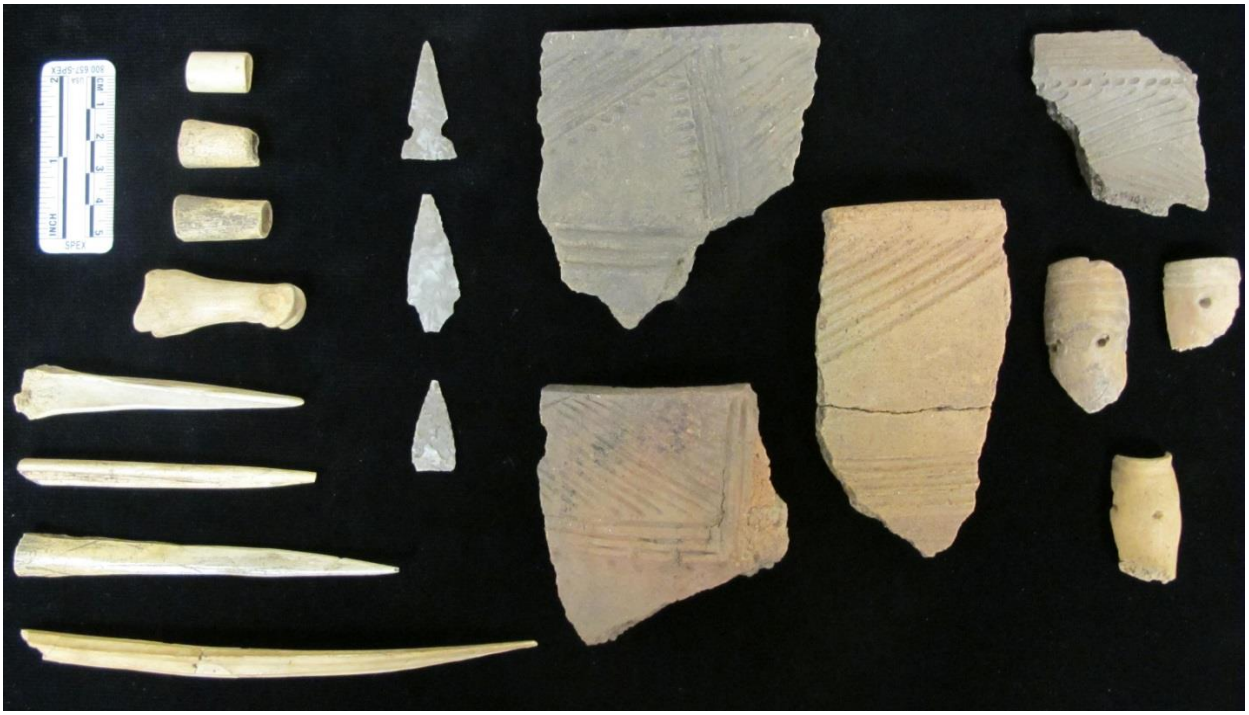

Figure 2. Artifacts recovered from the western portion of the Ellery site (Lalonde component).

glass beads from this area, no iron, and only two pieces of copper. Preliminary dating suggests this component can be assigned a date of about 1530-1550 C.E. We have not yet been able to establish if the components overlap, but a slope midden along the southern margins of the site can be assigned to the 17th century on the east end, and the 16th century on the west end. It appears to be continuous, suggesting a slight overlap in the sites.

Because the 17th century component at the site is well established (Archaeological Services Inc. 1993, Ridley 1972), in 2011 and 2013 we concentrated efforts on the earlier component. We have been able to establish that a large interior midden can be assigned to the Lalonde component. The location of two villages in almost the same location, but separated in time by approximately one hundred years opens up excellent potential for research pertaining to cultural change arising from the European incursion into Wendat lands. Comparison of the faunal remains from the two components is underway, and preliminary results suggest a shift away from fish caught in the fall lake fishery and an increase in the use of passenger pigeon and rabbits or hares.

