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The Fieldwork Issue

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Introduction to the Spring Issue

Hello everyone, and welcome to the better late than never Spring issue of the CAA Newsletter, showcasing some of the incredible fieldwork undertaken in 2012 by our members across the country.

In this issue you'll find details of the fascinating work carried out by your colleagues on projects ranging from the Palaeoindian period through to the very recent past. I would encourage everyone to contact their regional editors – those indispensable people who make this Newsletter possible – to ensure their 2013 field season discoveries are featured in the next fieldwork issue of the Newsletter!

The Spring 2013 issue also includes information on the upcoming CAA Annual Meeting, taking place in London, Ontario, from May 14 – 18, 2014, as well as a call for nominations for the Association's four awards for professional, avocational, communications, and student recipients: The Smith-Wintemberg award, Margaret and James F. Pendergast award, Public Communications award, and the Daniel Weetaluktuk award.

The Fall 2013 Newsletter will follow shortly on the heels of this one so stay tuned for more archaeological news from across Canada!

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Regional Archaeological Associations

British Columbia

<http://www.asbc.bc.ca/>

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http://www.albertaheritage.net/directory/archaeological_society.html

Saskatchewan

<http://canoesaskatchewan.rkc.ca/arch/sasadd.htm>

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<http://www.manitobaarchaeologicalsociety.ca/>

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<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/>

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Nova Scotia

<http://www.novascotiaarchaeologysociety.com/>

Prince Edward Island

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Newfoundland and Labrador

<https://www.facebook.com/NLArchSociety/info>

Yukon

Twenty-seven permits were issued in the 2012 field season in Yukon; however three were cancelled as a result of some scaling back in mineral exploration.

Ty Heffner (Matrix Research Ltd.) completed impact assessment for 19 timber harvest blocks in the southwest Yukon, Carcross, M'Questen and Klondike regions, resulting in the identification of 21 archaeological sites. Impact assessment was carried out as well for four placer mining projects in the Klondike region, identifying seven pre-contact and three historic era heritage sites. Assessment was carried out as well for a transmission line project near Minto, in central Yukon and for proposed drill sites in the Eagle Plains area.

James Mooney (Ecofor Consulting Ltd.) carried out a preliminary field reconnaissance for an exploration project in the Mount Nansen area west of Carmacks, and impact assessments for the Northern Freegold advanced exploration project in central Yukon on Big Creek/Bow Creek area and camp and drill-site locations on the Justin Property on the Nahanni Range Road. Impact assessment was also carried out for infrastructure projects in the Dawson area and on the Campbell Highway. Two small archaeological sites were salvaged in connection with borrow pit development near the North Klondike and Dempster Highway Junction. Mooney also undertook additional heritage inventory on Ethel Lake in central Yukon with the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, which identified three additional archaeological sites.

Greg Hare (Senior Projects Archaeologist, Yukon Archaeology Office) partnered with Sarah Laxton of the Yukon Geological Survey to carry out GPR mapping at the

Moosehide and Dawson Cemeteries (Figure 1).



Figure 1. GPR survey in the Moosehide Cemetery near Dawson to identify locations of possible unmarked graves. Nansen Murray (Yukon Archaeology summer student and Sarah Laxton, Yukon Geological Survey).

In partnership with Tr'ondek Hwech'in and the University of Ottawa, Department of Geography, canoe survey was carried out along the Blackstone River in northern Yukon to inspect cave localities (Figures 2 and 3).



Figure 2. Professor Bernard Lauriol (University of Ottawa, Department of Geography) at a cave locality on the Blackstone River.

Annual monitoring of southern Yukon Ice Patch sites saw participation by members of seven Yukon First Nations, including Little Salmon and Carmacks First Nation with a visit to the Klaza Range (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Canoe survey along the Blackstone River in northern Yukon. Joint expedition of the University of Ottawa, Department of Geography, Tr'ondek Hwech'in Heritage Office and the Yukon Archaeology Program.



Figure 4. Kluane First Nation Chief, Math'ieya Alatini at an ice patch site.

British Columbia

Archaeological Evidence for Long-Term Settlement on Ahgykson (Harwood Island) within Tla'amin Territory in the Northern Salish Sea, British Columbia

Chris Springer (cspinge@sfu.ca)

Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University



Figure 1. Map of the Salish Sea Region, adapted from Freelan (2009). Ahgykson (Harwood Island) is at the centre of the oval frame.

In May and June of 2012, The Tla'amin First Nation-Simon Fraser University-University of Saskatchewan Ethnohistory and Archaeology Field School conducted excavations on Ahgykson (Harwood Island, Figure 1). The work was done as part of my graduate research that examines the

relationship between social structure, settlement placement, and territoriality among the ancestral communities that once populated the traditional lands of the Tla'amin First Nation. Excavations took place at the Mahlohhohm site ("water bubbling up from the ground") (Figure 2) on the southeast end of the island. The site was named after the Tla'amin place name for this part of the island, which refers to the presence of a local spring. Mahlohhohm is composed of five circular/oval shallow housepits arranged in a horseshoe pattern that were occupied for approximately 400 years sometime between 2790 Cal BP and 2340 Cal BP.

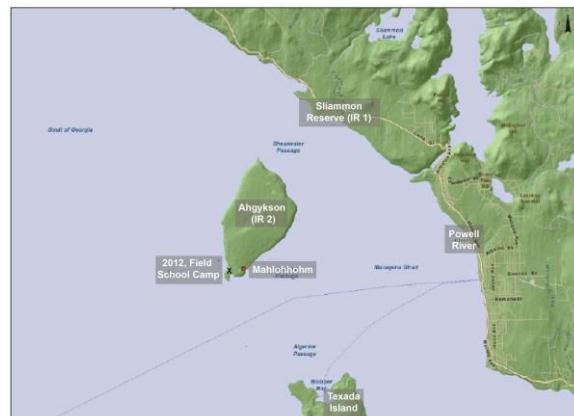


Figure 2. Map showing location of the Mahlohhohm site on Ahgykson.

The housepits range in size from 13 to 19 meters across and all have some degree of shell midden rim development (Figures 3 and 4). The focus of the 2012 excavations was housepit 3 and one of the more interesting features found in the depression was a group of granite slabs placed on sterile sands with the flattest sides facing up (Figures 5 and 6). The stones seem to have been used as flooring in combination with a thin layer of sandy-silt that was found in-between and covering the stones. A similar use of granite slabs and sandy-silt as

possible flooring was also found in the central area of housepit 2 during 2011, Simon Fraser University Field School excavations at the site.

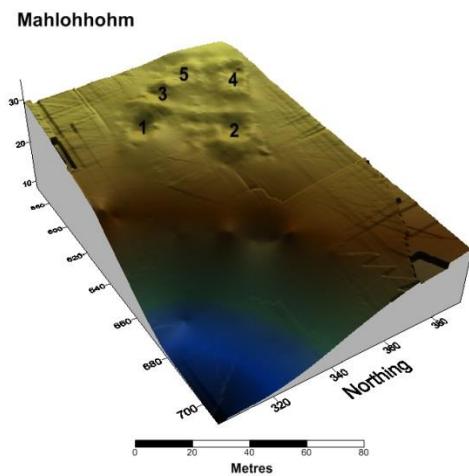


Figure 3. 3D map of Mahlohhohm. The numbers highlight the five housepit depressions. Number 3 was the focus of the 2012, field school excavations.

Mahlohhohm has offered a rare opportunity to investigate a house type not normally associated with the Coast Salishan people living along the coast lines of the Salish Sea. Archaeological evidence for the use of pithouse style architecture is known for the coastal margins of the region (e.g., Chalmer and Lepofsky 2013; Gaston 1975), but this house type is better known ethnographically and archaeologically for the Coast Salishan people living along the river systems that flow into the Salish Sea (Duff 1949, 1952; Grabert 1983; Hill-Tout 1900, 1904; Lepofsky et al. 2009; Schaepe 2009; Smith 1947; Springer and Lepofsky 2011; Von Krogh 1980). The cedar post-and-beam plankhouse is the iconic Coast Salishan house type for the coastal areas (e.g., Barnett 1955:35-38; Grier 2006; Kennedy and Bouchard 1983:67-71; Suttles 1991), whereas in-ground structures are typically described in the literature as places used for refuge during times of conflict rather than as habitations (e.g., Angelbeck 2009:185-189;



Figure 4. West-facing photograph of Housepit 2. This is the largest of the five housepit depressions measuring 19 meters across (Photograph by Megan Caldwell).



Figure 5. Granite slabs appearing in the northeast corner of unit 6 in Housepit 3. The thin layer of black sandy-silts found in between and covering the stones is still visible here. Note the diagonal line that cuts across the unit separating sterile sands and black cultural sediments, possibly represents an outside edge of the structure (Photograph by Chris Springer).

Barnett 1944:266-267, 1955:50-51; Bryan 1963:79-80; Miller 2011:81). Significantly for my research, the development of a long-term settlement at the Mahlohhohm site suggests that a different relationship with Ahgykson existed in the past from that of the historic and modern Tla’amin people. Historically, the Tla’amin connection with the island was, and continues to be, largely based on its potential as a “bread basket” for

the community, not a place for permanent settlement. Recent shifts in Tla'amin settlement patterning are undoubtedly associated with the reserve system that forced all First Nations people to align themselves with specific locations with respect to permanent settlement. A corollary of this imposed settlement strategy was a shift in how people used and described the land. The potential social, economic, and political reasons for the changes in settlement patterning and the variation in house form evident in the archaeological record at Mahlohhohm are the subjects of ongoing research into the site's history.



Figure 6. Granite slabs found in units 5 and 6 in housepit 3. The west wall (trowel is pointing north) of unit 6 shows a shallow cut into the sandy soil. Dashed line corresponds with location of possible outside edge shown in Figure 5 (Photograph by Chris Springer).

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the Tla'amin Nation for allowing me the opportunity to conduct research in their traditional territory. I also thank my senior supervisor, Dr. Dana Lepofsky for her constant support and the students of the 2012, field school whose hard work resulted in a successful excavation. My research is funded by a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Joseph-Armand Bombardier Doctoral Scholarship.

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Sea Levels and Mid- to Late Holocene Subsistence and Settlement in Gwaii Haanas: The 2012 Field Season

Trevor J. Orchard

Research in recent decades has highlighted a complex, locally variable sea-level history across the Northwest Coast of North America. This resulted in a dynamic coastal landscape throughout the Holocene, and often yields poor archaeological visibility for many periods. Early- through mid-Holocene cultural deposits are often either stranded on raised landforms some distance

from current shorelines or submerged beneath contemporary sea levels. Based on a detailed reconstruction of the local sea-level history, recent research in southern Haida Gwaii has targeted such mid-Holocene deposits. In particular research at site 924T in eastern Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site (Figure 1) is revealing a persistent use of this location over more than 5000 years.

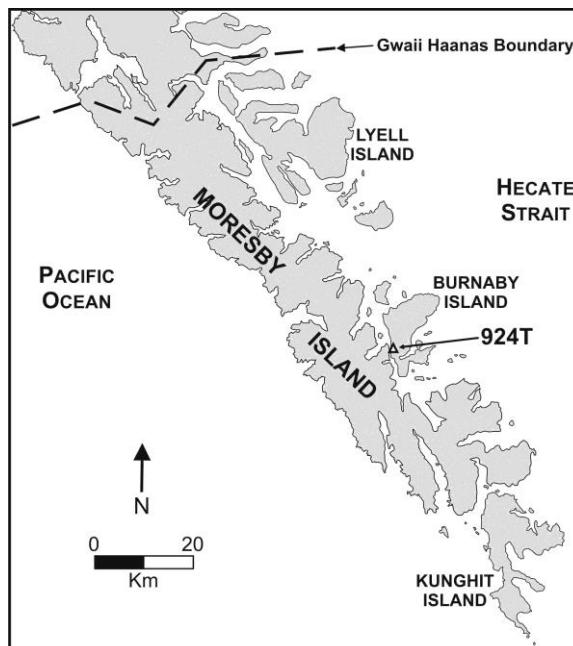


Figure 1. Map of Gwaii Haanas showing the location of site 924T.

