



Canadian Archaeological Association  
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

**NEWSLETTER**

Volume 26 (1) 2006  
Spring Issue

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*Crew excavating at Big Salmon Village*

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## A Message from the President

My farewell message. How can that be? It seems like I just got here. A new President is coming in, and your humble servant is on his way out.

Traditionally, the farewell message documents the incumbent's achievements and successes. I intend to do some of that in this column, but not too much. Instead, I intend to devote the bulk of this page to the job that lies ahead. The CAA faces several challenges in the future, some of which, I'm afraid, are permanent, or nearly so. I'd like to take this last opportunity to discuss some of these issues and offer suggestions for dealing with them. But, first, the achievements...

Perhaps the biggest thing we (and by "we", I mean the CAA Executive of the past two years) have achieved is the successful SSHRC application to restore funding to the journal. At my first Executive meeting in Hamilton almost three years ago, there was much hand-wringing over the financial state of the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology/Journal Canadien d'Archéologie*. We had been without SSHRC support for the journal for some time, and for the first time we faced the very real possibility of losing the journal because we could no longer afford to produce it. George Nicholas and his very capable technical assistant Cheryl Takahashi, had found ingenious ways to lower production costs without compromising scholarly standards, but there wasn't any fat left to trim. The renewal of SSHRC funding was timely. And the grant was for three years, which gives us some breathing space. The journal is now on a solid financial foundation, and with the many editorial improvements George has made, I think the future of our journal looks very bright.

The highlight of the year for the CAA is our annual conference. During my term as President we met in Winnipeg (1994) and Nanaimo (1995). Both conferences were highly successful, and Greg Monks and Imogene Lim deserve all the credit. You will recall that 1994 was the year the SAA met in Montreal. That was not good for Winnipeg, where attendance was low. Anticipating this, Greg and his team rounded up several corporate sponsors, who covered everything from coffee breaks to workshops. The result was a small but tightly run conference, a great banquet, and a tidy profit for the CAA. Nanaimo was one of the largest conferences ever, thanks in large part to Imogene's involvement with the Nanaimo chapter of the B.C. Archaeological Society. Several members of that chapter attended the conference and helped with organizing. Some gave (very good) papers. The result was a conference that brought together diverse groups who have in common a passion for archaeology.

Now to the future. Although the CAA is in good financial shape at the moment (at least, that's what Secretary-Treasurer Jeff Hunston keeps telling me), membership continues to be our primary concern. When I started as President I had grand ideas about increasing membership. I thought we could double the number of existing members, maybe even better. I thought we could bring in loads of new students, create joint memberships for avocational archaeologists, appeal to archaeologists in Quebec (where the CAA now has very low membership), and draw in consulting archaeologists from across the country. It all sounds kind of utopian now. We had moderate success with some of these initiatives. Some never got off the drawing board. Others became entangled in administrative problems ("our fiscal years don't coincide"). In the end, membership has increased in the last two years, but only slightly.

At the root of the problem, I think, lies the question, what kind of association do we want the CAA to be? The CAA started as a professional/scholarly organization thirty years ago, representing the archaeological interests

of the country. Noble and somewhat elitist. But the face of archaeology in Canada has changed dramatically in the last thirty years. Most professional archaeologists today do not have scholarly affiliation. I'm speaking of consulting archaeologists, most of whom do not belong to the CAA because they consider the CAA to be irrelevant to their needs. There is something wrong with this picture. How can it be that the organization that started out representing professional archaeologists in Canada is now considered irrelevant by most professionals?

And in case you haven't looked recently, the largest group of archaeologists in Canada today are neither professionals or scholars, but would most likely describe themselves as avocational archaeologists. The CAA has never courted this group seriously; indeed, the relationship between the CAA and archaeological societies across the country has been frosty more often than not. But if the CAA is to continue to be the organization that "speaks for archaeology" in Canada, then our relationship with consulting archaeologists and avocational archaeologists must get better. Simply put, we can no longer afford to be a small, stuffy club of (mainly English-speaking) scholars; we have to reach out.

On another front, there is more work to be done with respect to heritage legislation. The CAA has been active in this area over the years, thanks mainly to the determined work of Greg Monks and colleagues. We have continued to lobby the federal government for stronger heritage legislation, and ultimately for a comprehensive act dealing with heritage protection and repatriation, but so far the responses from Ottawa have been vague (or none at all) and the pace of change has been glacier-slow. Canada remains one of the few countries in the western world without significant federal legislation concerning heritage protection. This appalling situation must change, and the CAA will continue its efforts to bring about such change.

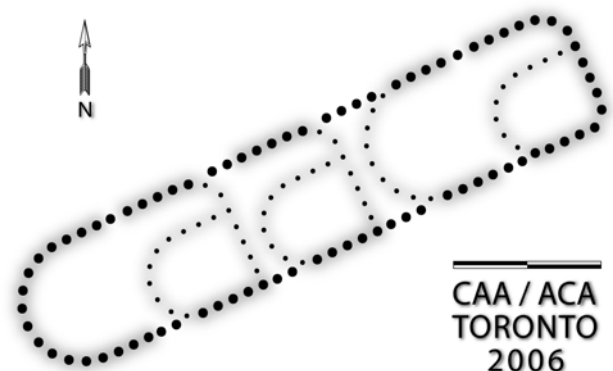
Finally, and I think most importantly, the CAA has been working with, and will continue to work with

Canadian First Nations to develop strong partnerships in our approach to heritage and the past. The emphasis must be on collaboration and stewardship, not ownership. In my graduate seminars, we often talk about "who owns the past". In my opinion, the past is un-ownable. But it can be shared and it should be managed, and this should be done in the spirit of collaboration by groups who have a vested interest in the past.

The barriers between First Nations and archaeologists continue to slowly come down. Last year, Imogene Lim ended the Nanaimo conference with a plenary session and banquet at the Snuneymuxw longhouse. A panel of elders gave the plenary, and their comments clearly revealed their deep, emotional connection to the past. I congratulate Imogene on taking the initiative of ending the conference by bringing archaeologists and native people together. It was more than just a token gesture. It was another step toward partnership.

At the end of May in Toronto, I will turn over the Presidency to Margaret Hanna. The CAA will be in good hands. Last year Margaret and Scott Hamilton stepped up, and were willing to make a commitment of time and energy to the CAA. Others have done so in the past, but many more members have not. The CAA can be as strong as the commitment of its members. I urge all members to think about what you can do for your organization.

Let me finish with some acknowledgements. It has been my great pleasure to work in the past few years with the members of the CAA Executive, Dean Knight, Farid Rahemtulla, and Jeff Hunston. I've also had the opportunity to work closely with George Nicholas, Jean-Luc Pilon, and Holly Martelle. All of these people have served the CAA well. I've learned much about the organization from them. Thank you all.



## - PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME -

39th Annual Meeting of the  
**Canadian Archaeological Association**  
**L'Association canadienne d'archéologie**  
 Toronto, May 24 to 27, 2006

[www.canadianarchaeology.com/CAA2006](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/CAA2006)

### Thursday May 25th

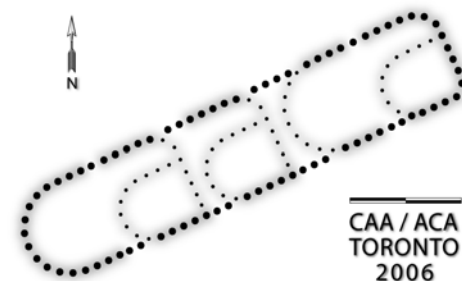
#### Session 1 – Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes: Papers in Honour of Dr. Christopher Turnbull

- 9:00 Susan E. Blair & David W. Black *Introduction to "Nurturing Archaeology in the Maritimes" and the Career of Chris Turnbull*
- 9:20 Michael Nicholas *Video Accolades*
- 9:40 David Keenlyside *Changing Perspectives on Early Population Movements in Atlantic Canada*
- 10:00 Pamela Ward *The Metepenagiag Heritage Park Project, Part I*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Madeline Augustine *The Metepenagiag Heritage Park Project, Part II*
- 11:00 Karen Perley *Archaeology and Maliseet / Wolastoqiyik in New Brunswick: Partnership and Co-Management Through the Efforts of Chris Turnbull*
- 11:20 Susan E. Blair & Christopher R. Blair *Inside the Jemseg Crossing Project*
- 11:40 Senator Sandra Lovelace *Closing Comments*
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 David J. Christianson, Tim Bernard, Bob Ogilvie & Leah Rosenmeier *Towards a Management Plan for the Debert and Belmont Archaeological Sites*
- 1:40 Leah M. Rosenmeier, Ralph R. Stea, Gerald R. Gloade & Gordon R. Brewster *New Research at the Debert and Belmont Archaeological Sites*
- 2:00 Brent D. Suttie *Recent Research Into the Archaic Period in Southwestern New Brunswick*
- 2:20 C. Drew Gilbert & David W. Black *The Archaeological Exploration of Deer Island, N.B.: History and Recent Research*
- 2:40 David W. Black, Elissa L. Atkinson & Elizabeth N. Gorman *Maritime Peninsula Lithic Material Acquisition and Exchange: Looking Through the Bliss Island Lens*
- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 3:20 Vincent G. J. Bourgeois *A Dugout Canoe from Northeastern New Brunswick*
- 3:40 Sara Halwas *Current Palaeoethnobotanical Research in the Maritimes: New Information from the Clam Cove Site, Nova Scotia*
- 4:00 Barbara Leskovec *Tavern Society in 18th-Century Ferryland, Newfoundland*
- 4:20 Patricia M. Allen, Alice R. Kelley, Frances L. Stewart & Dominique Bérube *In Search of Commodore Walker*

**Thursday May 25th**

**Session 2 – Regional Perspectives and Methodologies in Northwest Coast Archaeology**

- 9:00 Susan Marsden *Tsimshian Oral Traditions and Archaeology*  
9:20 David Archer *Correlations Between Oral Traditions and Archaeology During the Middle Period on the Northern Mainland Coast of British Columbia*  
9:40 Duncan McLaren *Sea-Level Changes and Archaeological Site Locations in the Dundas Islands*  
10:00 Kathryn Bernick *Identifying Anthropogenic Deposits in Alluvial Settings*  
10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*  
10:40 Gary Coupland *Hierarchy and Communalism: Tensions of Domestic Space in Northwest Coast Household Archaeology*  
11:00 R. G. Matson *The Coming of the Stored Salmon Economy to Crescent Beach, B.C.*  
11:20 Natalie Brewster *Multi-Site Faunal Analysis at the Dundas Island Group*  
11:40 Meghan Burchell, Aubrey Cannon & Darren Grocke *Shellfish Analysis from the Dundas Island Group*  
12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*  
1:20 Angela Ruggles *Palaeobotanical Data from Shell Midden and Sand Matrix Auger Samples*  
1:40 Brian E. Pritchard *Lithic Identities: The Case of Tsimshian-Tlingit Interaction*  
2:00 Kisha Supernant *Defensibility, Identity and Landscape: Evaluating Functional and Symbolic Defensibility in the Lower Fraser Canyon*  
2:20 Andrew Martindale *Quantifying Defensiveness at Defended Sites on the North Coast*  
2:40 Aubrey Cannon—Discussant



**Thursday May 25th**

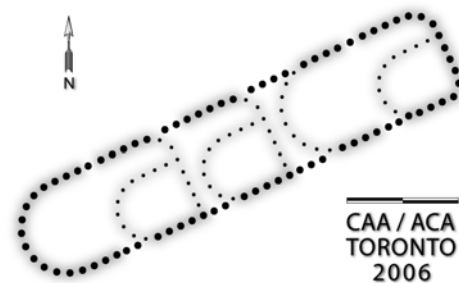
**Session 3 – Lithic Studies**

- 9:00 Andrew T. R. Riddle *The Effects of Oblique Force Loading on Flake Mass - An Experiment*  
9:20 Jeroen W. Thompson & W. Jack Rink *The Dating of Unburned Stone Tools*  
9:40 Dyan H. Laskin Grossman *Starch Grain Residue Analysis*  
10:00 Jeff Bursey *Insights from End Scrapers: A Case Study from the Anderson Site on the Lower Grand River of Southern Ontario*  
10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*  
10:40 Martin P. R. Magne, Tina Christensen, Andrew Mason & John Maxwell *Metric Comparisons of Microblade Cores from the Canadian West Coast*  
11:00 Dustin Keeler *Spatial Analysis of Magdalenian Sites in the Paris Basin*  
11:20 Alexandra Sumner *Rethinking Middle Stone Age Technological Ability: Cognitive Issues in Lithic Core Reduction*  
11:40 Michael Chazan *A Chain is not a Sequence: The Temporality of the Chaîne Opératoire*



**Thursday May 25th****Session 4 – Altered States: Canadian Contributions to an Archaeological Understanding of Complex Societies**

- 1:20 Heather M.-L. Miller *Trade and Travel in a Globalizing Economy: South Asian Caravanserai Networks of the Medieval & Late Historic Period (ca. AD 1000-1900)*
- 1:40 Jennifer L. Campbell *A Patch Work Quilt: Studying the Architectural Fabric of Medieval Period Caravanserais in Northwestern Pakistan*
- 2:00 Clifford Patterson *Households and States: A Bottom-Up Strategy in Maya Archaeology*
- 2:20 A. Sean Goldsmith *Flat but not Empty: Houselot Data Collection in the Maya Region*
- 2:40 Paul F. Healy, Jaime J. Awe & Christophe Helmke *Ancient Maya Settlement and Population History at Pacbitun, Belize*
- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 3:20 David N. Rewniak & Paul F. Healy *The Zooarchaeology of San Cristobal, Nicaragua: The Abundance of Mohammed's Paradise*
- 3:40 Emily M. Court & Dana Campbell *From the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age: The Ceramic Sequence of Tell Rakan, Jordan*
- 4:00 Daniella Jofre *Changes and Continuities in Andean Rituality: The Cult of Catequil*
- 4:20 Leigh A. Symonds *Thinking Through the Early Medieval Landscape, Isle of Man: Issues of Gender and Conversion, Politics and Transformation*
- 4:40 Derek Newman-Stille *Acculturation in the Aegean Bronze Age: The Adoption and Adaptation of Minoan Religious Symbols by Helladic People*
- 5:00 Jordan T. Downey *The Picts: Issues in Identifying an Historical Ethnicity*
- 5:20 Matthew Mosher *Leadership in Early States: Variation and Implications*
- 5:40 Jeffery Seibert *Administration and Bureaucracy in Ancient Mesoamerica*

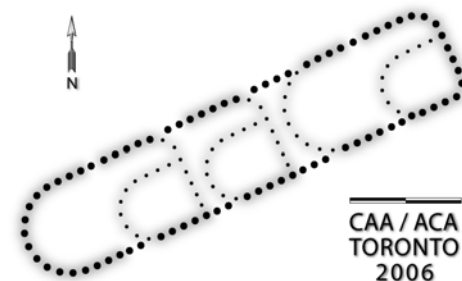
**Thursday May 25th****Session 5 – Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory**

- 3:20 Elena Ponomarenko *Recognizing Hearth Features*
- 3:40 Sonia Zarrillo *Starch Grains in Carbonized Pottery Residues: A New Analytical Technique with Examples from the Canadian Plains*
- 4:00 Tatiana Istomina *Zoomorphic Imagery in the Ancient Art of the European Northeast*
- 4:20 Jordan J. Ardanaz *Agents as Cultural Motivators*
- 4:40 Matt Glaude *Traditional Cultural Places and Aboriginal Landscapes: Protective Measures at the Federal Level in Canada*

**Thursday May 25th****Session 6 – Global Approaches to Hunter-Gatherer Studies**

- 4:40 Carolyn Szmidt *Methodological Considerations in Multi-Site, Regional-Scale Research: The Case of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic Transition in Mediterranean France*
- 5:00 Mirjana Rokсандić *A New Look at Old Bones: Inferring Burial Ritual from Bones in Breccia at the Mesolithic Shell Middens of the Muge Valley*

- 5:20 Alex Brown *The Application of Palaeoenvironmental Methodologies to the Analysis of Coastal Hunter-Gatherer Lifeways: Evidence from the Severn Estuary, Southwest Britain*
- 5:40 Liam Brady *Faded, but not Lost: An Exploration of Rock-Art Patterning Using Digital Technology in the Torres Strait Islands, Northeast Queensland, Australia*



**Friday May 26th**

**Session 7 – Contributions to Great Lakes Archaeology**

- 8:40 Ronald Williamson & Andrew Clish *The Mantle Site: Urban Planning in Sixteenth Century Ontario*
- 9:00 Eva MacDonald, Katherine Hull & David Robertson *Clachans in Ontario: The Maintenance of a Traditional Irish Settlement System in the New World*
- 9:20 Martin Cooper *In the Tangled Garden: Archaeology, Art History and the Group of Seven*
- 9:40 William Fox, Patrick Julig & Dan Long *Ontario Cherts Revisited*
- 10:00 David Robertson *Glimpsed Through the Smoke: A Survey of Two-Dimensional Figurative Imagery on Late Woodland Smoking Pipes from Southern Ontario*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Peter Carruthers & Ron Williamson *A Land of Many Cultures: Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Features in the City of Toronto*