Work at the Allen Tract began in 2012 after a member of the Huronia chapter noticed an archaeological site that appeared to be in the course of being looted. A number of pits had been dug into a slope midden, spoil heaps were evident, and the unknown looter(s) left a hoe cached under a log for future use. Unlike many sites in Huronia, this village

had not been located by Andrew Hunter, possibly because the land was not cleared at the time Hunter undertook his surveys. After registering the site, the Huronia chapter held a public archaeology event, the goal of which was to screen the spoil heaps left by the looters (Figure 3). We hoped that this would allow us to obtain a sample of artifacts that could be used to establish the age of the site.

Figure 3. Huronia Chapter members and participants in a public archaeology day screen material at the Allen tract.

Over the course of two somewhat damp days in August, chapter members carefully screened enough sediment to recover 28 glass beads. Based on this sample, the site falls into GBP II. But does it represent a camp or a village? And if it is a village, how large is it? In the spring of 2013, the Laurentian University field school students spent several days at the site test pitting around the perimeter. Based on their work, the estimated site size is well over a hectare, and so it is likely that the site represents a village (Figure 4). Chapter members returned in August 2013 to complete sifting of backdirt piles. The work in both years included shoring up the embankment and covering the damaged area with vegetation. The location is subject to ongoing monitoring by chapter members and there is no evidence of further disturbance by looters.

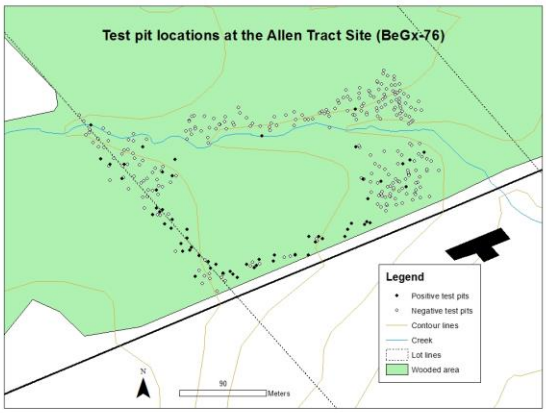

Figure 4. Test pit locations at the Allen tract site.

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International Field Work

2013 Kaktovik Archaeological Investigations

Jason Rogers, Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC; Chris Wooley, Chumis Cultural Resource Services; Josh Reuther, University of Alaska Museum of the North; Owen Mason, GeoArch Alaska

In the summer of 1914, Diamond Jenness of the Canadian Arctic Expedition engaged in what could arguably be called the first systematic archaeology in Alaska. Jenness, assisted by local residents, excavated a number of sod houses at Kaktovik on Barter Island (Figure 1), a site that was later bulldozed during construction of a Cold War Era runway. Jenness's analysis of the expedition's data and collections was fundamental to early understanding of the human occupation of the North American arctic, and helped in the identification and naming of Old Bering Sea and Dorset archaeological cultures (among others).

Figure 1. The excavation site.

In July of 2013, ninety-nine years after Jenness worked at Kaktovik, researchers returned to Kaktovik to identify the presence of any remaining intact archaeological deposits adjacent to the runway and also to document the condition of nearby sites on Barter Island (Figure 2). Assisted by local experts and high-school interns, and in cooperation with local agencies, the group conducted ground-penetrating radar surveys, test excavations, and used a 3-D laser scanner to record artifacts from local collections (Figure 3). Analysis of recovered materials is currently in process.

Figure 2. Excavation in progress.

Figure 3. Excavation in progress.

The work is sponsored by ExxonMobil as part of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) developed to address potential cultural resource effects associated with the Point Thomson Project. The work has presented opportunities to collaborate with the Kaktovik community and support their ongoing heritage studies.

http://www.archeoquebec.com/fr/activites/le-mois-de-larcheologie

http://www.archeoquebec.com/fr/activites/le-mois-de-larcheologie/lieux

http://www.archeoquebec.com/fr/activites/le-mois-de-larcheologie/programmation

http://www.archeoquebec.com/fr/activites/calendrier

International Archaeology Day is held each year on the third Saturday of October.