Archaeological work at site 924T in 2012 included small-scale excavation, auger sampling, and limited survey and shovel testing conducted between the 17th and the 24th of June. Specifically, work at 924T involved the excavation of three 1m x 1m excavation units in cultural deposits on raised terraces at elevations of roughly 5m, 8m, and 10.5m above modern high water levels. Four new radiocarbon dates from these raised-elevation deposits confirm the use of these site areas between roughly 5600 and 2700 cal BP. In addition, a single auger sample was collected from cultural deposits

in the low-elevation (basal < 1m) terrace that fronts the site. This area was previously tested in 2003, but those tests did not reach basal, sterile deposits. Bulk samples collected from the 2012 auger sample have provided a basal date for this terrace of roughly 1000 cal BP, and outline general faunal trends across these cultural deposits.

Abundant fauna from post-3500 cal BP deposits show variable dominance of herring and salmon, to the near exclusion of other

taxa (Figure 2). Herring are particularly abundant from 3500 to 2700 cal BP on the 5m terrace, while salmon are of increased importance following 2700 cal BP. Lithic flake technology is common throughout the 5600 to 2700 BP deposits based on a wide range of raw materials, including rare evidence of obsidian. Microlith technologies, based at least in part on bipolar reduction, are present throughout the 5600 to 2700 cal BP deposits, with small flakes of chalcedony particularly common.

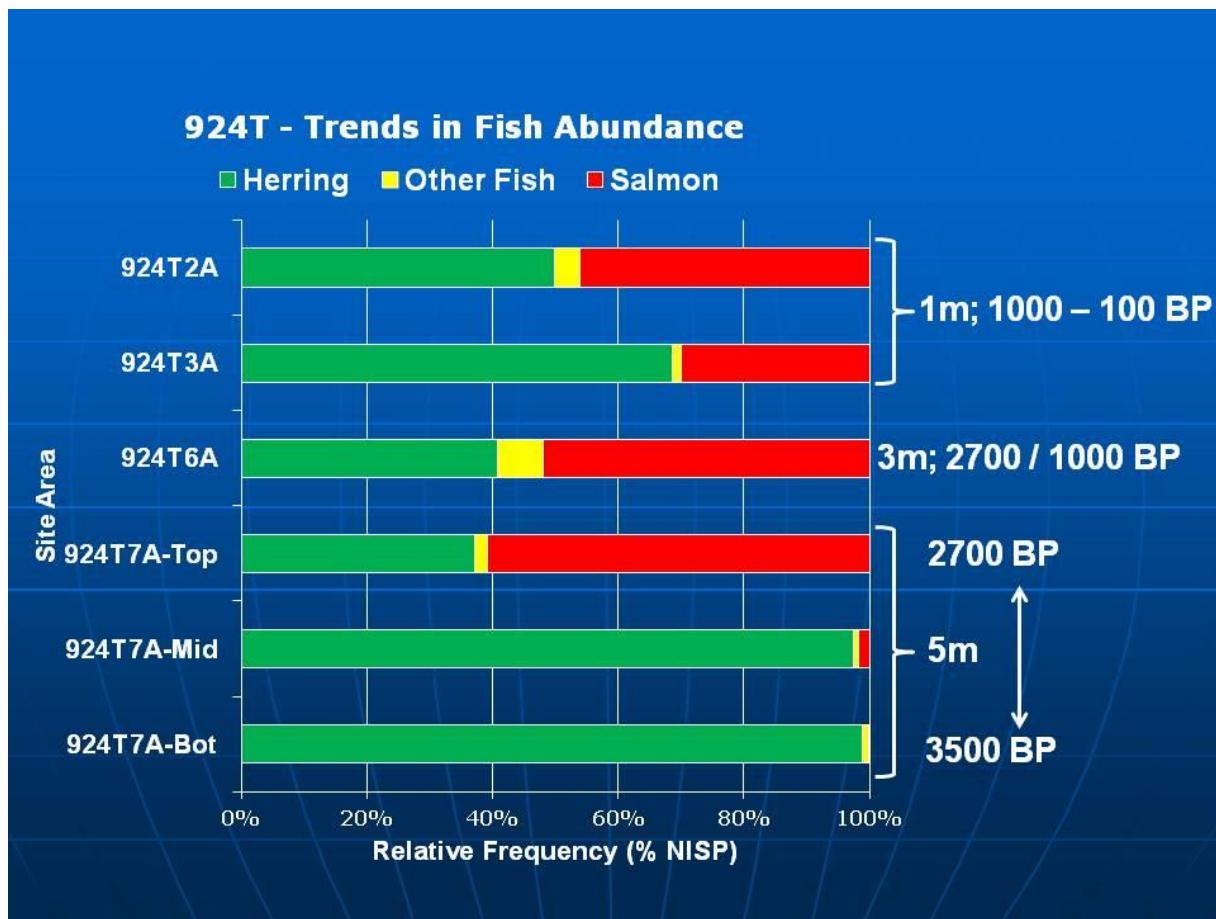


Figure 2. Summary of major trends in fish remains from various site contexts at 924T.

Several ground stone celts in the 5600 to 4800 BP deposits represent a finely crafted, well-developed woodworking technology (Figure 3), and to our knowledge are the oldest ground-stone celts currently known from the Northwest Coast, though the dating

of these items needs to be confirmed. Bone technology increases in the more recent deposits at the site, though this is complicated by a lack of preservation prior to 3500 BP.

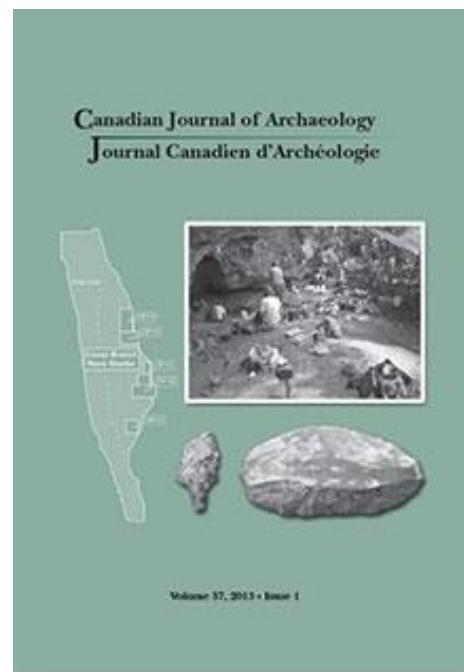


Figure 3. Composite photograph of selected ground stone items recovered from 924T8 (bottom right) and 924T9 (all others).

Finally, new dates and elevations of cultural deposits from 924T refine our understanding of the local sea level history, suggesting a series of short still-stands on a part of the curve that was previously characterized as a more consistent, gradual decline. In sum, this site documents a close relationship between site locations and sea level histories, and reveals long-term continuity in the use of local areas in the face of this dynamic environment.

The field crew for the 2012 field season included Laura Beaton, Jenny Cohen, Camille Collinson, Daryl Fedje, Gwalia Hart, Quentin Mackie, and Trevor Orchard.

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Northwest Territories

Archaeological Impact Assessment of Courageous Lake Project

Lisa Seip

(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-002)

In June and September of 2012, Rescan Environmental Services Ltd. conducted archaeological baseline studies for Seabridge Gold Inc.'s Courageous Lake Project under Northwest Territories Class #2 Archaeologist's Permit 2012-002 (Figure 1). These investigations were a continuation of baseline studies conducted in 2010 and 2011, under Northwest Territories Class #2 Archaeologist's Permits 2010-015 and 2011-006, respectively. Lisa Seip directed the field work and was assisted by archaeologists Daniel Walker, Vanessa Neuman, and Michael Campbell, also of Rescan Environmental Services Ltd., and by First Nations assistants Ernie Sangris of the Yellowknives Dene, and Darcy Zoe and Charlie Tatzia of the Tlicho First Nation. Investigations included the assessment of proposed drill pad locations to the north of Courageous Lake, and surrounding Walsh and Saucer Lakes, and proposed project infrastructure to the south of Courageous Lake.

The objective of the investigation was to identify sites that would potentially be impacted by newly proposed infrastructure and drill pad locations. Pedestrian surveys were conducted, focusing on areas considered to have high archaeological potential; subsurface testing was conducted in areas with adequate soil deposition. Examinations resulted in the identification of 54 archaeological sites, including 44 lithic sites, 6 rock feature sites, and 4 historical sites. Twelve archaeological sites with diagnostic artifacts were identified,

including two Shield Archaic tradition sites, five Arctic Small Tool tradition sites, and five Taltheilei tradition sites; all of the attributed cultural affiliations are tentative. One previously recorded site, LaNv-20, was revisited.



Figure 1. Lithic scatter on esker overlooking Courageous Lake

Avoidance is the preferred management recommendation for all sites. If avoidance is not possible, then systematic data recovery is recommended. As the project is currently in the design phase, no impacts are anticipated this year. Additional archaeological studies are planned for 2013.



Figure 2. Quartzite point.

Archaeological Investigations Conducted For the Gahcho Kué Project

Jean Bussey

(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-003)

Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. (Points West) conducted archaeological investigations for De Beers Canada Inc. (De Beers) at Kennedy Lake, the location of the proposed Gahcho Kué Project. Kennedy Lake is situated approximately 280 km northeast of Yellowknife and 140 km north of Lutselk'e. Jean Bussey directed the investigations under Class 2 Northwest Territories Archaeological Permit 2012-003. She was assisted by Brenda Michel of the Lutselk'e Dene First Nation. Points West previously conducted work at Kennedy Lake for De Beers in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2010.

The objectives of the 2012 field investigation included archaeological potential assessment and limited ground reconnaissance (Figure 1). These investigations were prompted by minor revisions to the original Project footprint – the identification of a pipeline that would divert water from Kennedy Lake to a small lake to the east and the identification of possible dykes. No new archaeological sites were discovered and low archaeological potential is identified in association with the pipeline and the small eastern lake. No new archaeological sites were found near the proposed dykes, but previously recorded sites are located nearby. In addition, there is archaeological potential at landforms near some of the potential dyke locations. If construction is proposed, locations with archaeological sites or with archaeological potential will require additional investigation – either site survey or site protection/mitigation.

Using techniques employed along the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road, three sites along the winter access between Mackay and Kennedy lakes were marked to assist in protecting them during winter use. Wooden survey markers were installed at KkNq-6, KkNq-10 and KkNq-28 Figure 2). The markers were sprayed with fluorescent orange paint to make them more visible when there is snow cover. These locations will be monitored in the summer after each winter of use.



Figure 1. Brenda Michel of the Lutselk'e First Nation searching for archaeological sites.

De Beers sponsored workshops that were held at Kennedy Lake during the summer and early fall of 2012; one was an archaeological workshop. Representatives of six First Nations groups attended: Deninu Kue First Nation, Lutselk'e Dene First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, Northwest Territories Métis Nation, Tlicho Government and Yellowknives Dene First Nation. The archaeology workshop included a demonstration of how a lithic scatter is created as well as a display of some of the artifacts collected from the Project area. Other workshops included tours of the project footprint via boat, a wildlife monitoring station, and aerial reconnaissance of the Kennedy Lake

watershed and specific proposed developments.



Figure 2. Protective markers at KkNq-28 along the winter road (KkNq-10 in background).

An archaeological management plan was prepared, reviewed by the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, revised, and submitted in October 2012. The plan includes archaeological measures that will be undertaken if the Gahcho Kué Project is approved. These measures include surface collection, subsurface excavation, monitoring, and site protection and will be updated whenever there are changes in the development plans.

Archaeological Investigations for the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road

Jean Bussey
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-004)

In 2011, Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for the Joint Venture that operates the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road. This work was conducted through EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd. under Northwest Territories Archaeological Permit 2012-004. The Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road runs from the south end of Tibbitt Lake near

Yellowknife to almost the north end of Contwoyto Lake in Nunavut. Until about six years ago, the full length of this ice road was utilized every winter, but most years it now only extends as far as Lac de Gras due a lack of mining activity further north.

In previous years, a number of archaeological sites located near the winter road or its associated developments (gravel pits and camps) were marked by stakes to ensure avoidance during winter activities. Monitoring of the protected archaeological sites is undertaken every year or two. No monitoring was conducted in 2012. Instead an archaeological site discovered within a proposed gravel source in 2011 was tested and collected (Figure 1). Investigations in 2012 indicated that KkNx-16 consisted of three small localities containing relatively sparse archaeological material. The site is located on esker deposits on the north side of a lake locally known as Sandridge Lake. This lake is part of the winter road route and there are numerous sites recorded on this well-defined esker.