**Friday May 26th**

**Session 8 – Evolving Discourses in Indigenous Archaeology in Canada**

- 8:55 Rudy Reimer & Paul Ewonus *Introductory Remarks*
- 9:00 Robert McGhee *Should "Indigenous Archaeology" be Different from "Canadian Archaeology"?*
- 9:20 Jerimy J. Cunningham *Cautionary Tales to Cultural Translations*
- 9:40 Evelyn V. Siegfried *Archaeology with an Aboriginal Twist: Shaken and Stirred*
- 10:00 George P. Nicholas *Second and Third Wave Indigenous Archaeology*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Gerald Oetelaar *Theory and Practice: Exploring the Advantages of an Indigenous Approach to Archaeology*
- 11:00 Holly Martelle *Working Together? First Nations and Culture Resource Management in Southern Ontario*
- 11:20 Paul General & Gary Warrick *Haudenosaunee (Six Nations) and Archaeological Perspectives on Site Preservation in Southern Ontario*
- 11:40 Amanda King & Dana Lepofsky *Local Governments and Archaeology: The Perspectives of First Nations and Municipal Councillors in the Fraser Valley, B.C.*
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 William Allen *Akikpautik in the Reconciliation of Worldviews about Archaeological Research*
- 1:40 Kevin Brownlee *Fostering Respect and Relevance in Archaeological Research*
- 2:00 Natasha L. Lyons *A Reflexive Account of the Collaborative Process: Indigenous Archaeology in the Western Arctic*
- 2:20 Bandy E. George *Native North Americans and Archaeology: Struggling for Middle Ground*
- 2:40 Michael D. White *Archaeological Paternalism and Indigenous Knowledge: The Struggle for Equality in Historicity*



- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*  
 3:20 Eldon Yellowhorn *Discussant - Evolving Discourses*  
 3:40 Rudy Reimer *Discussant - Evolving Discourses*

### Friday May 26th

#### Session 9 – Inuit and Their Ancestors: Advances in Arctic Archaeology

- 8:40 S. Brooke Milne, Lisa M. Hodgetts & Steven T. A. Timmermans  
*Pre-Dorset Foragers? New Insights on Pre-Dorset Subsistence Strategies from the Interior of Southern Baffin Island*
- 9:00 Lisa M. Hodgetts *New Insight into the Pre-Dorset Occupation of Southwestern Hudson Bay*
- 9:20 M. A. P. Renouf *Human Impact on the Environment at Phillip's Garden, Port au Choix*
- 9:40 K. Stuart Barnable *Dorset Inner Bay Settlement And Subsistence as Seen Through Rattling Brook 1 (DgAt-1)*
- 10:00 Lesley R. Howse *Faunal Variability and the Function of Space in a Late Dorset House from Victoria Island, Nunavut*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 John A. Darwent, Genevieve LeMoine, Christyann M. Darwent & Hans Lange *Across from Ellesmere: Results of Archaeological Survey in Inglefield Land, Greenland*
- 11:00 Genevieve LeMoine, Christyann M. Darwent, John Darwent & Hans Lange *What's the Point? Variant Palaeoeskimo Architecture*
- 11:20 Susan J. Crockford & S. Gay Frederick *Neoglacial Sea-Ice Expansion Pushed Fur Seals South and Inuit North: Evidence from Archaeozoological Analysis of a Site in the Eastern Aleutians*
- 11:40 Pat Sutherland *Radiocarbon Dating Helluland*
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 T. Max Friesen & Charles D. Arnold *New Dates on the Nelson River Site: Implications for the Thule Migration*
- 1:40 Hans Christian Gulløv *Prehistory of Greenland*
- 2:00 Martin Appelt & Mikkel Myrup *Trade and Exchange in the Nuuk-Area, West-Greenland*
- 2:20 Susan A. Kaplan *Boulder Structures: Miscellaneous Seasonal Occupations or a Key to the Labrador Inuit Occupation of the Coast?*
- 2:40 Lisa Rankin & Greg Mitchell *Unveiling Akuniktut: Developing a Community Based Archaeological Research Program with the Labrador Inuit Métis Nation*



### Friday May 26th

#### Session 10 – Contributions to the Archaeology of Northeastern North America

- 11:00 Brian Deller, Chris J. Ellis & James R. Keron *Feature #1 at the Crowfield Palaeoindian Site, Ontario*
- 11:20 Michelle de Gruchy *The Lenape Meadow Excavations in Basking Ridge, N.J.*
- 11:40 David G. Smith *Plane Pattern Symmetry in Northeast Woodland Pottery Analysis*
- 12:00 \*\* LUNCH \*\*
- 1:20 James R. Keron *Changing Patterns in Iroquoian Chert Acquisition in Southwestern Ontario*
- 1:40 Liam Kilmurray *Oral Tradition, Archaeology and Social Memory*
- 2:00 Charles L. Turton & John H. McAndrews *Canada Goose Pellets in Crawford Lake Sediment Document Iroquoian Agriculture*

- 2:20 Kostalena Michelaki *Integrating Archaeological Science and Social Theory to Gain a New Insight into Iroquoian Ceramics*
- 2:40 Neal Ferris *Contact Archaeology in Southern Ontario... and Other Oxymorons*
- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 3:20 Caroline Walker *Horizon Markers? Can Copper-Based Artifacts Help us Understand the Development of the Fur Trade?*
- 3:40 Jill S. Taylor-Hollings & Scott Hamilton *Archaeological Results of an Innovative Partnership in the Woodland Caribou Signature Site - Pikangikum First Nation Region*
- 4:00 Janet Young & Jean-Luc Pilon *Ottawa Valley Burial Patterns*
- 4:20 Lisa P. Sonnenburg, Joseph I. Boyce & Eduard Reinhardt *Palaeoenvironmental Reconstruction of a Submerged Landscape: Colonel By Lake, Ontario*
- 4:40 Jennifer Birch *A Search for the Public Interest in the Cultural Resource Management Industry in Ontario*
- 5:00 Jane Holland *Responding to Change: Ontario's Archaeology Customer Service Project*

### **Friday May 26th**

#### **Session 11 – Digital Archaeology**

- 3:20 Brent D. Suttie *Cheap and Easy Digital Reconstructions of Archaeological Features: A Case Study from New Brunswick, Canada*
- 3:40 Hope Kron *The Application of GIS for Predictive Modelling of Archaeological Sites*
- 4:00 Marylou T. Lafleur *"Spirit Camp" Studying the Future Through the Past: A Stó:lō Perspective*

### **Saturday May 27th**

#### **Session 12 – Contributions to Ontario Archaeology**

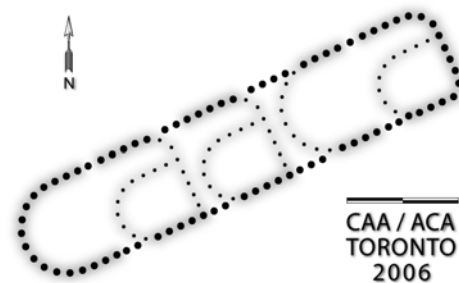
- 8:40 Dana R. Poulton & Christine F. Dodd *Military Life on a Victorian Frontier: The Framed Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario*
- 9:00 Michael Henry *Feast on the Dead*
- 9:20 Peter Timmins & Andre Polsky *An Archaeological Survey of the French River*
- 9:40 David Slattery *CaGw-2 A Dodge Gone Wrong: A Huron-Nipissing Village Destroyed ca. 1652*
- 10:00 Andrew Murray *Is the East Holland River Site the Lower Landing?*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Peter Timmins *A Buried Archaic Component in the Southeastern Lake Huron Basin*
- 11:00 Holly Martelle *Of Bifurcates and Burnt Chert: Two Early-Middle Archaic Sites in Paris, Ontario*
- 11:20 Dena Doroszenko & Sean Fraser *Sizing up the Situation: Tools for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in Ontario*
- 11:40 Paul Racher *Up from the Muck: Towards a Truly Professional Archaeology in Ontario*

### **Saturday May 27th**

#### **Session 13 – Community Archaeology**

- 8:40 Joanne Lea *Community Archaeology in Canada*
- 9:00 Nancy Van Sas *Archaeology as a Teaching Tool*
- 9:20 Susan D. M. Rowley *Archaeologists' Involvement in and Attitudes Towards Public Archaeology*
- 9:40 Susan M. Bazely *Bringing Archaeology to the Public: A Kingston Viewpoint*

- 10:00 Ellen Blaubergs *Community Archaeology at Bonnechere Provincial Park*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Meagan Brooks *Public Archaeology with a Doukhobor Descendant Community*
- 11:00 Myra L. Sitchon *Capturing the Essence of Archaeology Through New Media Approaches*
- 11:20 Shawn Graham *Community Building and Archaeology: An Experience in Western Quebec*
- 11:40 Peter E. Pope *Community Archaeology and the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Newfoundland's Petit Nord*
- 12:00 Susan D. M. Rowley, Ericka Chemko & Christa Zawadski *Inuit Heritage Trust Archaeological Field Schools*



### Saturday May 27th

#### Session 14 – Alternative Approaches to Northwest Archaeology

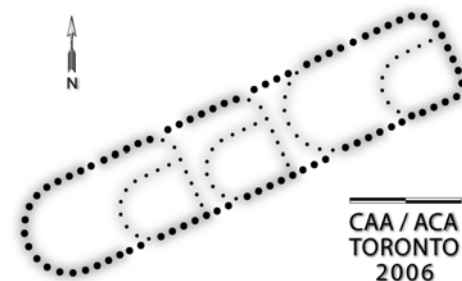
- 8:40 Joanne E. Hammond *In the Land of the Fire-Cracked Rock: A Prehistoric Canoe Industry Hypothesis for Pitt Meadows, British Columbia*
- 9:00 Duncan McLaren *Of Boundlessness and Sitelessness: Nonsite Archaeological Patterning of the Stave Reservoir Inundation Zone*
- 9:20 Jim Stafford & John Maxwell *The Text is in the Trees: Incorporating Indigenous Forest Practices into the Archaeological Landscape of the Northwest Coast*
- 9:40 Lisa Seip *Understanding the Past Through a Context Based Typology - A Case Study of Nuxalk Masks from Bella Coala, B.C.*
- 10:00 Iain McKechnie *Reconciling the Complexity of Social Life and Shell Midden Deposits at a Coastal Village in Barkley Sound, British Columbia*
- 10:20 \*\* COFFEE \*\*
- 10:40 Paul Ewonus *Towards a Social Archaeology of the Southern Northwest Coast*
- 11:00 Jeff M. Oliver *Between Stories and the Landscape*
- 11:20 Eric McLay *Hwmet'utsum - A Coast Salish Cultural Landscape: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Mt. Maxwell, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia*
- 11:40 Rudy Reimer *Squamish Nation Cognitive Landscapes*
- 12:00 Aubrey Cannon *Discussant: Alternative Approaches to Northwest Archaeology*

### Saturday May 27th

#### Session 15 – Contributions to Prairie Archaeology

- 1:20 David Meyer *Post-Glacial Landscape and Agate Basin Colonization of Central Saskatchewan*
- 1:40 Jack Ives *Large Stemmed Points from the Peace River Country, Northwestern Alberta*
- 2:00 Tara Hnatiuk *Faunal Report on The Pas*
- 2:20 Morgan J. Tamplin & Kevin Brownlee *Archaeology at The Pas, Manitoba: Renewed, Revived and Reviewed*
- 2:40 Steven Kaastan *Archaeological Longevity of Trail Use on the Canadian Prairies: The Roche Percée to Wood End Trail in Saskatchewan*

- 3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*  
3:20 Tomasin Playford *Placing Boundaries on the Aspen Parkland: Understanding the Implications*  
3:40 Cara Pollio & Meagan Brooks *Faunal Analysis of the Ospennia Site, FeNq-11, A Doukhobor Farming Community*



**Saturday May 27th**  
**Session 16 – Advances in Northwest Coast Archaeology**

- 1:20 Joan Banahan *Shell Remains and Prehistoric Shellfishing in Prince Rupert Harbour, Northern British Columbia*  
1:40 Megan Caldwell *Temporal and Spatial Shifts in Resource Acquisition Patterns as Seen in the Fish Remains at T'ukw'aa, Barkley Sound, B.C.*  
2:00 Gregory G. Monks *Salmon and Rockfish Utilization at T'ukw'aa (DfSj-23A), Western Vancouver Island*  
2:20 Trevor J. Orchard *The Coming of the Iron People and the Importance of the Sea Otter: Haida Economic Changes During the Maritime Fur Trade Period*  
2:40 Terence Clark, Genevieve Hill & Kristina Bowie *Old Songhees Reserve (DcRu-25): A Newly Discovered Northwest Coast Wetsite*  
3:00 \*\* COFFEE \*\*  
3:20 Katherine Patton *Early Plank House Architecture in Prince Rupert Harbour, B.C.: Evidence from a 2000-2500 Year Old Village Site*  
3:40 Paul Prince *Auger and Soil Probe Sampling to Define a Multi-Component Planked House Village*

**Poster Presentations**

- C. Drew Gilbert, Michael J. Gallant & David W. Black *Distinguishing Carboniferous- from Mesozoic-Associated Chert Toolstones in the Canadian Maritimes*  
Brandi Lee MacDonald *Evidence of Plant Resource Use at Rivers Inlet British Columbia*  
Trevor J. Orchard & Terence Clark *Was Salmon Specialization a Northwest Coast Universal?: Intensification and Generalization of Prehistoric Northwest Coast Economies*  
Scott Hamilton *Mid-Holocene Human Burial from Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwig, Big Trout Lake, Northern Ontario*  
Morgan J. Tamplin *Recording, Retrieving and Mapping Site Data from The Pas, Manitoba*

# Yukon Fieldwork News

Editor: Ruth Gotthardt, Yukon Archaeologist

A total of 16 archaeological field projects were permitted in the Yukon in 2005. The following presents highlights of several projects of general interest.

## Ice Patch Research Project

Research on Yukon ice patches continued into the eighth year as a cooperative project of Yukon Government and First Nation partners (Champagne and Aishihik First Nation, Carcross Tagish First Nation, Kluane First Nation, Kwanlin Dun First Nation, Teslin Tlingit Council and Ta'an Kwach'an Council). The 2005 Ice Patch Project field season provided a stark contrast to the 2004 season. The 2005 season was affected by heavy winter precipitation and cool, wet summer conditions. This resulted in lingering heavy snow cover in the alpine, minimal exposure on alpine ice patches and generally poor field conditions. Plans to conduct multi-day fly-camp at Texas Gulch ice patch with First Nation partners, similar to the camp at the Gladstone ice patch 2004, were cancelled and overall ice patch monitoring was curtailed.



*Ta'an Kwach'an heritage officer Kristina Kane points to an arrow found on the JcUu-2 ice patch*



*Teetl'it Gwich'in elder Walter Alexie stands in a hunting blind in the Richardson Mountains*

Only three days of helicopter reconnaissance took place in 2005, consisting of an overview survey of the Richardson Mountains in northeastern Yukon and one day of monitoring in southwest Yukon to assess melting. The Richardson Mountains work took place July 26-28, 2005 with the assistance of **Walter Alexie**, a Teetl'it Gwich'in elder from Tsiigèhnjik (Arctic Red River), Northwest Territories, and the southwest Yukon work took place August 18, 2005 with the assistance of **Kristina Kane** of the Ta'an Kwach'an First Nation. A total of 20 stops were made in total, mostly in the northern Yukon and while no significant ice patches were encountered, an impressive concentration of stone hunting blinds were



documented in the Rock River area. In 2005, only one new artifact was collected and no new ice patches were documented.

### Archaeological and Culture-Historical Investigations at Fort Selkirk 2005

Archaeological and culture-historical investigations at Fort Selkirk in 2005 were undertaken jointly by the Selkirk First Nation and the Government of Yukon Heritage Resources Unit. **Victoria Castillo**, University of Alberta was the principal investigator.

The Hudson's Bay Post at Fort Selkirk, 1848 – 1852, was the first Euro-Canadian outpost in the Yukon. The post was situated originally on an island at the Pelly River mouth. Due to flooding, the post was moved in 1851 about a kilometre downstream to the present Fort Selkirk town site on the Yukon River. This was locale was the site of a traditional First Nations trade rendezvous. The Fort Selkirk post was abandoned in 1852 in the face of increasing hostility from Coast Tlingit traders. Under the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement, Fort Selkirk is co-owned and co-managed by the Government of Yukon and the Selkirk First Nation. The site will be designated as an Yukon Historic Site under the *Yukon Historic Resources Act* in 2005.



*Excavations of interior 1851/52 HBC building  
(B. Barrett—Government of Yukon photo)*

The objective of archaeological investigations in 2005 were to provide a better understanding of the layout of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Hudson's Bay post and activities, and the relationship of the Hudson's Bay traders with the indigenous occupants of the site.