http://www.archaeological.org/archaeologyday/about

http://www.archeoquebec.com/en/activities/archaeology-month

http://www.archeoquebec.com/en/activities/archaeology-month/locations

http://www.archeoquebec.com/en/activities/archaeology-month/programming

http://www.archeoquebec.com/en/activities/calendar

News and Announcements From, For, & About Our Members

Journal of Lithic Studies
communiqué de presse concernant le lancement de la revue

Nous avons le plaisir d'annoncer le lancement de la Journal of Lithic Studies («revue d'études lithiques»). JLS est une revue en libre accès évaluée par des pairs vouée à la recherche archéologique sur la production et l'utilisation des outils de pierre, ainsi que l'origine et les propriétés des matières premières utilisées dans leur production. La couverture comprend toutes les zones géographiques et ainsi que toutes les périodes de temps. Des numéros seront publiés deux fois par an en Mars et Septembre, commençant en Mars de cette année.

JLS publie des articles de recherche, des courts rapports, et des démonstrations de méthodologie, ainsi que des éditoriaux, des exposés généraux ou de synthèse, des entrevues, et des comptes rendus de livres et d'événements. Étant une publication électronique, les auteurs peuvent profiter de la grande variété de médias disponibles dans ce format en plus de ceux disponibles en format traditionnel sur papier. La revue est publiée en anglais, mais nous sommes ouverts à l'idée de publier d'éditions dans autres langues dans le futur.

JLS est publié en ligne par la School of History, Classics and Archaeology de l'Université d'Édimbourg et est hébergé par le service d'hébergement de revues de l'Université d'Edimbourg. Tous les articles de JLS sont titulaires d'un permis sous attribution de type Creative Commons 2.5 Royaume-Uni : Ecosse.

Pour recevoir les prochains avis de JLS, s'il vous plaît enregistrez-vous sur le site de la revue à http://journals.ed.ac.uk/lithicstudies/

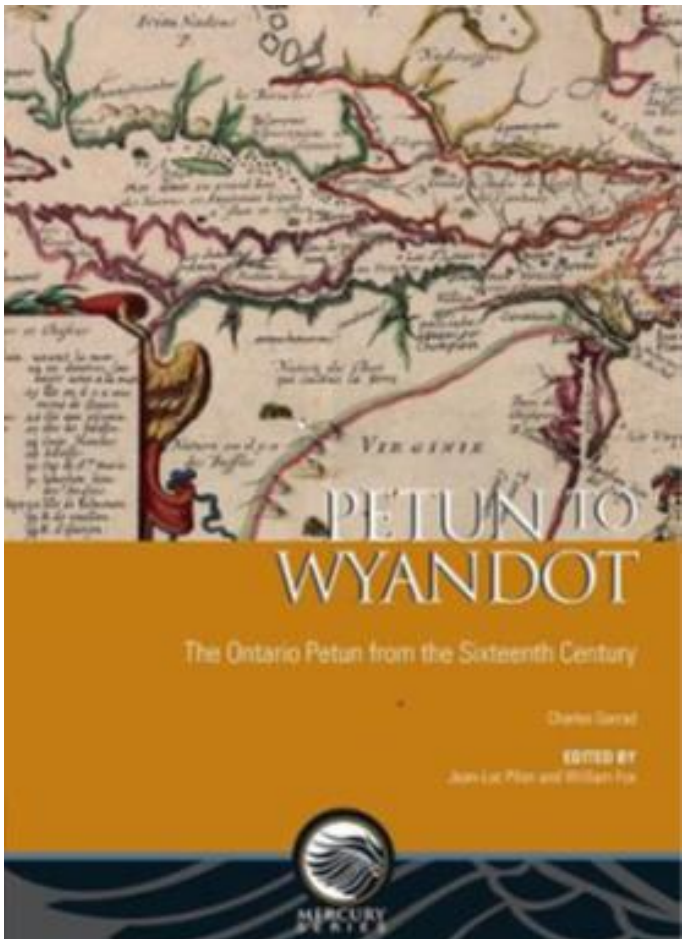
Otis Crandell
journaloflithicstudies@gmail.com

Rédacteur en chef
Journal of Lithic Studies

Recent Archaeology Publications from the Canadian Museum of History

Petun to Wyandot: The Ontario Petun from the Sixteenth Century

By Charles Garrad,
edited by Jean-Luc Pilon
and William Fox



In Petun to Wyandot, Charles Garrad draws upon five decades of research to tell the turbulent history of the Wyandot tribe, the First Nation once known as the Petun. Beginning with the tribe's first encounters with French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1616 and extending to their eventual decline and dispersal, this book offers an account of this people from their own perspective and through the voices of the nations, tribes and individuals that surrounded them.