Figure 1. Surface collection grid (2 m by 2 m squares) at Locality 2 of KkNx-16.

KkNx-16 is on south facing slope on the north side of Sandridge Lake. It consists of three localities with quartz flakes visible on the surface. Locality 1 was characterized by

a surface scattering of approximately 40 specimens of quartz including white, grey and clear. They extended over an area about 10 m by 10 m; the specimens were sparsely scattered, likely as a result of slope wash. No artifacts were recovered during subsurface testing at Locality 1. All surface specimens were collected using a 2 m by 2 m grid. Locality 2 at KkNx-16 was also characterized by a surface scattering of about 40 specimen of quartz, but the artifacts were limited to white and grey coloured materials. The majority of the artifacts were scattered across an area approximately 6 m by 8 m and were collected using a 2 m by 2 m grid consisting of 12 units (Figure 2). These artifacts are more likely in their original provenience since they are on level terrain characterized by exposed rock. No artifacts were recovered during subsurface testing. Locality 3, situated between the other two localities, contained fewer than 20 specimens of white quartz, most of which are chunky. The white quartz specimens were found on gentle slope in an area about 3 m by 3 m and were collected by measuring from a central datum. No artifacts were encountered during subsurface testing at Locality 3.



Figure 2. Excavation of shovel tests at Locality 2 (completed unit in foreground).

The lack of artifacts beneath the surface suggests that KkNx-16 consists of three small surface scatters. White quartz is the dominant material, but grey and clear quartz are also present. In addition, in 2011, three specimens of a dark grey siltstone were collected downslope from localities 1 and 2.

Nechalacho 2012 Archaeological Investigations

Gabriella Prager
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-005)

The Nechalacho Rare Earth Metals Project is located on the north side of the east arm of Great Slave Lake, approximately 95 km southeast of Yellowknife. The mine development is focused around Thor Lake, about 4 km due north of Great Slave Lake, with a dock on the GSL shore; a marshalling yard is proposed at Pine Point on the south side of Great Slave Lake. The 2012 Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. archaeological team consisted of Gabriella Prager (Project Director), Carol Rushworth of Points West, and a local person from each of the three closest communities: they were Fred Sangris from Dettah, Gabriel Enzoe from Lutselke and Victor Mandeville from Deninu Kue (Fort Resolution). For the Pine Point work, Wilfred Beaulieu represented the Fort Resolution Metis Council.

The 2012 archaeological inventory survey of the mine area covered gaps that remained after our initial 2011 surveys, that is, where project components were revised or boundaries were not accurately identifiable. All mine related facilities proposed on the north side of Great Slave Lake as well as the proposed marshalling yard at Pine Point were examined by pedestrian transects sufficient to provide good visual coverage and subsurface testing in selected areas. No archaeological remains was found in the

Pine Point marshalling area due to extensive past disturbance and ongoing use, but an interesting structure of driftwood logs was found on the shore just outside the identified yard that could have been a hunting blind.

Seven previously recorded sites (KaPb-4, KaPb-6 to KaPb-11, inclusive) in the north project area were subjected to systematic data recovery comprising detailed plan mapping, careful surface inspection of surrounding area, extensive photography, and subsurface testing of at least two test units at each site where there was soil (Figure 1). No artifacts or additional features were uncovered during these mitigation actions. Because several finished tools had been found at KaPb-4 in 1988, this year we conducted very careful surface inspection of the beach and all surface exposures, and extensive shovel testing. Although no additional artifacts were found, this is a very large site area and the vegetation is thick; therefore, artifacts could still be present.



Figure 1. Victor and Gabriel excavating and Carol mapping at KaPb-10.

Two new sites were recorded at the Great Slave Lake north shore. One is a historic tipi style camp site that contains several prepared poles, a concentration of cut spruce boughs, and a hearth. It is adjacent to a fairly fresh looking skid trail that extends from the lakeshore to the road. This site was thoroughly recorded and three units were

excavated. Nothing was found in the units except a metal snap which may be intrusive because it looks quite new.



Figure 2. Crew mapping newly recorded site on Great Slave Lake.

The second site contains stone features situated on the southwest end of the lake point a short distance south of the existing road (Figure 2). These features consist of a rock pile that may have been used as a cache, a propped large, flat rock that could represent a possible trap or a platform for some purpose such as a table, and a hearth, all on bare bedrock. The site terrain and features were mapped to scale and extensively photographed. All known sites are now considered fully recorded.

O'Grady Lake Archaeology and Ice Patch Monitoring Project, 2012

Todd Kristensen
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-007)

A collaborative team from the University of Alberta, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, and the Tulita Dene Band, visited O'Grady Lake and several ice patches in the Selwyn Mountains of the Northwest Territories from late July to mid-August. Crew members included Glen MacKay, Leon Andrew, Mike Donnelly, Tom Andrews, and Todd Kristensen. The goals were to monitor ice patches where

ancient artifacts have been found and to find new archaeological sites around O'Grady Lake (Figure 1). In past years, ice patches have yielded well-preserved weapons and technologies left behind by people hunting caribou in high alpine areas. It is hoped that archaeological excavations around neighbouring O'Grady Lake will reveal more about the relationship between this alpine caribou hunting and lowland camps.

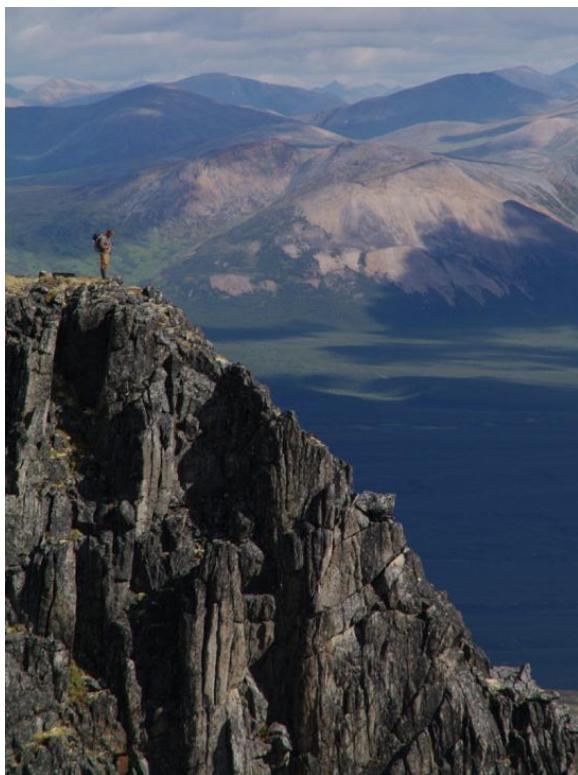


Figure 1. Crew member during alpine survey around O'Grady Lake.

Eight new archaeological sites were discovered around O'Grady Lake during 2012 fieldwork. Most of these sites consist of stone tools and debris from tool production (Figure 2). No new artifacts were discovered during ice patch monitoring due to heavy winter snows that expanded the extent of many patches.



Figure 2. Small arrowhead found next to an ancient food processing area.

Small scale excavation units were dug at two of the O'Grady Lake archaeology sites in order to learn about possible dwellings and activity areas (Figure 3). One site produced fire cracked rock from boiling food while another yielded a deep cultural occupation below a layer of volcanic ash deposited 1250 years ago. Radiocarbon collected from this deep deposit will be tested to determine when O'Grady Lake was first used by pre-contact people. Both sites will be returned to in 2013 for more excavations, which will form the basis for the PhD research of Todd Kristensen (Figure 4) at the University of Alberta.



Figure 3. Excavated area, O'Grady Lake.



Figure 4. Todd Kristensen, Mike Donnelly, and Sapphire during alpine survey around O'Grady Lake.

Five Lakes Archaeology Project

Glen MacKay

(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-008)

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) continued a community archaeology project in partnership with the Jean Marie River First Nation in 2012. The goal of the project was to document cultural values in the Łue Túé Sylái Candidate Cultural Conservation Area, which is being considered for protection through the NWT Protected Areas Strategy. According to the oral traditions of the people of Jean Marie River, these small fish lakes were important winter harvesting areas, where fish caught through the ice and small game provided important staples for the winter months.



Figure 1. Moose meat drying at Jean Marie River First Nation's culture camp at Tthets'ehk'e.

In 2012, archaeologists from the PWNHC visited all five lakes in the Łue Túé Sylái Candidate Cultural Conservation Area with elders from Jean Marie River, and recorded 14 new archaeological sites. In September, we participated in the community culture camp at Tthets'ehk'e (McGill Lake), and

were able to involve students from Henry Ekali school in our work (Figure 1). Most of the archaeological sites recorded this summer consist of precontact lithic scatters. The most significant sites were found at the outlet of Tthets'éhk'e, where we found evidence of multiple precontact occupations (Figure 2). We hope to return to these sites and others in the Łue Túé Sulái Candidate Cultural Conservation Area in future years to conduct more detailed excavations.



Figure 2. A stone dart point found at an archaeological site on Tl'onie (Sanguez Lake).

Yellowknife Bay Archaeology Project

Glen MacKay
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-009)

In 2012, archaeologists from the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre began an archaeological survey of the Yellowknife Bay area in collaboration with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (Figure 1). The goal of the project is to record archaeological sites in and around Yellowknife Bay, which will facilitate their protection when land use activities are proposed in the area.

This summer we focused our survey efforts between the mouth of the Yellowknife River and Tartan Rapids. We recorded archaeological evidence of past land uses in

this area ranging from precontact stone tool scatters to campsites associated with historic mineral exploration activities (Figure 2). We plan to continue our survey of the Yellowknife area in future summers.



Figure 1. View of Yellowknife Bay.



Figure 2. Core boxes associates with a mineral exploration camp.

Archaeological Impact Assessment of the abandoned Indore and Hottah Mines

Julie Ross
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-010)

In June of 2012, Julie Ross of Golder Associates Ltd. and Dolphous Apples from Gameti conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) in the vicinity of the Indore and Hottah mine sites along the shores of Beaverlodge and Hottah Lake north of Gameti for Aboriginal Affairs

Northern Development Canada (AANDC). The Euro-Canadian sites consist of uranium exploration camps and the two mine sites. Both site types have resulted in contaminated waste being distributed along the landscape and AANDC's intention is to remediate these sites.

Eleven previously unrecorded archaeological sites were recorded and six previously recorded sites were revisited (Figures 1 and 2). Many of the Euro-Canadian sites were used by Tłı̨chǫ after their abandonment. The Euro-Canadian sites were mapped and photographic documentation was conducted. The Tłı̨chǫ sites that were recorded include 3 fish caches, 2 hunting blinds and 2 camp sites.



Figure 1. Tłı̨chǫ feature on the east side of site LePs-14.



Figure 2. Euro-Canadian camp sites, LePt-4.

Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Sources Investigations Program

Alan Youell
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-012)

On behalf of the Department of Transport, Government of the Northwest Territories, Kavik-Stantec Inc. conducted an archaeological impact assessment of the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Source. The specific purpose of the archaeological component of the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Source Investigations Program was to identify archaeological, historical, palaeontological and traditional land use sites at the proposed gravel borrow source locations (Figure 1). These borrow source locations are situated within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region east of the east channel of the Mackenzie River and west of Eskimo (Husky) Lakes. Investigation of the developments was conducted under Northwest Territories Class 2 Archaeologists Permit #2012-012.



Figure 1. View east looking at general environment of proposed borrow source 170.

To conduct the assessment, archaeologist Alan Youell and wildlife monitor Tommy Chicksi of Inuvik conducted a field reconnaissance of the proposed development areas. The field

reconnaissance consisted of a pedestrian traverse and intensive surface examination to determine the presence of unrecorded archaeological or cultural sites. Shovel tests were excavated in areas with the potential for buried cultural materials.



Figure 2. View looking at modern Camp Site #1.

The areas investigated during the archaeological assessment of Tuktoyaktuk Highway Borrow Source Investigations Program included the assessment of borrow sources 2.45, 170, 172, 173/305, 307, 314/325 and 312, no archaeological, historical or palaeontological sites were located and no previously recorded sites were revisited. However, two land use sites (modern campsites) and a section of the Jimmy Lake to Eskimo (Husky) Lakes trail were recorded (Figures 2 – 4).

Based on the results of this assessment, there are no outstanding conflicts between archaeological, historical or palaeontological sites and the potential gravel borrow sources 2.45, 170, 172, 173/305, 307, 314/325 and 312. It is recommended that any impact to the land use sites should be mitigated through consultation with the communities involved.