*Chimney stones inside HBC building  
(B. Barrett—Government of Yukon photo)*

In addition to the archaeological excavations, a programme of culture history research was undertaken at Fort Selkirk, working with Selkirk First Nation elders and focusing on the rich oral tradition of the site to complement the archaeological studies. These activities at Fort Selkirk in 2005 were incorporated into site interpretation for visitors.

A total of 25 units were excavated in 2005 at the Fort Selkirk location; in addition, 188 test units were excavated to locate and map structural traces relating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century post. As well, 18 units were excavated at the Village site, at the upriver end of Fort Selkirk to increase baseline information on the material culture of the contact and pre-contact period.





*Elders being interviewed at Fort Selkirk  
(Leah Isaac photo—Selkirk First Nation)*

Significantly, artifact recovery in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay post was virtually nil, and recovery of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian trade items in general was meager. This reflects in part the abandonment history of the post, which was pillaged by the Chilkat and subsequently burned, but is revealing as well of a general paucity of trade goods that the HBC had to offer at this remote location. This fact is well documented in the post accounts and trader's journals.



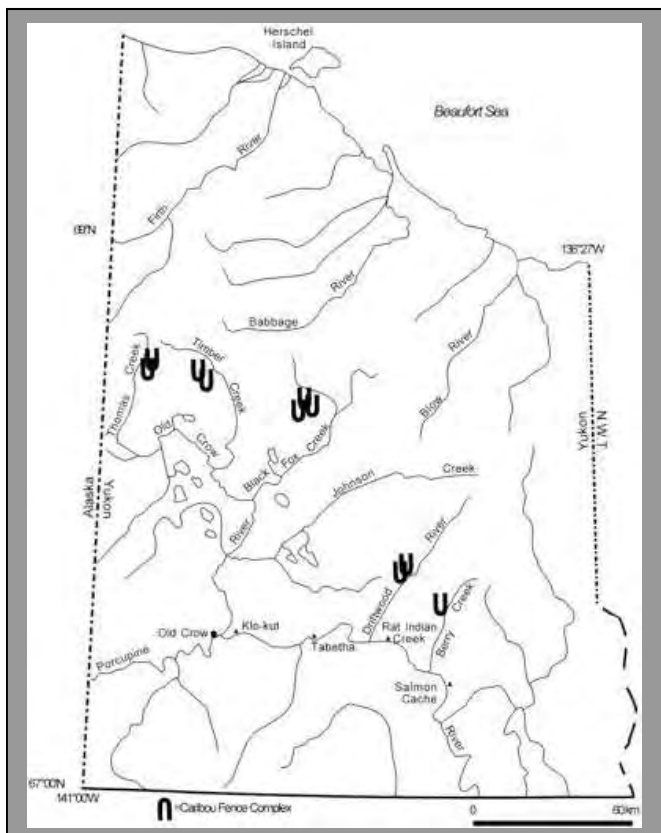
*Fort Selkirk Archaeology Crew 2005  
(Selkirk First Nation photo)*

An unexpected result of the 2005 archaeological investigations of the Fort Selkirk post was the identification of a Northwest Microblade tradition occupation of the site in the treed area near the post remains. This extends the history of occupation of Fort Selkirk site to between 5,000 and 8,000 years ago.

### **Northern Yukon Caribou Fence Study 2005**

Documentation of northern Yukon caribou fence complexes in 2005 was a joint project of the Vuntut Gwich'in First Nation, Yukon Heritage Resources and Professor **Raymond Le Blanc** of the University of Alberta.

Although the existence of the northern Yukon fences has always been known by the people of Old Crow, they did not become the object of archaeological study until 1975 as part of the Northern Yukon Research Programme under the direction of William Irving and Jacques Cinq-Mars. The work was begun by Ron McFee who was a PhD student under Irving's supervision as part of the NYRP project, and were continued by Terry Alldritt between 1980 - 1987, after McFee left the programme. As part of this initial research, the complexes were mapped and structural components of the fences (the trap or pocket and drift fences) were documented, along with associated features such as caches and drying racks. As well, test excavations were carried out at winter villages associated with two of the fences. Dendrochronological studies were undertaken to advance a chronology of fence construction and a zooarchaeological analysis of faunal remains from three of the fence complexes were undertaken as well. In cooperation with the Vuntut Gwich'in elders of Old Crow, oral history information on ownership, construction and operation of



Map of caribou fences



Collapsed Shya, Driftwood Hill Fence 2  
Stephen Frost, Sr., and Joseph Bruce  
(R. Le Blanc photo)



View southeast of fence section on ridge above the  
Thomas Creek Meat Camp (R. Le Blanc photo)



the fences was collected. Archival research was carried out in Alaska and Toronto to collect ethnographic and ethnohistorical information, and research communal hunting systems. McPhee's and Alldritt's research was transferred to their colleague, Professor Le Blanc in 2005 to complete the fence studies, and to see the final results compiled with VGFN research into a comprehensive monograph on interception and surround strategies of caribou hunting in northern Yukon. This work is scheduled for publication within the next several years.



*Deadfall feature at Thomas Creek Meat Camp  
(R. Le Blanc photo)*



*A Small segment of the Timber Creek 1 trap wall  
showing the use of live trees to support fence  
wall components (R. Le Blanc photo)*

The major activities of the 2005 season were focused on augmenting existing information and filling in several data gaps. Specific objectives included (1) collection of additional photographic documentation of caribou fence features, in particular winter villages and meat camps; (2) recording of videos where possible of Old Crow elders speaking on-site about the fences and associated features such as caches; (3) collection of basic mapping information for one fence complex (Timber Creek).



### **Yukon River Heritage Survey: Carmacks to Big Salmon River**

During the period beginning July 22 and ending August 1, 2005 a heritage survey of the Yukon River, the section between Carmacks and the Big Salmon River, was completed. The first six days of the study included a river boat survey of the area between Carmacks and the mouth of the Big Salmon River with the objective of relocating Little Salmon / Carmacks First Nation traditional land use sites that been plotted in the Council for Yukon Indians Resource Atlas through oral references. Other historic resources were also documented. During this time the crew, consisting of **David Skookum, Logan Billy, Grace Skookum, Mark Nelson** and **Chris Thomas** field checked twenty-six localities. Of these, three were tested for archaeological remains; none were recovered. Seventeen historic sites were relocated and documented. These sites included a variety of 20<sup>th</sup> century cabins, fish camps, graveyards, police posts and villages. We suspect that one of the cabin sites may date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



*Logan Billy standing by a cabin at Byer's Wood Camp*

The last four days of the project was spent mapping and documenting the First Nation Big Salmon Village at the mouth of the Big Salmon River. A system of shovel tests were excavated at the village in order to establish whether or not older pre-contact era archaeological remains were present. The testing program was successful in identifying several clusters of archaeological remains such as stone and bone tools as well as numerous ancient hearths. These findings show that the mouth of the Big Salmon River was important to First Nations people in ancient times. During the mapping phase of the project we mapped five standing, three collapsed structures as well as nineteen graves. Furthermore, we were able to locate four other structure outlines that have all but vanished and do not appear in the few existing maps and photos of the site. At present, it can be stated that Big Salmon Village and graveyard is in a state of significant deterioration. Photos of the site taken only 20 years ago showed that all of the buildings were standing. At present, all of the structures at the site are in danger of collapsing in the very near future.



*Mark Nelson inspecting a collapsed grave fence*





*Cabin at Twin Creeks (Left to right: Mark Nelson, Logan Billy and David Skookum)*



*Remains of a 20<sup>th</sup> century fish camp on the Yukon River*



*Snowshoe needle found at Big Salmon Village*



**Underwater Heritage Survey – Thirty Mile River and Yukon River to Carmacks**

**John Pollack** and **Robyn Woodward** (Underwater Archaeology Society of British Columbia) led a small trip in late July 2005 from the north end of Lake Laberge to Carmacks. The objective of this project was to conduct a marine archaeology field reconnaissance on this portion of the Yukon River, view the known sites and collect some preliminary information and photographs. Accordingly, in eight days, a team of five avocational and professional marine archaeologists observed and documented three significant sternwheeler sites, two minor gold dredges, and found minor debris from two additional sternwheeler sites.



*Close up view of the Klondike I*



*View of the wreck of the Klondike I in the Yukon River*

The majority of the work was conducted on the sternwheelers *Casca I* and the *Evelyn*. The group also boarded the *Klondike I* and found the hull and deck surprisingly intact. Unfortunately this wreck was awash and a swift current precluded a baseline survey. A return trip to this important vessel is being planned for June 2007 to prepare a total station map of the deck, and collect structural measurements from the hull.

**Archaeological Site Salvage – Aishihik Lake Area**

Summer 2005 saw the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN) proceeding with the archaeological fieldwork component of the Aishihik Heritage Mitigation Plan, which addresses impacts to heritage resources that will occur with the next 25 years of operation of Yukon Energy’s Aishihik Hydroelectric Facility. The 2005 fieldwork included salvage excavations at two sites, JhVg-14 and JhVg-16 located by the facility dam at the outlet of Aishihik Lake. A crew of 4 spent two weeks excavating at the two sites to clarify the nature and extent of their cultural deposits. Both sites, but especially JhVg-16, were found to have significant cul-



tural materials below the White River ash layer (dated to ca. 1850 BP). A variety of lithic raw material types, quantities of debitage, and a couple projectile points were recovered; there was little preservation of bone or other organic material.



*Sheila Quock standing on the protective gravel berm underlain by rip-rap fabric, checks for eroding cultural materials at JjVi-7*

The crew also spent two days checking various sites around the shore of Aishihik Lake, specifically sites that had been found in 1995 to be actively eroding. These included two important sites at the north end Aishihik Lake, JjVi-1, Old Aishihik Village and JjVi-7, the Chimi Archaeological site. The former site is a precontact/early historic period Southern Tutchone village site with its associated graveyards,

while the latter was the “type” site used by Bill Workman to develop the stone tool archaeological sequence for the southern Yukon in the 1960s/1970s. All of the sites visited were found to be stable, with established vegetation on the former eroding slopes. Protective berms had been installed along the lakeshore in front of the Chimi site and the main graveyard by Old Aishihik Village. Measures such as this, as well as reduced water range (i.e., lower high water levels, which were found to trigger erosion in the past), as required by the new water license under which Yukon Energy now operates the Hydroelectric Facility, are ensuring protection and preservation of significant heritage sites in the Aishihik area. (Report submitted by Sheila Greer, Consultant to Champagne and Aishihik First Nations.)



*Jennifer Burns shows point found below the volcanic ash layer at JgVf-16*

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# Northwest Territories Fieldwork News

Editor: Tom Andrews

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC), part of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories, is responsible for managing and protecting the archaeological resources of the NWT. Representing a continuous human occupation stretching back over 7000 years, archaeological sites are fragile and non-renewable and are protected from disturbance by legislation, regulation, and policy in the NWT. There are currently about 5400 archaeological sites recorded in the NWT, though this number represents only a small fraction of the actual number of existing sites, as large areas remained unexplored for archaeological resources. A large part of our work at the PWNHC involves reviewing land use and development permit applications and we currently review, on average, 300 permits per year, providing advice to 11 land management authorities. We also participate in several environmental assessment hearings annually and, as I write (January 2006), the hearings for the massive Mackenzie Gas Project are just beginning.

Twelve archaeological research permits were issued to 7 archaeologists for work in the NWT in 2004. Two of these permits (2005-966, 2005-977) were cancelled at the request of the permit holder and no work was conducted under their authority. Of the 10 permits remaining, 8 were for projects related to resource development impact assessment. Oil and gas development in the Mackenzie Delta, along the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline route, and in the Sahtu region, along with ongoing diamond exploration in the region north and east of Yellowknife continue to be dominant factors in driving archaeological research in the NWT.

Annual NWT fieldwork summaries are available on

the PWNHC website at: <http://pwnhc.ca/research/archreports/index.htm>

## **TYHEE YELLOWKNIFE GOLD PROJECT Gabiella Prager (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-967)**

In June 2005, on behalf of Tyhee NWT Corp., Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological assessments for the proposed Yellowknife Gold Project. This project is located approximately 85 km north of Yellowknife near the historic Discovery Mine that was abandoned in 1969. The proposed Yellowknife Gold Project is located in the vicinity of Winter Lake, about 3 km southwest of the Discovery Mine, with a possible future development at Nicholas Lake, approximately 12 km to the northeast.

Archaeological assessments were conducted of specific proposed development components identified on plans received in June, 2005. These consisted of:

1. A proposed tailings containment area and associated facilities at Winter Lake;
2. Potential all weather road route to Nicholas Lake;
3. Existing winter road route to Yellowknife;
4. Alternative locations for processing plant and camp;
5. Preliminary assessment of a possible esker airstrip.

The specific mine area at Winter Lake was examined in 2004. Assessments were completed by a combination of low and slow helicopter overflights and surveys on foot of selected portions of each



development area judged to have some potential for archaeological resources. Shovel testing was conducted wherever the terrain suggested some possibility for past human use, for example, elevated, dry, level ground where people would like to camp.



*Photographing a brush tipi at Winter Lake*

Heritage resources found in 2005 were associated with hunting camps dating considerably less than 50 years of age. Three such camps were found on Winter Lake (in addition to the exploration camp recorded last year): two on the east shore of the lake and one on the island in Winter Lake. One additional camp was observed on Prosperous Lake. These sites displayed various ways that available resources were used for construction of shelters and other needs. Miscellaneous structural remains and debris related to exploration, mining and gravel extraction were also encountered. Because these remains are all comparatively recent, no further work is recommended.

No archaeological remains were found. It should be emphasized that these conclusions refer only to archaeological resources, that is, remains older than 50 years. The potential for archaeological sites in the specific areas to be affected by the mine and camp facilities is rated as low. Much of the area covered by the development of the Yellowknife

Gold Project is characterized by low, waterlogged ground or rocky, irregular terrain, generally considered unappealing for human use. The major terrain features with archaeological potential in this vicinity are eskers but these are of limited extent within the presently proposed development zones. If final plans include use of eskers for borrow or other purposes, additional field assessment will be necessary. Within the remainder of the currently proposed development area, it is considered unlikely to encounter archaeological resources.



*Subsurface testing near Winter Lake*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FOR THE GAHCHO KUE PROJECT IN 2005

**Jean Bussey**  
(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-968)

Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for De Beers Canada Inc. at their Gahcho Kue Project in 2005. The study area is located at Kennady Lake, which is approximately 300 km east/northeast of Yellowknife and 80 km southeast of Snap Lake. **Jean Bussey** directed the field investigations and was assisted by **Olivia Donaher**, also of Points West, and **Henry Basil** and **Aaron Catholique** of the Lutselk'e First Nation. The archaeological work was conducted under a Class 2 NWT Archaeologists Permit and was

primarily concerned with the assessment of previously recorded archaeological sites associated with a proposed diamond mine and its ancillary facilities.



*View west of subsurface testing by Henry, Aaron and Olivia at KiNp-1*

In 2004, 26 previously recorded sites located within 1 km of the proposed Gahcho Kue mine were relocated and subjected to preliminary assessment. Subsurface testing and/or detailed surface examination was conducted at sixteen of these sites and resulted in a more accurate evaluation of site significance. In the 2004 report it was recommended that the remaining 10 sites be assessed and this site evaluation was completed in 2005. In addition, 10 sites located near two proposed gravel pits were also assessed through intensive surface examination and/or subsurface testing. In the process of accessing previously recorded archaeological sites, three new sites were discovered in 2005. All three were sufficiently near proposed development areas that detailed evaluation was conducted. As follow-up to another 2004 recommendation, an archaeological site located along the winter road route to Mackay Lake was also evaluated. Two previously recorded sites located near possible winter road routes for the gravel pits were revisited, but were not assessed since they are avoidable.

All recorded archaeological sites located within 1 km of proposed development areas associated with the Gahcho Kue project have now been assessed in detail. Sites located along the winter road to camp and near proposed winter roads within the project area have been evaluated for impact potential. The majority of the sites along the roads are avoidable. Sites located near the open pit mines are more likely to be affected and such sites were tested. The number and depth of these tests varied based on the size of the landform, amount of vegetation cover evident, surface yield and characteristics of the subsurface deposits. In the process of site assessment, a number of small surface sites were essentially mitigated, while at other archaeological sites sufficient data was collected to provide suitable mitigation recommendations in the event that avoidance is not feasible.



*View northeast of subsurface testing at newly discovered KiNp-73.*

## **NON-TECHNICAL REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AT THE EKATI DIAMOND MINE**

**Jean Bussey  
(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-969)**

**Jean Bussey** of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. has conducted archaeological investigations for BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. (BHPB) in its claim block north of Lac de Gras since 1994. Each year,



she has undertaken to provide archaeological potential assessments, complete archaeological inventories, assess or mitigate sites and conduct tours of archaeological resources for interested groups. Archaeological sites located near development areas have been tested and mitigated through systematic data recovery consisting of subsurface excavation and/or surface collection. Sites well removed from such activity areas have been recorded and are periodically revisited, but are otherwise avoided.