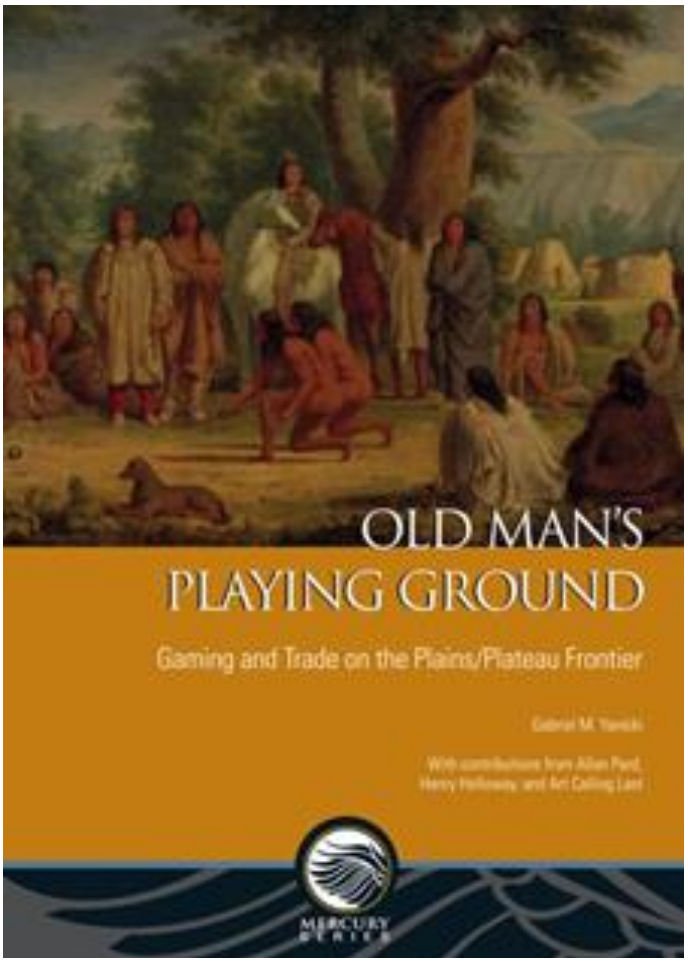
Through a cross-reference of views, including historical testimony from Jesuits priests, European explorers and fur traders, as well as neighbouring tribes and nations, Petun to Wyandot uncovers the Petun way of life by examining their culture, politics, trading arrangements and legends. Perhaps most valuable of all, it provides detailed archaeological evidence from the years of research undertaken by Garrad and his colleagues in the Petun Country, located in the Blue Mountains of Central Ontario. Along the way, the author provides a meticulous chronicle of the work by other historians and the theories regarding this little-understood people.

Canadian Museum of History /
University of Ottawa Press
2014
ISBN 978-0-7766-2144-9
750 pp., 17 x 24 cm
paperback, $89.95

ebook, $69.99

Recent Archaeology Publications from the Canadian Museum of History

Old Man's Playing Ground: Gaming and Trade on the Plains/Plateau Frontier



By Gabriel M. Yanicki

When Hudson's Bay Company surveyor Peter Fidler made contact with the Ktunaxa at the Gap of the Oldman River in the winter of 1792, his Piikáni guides brought him to the river's namesake. These were the playing grounds where Napi, or Old Man, taught the various nations how to play a game as a way of making peace. In the centuries since, travellers, adventurers, and scholars have recorded several accounts of Old Man's Playing Ground and of the hoop-and-arrow game that was played there.