Figure 3. Aerial view looking at a section of the Jimmy Lake to Eskimo (Husky) Lakes trail.



Figure 4. View north looking at modern Camp Site 2; note modified camp fuel container.

NWT Ice Patch Monitoring Project (2012)

Tom Andrews
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-011)

Research in the high alpine was severely restricted this summer due to a record snowfall the previous winter. Even by mid-August, all locations we regularly inspect were still deeply buried under a thick bed of winter snow. As a result, we abandoned our regular survey and focused our efforts on assisting Todd Kristensen with his excavations at nearby O'Grady Lake.

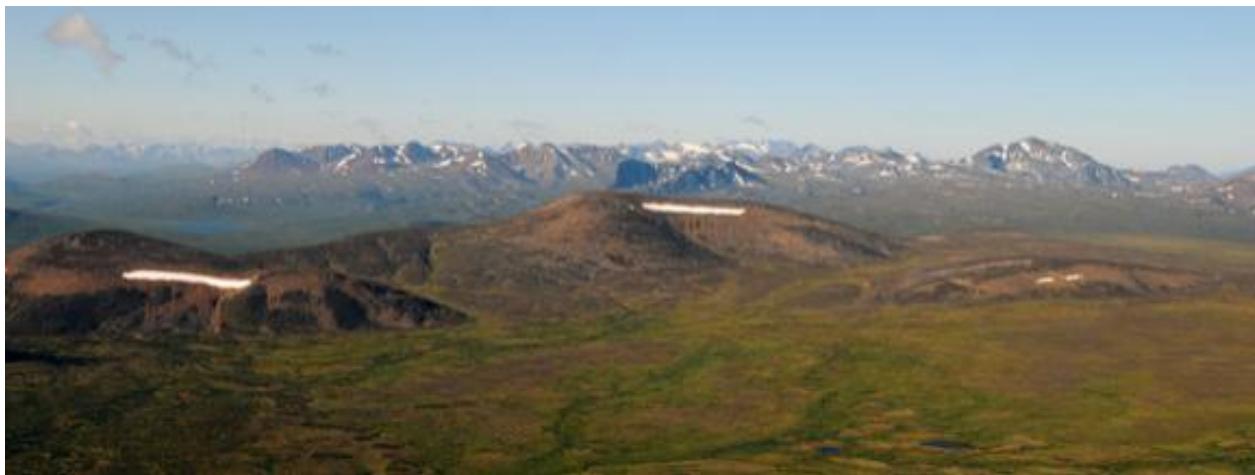


Figure 1. KhTe-2, centre, and two potential fossil patches, either side.

The abundance of snow provided a new source of possible site locations, however. Three snow patches are visible in Figure 1. The central ice patch is KhTe-2, a site that has produced a complete arrow dating to 400 ± 90 cal. Yr BP (see Andrews et al. 2012), had completely melted out by 2011 (see Figure 2). We removed an ice core from the site in 2007 that exhibited several stratified layers of caribou dung, the earliest dating to 3500 ± 110 cal. Yr BP, suggesting that it had been relatively stable for nearly four millennia (see Meulendyk et al. 2012). In August 2012, not only was it completely covered in snow again, two other patches, not visible at this time of year in previous years, were noted on lower slopes north and south of it, suggesting that these might be fossil patches exploited sometime in the ancient past. We hope to explore these locations in a future year.

References:

- Andrews TD, MacKay G, and Andrew L. 2012. Archaeological Investigations of Alpine Ice Patches in the Selwyn Mountains, Northwest Territories. *Arctic* 65(5):1-21.

Meulendyk T, Moorman BJ, Andrews TD, and MacKay G. 2012. Morphology and Development of Ice Patches in Northwest Territories, Canada. *Arctic* 65(5):43-58.

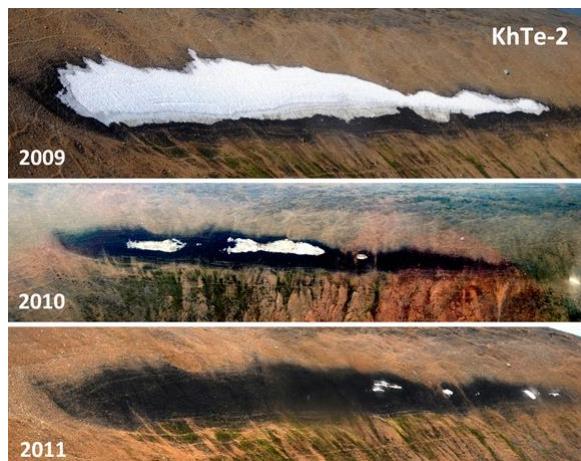


Figure 2. KhTe-2 in 2007, 2009, and 2011.

Ingraham Trial Realignment Project

Kimberly Jankuta
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-013)

In July of 2012 Altamira Consulting Ltd conducted an archaeological field survey of the Ingraham Trail located near Yellowknife, NWT. The survey is part of an

Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Ingraham Trail Realignment Project. The project personnel included Kimberly Jankuta and Jode MacKay.

Originally constructed in the mid-1960s the Ingraham Road is part of Highway 4 that extends from Yellowknife approximately 70 km east to Tibbit Lake. The proposed realignment moves the southernmost leg of the road to the west to detour around the Giant Mine area. The proposed realignment will move the southern access point to the west from 48th street onto Highway 3. The realignment will connect with the existing road several kilometers to the north, near the turn off towards Vee Lake. The realignment will detour traffic around the Giant Mine area in anticipation of the remediation of the abandoned gold mine.

The archaeological survey, which consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface shovel tests, was directed at assessing archaeological potential within the proposed Ingraham Trail Realignment right-of-way (r-o-w) (Figure 1). This included shovel testing in areas thought to have potential and identifying areas of disturbance, both modern and historic.



Figure 1. Picture looking southwards of the typical landscape within the proposed r-o-w.

No archaeological sites were found during the survey. Two rectangular shaped rock features were noted, which may represent the use of rocks to hold down a tent on the rocky landscape (Figure 2). However, no hearths or cultural materials were found in association. A known historic site was revisited during the survey; the historic site is located adjacent to the project area. It represents the location of a 1935 Geological Survey of Canada field crew's discovery of gold. The team led by Norman Jennejohn discovered a quartz vein with visible gold. The site itself consists of a large trench cut through the bedrock.



Figure 2. Picture of the trail landscape and one of the rock features.

MGM Energy Corp. MGM East Mackay Two Well Horizontal Project

Tommy Y. Ng
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-014)

On behalf of MGM Energy Corp., Bison Historical Services Ltd. conducted an heritage resource survey for the proposed MGM East Mackay Two Well Horizontal Project within the exploration licence area of EL466 within the Tulita District of the Sahtu Region. The exploration licence area is

located within the Mackenzie Plain, which is south of the Hamlet of Tulita and on the south side of the Mackenzie River.

During the 2012/2013 winter season, MGM Energy Corp. plans to drill one vertical wellsite and one horizontal wellsite, both of which are 300 m apart from each other. Additionally, MGM plan to construct two future petroleum horizontal wellsites in the general area. Despite what is shown in Figure 1, the proposed project does not include the staging area and construction campsite; they will be constructed on the north side of the Mackenzie River.

The heritage resource survey for the MGM East Mackay Two Well Horizontal Project was conducted at eight locales, which included the two 2012/2013 petroleum (vertical and horizontal) wellsites and the general locales for two additional future (2014) horizontal well sites. Also included is a heritage resource survey of four new access cuts crossing bodies of water and connecting separate segments of the existing access route. All of these developments are located along an existing access route.



View northeast of the North Area of Interest.

Personnel of Bison Historical Services Ltd., based in Calgary, Alberta, assisted by a wildlife monitor and local advisor from the Tulita Renewable Resources Council,

conducted the heritage resources survey from August 20 to 22, 2012. The heritage resource survey was based out of Norman Wells and included a helicopter overflight and a pedestrian reconnaissance accompanied by the excavation of shovel tests within the proposed project area. Pedestrian investigations focused on areas that were appraised to have high to moderate potential for new heritage resources within the confines of the proposed project area. A total of 105 shovel tests were conducted and all were negative of artifacts. No new heritage resource sites were identify and there are no previously documented heritage resource sites within the general vicinity of the proposed project area.



View south of the South Area of Interest.

It is recommended that the proposed MGM East Mackay Two Well Horizontal Project be granted approval to proceed with development. Regarding the North and South Areas of Interest, the proponent assured the permit holder that the two future horizontal petroleum wellsites will be placed 200 m away from the drainages and lakes. Landforms that are considered to be locales of high heritage resource potential within these areas of interest. This recommendation is subject to the approval from the Government of Northwest Territories through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

ConocoPhillips Canada Resources Corporation Chinook Drilling Program

Tommy Y. Ng
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-015)

On behalf of MWH Canada, Inc., acting as agent for ConocoPhillips Canada Resources Corporation, Bison Historical Services Ltd. conducted a Heritage Resource Survey for the proposed ConocoPhillips Chinook Drilling Program within the exploration licence area of EL470 within the Tulita District of the Sahtu Region. The exploration licence area is located within the Mackenzie Plain, which is southeast of the Town of Norman Wells and on the south side of the Mackenzie River.



Aerial view of Construction Camp looking east.

During the 2012/2013 winter season, CPC plans to use an ice bridge access owned by Husky Energy in early winter, drill two vertical petroleum wells, develop access to a storage and staging area on the shores of the Mackenzie River, and construct an ice bridge across to Norman Wells for light truck traffic. The Norman Wells ice bridge access would be CPC's main access for subsequent years. Additionally, CPC wants to assess two petroleum well locations planned for the 2014 winter season.



View northeast of E – D crossing/cut, muskeg meadow.

The heritage resource survey for ConocoPhillips was conducted at 14 locales, which included two 2012/2013 vertical petroleum wells, the two 2014 petroleum wells, base camp, construction camp, staging area, storage area and five ground water wells. All of these developments are located next to an existing access route. Also included is a heritage resource survey of the proposed new cut (D – E) that will be connecting two segments of the existing access route.

Personnel of Bison Historical Services Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, assisted by a wildlife monitor and local advisor from the Tulita Renewable Resources Council. The heritage resource survey was conducted from August 8 to 11, 2012 and included a helicopter overflight to assess the archaeological potential of the entire proposed project area. Additionally, pedestrian reconnaissance accompanied by shovel tests were conducted in areas deemed to have moderate to high archaeological potential within the proposed project area. A total of 159 shovel tests were conducted and no artifacts were found. No new heritage resource sites were identified and there are no previously documented heritage resource sites within the general vicinity of the proposed project area.

It is recommended that the proposed ConocoPhillips Chinook Drilling Program be granted approval to proceed with development. This recommendation is subject to the approval of the Government of Northwest Territories through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Prairie Creek Mine Access Road Alignment

Brent Murphy
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-016)



Figure 1. View north along proposed winter road showing change in vegetation at higher altitude. The Granger Gap can be seen in the background.

During September of 2012, Golder Associates Ltd. conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment under NWT Permit 2012-016 on behalf of Canadian Zinc Corporation of changes to their Prairie Creek Mine Access Road Alignment near Nahanni Butte, NWT. The study included the assessment of the proposed Nahanni Range Alternative (56.2 km) winter road (Figure 1). The alternative road travels from just northeast of the community of Nahanni Butte north along the Nahanni Front Range to Grainger Gap where it meets up with the existing winter

road. The current winter road was used by the past owner of the mine in the 1980s and was subject to an archaeological assessment in 2009.

The objectives of the Archaeological Impact Assessment were to identify, record and assess heritage resources that might be impacted by the proposed winter road and to devise appropriate mitigation strategies should any be found in conflict with the proposed winter road alignment. The archaeological sites may include previously unrecorded sites within or adjacent to the proposed right of way, temporary workspace and/or borrow areas, if relevant.



Figure 2. Informal meeting with Nahanni Butte community members at the boat launch. Wilbert Antoine going over Project maps with Francis and Archie Betsaka.

The field assessment was planned in conjunction with Elders and community members in Nahanni Butte prior to the field studies. Although the meetings were informal, advice and information from several community members and Elders was obtained that aided in the design of the archaeological field program. The field studies included the participation of Wilbert Antoine from Canadian Zinc Corporation and Peter Marcellais and Elder Leon Konisenta from the community of Nahanni

Butte who assisted during the field program and provided advice on the cultural significance of the landscape traversed during the investigation.