*Irene Fatt, Frankie Rabesca and Delphine Enzoe at LeNs-4 near Paul Lake*

The majority of the recorded sites in the BHPB claim block are associated with eskers, but sites are also found on other terrain types, usually near the larger lakes. There are still many portions of the claim block that have not been inventoried because no development or exploration activity has been identified in the vicinity. The majority of the sites near EKATI are best described as lithic scatters, sites that are characterized by unworked flakes of stone with an occasional tool. The most common lithic or stone material is quartz, which is found naturally as veins in the bedrock of the Lac de Gras area. Quartz cobbles are also found naturally in the numerous eskers in the claim block and it is suggested that both sources of quartz were utilized prehistorically for stone tool manufacture. A number of the sites in the BHPB claim block have yielded

small chert tools suggestive of the Arctic Small Tool tradition, which may date 2500-3500 years before present, but the majority of the archaeological sites probably relate to activities conducted in the last 2500 years. Although most sites are associated with the prehistoric period, a number of traditional use sites have also been identified.

**Olivia Donaher**, of Points West, and **Darcy Ross** of the North Slave Metis Alliance assisted with the archaeological field work conducted in July at EKATI. One new archaeological site, an isolated find was discovered in 2005, bringing the total in the BHPB claim block to 199 sites. Field investigations were conducted at 17 proposed exploration locations, along a section of the Ursula West esker, in the area of the Fox open pit and for a proposed winter exploration camp and winter access road.

As part of their ongoing commitment to share information on the archaeological work conducted at EKATI, BHPB requested that Jean Bussey conduct tours in 2005. Three representatives of five different groups attended the three to four day tours. The first group consisted of **Mike Francis**, **Alfred Bailargeon** and **Noel Doctor** representing the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. The second group of participants consisted of **Irene Fatt**, **Delphine Enzoe** and **Frankie Rabesca** from the Lutselk'e First Nation. Representatives of the North Slave Metis



*Ashton Hawker, Grant Beck and Ed Jones at LdNv-2 on the Coppermine River*

Alliance, **Ed Jones**, **Grant Beck** and **Ashton Hawker**, formed the third group. The fourth group consisted of representatives of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association from Kuglugtuk: **Joseph Nipitanatiak**, **Helen Enogaloak** and **Lynn Carter**. The final participants were **Joe Migwi**, **Georgina Chocolate** and **Francis Williah**, representatives of the Tlicho Government. During each of the tours, four or five sites were visited on the ground and others were pointed out from the air. Helicopter transportation is the only feasible way of conducting these tours, which is why the tours are limited to three participants. Sites throughout the study area were examined, not just those near existing pits or activity areas. Development areas were also viewed from the air and an explanation of the type of archaeological work conducted at such locations was provided.

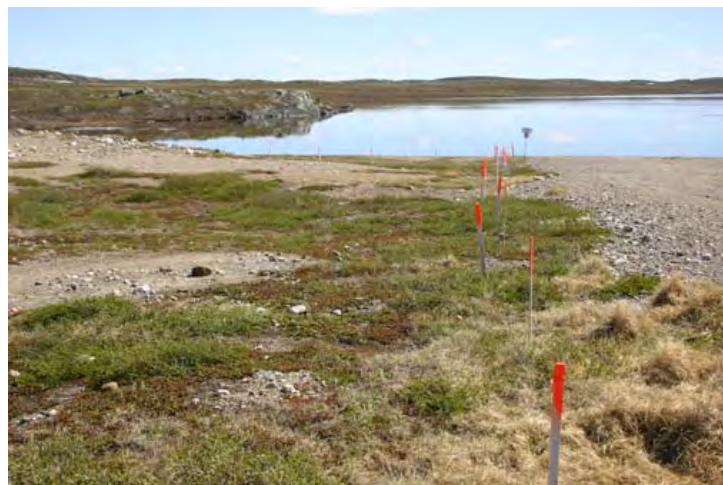
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED ALONG THE TIBBITT TO CONTWOYTO WINTER ROAD

**Jean Bussey**

(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-970)

In 2005, **Jean Bussey** of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for the Joint Venture that operates the Tibbitt to Contwoyto (formerly the Lupin) winter road. The winter road runs from the south end of Tibbitt Lake near Yellowknife to almost the north end of Contwoyto Lake in Nunavut. Field investigations in the Northwest Territories portion of the winter road involved a multi-disciplinary inspection tour conducted in June and archaeological assessment of a number of proposed developments in July. **Olivia Donaher** of Points West and **Noel Doctor** of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation assisted with the July investigations. This is the fifth consecutive year that the Joint Venture has sponsored investigations as part of their commitment to ensure that archaeological impacts are avoided or minimized.

In 2001, an archaeological inventory was conducted and resulted in the discovery of 49 new archaeological sites and the revisit of 14 previously recorded sites near the NWT portion of the winter



*View south of protective markers at LcNs-133 near Lac de Gras camp*

road. Because the inventory was conducted nearly 20 years after construction of the road, some archaeological sites are near developed areas. In 2002, all sites within 30 m of the winter road or related facilities were revisited and if threatened were subjected to site assessment and/or mitigation or were protected through the erection of markers. As of the 2005 inspection tour, there are six sites in the NWT that are protected by markers.

The major objective of the June 2005 field reconnaissance was to determine if markers had adequately protected sites during the winter when the road was in use. The markers erected at five sites consist of standard four-foot (1.2 m) wooden survey stakes that were pounded approximately 30 cm (1 foot) into the ground. At the sixth site, because of the proximity of a winter road camp (Lockhart Lake Camp), Nuna Logistics arranged to install taller and more permanent metal markers with reflectors. During the June 2005 inspection tour, it was noted that the stakes were primarily intact and no disturbances were evident at the protected sites. The stakes at each site were re-pounded to ensure they would stand for another year. All stakes were sprayed with fluorescent orange paint to make them more visible. Also during this inspection, stakes were erected LeNs-27, a site that was not previously marked.





*View northeast of existing gravel pit on West Bay; the proposed gravel pit will be located to the north and east of the existing pit*

It is recommended that the status of the markers and their ability to provide site protection be reviewed annually. During this recheck it is recommended that any weakened markers be replaced, loose stakes be re-installed and the tops of all wooden markers be sprayed with orange paint.

The second reconnaissance was undertaken in July 2005 to assess the archaeological potential of seven potential repeater stations, a possible gravel pit and proposed revisions to the north end of Portage 28. Six repeater stations and one possible alternate location are located between Yellowknife and the Diavik Diamond Mine and are intended to improve communications. Each location was examined and no archaeological sites were discovered.

Subsurface testing and surface examination was undertaken at the proposed gravel pit which is located in West Bay on Gordon Lake. The proposed gravel pit is adjacent to an abandoned one used by a mine that was previously located in the vicinity. This detailed examination did not uncover any archaeological sites.

Safety concerns regarding a sharp corner around a bedrock knoll at the north end of Portage 28 have

prompted Nuna Logistics to propose an alternate route in this area. The archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Portage 28 consisted of foot traverses and the examination of natural exposures in all areas that might be affected by the proposed revision. No archeological resources were encountered during this reconnaissance.

No archaeological sites were found during the field inventory conducted in July and the protected archaeological sites revisited in June are intact; markers have been reinforced at each site to assist in protecting these locations.

### **ENCANA CORPORATION, RICHARDS ISLAND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, 2005 HERITAGE RESOURCES SURVEY**

**Don Hanna**

**(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-971)**

In July of 2005, Bison Historical Services Ltd. and Axys Environmental Inc. carried out a survey for heritage sites on Richards Island in the Mackenzie Delta, NWT, on behalf of EnCana Corporation. Known sites were re-visited to ensure that they had not been damaged by last winter's Umiak N-05 drilling program. We also examined the location of the proposed new Umiak D-16 facility and related access route to ensure that upcoming winter projects



*Encana's Umiak N-05 well site and sump*

would not damage any heritage sites.

Known sites in the close vicinity of the exploratory drilling program were re-visited and successful avoidance was documented at seven known heritage sites located next to the overland access route. Very limited development related disturbances were noted at an eighth heritage site near Corral Bay. At this historic reindeer herding station some damage to a gathering fenceline was documented. No previously un-recorded heritage sites were identified during these investigations.



*Location of planned Umiak D-16 facility*

EnCana also is also contemplating the construction of a facility designated as D-16, northeast of Umiak Lake. This facility will be serviced by a short overland access route connecting to existing access routes. Examination of this proposed new facility location at D-16 and associated access route identified no heritage concerns.

Investigations were carried out by **Don Hanna** of Bison Historical Services Ltd., assisted by **Myles Dillon** of Inuvik, who acted as wildlife monitor and local advisor. Fieldwork was based out of Inuvik and carried out by helicopter and on foot. Investigations centered on northern Richards Island, in the interior near Umiak Lake and north towards Mason Bay, and in the vicinity of Corral Bay.

## **2005 SUMMIT CREEK HERITAGE SURVEY** **Don Hanna** **(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-972)**

In September of 2005, Bison Historical Services Ltd. carried out an archaeological survey for heritage sites in the vicinity of Summit Creek, about 60 kilometres south of Tulita, NWT. These investigations were carried out at the request of Northern EnviroSearch Ltd. on behalf of Husky Energy. Fieldwork was based out of Tulita and carried out by helicopter over-flight and on foot. Investigations were carried out by **Don Hanna** of Bison Historical Services Ltd. and accompanied by **Peter Horassi** of Tulita, who acted as guide, advisor and wildlife monitor. Our investigations were aimed at ensuring that previously unrecorded heritage sites will not be disturbed by future developments in the area.

We examined three possible well site locations and portions of their connecting access routes. Only one heritage site was identified during this phase of operations. This is a relatively recent traditional land-use camp that will not be directly disturbed by development activities.



*Ancient workshop overlooking Summit Creek*

Another objective of our study was to carry out baseline investigations in the area of the proposed Summit Creek 3-D seismic survey. We were



hampered in these investigations by bad weather in the high country but were still able to identify four prehistoric campsite or workshop locales in upland settings in the general study area. These sites all contain evidence for the ancient manufacture and use of tools made from a distinctive stone called Tertiary Hills welded tuff.

### *Stone Tool*



A final objective of our study was to identify elements of the old “Mountain Dene Trail to the Mountains”, portions of which are reported as passing through the project area. We were partially successful in this and were able to identify some portions of a trail system in the low-lying country along Summit Creek, as well as a large, early historic period traditional land-use campsite near the confluence of Summit Creek and the Keele River. Other indications of the trail may be found in the presence of



*Alpine pass on the Mountain Dene Trail to the Mountains*

two prehistoric workshops in the high altitude pass that crosses the Flint Stone Range southeast of Ground Squirrel Mountain.

These results indicate that there is considerable potential for more unrecorded heritage sites in this area, and that future developments must be carefully monitored to ensure these sites are not disturbed.

### **NWT ICE PATCH PROJECT (2005)**

**Tom Andrews**

**(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-973)**

During summer in the Mackenzie Mountains, caribou spend much of their time sitting on high elevation ice patches seeking relief from summer insect swarms and warm afternoon temperatures. Recent research in the Yukon indicates that this relationship has persisted for millennia and has been recorded in the ice. Ice patches formed as annual net accumulations of snow were gradually compressed into permanent ice lenses and, in the process, the ancient remains of caribou – bone, antler and primarily dung – were incorporated and preserved within the ice. Humans have known of this relationship for millennia and have a long history of hunting caribou on ice patches, sometimes losing or discarding their hunting implements in the process. Currently, with changing climate regimes, melting alpine ice patches in the Yukon are yielding caribou remains and hunting implements, providing a material record spanning the last 8,000 years. This record includes unique examples of Aboriginal hunting implements with preserved organic parts, a remarkable development for the archaeological record of the Subarctic, where the organic components of artifacts are quickly degraded by acidic soils and archaeologists are left to reconstruct past cultures from stone tools. The bone, antler, wood, sinew, and feather components of hunting implements are preserved within ice patches, and these complete artifacts have helped neighbouring Yukon archaeologists to redefine our understanding of the invention and use of various hunting technologies, such as the bow and arrow. Well-preserved biological specimens have also proven invaluable to Yukon –



*Caribou on ice patch*

biologists for reconstructing past environmental conditions and wildlife population dynamics. For example, pollen trapped in the dung provides a record of past climate and vegetation, and DNA studies on dung pellets have assisted in reconstructing the genetic histories of caribou herds and long-term changes in herd ranges. For Yukon archaeologists and biologists, this multidisciplinary approach has resulted in a unique database that informs important questions of human history and caribou behaviour. Yet, the most critical lesson from the Yukon experience is that new artifacts are melting from the ice patches on an annual basis and that these artifacts, wet, fragile and exposed, require immediate conservation measures to be preserved.

Recent work in the Mackenzie Mountains indicates that this ice patch phenomenon is also present in the Northwest Territories and in need of immediate attention. We initiated a project in 2002 to locate and assess ice patches in the Mackenzie Mountains. Working over three years with satellite imagery and aerial photos – in partnership with the NWT Centre for Remote Sensing – we were able to locate areas in the mountains that had visible summer ice patches. In 2005, working in partnership with Tulita First Nations Band, we conducted a 5-day helicopter survey in the middle Mackenzie Mountains, between Norman Wells and the Yukon border, south to the headwaters of the South Nahanni River, and as far north as the headwaters of the Arc-

tic Red River. Two new archaeological sites associated with ice patches were recorded during this brief survey. One of the sites produced wooden artifacts possibly fragments of a bow made from willow – and the second yielded broken caribou bone with fracture patterns indicative of human butchering practices. We also collected caribou dung from the second site. Analysis is still underway and includes radiocarbon dating of the cultural remains and bone. NWT biologists are leading the analysis of biological specimens from the sites, which include stable isotope analysis, diet composition and DNA analysis. These analyses will provide information on environmental changes and a comparison of past and present ecology of wildlife in the Mackenzie Mountains. This archaeological and biological work will lead to unique insights into the human and ecological history of the Mackenzie Mountains and will also extend the geographical range of the ice patch work in the Yukon, providing a broader regional scope to these studies.



*Ice Patch archaeological site showing Glen MacKay examining caribou dung melting from ice margin*

**TROUT LAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY Glen MacKay  
NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-974)**

**Glen MacKay** of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) conducted an archaeological survey of Trout Lake, NWT under



Archaeologist's Permit 2005-974. **Tom Andrews** of the PWNHC assisted MacKay and Violet Sanguiez, a Sambaa K'e cultural specialist with Cross-current Associates Ltd., facilitated the field project. Several community elders and students also participated in the fieldwork.



*Biface from archaeological site JcRh-2*

A collaborative effort between Elders, students and archaeologists, the Sambaa K'e Archaeology Project involved visiting several important cultural places identified by the Elders of the Sambaa K'e Dene Band, and documenting them as archaeological sites. The project had a strong educational component for high school students from the community, with students receiving instruction in archaeological survey methods and learning about important cultural places from community elders.

We recorded nineteen archaeological sites, including sacred sites, burials, historic cabins and camps, traditional trails and precontact sites, during the Sambaa K'e Archaeology Project. Working in close collaboration with Sambaa K'e Elders, we were also able to document some of the oral histories and traditions associated with these sites. Contextualized in this way, archaeological data illustrates how 'history is written on the land' at cultural places, and how these places are linked with other places, to

form a cultural landscape.

The archaeological sites recorded during the project span several historical periods of Trout Lake. Archaeological site JcRg-1 is an abandoned United States Army Air Force weather station operated at Trout Lake during the Second World War. This station provided daily weather observations for military aircraft flying from Edmonton to the Yukon. This site represents a significant period of cultural contact between the Sambaa K'e Dene Band and the outside world. JdRg-1 is a multi-component pre-contact archaeological deposit at the confluence of Paradise River with Trout Lake. This site, buried beneath a contemporary fish camp, indicates that people have fished at this locality for thousands of years. Cultural places associated with stories from mythical times were also recorded. For example, JcRi-3 is a small stretch of beach covered in flat brown rocks. An important culture hero carried one of these rocks during his travels around the world and they are thought to contain significant medicine power. Together, these sites and the others recorded represent the beginnings of a culture-history of Trout Lake that incorporates the perspectives of both Aboriginal and Western cultural traditions.



*Cabin at archaeological site JeRg-3*

The Smbaa K'e Archaeology Project seeks to integrate cultural and archaeological understandings into an integrated history of the Smbaa K'e cultural landscape. We hope to continue this project in future years.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT;  
CULVERT REPLACEMENT; KM. 136.1,  
HWY #1 Glen MacKay  
(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-975)**

**Glen MacKay**, Assessment Archaeologist at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, conducted archaeological impact assessments for two Department of Transportation (GNWT) projects under NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2005-975.



*Archaeological site JfQe-1*

A review of the development plans for the first project – a culvert replacement at KM 136.1 of Highway #1 – indicated that archaeological site JfQe-1 was located less than 30 m from the detour route proposed for the culvert replacement. We decided to facilitate avoidance of JfQe-1 by relocating the site and staking its perimeter.