Although it has been destroyed, much can be learned from an interdisciplinary study of Old Man's Playing Ground. Oral traditions of the Piikáni and other First Nations of the Northwest Plains and Interior Plateau, together with textual records spanning centuries, show it to be a place of enduring cultural significance irrespective of its physical remains. Knowledge of the site and the hoop-and-arrow game played there is widespread, in keeping with historic and ethnographic accounts of multiple groups meeting and gambling at the site.

In this work, oral tradition, history, and ethnography are brought together with a geomorphic assessment of the playing ground's most probable location—a floodplain scoured and rebuilt by floodwaters of the Oldman—and the archaeology of adjacent prehistoric campsite DlPo-8. Taken together, the locale can be understood as a nexus for cultural interaction and trade, through the medium of gambling and games, on the natural frontier between peoples of the Interior Plateau and Northwest Plains.

Canadian Museum of History /
University of Ottawa Press
2014
978-0-7766-2136-4
312 pp., 17 x 24 cm
paperback, $65.00

ebook, $54.99

A List of All of Rosemary Prevec's Available Faunal Reports

Upon her retirement, faunal analyst Rosemary Prevec gave her reports to Deborah Berg. Deborah has digitised all of these and will send copies to those interested, provided a self-addressed and stamped envelope is included with the request. The only stipulation is that Rosemary must be properly acknowledged if her work is cited.

Contact Deborah Berg at deborah.berg@riddermarkfarm.ca for more information.

Please note:
This material is distributed so that others may have access to them but Rosemary requires that she be cited accordingly.
1. The Elgin Courthouse Faunal Report is missing from this disc (I can't find it ANYWHERE!!).
2. There are two Bellamy Reports from 1984, not one.
3. Cache Site listed by name rather than Borden No. (DaEh-1)
4. Elliot Site 1985 Report has been added to the list.
5. Navy Island is listed under "N" rather than the Parks Canada Designation of 49H4-S.C.
6. There are three Libby Site reports, not two.
7. There are two Sulston Reports, not one.
8. Nine North Caribou Lake Sites Faunal Report is provided here but not listed on Rosemary's. It contains the following: Atik, Auguston, Halfaday, Hurried Hare, Ina, Job, McCauley, Patricia and Running Rabbit.
9. There are two Sidey-Mackay Reports, one preliminary and the final one.
10. In some cases where reports are very long, appendices were scanned and listed separately.
11. If anyone should wish to view an original report they are being kept with the Anthropology Department, University of Toronto at Mississauga, DV Room 1141A.

A List of Faunal Reports by R. Prevec:

Adder Orchard Site (AgHk-16) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Alder Creek Site (AiHd-75) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Ansari Site (AfGt-27) Faunal Report-1984-Prevec.pdf
Ansari Site (AfGt-27) Faunal Report-1985-Prevec.pdf
Atik Site (FeJq-9) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Auguston Site (FfJq-1) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Barnum House Site (AlGm-6) 1982 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Barnum House Site (AlGm-6) 1986 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Bead Island Site Test Pits (ChHb-2) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Beef Site (AhGx-259) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Bellamy Site (AdHm-7) Faunal Report, January, 1985-Prevec.pdf
Bellamy Site (AdHm-7) October, 1985 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Belle Island Site (BbGc-6) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Big Tree Site (AiHb-171) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Billy Biface Site (AdHa-10) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Boat Lake (BeHh-6) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf

Boisclair Site (AfHh-18) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Bonisteel Site (AfGu-2) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Boresma Site (AfHi-121) 1990 Faunal Report- Appendix A- Prevec.pdf
Boresma Site (AfHi-121) 1990 Faunal Report-Appendix B-Prevec.pdf
Boresma Site (AfHi-121) 1990 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Boresma Site (AfHi-121) 1994 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Botanical View Estates Site (AhGx-273) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Boyd Lakefront Site (AdHc-1) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Bradley Avenue Site (AfHh-160) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Brindle Site (AgGs-46) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Buddy Boers Site (AhHa-32) 1988 Surface Collection Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Buddy Boers Site (AhHa-32) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Butter Site (AhGx-347) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
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Cache Site (DaEh-1)1992 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cache Site (DaEh-1)1993 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cache Site (DaEh-4) Faunal Report, November 1991-Prevec.pdf
Calvert Site (AfHg-1) Faunal Report-Appendix A - Prevec.pdf
Calvert Site (AfHg-1) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cardinal Site (BaGv-44) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cestnik (AhGw-19) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cherry Lane Site (AaHp-21) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Christianson Site (AiHa-2) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cleveland Site (AhHb-7) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cleveland Site (AhHb-7) Faunal Report, Appendix A, Prevec.pdf
Cleveland Site (AhHb-7) Faunal Report, Appendix B, Prevec.pdf
Coleman Site (AiHd-7) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Collins Site (No Borden No.) Artifacts-Prevec.pdf
Cooper Cemetery (AgHb-19) Profile, 1982-Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cooper Village (AgHb-18) 1990 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cowbird Point Site (ChHe-5) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Crab Site (AhGx-336) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Crinan Creek Site (AdHj-15) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cripps Site (BhHj-17) 1985 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cripps Site (BhHj-17) 1987 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Cripps Site (BhHj-17) 1988 Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Day Site (AiHd-73) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Diamond Site (AhHc-57) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Dundurn Castle (AhGw-26) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
Dunk's Bay Cemetery Backdirt 1987 Faunal Report (BhHi-?)-Prevec.pdf
Dunk's Bay Faunal Report 1989 (BhHj-?) Prevec.pdf
Dymock (AeHj-2) Faunal Report-Prevec.pdf
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Canadian Archaeological Association
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

Call for Submissions to the CAA Newsletter

The Newsletter is intended to be a venue for discussing a wide range of topics relevant to the interests of CAA members and will appear in an online downloadable format twice per year. As in the past, the Spring publication will function primarily as a forum for researchers working in Canada or affiliated with Canadian institutions to present summaries and preliminary findings of their activities. The Fall Newsletter is expected to contain a diverse range of topics of interest to all CAA members.

The Newsletter is currently soliciting contributions from individuals and groups whose interests include Canadian archaeology, as well as those who are based in Canada and involved in international projects. Academic or avocational, professional or student, the CAA Newsletter is where archaeologists can tell their colleagues about their work!

What's in the Newsletter?

The Spring edition of the Newsletter features preliminary reports on fieldwork done in all areas of Canada by avocational societies, federal/provincial/territorial organizations, museums, CRM companies, and university or college-based groups. The Newsletter encourages submitters to include full colour images to accompany their text (500-1000 words); submitters may also link their Newsletter contribution to a field or lab video previously uploaded to the CAA's YouTube channel (email the channel's manager at canadianarchaeology@gmail.com for details).

The submission deadline for the Spring CAA Newsletter is March 15, 2015 to the appropriate regional editor; information on how to submit can be obtained by contacting the managing Newsletter editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com.

The Fall Newsletter is a more diverse publication whose contents will vary according to the interests and needs of CAA member submitters and readers. Submissions should be sent directly to the managing editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com no later than September 15, 2014. A variety of submissions will be considered and are not limited to those suggested below.

CAA Organizational Activities

Check out this component of the Newsletter for news about your Association. This is one of the means through which the CAA communicates directly with its members, providing updates on topics including membership, elections, upcoming CAA conferences, policy changes, information about how to nominate people for awards, and how to get more involved.

News and Notes

Contributors can share news and announcements about the awards and honours they've received, grants and fellowships available in their area or institution, upcoming meetings, new digital resources, data sharing networks, and countless other useful tools. Tributes and obituaries for colleagues are also welcome.

Archaeology In-Depth

The Newsletter will also showcase more in-depth reports on research that may not be ready for more formal publication; this includes ongoing lab-based work, experimental archaeology projects, as well as reviews of new techniques and technologies for archaeological conservation and analysis. Commentaries on a variety of issues and policies relevant to archaeology as conducted in Canada and abroad are also encouraged.