The field studies included low and slow helicopter overflight and some pedestrian survey. The entire project right-of-way was examined from the air and pedestrian survey was focused on the proposed crossing of the Liard River. The results of the assessment were that no new archaeological sites were recorded or revisited; however, two traditional land use locations, both trails, were noted but not officially recorded as they do not meet some or all of the criteria required to be designated as an archaeological site under the Northwest Territories Archaeological Sites Regulations.

Giant Mine Remediation Project

Margarita de Guzman
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-017)

In October of 2012 Altamira Consulting Ltd conducted an initial archaeological field survey of the Giant Mine Remediation Project area (Figure 1). The survey is part of an Archaeological Overview of the Giant Mine area and was conducted in advance of the Giant Mine Remediation Project.

Giant Mine is an abandoned gold mine located within the City of Yellowknife. The lease boundary covers 872 hectares and encompasses a number of ponds and small lakes, including Baker Creek, Pocket Lake, Trapper Lake and a portion of Yellowknife Bay (Great Slave Lake).

Close to 60 years of gold mining has resulted in a massive environmental liability. The proposed remediation plan involves

reclamation of the abandoned gold mine and the containment and immobilization of 237,000 tonnes of arsenic trioxide, a byproduct of the gold production process. Included in the contamination is an estimated 325,000 m³ of soils, as well as various buildings and mine facilities. The property is now Commissioner's Land and is administered by the Department of Municipal & Community Affairs.



Figure 1. Surveying Giant Mine, mine property in background.



Figure 2. Surveying Giant Mine, overlooking Yellowknife and Yellowknife Bay.

The archaeological overview assessment, which consisted solely of pedestrian reconnaissance, was directed at assessing lands within the Giant Mine Lease Boundary for archaeological potential. This included identifying areas of disturbance and

determining areas of potential use for remediation, as well as determining if any previously recorded sites remained in the area.

During the overview, three previously recorded heritage sites were revisited and eight areas were identified as having heritage potential; several new sites were also recorded. The results of these investigations underline the need, and provide justification, for a full Heritage Resource Impact Assessment of the project area prior to the initiation of field remediation operations.

which included eight petroleum wellsites (four horizontal and four vertical) and 24 groundwater monitoring pads. Most of these developments will be located along the all-weather road.



Aerial view, looking SW of Quarry E.

Husky Energy Slater River Winter 2012-2013 Program

Tommy Y. Ng
(NWT Archaeologist's Permit 2012-018)

On behalf of MWH Canada, Inc., acting as agent for Husky Energy, Bison Historical Services Ltd. conducted a heritage resource survey for the proposed Slater River Winter 2012 - 2013 Program within the exploration licence area EL462 and 463 within the Tulita District of the Sahtu Region. The exploration licence area is located within the Mackenzie Plain, which is southeast of the Town of Norman Wells and on the south side of the Mackenzie River.

The proposed Slater River Winter 2012 - 2013 Program includes an upgrade to an existing eight metre wide winter road and a four metre wide source 126 seismic line into 20 m wide all-weather road. This includes four areas of new road cut along the source 126 seismic line. Associated with the road construction are a base camp/storage area, an airstrip and 13 quarry sites. Additionally, the proponent requested a heritage assessment of 32 future developments,

This heritage resource survey is an assessment of 49 petroleum associated developments and includes eight petroleum well sites, 24 monitoring water wellsites, 13 quarries, an airstrip, a base camp and two all-weather roads (19 specific landforms along the two roads were assessed for heritage resource potential). A total of 66 locales were assessed for heritage resources.

Personnel of Bison Historical Services Ltd., based in Calgary, Alberta, assisted by a wildlife monitor and local advisor from the Tulita Renewable Resources Council, conducted the heritage resources survey from September 5 to 16, 2012. The survey was based out of Norman Wells and included helicopter overflight and pedestrian reconnaissance accompanied by the excavation of shovel tests within the proposed project area. Pedestrian investigations focused on areas that were assessed to have high to moderate potential for new heritage resources within the confines of the proposed project area. A total of 432 shovel tests were conducted and all yielded negative results.

It is recommended that the proposed Slater River Winter 2012 – 2013 Program be granted approval to proceed with development. This recommendation is subject to the approval from the Government of Northwest Territories through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Alberta

Fieldwork news compiled and edited by Alwynne B. Beaudoin, from contributions submitted by Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt, Christy de Mille, Amanda Dow, Terry Gibson, Brent Murphy, Jennifer Tischer, and Michael Turney, with archaeological site numbers compiled by Martina Purdon.

In 2012, there were 309 permits issued for archaeological work in Alberta. Work under permit resulted in the discovery of 713 new archaeological sites, and 463 sites were revisited. The provincial inventory of archaeological sites totals 38,593, as of September 23, 2013.

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure: 2012 Fieldwork Update

Amanda Dow
(AMEC Environment and Infrastructure)

AMEC fieldwork started early in 2012 with a small well-pad project on the east side of the Red Deer River north of Brooks (Lobb Permit 12-019). Situated near the multiple tipi ring sites of EfOx-55 and -56, the new well-pad had potential for including stone features. Unfortunately, if there had been any stone features, they were now located in one of many historic plough piles scattered on the edge of a previously cultivated area. A piece of fire-broken rock (FBR) and a quartzite core were collected just outside of the project area in an area of intact native

prairie. These artifacts were approximately 200 metres east of the intact stone rings (on the edge of the upper terrace, overlooking the Red Deer River valley).

We returned to the Thirsty Prince site (EaOs-18) on the north bank of the South Saskatchewan River (just below the Suffield Medicine Circle) to conduct mitigation excavations (Saxberg Permit 12-033) and construction monitoring (Saxberg Permit 12-291). Part of EaOs-18 would be disturbed by a new raw water pumphouse facility that would service CFB Suffield to the north. Thirty square metres were excavated and initially uncovered the remains of three components (including Old Women's ($1,090 \pm 30$ yr BP, Beta-320657) and Avonlea ($1,200 \pm 30$ yr BP, Beta- 320658)). The assemblages were typical to sites of similar antiquity: emphasis on local lithic materials, small, thin side-notched projectile points, bison as a food source, and ceramics. Two hearth features were excavated, but the overall scatter of material was very sparse, and site was stratified by numerous repeat flood events (Figure 1). The project was granted clearance contingent upon monitoring during construction.

Monitoring at EaOs-18 took place in the fall. The pit excavation dug for the pump house descended approximately 15 m down into the lower terrace before hitting the water table. Within the upper 100 cm, scattered finds associated with the Old Women's and Avonlea components were observed, but not in any concentration or as a distinct living floor. At 2 m down (from top of terrace), another component was uncovered. At least one other hearth and a scatter of bone and FBR were noted over a metre below the Avonlea component. A sample from the hearth was dated to $1,530 \pm 30$ yr BP. While images of Cactus Flower danced through our minds, beyond this level, nothing else was

observed *in situ*. A bison skull was collected from a depth of 9 m, but was believed to be associated with river flooding and redeposited from somewhere upstream (or from across the river at yet untested EaOs-3). Work conducted for the pumphouse did not remove the entirety of the site. The project proved to us the importance of conducting backhoe tests and the necessity for construction monitoring when those backhoe tests do not reach clay or glacial deposits. The final phase of monitoring will occur in 2013.



Figure 1. Shading hearth feature at EaOs-18 (Thirsty Prince) for photography (Nancy Saxberg, Aidan Burford, Alan Korejbo).

A large surveying project was conducted over the summer months in an area on the west side of the Athabasca (near Mildred Lake) and on the west side of the MacKay River (near the Dover River) (Lobb Permit 12-110) for the proposed Mildred Lake Expansion project. Four new sites were

found on the west side of the Athabasca (HgOv-119, -120, -121, and -122). Two were isolated finds, and one a small scatter, but HgOv-121 tempted us with a lovely knife tip and a scattering of BRSS (Figure 2). Proposed development may put this site at risk, so additional work was recommended.



Figure 2. Summer student Alanna Robertson with biface tip from HgOv-121.

Despite valiant efforts to find sites on the MacKay River, our searching only yielded one quartzite scraper on the edge of a small dam-clogged tributary. The lack of sites on this stretch of the river was frustrating (especially after we learned Jason Roe had found a couple of nice Precontact sites on the MacKay just upstream from our study area!). The geomorphological character (as well as previous oil and gas work in the 1980s) has resulted in a lot of disturbance along the lower terraces and any evidence of earlier cultures has been obscured by landslides or carried away by river flooding. The upper terraces are high and steeply-sloped. Additional testing will be done again in 2013.

Another summer survey project took place on the edges of majestic Muskeg Mountain on the west side of the Athabasca River

(Burford Permit 12-196). In the words of Burford, “it was wet”. Despite this prognosis, two Precontact sites were found on very low lobes of land in the middle of the muskeg. Although just small scatters, the presence of sites within this inhospitable summer terrain shows us that ease of transport should not discount site possibilities. On the plus side, we were part of Canadian Boreal Forest field trials for the Hydratrek (kind of like an Argo on steroids).

Only one oil sands area site was excavated in 2012 (Saxberg Permit 12-128). HiOs-6 required a small mitigative excavation. An additional 4 square metres excavated around the only positive shovel test on the landform produced very little other cultural material. When surveying was done in 2008, **Carmen Olson** managed to find the most discrete little collection of flakes and plumb them almost in entirety. The lithic distribution perfectly suggests an individual chipping episode where debris was constrained by the legs of the knapper. We were lucky to find this collection of BRSS flakes in the first place.

A survey and mitigation was completed on the north side of MacDonald Lake (just east of Balzac) in Rocky View County (Lobb Permit 12-147). Previous studies done on the south side of the lake proved the potential for buried cultural material (ASA Permit 00-217) and backhoe testing and excavation units proved the north side of the lake was also an area frequented by past cultures. EhPl-84 (dubbed The Lost Cows site) included a wide scatter of lithic and faunal debris within at least three conflated components. A quartzite core, two endscrapers, a sidescraper, retouched flake, and projectile point tip were collected, along with a scattering of faunal debris. Varying levels of soil deflation, erosion, and rodent disturbance affected the final interpretation

and characterization of the site, but AMS dating results of bone collected throughout the various components produced conventional RC ages at 2030 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-331770), 3750 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-331772), and 4200 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-331771). The Lost Cows site was interpreted as a lithic tool workshop and short-term carcass processing area contemporary with middle period cultures. Upland areas east of Nose Creek should not be disregarded as holding moderate to high potential for cultural indicators, especially on landforms near permanent and seasonal waterbodies and wetlands.

In Edmonton's North Saskatchewan River valley, we conducted several monitoring programs associated with the decommissioning of EPCOR's Rossdale Power Plant, as well as a mitigation program associated with a new laboratory building for the Rossdale Water Treatment Plant (Saxberg Permit 12-046). The area has long been archaeologically known as the Rossdale Site (FjPi-63) and includes Precontact components as well as a fur trade establishment (Edmonton House and Fort Augustus II and IV were believed to be located on this site between *ca.* 1802 to 1830). Elements of these early forts have been observed by archaeologists before, hidden beneath modern landscaping and parking lots. Surviving portions of the buried past are usually disturbed by linear features (ductlines and utility trenches associated with the old power plant) or else obscured by active facilities. When an older building with no basement was demolished to make room for the new laboratory building, the opportunity came to assess whether there were any pockets of undisturbed early nineteenth century fur trade surfaces left behind (Figure 3).

Several features were encountered during excavation. Many of these were twentieth century utility trenches, footings, utility pole stubs, and disposal middens, but hidden between the disturbances were a series of historic period trenches along with a wide scatter of artifacts related to pre-mid-nineteenth century fur trade (including items of Aboriginal, eastern Canadian, and European manufacture) (Figure 4). The artifacts recovered from the fur trade fills indicate that the remains are that of Edmonton House/Fort Augustus IV, occupied between 1813 and 1830.



Figure 3. View of excavation block on east side of EPCOR's Power Plant.

Emergency construction monitoring was conducted at EaOp-52, the Medicine Hat Brick & Tile site in Medicine Hat (Saxberg Permit 12-276) (Figure 5). The construction crew responsible for conducting Ross Creek bank stabilization uncovered some historic refuse and work was temporarily halted to assess the nature of deposit and make sure that it was not significant to the historical industrial occupation of the site, which was designated a Provincial Historic Resource in December of 2012.