Archaeological site JfQe-1, recorded by William Noble in 1966, is located on the top of a sand ridge trending northeast to southwest on the east side of

the culvert. By the time of Noble's survey, bulldozing in the highway right-of-way had erased a large section of this ridge, leaving intact portions on either side of the highway demarcated by steep cutbanks of reddish sand underlain by gravel. Noble surface collected several artifacts, including lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock and a large circular quartzite cobble chopper, in the exposed sediments of these cutbanks, indicating that JfQe-1 had once spanned the highway right-of-way. On the south side of the highway Noble found intact subsurface deposits of JfQe-1 on a flat, forested section of the ridge.



*View of Quarry at KM 30.1 of the Ingraham Trail*

Thorough visual inspection of the forested ridge top on the south side of the highway resulted in the discovery of Noble's excavation units from 1966, still visible as distinct depressions on the west side of the forested area. Eighteen shovel tests led to the recovery of one black chert flake. Characteristic of the subarctic archaeological record, JfQe-1 is a low-density lithic scatter located on a raised landform overlooking a small watercourse.

A proposed gravel quarry at KM 30.1 of the Ingraham Trail was the focus of the second archaeological impact assessment conducted on behalf of the Department of Transportation. The proposed quarry



is an approximately 100 x 100 m area of exposed bedrock sparsely vegetated with jack pine. The development area was assessed for archaeological resources by thorough visual inspection.

The majority of the proposed quarry, characterized by undulating bedrock with very few flat areas, exhibited low potential for archaeological sites. Several quartz veins were carefully inspected for evidence of precontact quarrying activity and tool manufacture but no definitive quartz artifacts were found; rather, the quartz debris associated with the veins appeared to be the result of natural exfoliation or historic prospecting activities.

The services of the Assessment Archaeologist at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre are available to all GNWT departments requiring archaeological impact assessment of their development projects.

## **NEW SHOSHONI VENTURES ASSESSMENT AT DRYBONES BAY**

**Callum Thomson**

**(NWT Archaeologists Permit 2005-976)**

An archaeological survey and impact assessment was conducted on behalf of New Shoshoni Ventures Ltd. by **Callum Thomson** and **Euan Thomson** of Thomson Heritage Consultants, Calgary, and Morris Martin, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Dettah. The survey took place within New Shoshoni mineral claim blocks on the south side of the mouth of Drybones Bay, an area previously found to be quite densely populated with archaeological and recent sites demonstrating a long history of occupation and land use by Yellowknives Dene and other aboriginal groups. The main focus of the 2005 survey was on terrain in the vicinity of 13 planned drill sites, half of which will be drilled through winter ice on Drybones Bay; most of the rest are on bedrock outcrops close to the shore of the bay.

Thirty-three new archaeological sites were found and recorded within the study area; these and 20 previously-recorded sites were assessed for poten-



*Site KaPf-88; tent ring*

tial impacts from exploration activities. Most of the sites contained one or more boulder features such as tent rings, where people had camped, hide-drying rings where freshly-skinned moose or perhaps caribou hides had been stretched out to dry, birchbark presses where sheets of bark cut from nearby birch trees were flattened prior to use in making canoes, and hearths or fireplaces. A few other sites contained quartz quarries where veins had clearly been exploited during the pre-contact period and where recognizable tools or tool fragments were sometimes found; scatters of other stone tool-making material such as mudstone and chert were found at several sites. Little evidence was found of any previous disturbance of heritage resources in the New Shoshoni project area. Four sites were identified that may require mitigation if exploration proceeds as planned, as each site is located within 100-150 m of proposed drill sites.

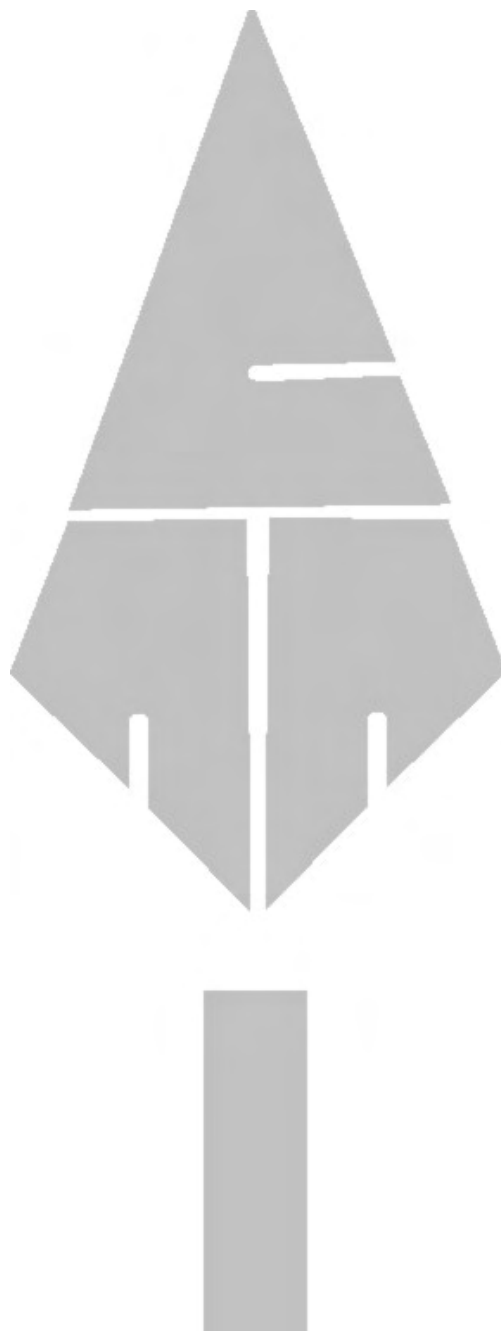


*Site KaPf-110; birchbark press*

Mitigation measures proposed included detailed inspection of the affected drilling locations, development of site protection procedures such as placement of fences around sites, avoidance of exploration activities within 30 m of site boundaries, and modification of drilling methods, where necessary. It was also suggested that New Shoshoni invite Yellowknives Dene elders and officials to inspect planned drill sites and review proposed mitigation strategies proposed for nearby archaeological sites.



*Canoe in reeds*



# Alberta Fieldwork News

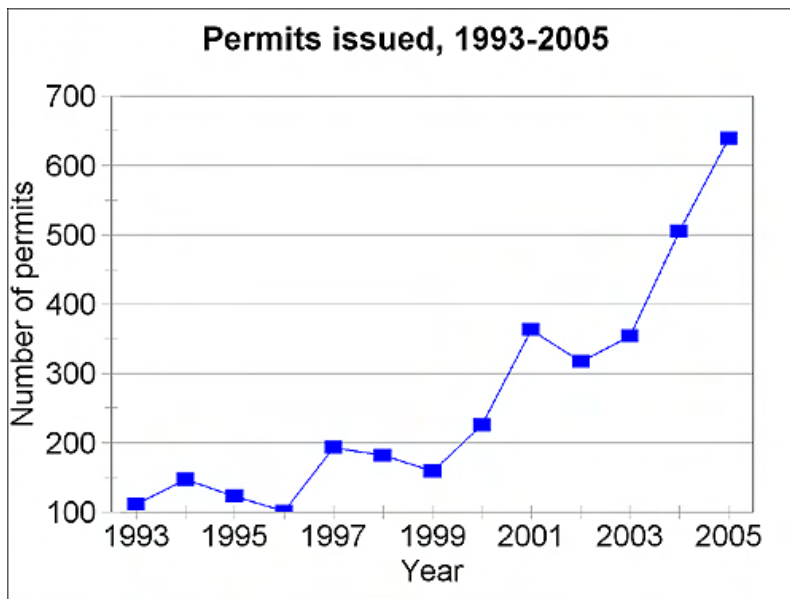
Editor: Alwynne B. Beaudoin

In 2005, there were 639 permits issued for archaeological work in Alberta. This is the greatest number of permits issued in any one year so far, even exceeding 2004, which was also a record year (see chart). The rate of increase partly reflects the hectic pace of development in Alberta, especially in the resource industries. Work under permit resulted in the discovery of 1,271 new sites, and 426 sites were revisited. The provincial inventory of archaeological sites has reached 33,244, as of February 2006.

## University of Alberta Fieldwork News 2005

A University of Alberta archaeological field school was conducted at the Bodo Archaeological Locality, near the Hamlet of Bodo in east-central Alberta, under the direction of **Dr. Terry Gibson**. **Krista Gilliland** and **Christie Grekul**, graduate students from the University of Alberta, were the teaching assistants, and **Elizabeth Mann** from Alberta Western Heritage was the site archaeologist and laboratory instructor. Nine students attended the field school, which took place from May 29 to July 7.

Investigations in 2005 were focused in Locality 2 of FaOm-22, where intensive excavation had already been undertaken in 2003. In this area a 2x3 m excavation block had been opened up on a wide bench of terrain above and within the western part of the 3 km x 5 km complex of stabilized sand dunes that comprise the archaeological locality. Excavation of that block resulted in the discovery of a multiple component campsite, with at least three occupations being present and buried to a depth of 70 cm. The upper component, characterized by a deep, black, thick palaeosol, appeared to be related to a late variant of the Old Women's Complex, although some pottery sherds suggested that Mortlach materials were also present. Many artifacts were recovered, including side notched projectile points, lithic detri-



tus representing a wide variety of material types and many well preserved faunal remains. This component, very prolific, appears to be ubiquitous throughout the Bodo sand dune area. A second component was encountered between 10 and 15 cm below the upper one. It was also very prolific, but yielded no diagnostic materials. A third component was found far deeper, at 45-50 cm depth. Two apparent Oxbow projectile points were recovered from this component, which did not appear to be contained within a discernible palaeosol in the soil profile. Lithic debitage and a few tools were recovered, but virtually no faunal remains.

In 2005 nine additional metre square units were opened up around the original six units in order to recover more information about the three occupations and to more carefully define the second occupation. As part of the training program, test pits were placed throughout Locality 2 in order to determine the extent of the cultural deposits. As part of her Masters research program, Krista Gilliland undertook a detailed stratigraphic analysis of all tests in the Locality 2 area.



Excavation around the original 2x3 m block exposed immediately the late precontact period living floor, including sections of at least three separate Mortlach Phase vessels, located within two metres of a newly exposed hearth found just outside the boundary of the original block excavated in 2003. The second, lower horizon was successfully defined, and a bone upright feature was revealed associated with this level, that also produced considerable quantities of cultural remains but no pottery. The deeper component containing Oxbow diagnostic items continued to demonstrate the presence of lithic debris in a tight vertical association (i.e., 3-5 cm level) buried at around 55 cm depth below surface.

The test pit program suggests that the cultural components in Locality 2 extend for well beyond 100 m along the flat terrace-like terrain feature, covering an area several hectares in extent. On the back end of this landform bench, as it rises up to a second level, several test pits exhibited a deeply buried, thick dark soil horizon resting on what appear to be late postglacial sands and gravels. This soil zone was considered anomalous and appeared to represent a much older stable landform than found elsewhere in the Bodo Archaeological Locality. A 1x1 m excavation placed adjacent to one of these test pits allowed it to be more thoroughly exposed for detailed analysis by Gilliland.

After the field school ended in early July, Gilliland, with the assistance of funding from the Department of Anthropology and under the supervision of Gibson, returned to the pit in August with a crew of four and expanded it to 2x 2 m excavation, in order to expose a more detailed profile of the anomalous horizon. Although no diagnostic artifacts were discovered in association with the palaeosol, numerous lithic items were recovered, indicating the presence of human occupation. The soil horizon was examined directly by **Dr. Charles Schweger** (Anthropology, U of A), **Dr Nat Rutter** (Emeritus Geology, U of A) and **Dr. Sylvie Quideau** (Soil Science, U of A). Rutter identified the soil horizon as possibly being related to a stable soil formation period that took place throughout central eastern

Alberta around 8,000 years BP. Numerous soil samples were collected and a series of radiocarbon dates are now being secured for the soil profiles. If dates verify the antiquity of the soil horizon, additional archaeological research will no doubt be focused in this locality in future years, since this time period is not well understood archaeologically in this part of the prairies.

The public aspect of the Bodo work continued to be very important in 2005. Many tours by avocational groups, public and high schools and visiting professionals were hosted at the site over the summer, in cooperation with the Bodo Archaeological Society. An open house tour of the field labs and site locality took place on July 1<sup>st</sup> (now a local tradition), and as the field school ended the site was visited by provincial Premier **Ralph Klein** and Provost and Vice President of the University of Alberta, **Dr. Carl Amrhein**. The Provost took the opportunity to announce the intention of the university to seek provincial support to form the Institute of Prairie Archaeology so that work in the region, and particularly at Bodo, could continue for the next five years. It is anticipated that this institution will become operational some time in 2006, pending funding approval.

Submitted by Terry Gibson, University of Alberta

## **LIFEWAYS OF CANADA LIMITED 2005 Fieldwork Update**

In 2005 Lifeways of Canada Limited held 29 permits. Along with a very active field season various staff members from Lifeways also took time to present results of their field studies at the Annual General meeting of the Archaeological Society of Alberta in the Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan (May 2005), the Canadian Archaeological Association Meetings in Nanaimo, British Columbia (May 2005), the 63<sup>rd</sup> Annual Plains Anthropological Conference in Edmonton, Alberta (October 2005) and the 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference in Calgary, Alberta (November 2005). The fieldwork summaries that follow provide an overview of some of the more interesting field projects.

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**DAN MEYER**

**Dan Meyer** and **Jason Roe** of Lifeways of Canada Limited continued both HRIA work and research primarily in the forested foothills of Alberta. Continuing work in the Hinton Wood Products FMA on behalf of West Fraser demonstrated once again that the historical resources potential model developed for the FMA is a useful and accurate tool. Survey of cut blocks to be harvested in the near future and survey of other areas for future harvest resulted in the recording of 130 new sites this year, the large majority of them Precontact sites. After five years of HRIA work on behalf of the forestry industry in this portion of the Foothills of west-central Alberta, we have recorded a total of 475 new archaeological sites providing valuable information in this previously poorly known region. Once again we have shown that high site densities are to be found in certain areas such as the Embarras Plateau (the Coal Valley region), but that other drainage systems, including those around small creeks like Hightower Creek, are often characterized by rather high Precontact site densities. Notable finds from this year's work include a late Middle Period corner-notched point from a site along the Wildhay River, and a large Middle Period point, possibly a Mummy Cave series variant, from a site along Hightower Creek. We also recovered a modified, probably Early Period point base from a site in an upland area near the Wildhay River, and the base of a Scottsbluff point from a site along the McLeod River near Mercoal. In addition, we recovered an obsidian flake from a site in the vicinity of Oldman Creek. The burgeoning site database for the Hinton Wood Products FMA is providing valuable information for our understanding of Precontact settlement patterns in the region, and contributing to the successful management of historical resources in Foothills.

Forestry work also continued in the Sundance FMA, albeit on a smaller scale. However, this region to the southeast of Hinton Wood Products also continues to demonstrate the efficacy of its archaeological potential model and management plan. A total of 8

archaeological sites were newly recorded this year. Highlights include the recording of a large Historic logging camp, the recovery of a Hell Gap spear point of quartzite from a site along Hanlan Creek, and the recovery of a lanceolate point fragment, possibly Agate Basin or Cody, from FfQd-8, a site along the Brazeau River that last year produced a fluted point fragment.

As an off-shoot of the HRIA work in the Hinton Wood Products FMA, we also conducted a research excavation at an important site on the Embarras Plateau along the Lovett River near Robb. FgQf-16, the Upper Lovett Campsite, is the largest, most dense campsite known in the region. Research excavations at the site were intended to help build baseline culture-history data for the region. The research program was funded in part by a grant from the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, and supported by the Archaeological Society of Alberta, West Fraser Mills Ltd., Lifeways of Canada Limited, and the Archaeological Survey of Alberta. The crew consisted of **Dan Meyer**, **Jason Roe**, and **Amanda Dow** from Lifeways, three students from the University of Calgary, **Daniela Brehm**, **Chantelle Hug**, and **Aman Rai**, **Roseanne Vriend**, a school teacher from Hinton, **Byron Vriend** from Hinton Wood Products, and **Brian Ronaghan** from the Archaeological Survey. **Dave Wallace** from Hinton Wood Products provided invaluable logistical support. We would like to thank everyone for working through the unexpectedly harsh weather conditions we experienced for the duration of the project.

In total, we excavated 31 square meters, primarily in the main site area. Shovel testing during 1981 by Brian Ronaghan and in 2002 by Dan Meyer indicated that the site was potentially stratified and multi-component. Although no diagnostic artifacts were known from the site, based on the presence of a tool called an Embarras Bipoint, we suspected that at least one of the components at the site was likely either Mummy Cave or Cody Complex. Unfortunately, excavations found the site to be more disturbed than anticipated, and the possible paleosol

observed earlier was not identified during excavations, although hints of it were observed in places. Cultural material was primarily restricted to 5-25 cmbs. We recovered well over 10,000 pieces of debitage, almost all of it quartzite, and approximately 100 tools, including portions of another Embarras Bipt. The distinct differences in artifact density observed, and color variations in the quartzite will allow for the identification of both activity areas, and potentially, vertical stratigraphic breaks. The analyses required for this are still on-going. Diagnostics recovered in the 2005 excavations included 4 projectile points, all of them Mummy Cave series, including Salmon River Side-Notched and Bitterroot Side-Notched. A single intact hearth feature was encountered, along with a concentration of burned bone. Although not identifiable to a species level it appears that there are multiple species included in this assemblage including a variety of small mammals, and a medium-sized mammal. Some of this faunal material and another carbon sample are currently being radiocarbon dated, and a large number of the tools have been submitted for blood residue analysis. Further work on these materials will undoubtedly contribute the baseline data we were hoping for, especially regarding Mummy Cave occupations in this area, which we are rapidly realizing is perhaps the most significant Precontact occupation in the region. We hope to continue the research program in 2006, with significant involvement of volunteers from Robb, and with palaeoenvironmental research associated with local fen areas.