Archaeology In-Depth is also a great place to publish more detailed treatments of conference papers and posters, highlights and histories of longer-term research programmes, as well as various mitigation activities. For those interested in hands-on, life-in-the-trenches, archaeology, the Newsletter welcomes assessments of useful (or not so useful) products, especially field gear, lab equipment, and software.

Spotlight On …

The Newsletter's Spotlight On … section allows members to focus on specific research problems and questions that they may be grappling with. If there is a puzzling artefact from a newly excavated site (or one newly discovered in an old collection) whose origin or significance presents more questions than answers, share the mystery with fellow CAA colleagues. The diverse backgrounds and experiences of fellow CAA members may mean a long-sought solution is within reach.

In a similar research vein, the Fall edition of the Newsletter is an ideal way to feature new or renovated archaeological facilities, exhibits, online resources, and community outreach activities.

Student Corner

The Newsletter makes it easy for students to get involved in their association! Fieldwork and grant opportunities for Canadian researchers and those working in Canada are listed here, as well as information on upcoming field schools and new facilities in anthropology and archaeology departments across Canada. New graduate programmes and new faculty may also post details of their research and supervisory interests here in an accessible format.

Newly Completed Theses and Dissertations

Have you, or someone you know, recently completed a Masters or Ph.D. in archaeology? If so, use the Newsletter to tell fellow CAA members all about it. Simply submit a title and brief (<300 word) abstract highlighting major findings to the managing editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com for inclusion in the Fall edition of the Newsletter. If the thesis/dissertation is available online, be sure to provide an electronic link and soon everyone in the CAA will know about this new research!

Books Available for Review

Book reviews are published in the Canadian Journal of Archaeology, and a list of available books can also be found at http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/books-available-review.

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Appel à contributions pour le Bulletin de l'ACA

Le Bulletin est conçu pour être un lieu de discussion pour une grande variété de sujets concernant les intérêts des membres de l'ACA et il paraîtra deux fois par an dans un format téléchargeable en ligne. Comme par le passé, la parution du printemps aura pour rôle principal de servir de forum aux chercheurs travaillant au Canada ou affiliés à des institutions canadiennes, pour présenter leurs résumés et les découvertes préliminaires de leurs activités. Le bulletin de l'automne contiendra divers sujets intéressant tous les membres de l'ACA.

Le Bulletin sollicite actuellement des contributions de la part des individus ou des groupes concernés par l'archéologie canadienne, ainsi que de la part de ceux qui sont basés au Canada et impliqués dans des projets internationaux. Universitaires ou personnes sans affiliation, professionnels ou étudiants, le Bulletin de l'ACA est le lieu où les archéologues peuvent parler de leur travail à leurs collègues !

Qu'y a-t-il dans le Bulletin?

L'édition de printemps du Bulletin présente des rapports préliminaires de travaux de terrain réalisés dans tous les domaines au Canada, par des sociétés d'amateurs, des organisations fédérales, provinciales ou territoriales, des musées, des compagnies de gestion des ressources culturelles et des groupes basés dans des universités ou des collèges. Le Bulletin encourage ceux et celles qui lui adressent des propositions à y inclure des images couleur pour accompagner leur texte (de 500 à 1000 mots) ; ils/elles ont également la possibilité de lier leur contribution au Bulletin à une vidéo de terrain ou de laboratoire préalablement téléchargée sur la chaîne YouTube de l'ACA (veuillez adresser un courriel à la personne ressource à canadianaarchaeology@gmail.com pour plus de détails).

La date limite d'envoi des propositions pour l'édition de printemps du Bulletin est le 15 mars 2015, au rédacteur en chef régional concerné; vous pourrez obtenir l'information sur le processus

à suivre pour soumettre une proposition en contactant le rédacteur en chef du Bulletin à caanewsletter@gmail.com.

Le numéro d'automne du Bulletin est une publication plus diversifiée dont le contenu variera en fonction des intérêts et des besoins des membres de l'ACA, lecteurs comme auteurs. Les propositions devraient être adressées directement au rédacteur en chef à caanewsletter@gmail.com, avant le 15 septembre 2014. Nous considérerons une grande variété de propositions, celles-ci ne se limitant pas à ce qui est suggéré ci-dessous.