Figure 5: Bricks from Medicine Hat Brick & Tile site (EaOp-52) and Ross Creek stabilization efforts.



Figure 4. All views of ground stone pipe (and possible reconstruction) found during excavations at FjPi-63.

Lifeways of Canada Limited - 2012 Fieldwork Summary

Christy de Mille
(Lifeways of Canada Limited)

During the 2012 field season **Lifeways of Canada Limited** held many archaeological research permits for work in Alberta. Fieldwork was undertaken in all areas of Alberta including but not limited to: Fort McMurray, the Coal Branch, Calgary, and the Hanna region of south-central Alberta.

Lifeways completed several projects in and around our home base of the City of Calgary. Under the direction **Christy de**

Mille, mitigative excavations were undertaken at EhPm-22 on the northwest edge of the City (Figure 1). EhPm-22 is on a small remnant area of native prairie on the edge of Simons Valley overlooking West Nose Creek. Excavations were undertaken in response to a planned housing development and focused on exploring the relatively large cairn present at the site. In total, 15 m² were excavated, the majority of which were placed over and near the cairn. Excavations revealed that the cairn was heavily comprised of cores and tried cobbles and was likely a workshop dump area (Figure 2).



Figure 1. View northwest up Nose Creek Valley.

A total of 441 lithic artifacts were recovered, including 367 pieces of debitage, 65 cores and tried cobbles, and nine tools. Overall, the prevalence of cores, tried cobbles, and split cobbles indicate that this site functioned mainly as a workshop, seemingly focused on the reduction of quartzite cobbles/slabs into blanks and large flakes. These were likely transported off the site and reduced into more formal tools elsewhere given the lack of late stage debitage recovered. Interestingly, two flaked quartzite erratics were observed near the cairn, further supporting the interpretation of the site as a workshop. The position of the site overlooking the valley affords it an

excellent view along West Nose Creek where game could be monitored while workshop activities were undertaken. This small workshop site, focused on the initial reduction of locally available quartzite cobbles/slabs, is unusual as compared with others known from the immediate area.



Figure 2. View south of partially excavated cairn, EhPm-22.

Also around Calgary, **Brian Vivian** completed excavations at the EgPn-453 and EgPn-449 sites on the Paskapoo slopes in northwest Calgary. Analysis is currently underway, but a strong Pelican Lake presence at EgPn-453 is indicated by the initial results.

Brian Vivian also completed final mitigative excavations at FgPm-5, a Precontact site on the shores of Pigeon Lake in west central Alberta (Figure 3). A total 22 m² excavated in two blocks resulted in the recovery of some 2,675 artifacts. This includes stone tools, lithic debitage, bone, and fire-broken rock from a Precontact occupation (Figure 4). A Late Plains Side Notched projectile point places the Precontact occupation to sometime between 1,100 and 250 years ago. Lithic materials recovered indicate the inhabitants camped here and collected local rocks from the lake.

The presence of various scrapers, utilized flakes, bifaces, and cores indicate these rocks were used to fashion tools needed for daily domestic activities, including preparation of foods and working of hides. Faunal materials support this scenario and indicate a wide variety of local wildlife was procured, including fish and a number of fur-bearing animals and suggests the site represents a late winter occupation, a time when furs are best and ice-cover on the lake made it easy to fish. This may explain the emphasis on procuring local lithic materials, as during the cold season, group mobility would have been reduced and lithic materials from more distant sources (such as obsidian or Knife River Flint) may already have been exhausted.



Figure 3. View of shoreline of Pigeon Lake.

The distribution of the artifacts was found to be highly patterned. Concentrations of burned bone and fire-broken rock suggest that a hearth was located in/or at close proximity to Unit 8, while other bone and rock refuse were discarded in the southeastern corner or several meters away of this excavation block, where the smaller excavation block was excavated. It appears this fireplace was a focus for preparing foods and working hides; bones from diverse species and many of the stone tools

were recovered in units immediately adjacent to this locale. Overall, the distributions of stone tools, bone, and fire-broken rock and the suggested location of the fire hearth are similar to the highly structured use of space that has been documented inside tipis. While no evidence of a stone circle was found, the distribution patterns suggest activities constrained within a tipi lodge and corroborates that this site likely represents a cold season occupation.

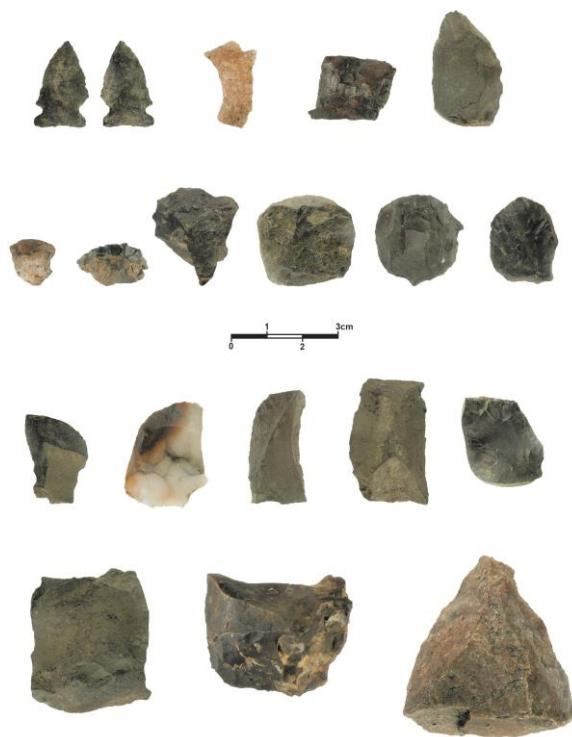


Figure 4. Artifacts recovered from FgPm-5.

Although FgPm-5 was considered to be of High Local Significance when it was originally recorded, the 2012 excavation results suggest it is of elevated significance. FgPm-5 is one of the few excavated sites in Alberta where fish bones have been recovered. Further analysis of the artifact assemblage has helped shed light on the nature of subsistence adaptations in the late Precontact period. Interpretations of these cultural materials place this site within a

wider regional context, wherein this winter fish camp represents one of many which are likely found on the shores of Pigeon and the other large, nearby lakes, and it is suggested that this land use pattern was well established by the time the fur trade developed.

The archaeological inventory of Lac La Biche which Ed McCullough completed in the mid-1970s demonstrated the density of archaeological resources found along the shores of lakes in central Alberta. No informed archaeologist is surprised by the rich archaeological resources that can be found around the margins of such lakes. Inventory surveys of Pinewood, Touchwood, and Buck Lakes are examples of more recent studies that have again proven this point. Yet these same waterbodies are rarely included in reconstructions of seasonal use models. Although Late Period sites are commonly found on these lakes (as exemplified by those located on Pigeon and Buck lakes), few of these have been studied in any detail, and reference to the Old Women's Phase in prehistory continues to largely depend upon the many buffalo hunting sites found in southern Alberta to characterize this period. In part, this is due to researcher bias, and in part due to the fact few of these lakes have attracted much archaeological research. The initial survey undertaken at Pigeon Lake Provincial Park under Permit 11-129 was the first systematic survey completed along the shores of Pigeon Lake; this despite the fact that recreational housing developments on the shores of Pigeon Lake have continued unabated for the last 30 to 40 years. Other lakes such as Battle or Gull have never been subjected to rigorous HRIA studies and remain archaeologically unknown. The overall success of our rather limited excavations at FgPm-5 shine a light on the potential such lakeshore sites have in

elucidating the nature of late Precontact adaptations in central Alberta.

In addition to the work described above for the Pigeon Lake Provincial Park, Lifeways also undertook an archaeological survey and historic resources inventory of the Two Lakes and Gregoire Lakes Provincial Parks. Both parks were investigated under the direction of **Don Hanna**. Historic Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) studies were completed at the Comfort Cabins study area at Two Lakes Provincial Park southwest of Grande Prairie and at the Anzac Day Use Area and the South Shore Area of Gregoire Lake Provincial Park southeast of Fort McMurray.



Figure 5. View west from Gunderson Campground across the north lake towards the proposed Comfort Cabin development area at Two Lakes Provincial Park.

Investigations by Don at the Two Lakes Provincial Park (Figure 5) revealed that the area has been subjected to more intensive past disturbances than had previously been recognized, and portions of the landform appeared to have been artificially flattened. A road adjacent to study area has likely led to substantial disturbances and it is also suspected that the Comfort Cabin study area was used as a construction camp when the road was built. Not surprisingly, no cultural

materials were identified in any of the test excavations at the proposed Two Lakes Provincial Park Comfort Cabin study area. However, an incidental find of a small Precontact campsite scatter (GcQw-2) was identified and recorded at the Gunderson Flats campground across the lake from the study area.

The Gregoire Lake Provincial Park several new sites were recorded and an attempt was made to revisit the three previously recorded sites. Here, the Anzac Day Use area was walked and no additional high potential, undisturbed areas were identified. The area was found to be more heavily disturbed than expected, with abandoned road/trails and recent Parks infrastructure (including an unused building). Consequently, shovel testing was confined to the previously identified high potential areas. A total of 54 shovel tests were excavated in the three targeted landforms which were all found to be partially or substantially disturbed by past bulldozer / construction work. The flat areas and berms created by this construction likely led (at least partially) to their identification as high potential landforms. Extensive Historic era can and bottle dumps (HcOs-10 and HcOs-12) were identified during our investigations and it appears clear that much of this area has been used as an informal garbage dump over the last half century. A possible cabin footing and Precontact campsite were also identified (HcOs-9), as was a small Precontact lithic scatter identified in shovel tests (HcOs-11). None of the identified sites appear to be significant.

The South Shore Area was walked and the area was found to be much more heavily disturbed than expected. However, some limited areas of additional high potential, undisturbed areas were identified. Shovel testing ($n=51$) was largely confined to the undisturbed portions of the seven previously

identified high potential areas. Most of the originally targeted high potential areas were found to be landforms created by past bulldozer construction work such as road and ditch-side berms. In two cases, ditches had been identified as high potential landforms, likely due to inversion/misreading of LiDAR contours. In another case, a prominent muskeg stockpile had been targeted. Two limited additional high potential and/or undisturbed areas were identified and shovel tested.

No evidence of Precontact cultural materials was encountered at the recorded locations of HcOs-2 or HcOs-3. A review of previous site records indicated that HcOs-1, HcOs-2, and HcOs-3 all have substantial errors in their recorded positions. The actual location of each of these was identified. The area of these sites had been subjected to very extensive terraforming disturbances and all three sites appear to have been entirely destroyed.

Post-impact assessment of the South Shore boat launch was also carried out. This area was determined to be within the previously recorded site HcOs-1 (Figure 2). The area was actually in construction at the time of our investigations, but we were able to carry out a detailed inspection as worksite activities were suspended for the weekend. It appears that construction activities had not been confined to the boat launch, but actually also included at least some of the planned upgrades to the South Shore campground. Much of the area had been stripped, and older facilities removed. A small, heavily disturbed Precontact lithic scatter/campsite was identified in this recently stripped area but little appears to remain intact of this portion of HcOs-1 (Figure 6). As a result of these studies, Don suggests that a cautious approach to reliance on LiDAR-generated microtopographic

information is recommended when landforms are closely related to areas of contemporary construction.



Figure 6. South Shore campground area, view northwest, south portion of HcOs-1, hearth and small lithic scatter marked by person.

Don Hanna was also busy during the 2012 field season completing Phase 1 of the ATCO Hanna Region Transmission Development (HRTD1) in south-central Alberta. The 2012 field season was the third and final year of HRIA investigations. These investigations have been very productive, recording over 100 new Precontact and Historic sites within the development area. The Precontact sites are varied and include campsites, stone features, artifact scatters, and interestingly pebble chert quarries and workshops. Don suggests that collectively these sites reflect a preference of past peoples (and groups) to seek elevated landforms that offer both a commanding view of the surrounding landscape and easy access to reliable water sources. The Historic sites recorded during this project recount the early history of Euro-Canadian settlement of the area and include the remains of schools, residences, and farm structures among others. The 2012 field work confirmed earlier patterns observed during the 2010 and 2011 field seasons and

added 21 new sites to the inventory. A total of 15 Precontact sites (including two isolated finds, eight artifact scatters, and five campsites) (Figure 7) were recorded. One small historic dumpsite, two farmsteads (Figure 8), and one homestead were also recorded.