Mitigation excavations on another nearby site also promise to provide valuable data regarding Precontact settlement and subsistence in this region. FfQh-26 near Cadomin was excavated on behalf of Elk Valley Coal. This campsite was recorded in the late 1990s by Alison Landals, who identified a Cody Complex occupation at this campsite overlooking the McLeod River. In contrast to FgQf-16, FfQh-26 is located in the mountains rather than the Foothills. FfQh-26 proved to be unusually deep for this area, with materials from near surface down to as far as 40 cm BS, and often associated with a strong Bf horizon (although this is not extraordinary, it is much

deeper than the vast majority of sites in the region). A total of 30 square meters were excavated at FfQh-26. These excavations produced about 7500 pieces of debitage, and approximately 65 tools, including 12 projectile points or fragments thereof. Unfortunately, no intact features were encountered, and only a few fragments of unidentifiable faunal remains were recovered. The Cody Complex occupation was verified, with several Scottsbluff and Alberta point fragments. In addition, a few Middle Period points were recovered, pointing primarily to the early Middle Period. Some of the most exciting finds relate to the Early Period, with finds of an Agate Basin point, two points that provisionally appear related to Goshen-Plainview materials found elsewhere, and the base of what appears to be a Clovis point broken during manufacture.

One of the manners in which FfQh-26 stands in stark contrast to FgQf-16 is the variety of toolstones recovered at the site. The vast majority of lithics associated with sites in this region tend to be local quartzites, or local siltstones such as Nordegg Member Silicified Siltstone found in areas along the mountain front. Although characterized by a high density of Nordegg Member materials undoubtedly from local sources, FfQh-26 had a rather astonishing array of non-local cherts and other toolstones, in reasonably high densities. Most conspicuous of these was Knife River Flint, a toolstone recovered commonly in the debitage collection, and clearly associated with at least the Cody Complex occupations, as some of these points are also manufactured of Knife River Flint.

On-going HRIA and research work by Lifeways has contributed significant information about both Precontact and Historic period occupations in the Foothills of west-central Alberta. Further analysis and research with these materials will help create a regionally specific culture history that will further future management and research goals in the region.

#### **BARNEY REEVES**

A Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA)



was undertaken, between August and November 2005, of the proposed Windrise Wind Farm Project by **Barney Reeves** of Lifeways of Canada Limited. The project is located in Southwestern Alberta, 22 km south from the town of Fort MacLeod. A considerable number of archaeological sites (66) with stone features (682 in total) within the unbroken lands inside the project area were recorded.

They include the Middle Buffalo Jump/Drive Lane Complex which includes DiPi-8 (the buffalo jump and hilltop drive lanes), the extant remains of the drive lane complex to the north (DiPi-9, DjPi-29) (which originally was 7 km in length), the remains of the southwest lane (DiPi-13, -14, -16) (which was at least 2 km in length), the remains of the west-northwest drive lane 4 km west of DiPi-8 (DiPj-13, -21, -22), and cairn alignments.

The complex is of high regional significance. It has its own unique archaeological expression: the presence of large diameter stone circles-tipi rings incorporated in the drive lanes as well as located elsewhere in the gathering basin and to the south (including medicine wheels) with views to DiPi-8. This association of the large circles with the drive lanes and views to a buffalo jump is unusual. The large stone circles most likely represent the locations where large diameter tipis were erected and ceremonies associated with the bison drive were carried out.

Other interesting sites include fifteen stone features associated with a 20 m high glacial outwash terrace and lower postglacial terrace in the project area. The tipi ring stone feature sites associated with these terraces divide into two major groups. The first group includes six tipi ring sites (DiPi-28 to -31, -34, and -35) comprised primarily of 5 – 6 m diameter rings of varying size (up to 30 rings) on the edges of the terraces. These have fire-cracked rock and cobble tools associated, and sometimes hearths, suggesting they were primarily campsites. The second group consists of four tipi ring sites (DiPi-33, -36, -38, and -39) with generally larger diameter circles (7 – 8 m -diameter), cairns, and in some

cases medicine wheels (DiPi-33, -36, and -37) and conjoined rings (DiPi-21, -33, -36, and -37) associated. These are suggested to be ceremonial in function and may have been associated with DiPi-8. These sites range from local to high regional significance.

## NANCY SAXBERG

In the 2005 season, mitigative excavations directed by continued at the Birch Mountain Resources Muskeg Valley Quarry in Northeastern Alberta under permit 2005-230, where **Nancy Saxberg** of Lifeways of Canada and her crew excavated 336.5 square metres at 13 sites and recovered approximately 360,000 artifacts, being mostly tabular chunks of lithic raw material, flakes, and debitage. The sites are adjacent to the toolstone outcrops in the Quarry of the Ancestors protected area and contained evidence of all levels of lithic reduction. The field program was designed to recover data from sites recorded during the HRIA for the Muskeg Valley Limestone Quarry in 2003. Phase I excavations were conducted at five sites, HhOv-309, 338, 339, 340, and 318. Phase II excavations were conducted at HhOv-304, 313, 314, 315, 325, 330, 332, and 337.

Monitoring studies on the EPCOR Rossdale site in Edmonton under permit 2005-005 included observation of various utility installation excavations. No significant cultural material or human remains were observed in any of the Rossdale excavations in 2005.

From late August to early October, we participated in the mitigative studies for the Cheviot Mine Project in the Coal Branch. Excavations were conducted at the Mountain Park townsite, where we found extensive and abundant evidence of discrete household refuse disposal external to the main town dump. Using heavy equipment, we dug 28 test holes, and sampled artifacts from four separate refuse disposal locations. The artifacts recovered represented all kinds of activities that occurred at Mountain Park during its short early twentieth-

century occupation. Artifacts in dumps were sorted in the field into functional and material categories and then the range of variation in products and container marks was recorded and a sample kept for further analysis. We found surprisingly little architectural refuse (such as nails, wood, and window glass). Children were well represented by toy cars and guns, glass marbles, and dolls, and foodways were represented by faunal material and a vast array of ketchup bottles. We also collected evidence that people at Mountain Park painted pictures, played music and sports, and smoked. The most well-represented pastime, however, was drinking. We found bottles that indicated a multicultural mosaic of alcoholic beverages, including beer from Canada, Germany, and Japan, port from Portugal, wine from Poland, and moonshine from the hill behind the town. Analysis of this material is ongoing.

### **BRAD SOMER**

In the spring of 2005, **Brad Somer** of Lifeways of Canada Limited continued studies for Syncrude's Aurora Mine North. Excavations were conducted at twenty-two sites in the area of the proposed West Mine and in the Fort Hills. In addition to this, work was done in conjunction with the expansion of the utility corridor connecting Mildred Lake and Aurora Mine North. During the summer, surveys continued for Alberta Newsprint Company. A total of thirty-two sites were recorded. An HRIA and mitigation program was undertaken for the East Athabasca Access Corridor, a proposed road and utility corridor north of Ft. McMurray. Six sites were located and excavations were conducted at four of these. In the fall, an HRIA was undertaken in conjunction with Sundre Forest Product's 2005/2006 AOP. A total of twenty-two sites were recorded during the course of this program.

### **BRIAN VIVIAN**

Under the direction of **Brian Vivian**, Lifeways of Canada participated in a number of Historic Resource Overviews, Impact Assessments and Mitigative Excavations in and around Calgary. Most of



*Sample of Projectile Points from EgPn-700*

these were associated with the continued growth and expansion of the city. Of the Precontact sites excavated perhaps the most significant was EgPn-700, the Everblue Springs Site. Located on the edge of 12 Mile Coulee in the far NW corner of Calgary, this site was found in the spring of 2005 under an HRIA of the last expansion phase planned for the Tuscany development. Significant quantities of bone were found in a water logged context below Mazama Ash. Mitigative excavations revealed an extensive bone bed in association with large corner notched projectile points of a type rarely found in the Province in Alberta. Faunal analysis indicates that a mixed herd of at least twenty-four mature bison were killed here along with several younger immature calves. Other species present include antelope, canid, and rabbit. A radiocarbon date from bone recovered from the bone bed fixes the age of this kill event at  $7430 \pm 70$  (Beta-204365).

Compiled and submitted by Janet Blakey

### **FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc.**

Traveling to all corners of the province provided numerous permit-holding opportunities in 2005. The season began in June with a monitoring project in Jasper National Park that was relative to ATCO Pipeline's Jasper Lake Dunes Pipeline Relocation

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Project. Six new sites were found, generally in the form of lithic scatters containing local materials, and numerous previously recorded sites were revisited. One of the sites, 325R, could not be avoided resulting in a lengthy September mitigation.

July's fieldwork entailed a well site and access road HRIA near Finnegan, Alberta, for EnCana Petroleum. Results included a new stone circle site being recorded. This project was followed by an on-site Heritage Resource Overview for ATCO Electrical near the town of Cordell, Alberta. No new sites were located during the survey of the many transmission tower access roads.

August projects included an ALPAC forestry cut-block survey adjacent to the Athabasca River and two Trident Petroleum projects. Both of these later projects were in the Trochu area and the well site and access road HRIA resulted in the subsurface recovery of numerous lithic artifacts. Of note were the three endscrapers, two black pebbled chert and one fine-grained quartzite, from two shovel tests. In total half of the shovel tests excavated were positive for cultural material indicating the presence of a rather large site overlooking the Red Deer River. The other HRIA, associated with a pipeline tie-in, resulted in the discovery of two new sites. One was a subsurface artifact scatter and the other a stone circle site.

September was the busiest month of 2005 as it started out with a multi-stage mitigation of Jasper National Park site 235R. This site proved to be most interesting as it turned out to be a multi-component site with both precontact and contact period artifacts present in distinctly separate stratigraphic layers. Some of the artifacts found included: flintknapped historic bottle glass, a drilled bone object, pipe and shell fragments, metal artifacts, bone beads and numerous lithic pieces made from exotic material types. In addition, the faunal remains encompassed a variety of animal species including fish, birds, ducks, small mammals and large ungulates, some with signs of cultural modification. Features included numerous hearths with calcined and burned

bone, condensed lithic concentrations from local sources and a possible small bird and duck butchering/processing area. The month of September ended with the mobilization of the Enbridge Gateway pipeline project field crews. This project entailed a multi-team helicopter assisted survey of high archaeological potential areas south of Grande Prairie, at the Alberta/British Columbia border and extending east to Sherwood Park. This fieldwork resulted in a large number of new historic and prehistoric sites being located and documented. The only other September project was a one-day HRIA southwest of Cayley and specific to Compton Petroleum's Mosquito Creek pipeline. Unfortunately, no new sites were located relative to the proposed footprint.

The month of December started with a trip to the Crowsnest Pass for a one-day survey of a proposed development area in the town of Coleman. This work was conducted for Canadian Pacific Railway and related to their siding expansion project. As this region is historically very rich it was not surprising to find a new historic site dating to 1907 located within the proposed right-of-way. Later in the month a trip to west-central Alberta and the Puskwaskau Lake forestry tower was warranted as ATCO Electrical was installing an electrical tie-in up to the tower site and needed HRIA clearance. While no new sites were found, an informative day was spent with a Sturgeon Lake Cree Band elder. The final project for 2005 was a snowy return to the Mosquito Creek area to conduct an HRIA for another of Compton Petroleum's pipelines. While no new sites were found during the assessment a visit to the Old Women's Buffalo Jump was warranted as the project area was located to the south of the jump site. This visit resulted in the recording of a "new" petroglyph in the form of a 12 centimetre long cross pecked into the southeastern aspect of the sandstone face. In addition to the numerous projects listed above participation in a variety of other projects in a field archaeologist capacity were undertaken in 2005.

(Compiled and submitted by Alan Youell)



**Report on Work Conducted at the Seven Persons Site, (EaOq-54), Medicine Hat, Alberta (Permit 05-473)**

The Valley of Seven Persons Creek in southwest Medicine Hat, Alberta is the location of a number of large and small archaeological sites. Excavations from 1971 to 1973 at the Saamis Site (EaOq-7) revealed two cultural levels, both containing artifacts representative of the Old Women's Phase (Milne Brumley 1978). Three radiocarbon dates were obtained on materials from this site. Excavations in 1975, 1976 and 2000 at the Hillside Campsite (EaOq-8) revealed four cultural levels. Levels I and II are representative of the Old Women's Phase; Level III is a Pelican Lake Phase occupation, and no diagnostic material was recovered from Level IV. No radiocarbon dates were obtained for the Hillside Campsite (EaOq-8). Since the discovery and excavation of both sites, there has been a belief that the number of bison represented in the material remains points to a nearby kill and one of some magnitude. Various attempts were made to locate this site but all were inconclusive (Dau 1992; Brumley and Dau 1994).

In September 2004 the permit holder was contacted by a Medicine Hat resident regarding the discovery of a large quantity of buffalo bone eroding from a cutbank on a tributary coulee of Seven Persons Creek. The bone was first exposed by heavy rains that August which resulted in dramatic erosion of an extant narrow coulee. This fluvial action coupled with subsequent unauthorized digging resulted in the exposure of 4 layers of bone. The site was registered as EaOq-54 with the Archaeological Survey of Alberta; permission was granted to name it the Seven Persons site; and an Archaeological Research Permit (04-473) was issued which provided authorization for the collection of bone for radiocarbon dating. The permit holder secured funding from the Faculty Professional Development Fund at Medicine Hat College and four samples were shipped to Geochron Laboratories of Cambridge, Massachusetts for conventional radiocarbon dating, with the following results:

Lab and Sample #	Sample	Level	Del <sup>13</sup> C‰	<sup>14</sup> C Age
GX-31808	1	I	-18.9	220±40
GX-31809	2	II	-18.6	280±50
GX-31810 (phalange and	3	III	-18.1	270±50
GX-31811 (phalange and	4	IV	-19.3	250±40

It is obvious that the dates do not explicitly follow the stratigraphic position of the bone layers; however they are all very close and overlap at one standard deviation. In terms of their relationship to each other, one would have to conclude that they represent very closely spaced events. The silts and sands clearly separate the layers of bone and are likely slopewash deposited during spring/summer storms. At first glance the depth of natural deposits seems somewhat incongruous given the normally scarce precipitation in southeastern Alberta; however, one must remember that these occupations occurred during the Neo-Boreal climatic period. The Neo-Boreal or Little Ice Age which lasted from about 450 to 150 BP was witness to cooler and moister climatic conditions (Bryson and Wendland 1967), an increase in glacial activity in the Rocky Mountains, and increased productivity of northern plains grasslands (Reher 1978; Vance *et al.* 1993). Reher (1978) has linked the increased forage to expanding bison populations and McKinnon (1986) surmises that changes in artifact styles and forms are linked to climatic changes during Old Women's Phase times. Greater precipitation would account for the depth of sediments at the Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54), as would increased forage account for the repeated successful kills represented by the four layers of bone.

The research problem was to determine whether the kill episodes at the Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54) might be contemporaneous with occupations at the

Saamis Site (EaOq-7) and the Hillside Campsite (EaOq-8). Based on diagnostic artifacts, Levels I and II at the Hillside Campsite represent the Old Women's Phase, while radiocarbon dates and diagnostic artifacts indicate that both levels at the Saamis Site (EaOq-7) are representative of the Old Women's Phase. In addition, a few European trade goods were found on the surface in Area B at this site. On the Alberta Plains, the Old Women's Phase began about 1400 B.P. and ended about 225 BP and the Proto-Historic Period begins with the arrival of the horse about AD 1730-1740 and ends with the arrival of the North West Mounted Police in 1874 (Vickers 1986). Although no artifactual material other than butchered buffalo bone has been recovered in situ at the Seven Persons Site, four Late Plains Sidenotched points, a possible atlatl point fragment, several marginally retouched flakes, a perforated stone bead and a complete wolf skull were found on the erosive surface. The four radiocarbon dates are suggestive of a terminal Old Women's Phase/Proto-Historic timeframe.