Activités organisationnelles de l'ACA

Cette section du Bulletin est à consulter pour connaître les dernières nouvelles de notre Association. C'est l'un des moyens par lesquels l'ACA communique directement avec ses membres, en leur fournissant les plus récentes informations au sujet des souscriptions, des élections, des conférences de l'ACA en projet, des changements de politiques, ainsi que la manière dont proposer des candidats aux différents prix et comment s'impliquer davantage.

Informations et avis

Les contributeurs ont la possibilité de partager les nouvelles et les annonces au sujet des récompenses et des honneurs qu'ils ont reçus, des bourses et des subventions offertes dans leur domaine ou leur institution, les réunions à venir, les nouvelles ressources en ligne, les réseaux de partage des données et d'innombrables autres outils très utiles. Les hommages et les notices nécrologiques pour les collègues seront également bienvenus.

Archéologie en profondeur

Le Bulletin publiera également des rapports plus approfondis sur la recherche, qui pourraient ne pas être encore prêts pour une publication plus formelle ; cela inclura des travaux de laboratoire en cours, des projets d'archéologie expérimentale, de même que des commentaires sur les nouvelles techniques et technologies de conservation et d'analyse archéologique. Nous accueillerons aussi volontiers des commentaires sur divers sujets et questions concernant l'archéologie telle qu'on la pratique au Canada et à l'étranger.

Cette section représente également un lieu privilégié pour publier de manière plus détaillée des présentations par affiches ou des communications prononcées lors de conférences, pour faire l'historique de programmes de recherche à long terme, ainsi que pour l'intervention de divers modérateurs. Pour ceux qui s'intéressent aux aspects concrets, à la vie dans les tranchées de l'archéologie, le Bulletin publiera des évaluations de produits (utiles ou inutiles), en particulier en ce qui concerne le matériel de terrain, l'équipement de laboratoire et le matériel informatique.

Coup de projecteur sur…

La section « Coup de projecteur… » du Bulletin permet aux membres d'aborder des problèmes et des questions de recherche spécifiques avec lesquels ils éprouvent des difficultés. Si des fouilles sur un site mettent au jour un artefact déroutant (ou si l'on en découvre un dans une collection ancienne), dont l'origine ou la signification suscitent plus de questions que de réponses, partagez ce mystère avec des collègues de l'ACA. Les formations et les expériences diverses des membres de notre association pourront faire en sorte de résoudre une question qui pouvait paraître insoluble.

Dans une veine similaire pour ce qui est de la recherche, le numéro d'automne du Bulletin représente un moyen idéal de présenter des locaux, nouveaux ou rénovés, des expositions, des ressources en ligne et des activités communautaires de grande portée.

Le coin des étudiants

Le Bulletin permet aux étudiants de s'impliquer plus facilement dans leur association ! Nous y présentons la liste des travaux de terrain et des opportunités de bourses pour les chercheurs canadiens et ceux qui travaillent au Canada, ainsi que des informations sur les chantiers-écoles à venir et les nouveaux locaux et départements en anthropologie et en archéologie au Canada. Les directeurs de nouveaux programmes de deuxième et troisième cycle et de nouvelles facultés pourront également y diffuser des informations sur leurs orientations et intérêts de recherche dans un format accessible.

Nouvelles thèses et nouveaux mémoires

Avez-vous, ou quelqu'un que vous connaissez, récemment terminé une maîtrise ou un doctorat en archéologie ? Si oui, servez-vous du Bulletin pour en informer les autres membres de l'ACA. Adressez simplement un titre et un court résumé (moins de 300 mots) pour en décrire les principales découvertes au rédacteur en chef, à caanewsletter@gmail.com, pour qu'il puisse figurer dans la parution de l'automne. Si la thèse ou le mémoire est disponible en ligne, assurez-vous de fournir un lien électronique et tout le monde à l'ACA connaîtra bientôt cette nouvelle recherche !

Liste de livres pour comptes rendus

Les recensions sont publiées dans le Journal canadien d'archéologie et la liste des livres disponibles pour compte rendu peut également être consultée à http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/books-available-review

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