Figure 7. Fire cracked rock associated with hearth feature.



Figure 8. View of southeast wall of standing structure at FaOp-75.

On ATCO's behalf, Lifeways completed both a general and detailed Historical and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan (HARPP) to be used by planners, construction contractors, and environmental inspectors to aid them in avoiding damage to

all significant sites that have been recorded or may be encountered during construction, remediation, or other activities. Part of the HARPP included training of ATCO Field Staff on protocols to manage the Historic resources as well as on site and artifact recognition. This protection plan has thus far proved successful resulting in the (non-Permitted) identification and avoidance of Historic (Figure 9 and 10) and palaeontological finds.



Figure 9. Fencing to facilitate avoidance of historic foundation 1.



Figure 10. Fencing to facilitate avoidance of historic foundation 2.

The 2012 field season saw Lifeways continue its involvement in the Coal Branch area. **Kendra Kolomyja**, with the assistance of **Dan Meyer**, completed a survey of a

seven kilometer stretch between Highway 16 and the CN rail line just outside of Hinton proposed for development as a new rail siding. The proposed development in close proximity of the town of Hinton made it obvious that there was a high potential for sites related to the early development of the town and other historic occupations in the area. The initial survey of the project area identified seven archaeological sites including two Precontact sites, four Historic Period sites, and one site with both Precontact and Historic period components. An additional three Historic Sites (not archaeological) were recorded for the Heritage Survey. One of these included a set of wooden culverts used to divert water below a now-defunct roadway (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Historic Culverts Site. Two wooden culverts under an abandoned roadway still divert water from a small drainage.

Four of the archaeological sites were recommended for mitigative work prior to development. With the support of the client, and under the direction of **Kendra Kolomyja** mitigations were undertaken in October, 2012. FiQi-19 is a small Precontact workshop believed to date to the Middle Period (7,750-3,000 yr BP) based on comparisons with other similar sites in this region. The remaining excavations were

conducted to mitigate Historic Period features at FiQi-22, FiQi-24, and FiQj-23. Two privy depressions (FiQi-22 and FiQi-24) were excavated and these both produced surprisingly large artifact assemblages (Figure 12). The extraordinarily dense deposits mainly consisted of cans and can fragments, and faunal materials. In one privy (FiQi-22), the MNI for cow (the most common animal represented) was 14 (based on femur count) and over 65 kg of metal was collected from a 1 x 2 m excavation block. The other privy (FiQi-24) had similar artifact densities with 72.5 kg of metal and an MNI of eight cows represented. The overall assemblages of both privies seemed to be representative of kitchen dumps for work crews or other similar occupations. The development of the CN Railway and the construction of the Pedley Reservoir in 1928 were almost certainly linked to the deposits at these sites.



Figure 12. FiQi-24 privy excavation. Excavator Dan Meyer in excavation block with privy deposit.

The opportunity to conduct a full coverage survey of the project area has been a valuable contribution to the body of research and discussion of past occupation in the Athabasca Valley. The survey and subsequent mitigations provides an interesting and informative sample of the broad types of sites that exist in this region. Few sites have been identified in this portion

of the Athabasca valley and a survey of this nature brings a valuable contribution to the discussion of both Historic and Precontact occupations in this area.

Jason Roe also completed field investigations in the Coal Branch Area. Jason and his crew (**Brian Beaulieu**, **Derrick Foster**, and **Courtney Lakevold**) excavated a small historic site, FhQh-10, northwest of the hamlet of Mercoal. Although the site was originally recorded as a horse barn, the short, 3 ft. high entrance and internal rooms suggest the structure was more likely used for storage or as a workshop.



Figure 13. Cold storage cellar at FhQg-74.

Jason and crew (**Mary Attia**, **Derrick Foster**, and **Courtney Lakevold**) excavated three other Historic Period sites around Mercoal. FhQg-74, had originally been identified as a dairy barn associated with the town of Coalspur. However, the results of the excavation and interview with a local informant both supported the alternate interpretation that this historic site represented a residential area for people working at the Yellowhead mine to the west. Of particular interest was the excavation of a mostly intact cold storage cellar (Figure 13).

After completing excavations at the FhQg-74 site, Jason and crew moved west to mitigate the FhQh-13 site. FhQh-13 is a logging camp along McCardell Creek and consisting of the remains of ten historic structures. While most of the structures were likely cabins, there was a larger structure, likely the mess hall. Interestingly, a marble was recovered from this site suggesting that children may have also lived at the site.

The final historic site excavated near Mercoal by Jason and crew was a pit feature associated with the extant portion of FhQh-22. Due to groundwater issues, the excavation of this pit feature turned into a challenging exercise in underwater archaeology. A side trip to a nearby point of interest, the Venus of Mercoal, completed this fieldwork (Figure 14).



Figure 14. Venus of Mercoal.

In addition to the mitigative excavation work, Jason spent much of the summer surveying for Lifeways' forestry clients. Highlights of this work were finding FgQc-15 (a cabin with no door), and FfPx-8 and FgQc-18, both Precontact Period campsites.

In addition to his work in the Coal Branch, Jason spent some quality time with the mosquitoes in the Fort McMurray region. Jason assisted **Brian Vivian** with an HRIA in and around the Snipe Creek and Namur Lake area which included recording HhPe-4, a small quartzite quarry. Jason also completed an HRIA in the McKay River area and recorded six new sites (HfPb-1 to HfPb-6). Two of the sites had projectile points: that recovered from HfPb-1 is the midsection of a Late Period point, and the second from HfPb-6 appears to be a heavily reworked Fort Creek Fen Complex point.

Golder Associates Ltd., Calgary, Alberta: 2012 Field Season Report for Alberta, Nunavut, Northwest Territories and Idaho

Brent Murphy and Michael Turney
(Golder Associates Ltd.)

Archaeologists from Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), Calgary and Edmonton had another busy field season conducting historic resource projects throughout Alberta, Nunavut, Northwest Territories and Idaho in 2012. Twenty-one historic resource permits were held in Alberta last year by Golder staff archaeologists **Vince Balls**, **Jessica Langer**, **Michael Turney**, and **Dan Wyman**. The majority of the work conducted in Alberta includes both historic resource impact assessments (HRAs) conducted for several *in-situ* Oil Sands developments and their associated facilities in northern Alberta (Archaeological Survey of Alberta (ASA) Permits 12-148, 12-212,

12-237, 12-145, 12-260, 12-263, and 12-174); and a number of HRAs conducted in advance of small scale oil and gas developments in southern (ASA Permits 12-008, 12-023, 12-066, 12-173, 12-300, and 12-301) and central (ASA Permits 12-183 and 12-184) Alberta.

Additional HRAs conducted by Golder staff during the 2012 field season included a large scale mitigative excavation for a conventional Oil Sands project (ASA Permit 12-085), two HRAs conducted prior to development of transmission lines in central Alberta (ASA Permits 12-024, and 12-111), two HRAs conducted prior to forestry development in the Drayton Valley/Edson (ASA Permits 12-093), and the Sundre, Waiparous, Bragg Creek, and Crowsnest Pass (ASA Permit 12-061) area, and a rock art monitoring program at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park (ASA Permit 12-284).

As a result of our work in Alberta 11 new historic resource sites were reported, 25 previously reported historic resource sites were revisited and ten sites were mitigated. The newly reported historic resource sites included an isolated find site (HhOx-32), two prehistoric lithic scatters (FeQa-2 and GjOt-5), five historic cabins (FiPu-1, 2, 3, 4 and GjOs-6), and three stone feature sites (DjOx-8, DlPc-28 and DlPc-29). The previously recorded sites included historic logging flumes (DkOp-4 and 7), two stone feature sites (DjOx-1 and DlPc-27), a cabin (GgOp-7), a small prehistoric workshop site (HhOx-4), and 19 rock art sites (DgOv-2, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 98, 99, 100, 102, 125, and 133). Ten of the previously recorded prehistoric sites (HhOv-490, 491, 498, 522, 523, 524, 528, 529, 530 and 531) were excavated in 2012.

Six archaeological permits were held in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut last year

by Golder archaeologists **Brent Murphy** and **Julie Ross**. The fieldwork conducted in the Northwest Territories include an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the remediation of a mine site along the shores of Beaverlodge and Hottah Lake north of Gameti (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2012-010), and a winter road associated with a mine near Nahanni Butte (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2012-016). The AIA for the mining project along the shores of Beaverlodge and Hottah Lake resulted in the discovery of 13 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (LfPs-8, LePs-15 to 19 and LePt-2 to 8) and the revisits of five previously recorded sites (LePs-5 to 8 and LePt-1). Sites included Euro-Canadian uranium exploration camps, mine sites; and Tlicho fish caches, hunting blinds and camp sites.

The four permits in Nunavut included AIAs for a proposed mine (Nunavut Archaeologist Permit 2012-024A) and the remediation of three abandoned weather stations (Nunavut Archaeologist Permits 2012-006A, 2012-007A and 2012-008A). Thirteen new sites were recorded in conjunction with the AIA conducted for the mining project, and resulted in the mitigation of the following sites KgJm-18, KgJm-20, KgJm-23, KgJm-24, KgJm-25, KgJm-26, KgJm-30, KgJm-35, KgJm-48 and KfJm-171. The abandoned weather stations were located on the east shore of Ennadai Lake, south end of Nottingham Island and on an unnamed island in Contwoyto Lake. Nine new sites (JgMf-12 to 20) were recorded and one previously recorded site (JgMf-3) was revisited at Ennadai Lake; the majority of them being isolated finds. Four new sites were recorded on Nottingham Island including three stone feature sites (KgFr-1, 3 and 4) and a lithic scatter (KgFr-2). The AIA of the Contwoyto Lake Weather Station attempted to revisit LePs-1 and recorded

land use sites consisting of a hunting blind and a wooden tent frame of fairly recent construction.

In Idaho, Golder archaeologists **Brent Murphy, Jessica Langer, Vince Balls** and **Dan Wyman** completed a Section 106, Class III cultural inventory of 17,363 acres of public land in Twin Falls and Owyhee Counties for the Bureau of Land Management in 2012. During the survey, 111 sites and isolated finds were recorded including revisits of 14 previously known sites. Twenty-five of these sites are historic Euro-American sites, 35 are prehistoric Native American sites, five have both prehistoric and historic components, and 46 are isolated finds. One of the sites is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places and eight are recommended as eligible.

Two projects of note that Golder worked on in 2012 are the mitigation of ten prehistoric sites in advance of a conventional Oil Sands mining project and the rock art monitoring program at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park.

As part of Shell Canada Energy's ongoing long-term efforts to mitigate impacts of the construction of the Muskeg River Mine Expansion, Golder conducted mitigative studies just north of the Quarry of the Ancestors (ASA Permit 12-085). During the 2012 field season, ten prehistoric sites (HhOv-490, 491, 498, 522, 523, 524, 528, 529, 530 and 531) were mitigated, resulting in excavation of a total of 708 m², and the collection of approximately 800,000 artifacts. Although analysis and reporting are currently in preparation, a number of preliminary findings can be reported. Most of the mitigative studies focused on one site: HhOv-528. While the artifact assemblage consisted almost entirely of Beaver River

Sandstone debitage and tools, other tool stone and faunal material was also recovered. It is hoped that radiocarbon dates obtained from recovered bone will greatly add to the local chronology.

Thirty-three complete projectile points and other diagnostic artifacts were recovered indicating at least two archaeological cultures. The majority of the projectile points (n=30) fit within the Middle Prehistoric Period Beaver River Complex (Shield Archaic), with some additional projectile points (n=3) diagnostic of the Middle Prehistoric Period Firebag Hills Complex (ASTt). The large number of anvils (large stones with one or more pecked divots), wedges and bipolar cores / core fragments recovered from HhOv-528 is strongly suggestive of a reliance on bipolar technology. This site should provide a significant opportunity to further understanding of the varied use of bipolar reduction technology within the Beaver River Complex.

Another unique feature of HhOv-528 is the deep intact stratigraphy. During Stage II mitigation, six units were excavated to 120 cm below surface, with a quadrant in each test unit excavated to basal flood gravels (approx. 180 cm bs), to help determine site formation processes. During Stage III mitigation, an excavation block allowing for 17.5 m² of exposure of the basal flood gravels (approximately 2 m bs) was completed. The stratigraphy is similar to that originally reported during the initial investigations of HhOv-319 Locus 1 (Saxberg 2007). Although no cultural material was recovered from below the clay (70 cm bs), the deep excavation units will allow for better definition of the environmental context and Quaternary history of sites in the vicinity of the Quarry of the Ancestors.