The next step was to compare radiocarbon dates from the Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54) with those from the Saamis Site (EaOq-7). Radiocarbon dates from the Saamis Site are summarized below:

Lab and Sample #	Material Dated	Provenience	<sup>14</sup> C Age years BP
NMC-642	Charcoal	XU-116, Area B, Level I	210±80
NMC-635	Collagen	XU-73, Area C, Level I	435±125
NMC-636	Collagen	XU-78, Area E, Level I	85±70
*NMC- National Museum of Canada Sample Number			

A review of these radiocarbon dates is in order before comparisons are made to the dates from the

Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54). First, it should be noted that sample NMC-636 was considered unacceptable by Milne Brumley (1978) on two counts. Level I in Area C and Level I in Area E are at similar depths on the same terrace of Seven Persons Creek, and they share similar activities, projectile points and ceramic types; therefore, one would expect them to have similar dates. The date of 435±125 <sup>14</sup>C years BP on Level I in Area C and 85±70 <sup>14</sup>C years BP on Level I in Area E do not overlap at 1 standard deviation and minimally at 2 standard deviations. A second consideration is that samples NMC-642 and NMC 635 are believed to date different occupations. Level I of Area C is about 80 cm. below surface on the older of two extant terraces of the creek. Level I of Area B is within 10 cm. of the surface of the most recent terrace. This puts Level I of Area C that is radiocarbon dated to 435±125 <sup>14</sup>C years BP several meters below Level I of Area B that is radiocarbon dated to 210±80 <sup>14</sup>C years BP. While Vickers (1986) is correct in saying that they overlap at 2 standard deviations and the activities are functionally complementary, their stratigraphic positions preclude contemporary occupations.

In comparing the radiocarbon dates from the Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54) to those from the Saamis Site (EaOq-7), it is noted that a) all four dates from the Seven Persons Site overlap at 1 standard deviation with the date of 210±80 <sup>14</sup>C years BP (NMC-642) from Level I of Area B at the Saamis site and b) the dates from Levels II and III at the Seven Persons Site overlap at 1 standard deviation with the date of 435±125 <sup>14</sup>C years BP (NMC-635) from Level I, Area C of Saamis. At 2 standard deviations all four dates from the Seven Persons Creek Site overlap with the two accepted dates from the Saamis site. The question arises, could the kill episodes at the Seven Persons Site have procured buffalo that were processed in both the earlier Area C and later Area B at the Saamis Site. The answer is "yes".

Sites dated to the Late Prehistoric/Proto-Historic interface are relatively rare in the northern plains

region, or at least they have not been particularly visible to archaeologists. With two campsite levels at both the Saamis site (EaOq-7) and the Hillside Campsite (EaOq-8), coupled with the four layers of bone at the Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54) dating to this period, the archaeological significance of this section of the Seven Persons Creek Valley in Medicine Hat is amplified. A question that arises is what type of kill is represented at the Seven Persons Site (EaOq-54)? There are several possibilities. First, present erosion has produced a classic “nick” point topographic feature (Frison 2004). There is a possibility that such a feature existed in the past and that small groups of bison were driven away from the valley bottom and up this coulee where they became trapped by a steep cutbank and were subsequently killed and butchered. A second possibility is that the site represents an arroyo kill where bison grazing on the prairie were driven out of the northwest or southeast towards the southwest/northeast trending coulee, much like the situation described by Wheat (1972) at the Olson-Chubbuck site. This coulee does fill with snow in winters when above normal precipitation occurs and thus a snowbank kill situation presents a third possibility. Archaeological excavations would be required to resolve the question of site type.

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# Atlantic Fieldwork News

Editor: Stephen Hull

## NOVA SCOTIA

### Jonathan FOWLER - Saint Mary's University

This past year I have been involved in two archaeological projects. The first is the ongoing archaeological field school project at Grand-Pré National Historic Site, a collaborative effort between Parks Canada, Saint Mary's University, and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré. This project, informed by geophysical reconnaissance conducted by Mr. Duncan McNeill using the Em38b by Geonics, has discovered pre-1755 buildings on the national historic site grounds. The project will continue this July.

Also, with Sara Beanlands, president of the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society, last year saw archaeological tests at an Acadian domestic site in Hants County, NS. This work began in 2004 with the identification of the Thibodeau village (1690-1755) at Poplar Grove, and continued in 2005 with work on the neighbouring LeBlanc village. The Thibodeau excavations informed reunion activities for the Thibodeau family during the 2004 Congrès Mondial Acadien thanks to the enthusiastic support of landowners David & Joanne Shaw.

### Heather MACLEOD-LESLIE - Saint Mary's University – Memorial University of Newfoundland

In the 2004 field season I, and an assistant, conducted surveys of three African Nova Scotian communities, Delap's Cove (Annapolis County), the former Brindley Town (now Conway, Digby County) and Rear Monastery (Antigonish County). Those surveys yielded nine new sites in Delap's Cove and three new sites in Rear Monastery. No surface indications of archaeological sites were detected in the study area defined for the former Brindley Town, the second largest Black Loyalist settlement in Nova Scotia in 1784. However, heavy development and a lack of landowner permission to access two high potential areas may explain this re-

sult. A return to the area in the future is planned to conduct shovel testing and, with permission of the local descendent community, remote sensing of a historic African Nova Scotian cemetery to identify unmarked graves.

The Rear Monastery sites, all associated with African Nova Scotian families descended from original Black Loyalist settlers, add to those identified by Powell in 1998 in his brief initial survey of the larger Tracadie/Guysborough area under the *Remembering Black Loyalists, Black Communities* project. Powell identified 16 sites, most of which can be directly associated with Black settlement of the area.

The 2004 survey of Delap's Cove was the first archaeological survey conducted in that area. The sites identified there, like those in the Tracadie / Guysborough area, represent what are likely the tip of the archaeological iceberg of African Nova Scotian sites in these areas. The Black settlement at Delap's Cove is located in a natural and social landscape that suggests it was a likely destination for people seeking freedom from discrimination, social control or enslavement. Several pieces of evidence support this theory, including a fictionalized story penned by an African Nova Scotian resident of the area called *Beyond the Dark Horizon*. This is the story of a young couple, sold into slavery in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley (just over the mountain from Delap's Cove). They decide to escape and go to "Shanty Town", a nearby refugee community, hidden by the landscape. Additionally, oral history collected from the sole resident of what was the Black settlement here, a descendent of these settlers, remembers stories of one of his relatives "escaping" from the West Indies and coming to live in Delap's Cove. In the mid-twentieth century, rural to urban migration caused significant de-population of this African Nova Scotian community, however, an influx of temporary residents occurred when draft-dodgers, seeking refuge, built their own shanty town

on the same landscape.

In 2005, two of the sites identified in the previous year's survey were revisited and partially excavated. At BeDj-16, in Delap's Cove, we tested a house cellar feature and another associated with an outbuilding, likely a barn. At BjCj-29, in Rear Monastery, we tested a domestic cellar feature, and a midden. The Delap's Cove project was a larger project, running as a field school for Saint Mary's University, under my direction, and the Rear Monastery project was much smaller, comprised of an assistant, four volunteers, and myself.

Preliminary analysis of the artifact and contextual data from both sites suggest that African-derived behaviours may have remained a part of the cultures that the residents of these communities held. That said, closer analysis of each instance of this possibility is planned, though as yet, incomplete. Taking a cue from the works of archaeologists such as Marc P. Leone and Diana DiZerega-Wall, we placed test units over the northeast corners of the features (DiZerega-Wall 2000; Leone & Fry 2001). According to these archaeologists, this context has proven to be important for the performance of ritual behaviours on African American sites in the northeast.

In Delap's Cove, the northeastern corner of the cellar feature was the location of a brick-lined hearth feature. This feature yielded a large assemblage which included items such as a copper alloy thimble (from below the hearth, in the flue portion of the feature), several copper alloy eyelets, likely from a shoe and several pins. If we adopt an Afrocentric interpretive approach, then these items may suggest an African-derived ritual significance that might have gone otherwise unconsidered. While they were not in a cache, *per se*, their location in the northeastern corner, in and under a hearth feature one expects to see in a northwestern corner, is inviting (Leone & Fry 1999:378). However, we cannot conclude, at this point, that these items are materials remnants of ritual behaviours. The explanation for the shoe eyelets, on the other hand, may have clearer correlation with local contemporary folklore,

as demonstrated in an anecdote collected in Nova Scotia in the 1920s, informants for which were, for the most part, of African descent (Fauset 1931). The belief states, "Burn a shoe, never run out of money." Perhaps the residents of BeDj-16 ascribed to this belief.

In Rear Monastery, the northeastern corner of the built-up area, under what I believe was a porch, yielded a piece of curved iron covered by a portion of a brown-transfer-printed round white ceramic saucer. Iron pokers and broken ceramics have been associated with West African-derived ritual behaviour (Leone, Fry & Ruppel 2001). In this case, I believe the intention of the ritual was to assist in alleviating the pain of rheumatism. Iron objects, including knives, were used to "cut the pain". In this case, the twisted iron may have represented the twisting of rheumatoid joint thickening. This interpretation gains support in the presence of several glass bottles retrieved from a nearby midden that one contained "Dr. Dow's pure Sturgeon Oil liniment". Fish oils were purported to cure, among other ailments, arthritis or rheumatism. The only other item found in the same layer as the curved-



*Dow's Sturgeon Oil bottle from the Rear Monestary*

iron and the broken ceramic was the better part of an iron knife, oriented parallel to the front face of the porch, and pointing east-west.

Several other items of interest were retrieved in Rear Monastery, including several white buttons, a worked piece of glass from the foot of a glass vessel, a concentration of burned glass, a near complete saucer, again of brown transfer-printed white ceramic, and a bone with a hole bored through it, pierced as one might expect of a piece of jewelry. The latter three items were found in the northeastern corner of the interior space of the house, near the stone building footing.

These are preliminary observations and further analysis of comparative collections and oral historical information is forthcoming. This data was collected for my PhD dissertation and will receive greater analysis in the upcoming months. I'll keep you posted. All crew members; assistants, students and volunteers, worked very hard through news-making rainstorms, the usual bug problems and the occasional bear to explore these sites and I wish to extend them my deepest gratitude for their diligence and genuine interest.

#### **April MACINTYRE - Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited**

Davis Archaeological Consultants (DAC) Limited conducted a number of archaeological resource impact assessments throughout Nova Scotia in 2005, including predictive modelling desktop studies, monitoring, reconnaissance and testing, as well as full scale excavation for large development.

#### *Stata Terminals Canada Underground Storage Facility:*

In the spring of 2005 DAC Ltd. conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of three proposed development areas for liquefied natural gas storage caverns in Port Richmond, Richmond County. Although three localized drill pads were identified for investigation, the assessment was also to include a generalized survey of 1.5 km<sup>2</sup> on the

west side of River Inhabitants near the river entrance. Documentary sources show that the study area was settled as early as the mid-eighteenth century, primarily by Acadians and Scottish immigrants, and was largely evacuated in the twentieth century. The topography and ecology within the study area are deemed suitable for First Nations occupation prior to that time. The main industries in the area since European settlement were farming and fishing, with some minor attempts at coal mining in the mid-nineteenth century. Thirteen archaeological sites were encountered during the field survey including eleven nineteenth century homesteads and an unidentified stone feature at Indian Point. All of the homesteads are located on lands once settled by Scottish immigrants and appear to be consistent with nineteenth-century Scottish domestic architecture. Recommendations have been made for testing of those features expected to be impacted by construction.

#### *Joggins Fossil Cliffs:*

The famous Joggins Fossil Cliffs site in Cumberland County is currently under review for designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and, consequently, an interpretive centre is planned for the site. DAC Ltd. conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the study area on the shore of the Minas Basin in the fall of 2005. A background study revealed that this area was heavily mined in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and that coal extraction was occurring along the Joggins cliffs much earlier than this, beginning in the early eighteenth century and making the Joggins area possibly the earliest mined area in the Province. The name Joggins first appeared on maps as early as 1750 and Boston merchants are believed to have been extracting coal from this area in the early eighteenth century. Acadians in Cumberland County are said to have extracted coal from Joggins for use in their forges as early as 1720 and records from that same time state that coal was being taken away by ship to their settlements along the Chignecto Bay. Eleven archaeological features were encountered during the field survey, all of which are mining-related and dating to the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth cen-



turies including railways, an engine shed, substation, colliery office, wharves, and bootleg mines. No evidence of earlier mining or occupation could be seen on the surface.

While the future interpretive centre will focus on the natural history of the fossil cliffs themselves, an exhibit of the mining history of the area will also be included and the archaeological remains of that history will be recognized.



*Ben Pentz & Jonathan Keene (MUN) excavate a late-18<sup>th</sup>/early-19<sup>th</sup> century stable near the east end of the development area*

#### *Salter's Gate:*

Ground breaking for the new four-star Marriott Hotel in downtown Halifax began in May 2005. Excavation was coordinated by archaeologists Stephen Davis and recent MUN graduate April MacIntyre, who conducted a full archaeological impact assessment of that portion of the city block under development. The hotel will be built at the north end of the Alexander Keith's Brewery building at the corner of Halifax's historic Hollis and Salter Streets. Most recently, the building site has been used for commercial parking and warehouse storage but beneath several tonnes of asphalt, fill, and building rubble, some of Halifax's earliest history was unearthed.

The work was preceded by intensive archival research which showed that the city block in question was located on the outer fringe of the town of Hali-

fax when it was founded in 1749. The first allotment of land on that block was made on July 17, 1749 to John Shippey. Shippey was granted the first licence in Halifax to brew and serve liquor and he soon opened the doors to "The Double Eagle" which earned the nickname "The Split Crow" for its sign depicting the German coat of arms. While archaeologists did not have the opportunity to excavate the tavern, they were able to confirm its location on the city block when the back wall of the building was discovered. It has since been reburied and preserved intact.

An additional 33 features were discovered including the original Hollis and Salter Streets' cobble surfaces, an attached housing development on Hollis Street along with several detached houses, stables, two privies, two wells, a cistern, several middens, and drainage systems dating from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. A stone-lined arched tunnel was uncovered running along Hollis Street which was likely associated with Keith's brewery. The tunnel, cobble streets, and the façade of one of the attached dwellings on Hollis Street were preserved intact as well.

Along with the usual artifacts collected from historic urban contexts, archaeologists recovered a completely intact felt hat from a late eighteenth-century privy, several nineteenth-century German-imported stoneware seltzer bottles (most of them complete), a blue transfer-printed child's tea set, and an upper set of Vulcanite (rubber) dentures.

The artifacts recovered from the site are now under conservation and analysis and plans are in the works to exhibit several of the items, on loan from the Nova Scotia Museum, in rotating displays inside the hotel when it is completed in 2007.

## **Rob FERGUSON - Parks Canada - St. Peters Canal National Historic Site of Canada**

In a collaborative provincial/federal project, David Christianson, Curator of Archaeology, Nova Scotia Museum, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, surveyed the north and south ends of St. Peters Canal for evidence of Mi'kmaw campsites. They were assisted by Michelle Lelievre, University of Chicago, and Brandon Tracey, Potlotek (Chapel Island) First Nation. A map of Port Toulouse (St. Peters), ca. 1714, indicates Mi'kmaw camps at either end of the portage connecting Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton Island to St. Peters Bay on the Atlantic coast. The portage follows a depression along which a small stream flows into St. Peters Bay. In all likelihood, this portage and its camps were the rationale for the establishment of Fort Saint-Pierre by French traders in the 1630s. The post was later taken over by the famous chronicler of Acadia, Nicolas Denys, until destroyed by fire in 1666.

Construction of St. Peters Canal, 1854-1869, radically changed the approaches to the portage. While considerable excavation took place to create the canal, both ends were covered with fill rather than removed. However, extensive test excavations at either end of the canal revealed only heavy clay deposits left by the canal construction. Traces of earlier campsites have either been destroyed or are inaccessible under construction fill and/or recent buildings. Further research would more profitably focus on sites within the Bras d'Or Lake.

### **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

## **Scott BUCHANAN - Roma at Three Rivers National Historic Site of Canada**

Work has progressed with interpretive planning and facilities development at the Roma site in eastern Prince Edward Island. Brudenell Point, at the confluence of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers, was the base of Jean Pierre Roma's 1732-1745 settlement of *Trois Rivières* - the first successful independent commercial enterprise on 18<sup>th</sup> century Isle

St.-Jean. Roma established a substantial fishing operation at *Havre St.-Pierre*, the base of the colony's inshore fleet, on the north shore of the Island. He also cleared the first roadways on the Island with direct routes from *Trois Rivières* to *Havre St.-Pierre* and the colonial administration at *Port La Joye*. Roma's settlement was destroyed by the New England fleet during the 1745 siege of Fortress Louisbourg. Eighty years later, the merchant Macdonald brothers carried on the entrepreneurial legacy from their house, store and shipyard at the point. A.A. Macdonald, a Father of Confederation and Senator in the new Dominion Government of Canada was born here in 1828.



*Public buildings at the Roma site on Brudenell Point, PEI, reflecting early 18<sup>th</sup>-century French architecture*

Frank Korvemaker directed extensive Parks Canada excavations at the site from 1968-70, which revealed the extent of Roma's settlement and additional structural remains from late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century English colonial occupation of the point. The site has remained neglected and largely forgotten until recent years. The present initiative is coordinated by Three Rivers-Roma Inc. - a community organization dedicated to managing the historical resources of the site and 110 acres of community forest surrounding Roma's former settlement of *Trois Rivières*.

The past year has seen the completion of a large multi-purpose pavilion, a boardroom, maintenance shed and public facilities with exterior façades reflecting period design. Shoreline stabilization has secured 100 metres of exposed embankment adjacent to the ruins of Roma's establishment and the Macdonald premises. Nine kilometres of interconnected trail loops have been routed through the property with interpretive stops highlighting plant life, forest & coastal ecology and historical features. The annual *Fête Roma*, held each September, celebrates the history of the site with period re-enactments, costumes, food and entertainment of the era.

Interpretive facilities have been placed way from the archaeological site area, amidst the inner field of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead. Impact assessment has identified traces of original 18<sup>th</sup> century land clearing beneath buried agricultural deposits. An exposed section of 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse adjacent to the Macdonald store was salvaged during embankment stabilization in late December of 2004. The stabilization effort has held up to extreme tidal surges over the past winter and plans are underway to extend the seawall further around the point.

**Rob FERGUSON - Parks Canada - Greenwich, PEI National Park**

Scott Buchanan and Rob Ferguson completed the final phase of an EM-38 geophysical survey for nine 18<sup>th</sup>-century French farms at Greenwich for Parks Canada. A total of 2-1/2 km of shoreline has been covered to an average depth inland of 70 m. To date, the survey has confirmed four farm sites, and indicated four other potential sites. Comparison with a 1764 map showing the nine abandoned farms suggests that the final site exists at the west end of the park, in an area of dense shrub growth inaccessible to the EM-38. Maps of this area from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century indicate that a radical change in shoreline, due to drifting sand, occurred in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Plotting this change should help to pinpoint the unknown site. There will be a one year

hiatus in field work to complete analysis and develop a strategy for testing anomalies.

**NEW BRUNSWICK/MAINE**

**Rob FERGUSON - Parks Canada - Saint Croix Island International Historic Site**

At the request of the US National Park Service, Duncan McNeill, formerly of Geonics Limited, Toronto, Ontario, directed an EM-38 survey of the 1604 French settlement on Saint Croix Island with Scott Buchanan, PEI, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada. Steven Pendery and Lee Terzis of NPS hosted the project, with assistance from Giovanna Vitelli, Institute of Archaeology, Oxford.

Saint Croix Island sits in the tidal waters of the Saint Croix River, which forms the border between Maine and New Brunswick. In 1604, it was selected by Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, as the site for a permanent French settlement in Acadia. Following a difficult winter in which many men died, Dugua moved the settlement to Port Royal the following summer. First excavated in 1797 as a means of establishing the international boundary, the site was studied more extensively in the 1950s to 1970s. Evidence of the *habitation* and the cemetery were uncovered as well as earlier Aboriginal occupations.

NPS hopes the geophysical survey will help to delimit the cemetery and indicate intact structural evidence relating to Dugua's settlement. McNeill is currently processing the data.

Saint Croix Island IHS includes the island, within Maine, as well as mainland parks on the Canadian and US sides of the river at which interpretation is provided.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

**Jason JEANDRON Archaeological Prospectors**

Archaeological Prospectors had a busy year



conducting EIA's, archaeological monitoring, testing, excavation and geophysical surveys. Several projects are listed here with graphic examples presented on our dot com website. Throughout much of the field season in 2005, archaeological monitoring was undertaken at several locations along the new Trans-Canada Highway between Woodstock and Grand Falls. While ground disturbing activities occurred within 100 m of a few previously recorded archaeological sites, no new artifacts or sites were recorded. Also, in south-western New Brunswick, a new highway right-of-way was surveyed and several watercourses tested without any new sites in evidence.

As part of an EIA for a new wharf facility in Richibucto, a winter magnetometer survey was completed over 70 cm of ice. This survey was used to map any possible cultural features that may be present on this recently drowned landform. Over 10,000 sq. m were surveyed within a few days producing in excess of 90 anomalies. Many of these anomalies were likely metallic objects dumped over the side of boats, however, a palaeochannel was mapped and a quartz scraper recovered while monitoring. However the process looks promising for mapping dammed lakes and other drowned landforms in the winter.



*Magnetometer survey in progress on Richibucto Harbour*

Another location of a proposed wharf facility was investigated west of Saint John on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. This testing strategy included the excavation of 67 standardised test pits (50 x 50 cm) and one 1 x 1 m unit. A middle nineteenth century homestead was mapped along with 420 artifacts, including a precontact flake made from Nova Scotia chert.

And the search for the seventeenth century Fort Jemseg continues. Using a fluxgate gradiometer, over 11 000 sq. m have been surveyed along with selected testing. This geophysical instrument allows for large areas to be mapped quickly and non-destructively illustrating most historic features and unmarked graves along with precontact hearths, living floors, pits etc. Numerous individual anomalies and a couple of sub-surface nineteenth century buildings were mapped and tested. All of the early maps suggest this aggrading landform as the location of the fort but still lacks the evidence. The search continues...

### **Developing International Geoarchaeology 2005 Conference**

The Developing International Geoarchaeology (DIG) 2005 Organising Committee (**Pam Dickinson, Lucy Wilson, Jason Jeandron, Bruce Broster, David Black and Randall Miller**) would like to say "thank you" to all those who took part in the DIG 2005 conference, which was held in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada from October 21-23, 2005. Approximately 70 people attended the three-day conference from 11 different countries, illustrating the significance of the discipline. Oral and poster presentations (in English and French) were presented on many different aspects of geoarchaeology and were grouped into four themed sessions: Coastal and Underwater Geoarchaeology with introduction by **Dr. Eduard Reinhardt**, Landscape Evolution with introduction by **Dr. Christopher Hill**, Artifact Provenance Studies with introduction by **Dr. George "Rip" Rapp** and Geophysical Survey and Geoarchaeology with introduction by **Dr. Dean Goodman**.

We had organised some special events throughout the conference beginning Friday evening with an opening reception hosted by the New Brunswick Museum. A conference reception and banquet was held at the Union Club Saturday evening with **Dr. Charles French**, Head of Department and Senior Lecturer in Archaeological Science, Dept of Archaeology; and Director of the Charles McBurney Geoarchaeology Laboratory, University of Cambridge as the keynote speaker. **Peter Leach** was awarded with the best student oral presentation and **Andrew Kingston** was given the award for the best student poster. For Sunday, many registrants attended an all day field trip that consisted of a bus trip from Saint John to St. Andrews and back with a number of people giving short talks at several prominent archaeological sites along the way.

Visit our DIG 2005 website at [www.dig2005.com](http://www.dig2005.com) to view photographs from the conference.



## **DECOLONIZING ARCHAEOLOGY**

### ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE POST-COLONIAL CRITIQUE

39<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference  
University of Calgary  
Calgary, AB, Canada  
November 11-14, 2006

### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

The Chacmool Archaeological Association is pleased to announce the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference. The 2006 conference will explore archaeology's relationship with colonialism and assess the value of post-colonial approaches to archaeology. We seek papers from diverse theoretical, political and social standpoints that further the discussion of archaeology and the colonial enterprise.

For possible session/paper topics and further information visit:  
<http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/Chacmool2006/index.htm>

# News & Announcements

February 16, 2006

## OLDEST MOCCASIN IN CANADA FOUND IN YUKON ICE PATCH

WHITEHORSE - The discovery and reconstruction of what is believed to be Canada's oldest moccasin has been announced by Tourism and Culture Minister Elaine Taylor.

"This is truly an amazing discovery," Taylor said. "It is a significant addition to the wealth of archaeological artifacts that have been found at Yukon ice patches. We are pleased that work being done in partnership with our department and six First Nations has produced an artifact of such importance."

The 1,400-year old moccasin was first recovered from a melting alpine ice patch in 2003 by Cody Joe of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, working as part of a multi-disciplinary research team. Originally thought to be a hunter's bag, the artifact was kept frozen until Yukon Conservator Valery Monahan could finish cleaning and assembling the pieces. Monahan painstakingly put over 240 hours into gently unfurling and cleaning the article, and re-piecing it to form the moccasin. It has now been thoroughly dried and reassembled and can safely be viewed and examined.

"We are delighted that it was one of our young people who found their ancestor's belonging," Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Chief James Allen said. "This project gives our young people a sense of belonging and a clear connection to their ancestors."

Ancient ice patches in the Southwest Yukon have been the focus of research into human history and environmental change since their discovery in 1997. Annual fieldwork at the ice patches is carried out under a cooperative partnership between the depart-

ment of Tourism and Culture Archaeology Program and six Yukon First Nations with support from the Department of Environment. The participating First Nations are Champagne and Aishihik, Kluane, Kwanlin Dün, Ta'an Kwäch'an Council, Carcross Tagish, and Teslin Tlingit Council.



Cody Joe of *Champagne and Aishihik First Nations* discovered the moccasin (blue square bottom right) at an ice patch during archaeological field work in August, 2003.

Researchers have recovered more than 180 hunting related artifacts to date. They range in age from several hundred to over 8,000 years old. The moccasin is the first sewn hide object to be found in an ice patch.

"This moccasin is of great interest to First Nation



artisans, researchers and citizens," Kluane First Nation Heritage Manager Pauly Sias said. "This discovery is believed to be the oldest example of a Canadian First Nation moccasin and is of great historical significance; to find such a rarity that is so well-preserved is a real treasure."



*Tourism and Culture Conservator Valery Monahan cleaned and re-shaped the moccasin.*

### Ice Patch Moccasin – Backgrounder

- The moccasin is 1440 + 40 years old, making it the oldest known moccasin found in Canada. It is approximately 1,200 years older than published examples of early Yukon footwear.

- The moccasin is one of a very small number of pre-European worked hide objects found in Canada. Almost all of the other examples are from tundra regions and relate directly to ancestral Inuit culture. The moccasin is even rarer as it comes from the boreal forest and

was likely to have been made and worn by early Athapaskan people.

- The moccasin is a "new" discovery only now available for study. It had been kept frozen after its discovery in 2003 when it was initially thought to be a hunter's bag. Since then, it has undergone many hours of cleaning and re-shaping, and has been positively identified as a moccasin. It has now been put on a three-dimensional mount and allowed to come out of the freezer permanently.

- The moccasin is an excellent example of the collaborative nature of Ice Patch Research: Found by a member of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations during Archaeology Program/First Nations joint fieldwork, now restored for study through the expertise of museums staff.

- The moccasin is of great interest to researchers of First Nation traditional clothing and footwear. Since there are so few Canadian examples of these from before the eighteenth century (nineteenth century for Yukon) any new example greatly increases our knowledge about them. It should be noted that all the other "early" examples from the Yukon date from after European trade/contact, so may have European influence even if they are made from traditional materials. The moccasin clearly pre-dates any European trade or contact.



## Archaeological Prospectors

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c/o Archaeological Prospectors  
PO Box 20042,  
Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
E3B 6Y8  
(506) 461-6626





## Books Available for Review May 2006

The *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* publishes reviews of books dealing with any aspect of Canadian archaeology or by Canadian archaeologists, books on other areas that would be of interest to a considerable number of Canadian archaeologists, and books of general interest dealing with archaeological issues, theory, or methods. Members interested in doing reviews should check the CAA website occasionally, as the list of books available will be updated periodically. Contact the book review editor (Alan McMillan) at [mcmillan@sfu.ca](mailto:mcmillan@sfu.ca) with requests or questions. Reviews can be submitted by email attachment in Word format. Check recent issues of the journal for organization and format. Reviewers should plan to complete and submit their reviews within a maximum of six months to allow for timely publication in the journal.

### Books Available for Review

- Andrefsky, William Jr. 2005. *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Arneborg, Jette and Bjarne Grønnow 2006. *Dynamics of Northern Societies: Proceedings of the SILA/NABO Conference on Arctic and North Atlantic Archaeology*. Greenland Research Centre, National Museum of Denmark, Studies in Archaeology and History Vol. 10, Copenhagen.
- Gates St. Pierre, Christian 2006. *Potières du Buisson: La Céramique de Tradition Melocheville sur le Site Hector-Trudel*. Collection Mercure Archéologie Numéro 168, Musée Canadien des Civilisations, Gatineau, Québec.
- Hall, Martin and Stephen W. Sillman (editors) 2006. *Historical Archaeology*. Blackman, Malden, MA.
- Hutt, Sherry, Marion P. Forsyth, and David Tarler 2006. *Presenting Archaeology in Court: Legal Strategies for Protecting Cultural Resources*. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.
- Khlobystin, Leonid P. 2006. *Taymyr: The Archaeology of Northernmost Eurasia*. Contributions to Circumpolar Anthropology 5, University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.
- Lilley, Ian (editor) 2006. *Archaeology of Oceania: Australia and the Pacific Islands*. Blackwell, Malden, MA.
- Phillipson, David W. 2005. *African Archaeology* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition). Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Scarre, Chris and Geoffrey Scarre 2006. *The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Sofaer, Joanna R. 2006. *The Body as Material Culture: A Theoretical Osteoarchaeology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Sprague, Roderick 2005. *Burial Terminology: A Guide for Researchers*. AltaMira Press, Landham, MD.
- Unfreed, Wendy J. and Stanley Van Dyke 2005. *Archaeological Investigations at the Junction Site (DkPi-2)*. Occasional Papers of the Archaeological Society of Alberta, Calgary.
- Vitelli, Karen D. and Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh 2006. *Archaeological Ethics* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

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## Conferences & Events

### **Society of Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA) 18th Biennial Conference**

University of Calgary  
June 22-26, 2006

For more information contact:

Dr. Diane Lyons  
Organizing Secretary, SAfA 2006  
safacnf@ucalgary.ca

<http://homepages.ucalgary.ca/~safacnf/SAFA/>

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### **The National Park Service's 2006 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled *Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century***

**May 15-19, 2006**

**Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia**

Lodging will be at the Quality Inn Island House on St. Simons Island, Georgia. This will be the sixteenth year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and on-hands use of the equipment in the field. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>.

For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873: tel: (402) 437-5392, ext.141; fax:(402) 437-5098; email: [steve\\_de\\_vore@nps.gov](mailto:steve_de_vore@nps.gov).

### **DECOLONIZING ARCHAEOLOGY ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE POST-COLONIAL CRITIQUE**

39<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference  
University of Calgary  
Calgary, AB, Canada  
November 11-14, 2006

[http://www.arkey.ucalgary.ca/arky1/  
Chacmool2006/index.htm](http://www.arkey.ucalgary.ca/arky1/Chacmool2006/index.htm)

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### **XXV<sup>e</sup> Colloque annuel Association des Archéologues du Québec**

25, 26, 27 et 28 mai 2006, au Saguenay-Lac St. Jean

<http://www.archeologie.qc.ca/francais/index2.html>

[ColloqueAAQ2006@hotmail.com](mailto:ColloqueAAQ2006@hotmail.com)

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### **Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Symposium**

October 28, 2006  
Lamplighter Inn, London, Ontario

Contact: Dr. Chris Ellis  
University of Western Ontario  
[cjellis@uwo.ca](mailto:cjellis@uwo.ca) (519) 661-2111 ext. 85081

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### **Ontario Archaeological Society ARCHAEOLOGY DAY**

September 16, 2006  
Jesse Ashbridges Estate  
1444 Queens Street East  
Toronto, Ontario

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## Information for Contributors



Please send submissions as .rtf attachments or (for short announcements and classifieds) as email messages directly to the *Newsletter* editor (hmartelle@tmhc.ca) or to your regional fieldwork news editor, listed below. Items can also be sent on diskette to:

Holly Martelle, *CAA Newsletter* Editor  
 Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.  
 205 Oxford Street East, Suite 203A  
 London, Ontario N6A 5G6

Illustrations are gladly accepted either as hardcopy to the above address, or as .jpeg attachments via email. All photographs and drawings will be returned. Please provide a caption for each image.

### Deadlines:

*Spring Issue (Fieldwork News)*  
 February 15 to the Regional  
 Fieldwork News Coordinators

*Fall Issue (CAA News and announcements)*  
 September 15 to the *Newsletter* Editor

In 2006, the *Newsletter* will be available online and can be accessed from the CAA website.

## Regional Fieldwork News Editors

### Atlantic Region

Stephen Hull

### Ontario

John Sweeney

### Québec

Adrian Burke

### Manitoba/Saskatchewan

Peggy McKeand

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The *Newsletter* of the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) is published twice a year as Spring and Fall issues. Subscription is free with membership in the CAA. Contents of the *Newsletter* may not reflect the viewpoint of the CAA. Your membership in the CAA is due on January 1, 2006. In order to receive your two issues of the Newsletter, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and maintain your logon account on the CAA Bulletin Board, you should establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

*Le Bulletin de l'association canadienne d'archéologie* est publié deux fois par année: au printemps et à l'automne. Le matériel publié dans *le Bulletin* ne représente pas nécessairement l'opinion officielle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie. Votre cotisation annuelle à l'Association canadienne d'archéologie arrive à terme en date du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2006. Afin de recevoir les deux prochains bulletins et le nouveau numéro du *Journal canadien d'archéologie*, et pour continuer d'avoir accès au Babillard électronique, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion, pour l'année 2006, le plus tôt possible.

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