Figure 1. Deep excavation unit at HhOv-528.

Golder also conducted a rock art monitoring program at Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park. This is part of an ongoing monitoring program which Golder has participated in for the last three years. Completed under ASA Permit 2012-284, 19 rock art sites; DgOv-2, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 98, 99, 100, 102, 125, and 133 (including 38 rock art panels or 50 rock art faces) were revisited. As part of the monitoring program, high resolution (RAW) digital images of each selected rock art site were taken, accurate Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for each rock art panel were recorded, and each of the selected rock art sites was compared with baseline photographs and previous tracings to determine if impacts due to human impacts, environmental deterioration, or visitation has occurred. Although some human and environmental impacts were noted, generally the rock art was found to be in good shape. Of particular interest is that new rock art was recorded at both DgOv-2 Panel 19 and DgOv-92. The RAW digital images from a number of sites where faint red pictographs occur will be analyzed using D-Stretch (decorrelation stretch) image enhancement techniques in the hope that additional rock art and rock art details will be discovered.



Figure 2. Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park.

Stantec Consulting Ltd.: Summary of 2012 Fieldwork

Jennifer Tischer (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)

Dale Boland conducted an HRIA just southwest of Fort McMurray that resulted in the recording of a small subsurface Precontact campsite (HeOu-17) on a terrace overlooking the Athabasca River.

An HRIA conducted near the Ells River north of Fort McMurray resulted in the recording of five Precontact sites: one isolated find, three lithic scatters (< 10 artifacts), and one lithic scatter (>10 artifacts). Two of these are of low heritage value and three were recommended for avoidance or further investigation. One of the latter sites yielded a variety of materials, including heat treated quartzite, siltstone, and chert, with expedient tools made of the quartzite and chert. A second site yielded only salt-and-pepper quartzite artifacts with two tools. Only two of the sites produced any Beaver River Sandstone, perhaps not surprising as the study area is approximately 19 km northwest of the Quarry of the Ancestors, on the far side of the Ells and Athabasca Rivers.

Mitigation studies were also conducted at eight Precontact sites around the Ells River

and Joslyn Creek. Sites varied from small lithic chipping stations overlooking a watercourse or beaver pond, to larger campsites producing tools made from a large number of local lithic materials (e.g., northern quartzite, salt-and-pepper quartzite, pebble cherts, high quality Beaver River Sandstone). One site yielded over 300 calcined (likely beaver) bones and more than 470 pieces of debitage, at least 57% of which is microdebitage. Analysis is ongoing, but these small sites will add to our greater understanding of Precontact land use patterning and resource exploitation behaviours on the west side of the Athabasca River.

Andrea DeGagne conducted Stage II excavations at a Precontact quarry site (FbPi-8) on the Red Deer River, east of Red Deer. In total, 60 square meters have been excavated from this expansive site, and over 19,000 artifacts have been recovered, representing over three kilograms of lithic materials. The majority of the lithic artifacts are Red Deer Mudstone, although minor amounts of chalcedony, chert, petrified wood, quartz, quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, and Swan River Chert have been identified in the assemblage. Formal tools recovered include four projectile points, three scrapers, an awl, a biface, as well as numerous cores and core fragments and utilized and retouched flakes. Residue analyses of a scraper and a piece of fire broken rock produced no conclusive results, but radiocarbon dating successfully yielded conventional dates between 1840 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-337291) and 2820 ± 30 yr BP (Beta 337292). Reporting on this site is ongoing.

Six new archaeological sites were identified in the Primrose area during three HRIAs. All of these are all small sites, a combination of isolated finds and lithic scatters. The identified sites fit with the known model of

Precontact use of the area, located on dry, slightly raised landforms overlooking substantial watercourses and/or small seasonal drainages. An additional investigation in the Foster Creek area produced one Historic Period sickle, although no additional sites were identified along the remainder of the 80 km pipeline.

Jean-Paul Foster was fortunate to begin the field season this past year working with Elders from Fort McMurray #468 First Nation to explore the archaeological potential within the Clearwater River valley. Overcoming his deathly fear of boats and water deeper than mid-calf, he and **Kyle Belanger** spent three days in a jet boat with a group of four Elders, recording two exciting new sites and revisiting two more, while also recording their personal recollections of the area.

Following that, he spent the bulk of his summer working between the Birch Mountains and the Athabasca River. In total, 57 new sites were recorded, further enriching our archaeological understanding of the region. Included among these sites are two which are worth highlighting, including HkOw-17, where several (two to three) occupations were noted based on laterally distinct concentrations of unique lithic raw materials. This site, located on a prominent ridge, had the highest concentration of artifacts found within the lease this summer. Excavation is expected to provide valuable information regarding the relationship between the various concentrations. HkOv-110, meanwhile, yielded the highest concentration of tools, including two scrapers and a biface fragment, in two distinct clusters on a very poorly-defined landform. The distance between the two concentrations of positive shovel tests is suggestive of a single campsite with two activity areas – possibly unique family units

cohabiting the same location. Three of the sites contained sufficient calcined bone to obtain radiocarbon dates; the resulting dates were 2000 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-337912), 1000 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-337911), and 70 ± 30 yr BP (Beta-337913) – a broad range indeed!

Matt Moors spent the bulk of the field season this past year excavating four sites, including HhOw-16, HhOw-34, HhOw-53, and HhOw-56, near the confluence of the Ells and Athabasca rivers. In total, 147 square meters were excavated, further enriching our archaeological understanding of the region. Recovered from these sites were 17,338 pieces of lithic material, including three projectile points, several bifaces, scrapers, one arrow shaft straightener, among other tools. As well as the excavation, Matt also worked on two major pipeline projects and two wind power projects. During these HRIAs Matt found 38 new sites, including 12 Precontact sites and 26 sites with historic structures.

Barb Neal recorded two historic sites during assessment of a proposed subdivision at the north end of the City of Calgary, north of Stoney Trail and east of Center Street. The sites included an isolated windmill located in a pasture and the Thomas L. Perry Farmyard. The Thomas L. Perry Farmyard contains 31 standing historic structures including the original farm house and a newer house, possibly dating to the 1970s. Land titles indicate that Thomas Perry purchased the land from the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1907 and the land stayed in the family until 1971. The farmyard represents a typical western Canadian farm with structures and equipment associated with early settlement of the area continuing through to the current use of the land for agricultural purposes.

Archaeological monitoring of the installation of a stormwater diversion system in Canmore under resulted in the identification of a series of intact soils below as much as one meter of colluvium. While no cultural materials were identified during monitoring, the landform associated with Stoneworks Creek holds the potential for the identification of intact, deeply buried archaeological components.

Meaghan Porter conducted mitigative excavations at campsite FkPg-183, northeast of Fort Saskatchewan, just east of the North Saskatchewan River. Excavations at this undisturbed site uncovered a variety of lithic materials including local quartzites and petrified wood, but also Knife River Flint and one flake of Beaver River Sandstone. Bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating, resulting in a Late Period date for the site of $1,590\pm30$ yr BP (Beta-335092). One biface submitted for analysis was positive for porcupine, beaver or squirrel protein residue. Final reporting is currently underway.

Laura Roskowski conducted an HRIA near the confluence of the Muskeg River and Hartley Creek, approximately 60 km north of Fort McMurray, Alberta. Until recently, this area was thought to be entirely covered by low-lying muskeg, and as such was considered to be of low archaeological potential. The use of LiDAR imagery during the 2012 field reconnaissance revealed three small but well-drained landforms present in the vicinity of the confluence of these two waterways. Shovel testing of the three landforms yielded evidence of large multicomponent campsites encompassing the entirety of each of the landforms (Sites HhOu-113, HhOu-114 and HhOu-115), with occupations spanning from the Early to the Late Precontact Periods. Typical of other sites in the region, these sites are not stratified, but the activity areas appear to be

horizontally distinct. These three campsites are quite different in nature than the sites found near the Quarry of the Ancestors, which yield massive amounts of Beaver River Sandstone debitage. While all three sites are intriguing, only data from HhOu-113 is available at this time.

In total, 153 square meters were excavated at HhOu-113. During the excavations two distinct bone concentrations, six projectile points, at least 15 endscrapers, numerous bifaces and a variety of expedient tools were encountered. These artifacts were fashioned from cherts, quartzites, massive quartz, siltstone, obsidian, and Beaver River Sandstone. The analysis is currently underway for the remaining assemblage recovered from this site. Field observations indicated that several distinct artifact concentrations were present. The artifact concentrations were determined to represent a wide variety of activities including core reduction and split pebble technology, biface reduction for the future transport and curation of Beaver River Sandstone, food procurement and processing, cooking, and other campsite activities.

One activity area of special interest is a small calcined bone concentration from which a side-notched projectile point was recovered (Figure 1). The bone concentration was hand trowelled and the point was recovered approximately two cm below the top of the concentration, with additional bone underlying the point. The bone appears to be from a large ungulate, but analysis is not yet complete. A sample of the bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating, which yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of $7,220 \pm 40$ yr BP (Beta-333309). Given the direct association of the projectile point within the bone concentration it can be presumed that they are from the same occupation. The point is

similar in style to those classified as Early Beaver River Complex (Reeves *et al.* in prep). This point type is one of the most commonly recovered points in the region suggesting that the area was well occupied during this time.

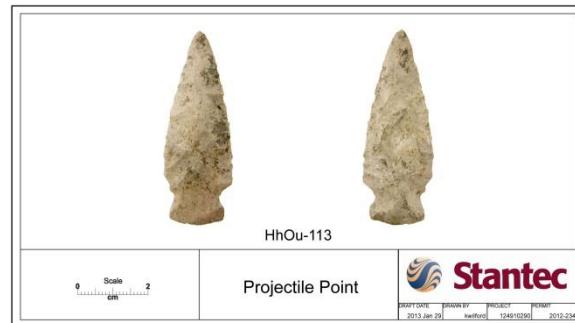


Figure 1. Projectile point recovered from bone concentration at HhOu-113.

The artifact assemblage recovered in association with this bone feature will yield information on the types of activities and technology employed by Precontact people during this time period. It is anticipated that analysis of the other activity areas at HhOu-113, as well as those at sites HhOu-114 and HhOu-115, will produce similarly interesting data and will contribute significantly to the cultural chronology for the region.

In addition to the studies at HhOu-113, Laura and her crew also conducted six pre-impact assessments, mitigative excavation at 13 sites, and two post-impact assessments on the east side of the Athabasca River north of Fort McKay. During the pre-impact assessments the team recorded 40 newly identified sites near Cree Burn Lake and within the vicinity of the confluence of the Muskeg River and Hartley Creek, an area previously thought to be of low archaeological potential. Many of these sites are laterally extensive, yielding in excess of 40 positive shovel tests, with some

producing over 80 positives. While this shovel test density is typical of sites in close proximity to the Quarry of the Ancestors, it was rather unexpected within these study areas. The crew also excavated total of 646 square meters at sites near Cree Burn Lake, just north of the Quarry of the Ancestors, and near the confluence of the Muskeg River and Hartley Creek. The results of these studies will greatly add to the culture history of the area, including information regarding the transport of Beaver River Sandstone (the region's most common material type), travel routes into and out of the area by Precontact inhabitants, and the cultural chronology as several bone features with associated projectile points were encountered.

Alan Youell conducted an HRIA for a major pipeline project which involved the targeted ground reconnaissance of 345 km of permanent right-of-way and associated ancillary facilities. Starting north of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (CLAWR), the footprint is oriented north to south terminating southeast of Hardisty, Alberta.

During the course of the HRIA, 95 historical resources sites with assigned Borden numbers were identified, including 81 Precontact sites, 13 historic sites and one Precontact/historic site. In addition, seven historic structure sites were revisited and three non-Borden historic trails were recorded. Of these 105 sites, 24 are newly recorded sites, and 81 previously recorded sites. Several sites of particular interest are summarized below.

Two historic sites of interest were assessed. Site GfOp-9 consists of a historic campsite, located on the southwest of Wolf Creek, within the CLAWR. Site features include four pit depressions, two surface artifact concentrations and a raised midden feature, likely dating to between 1930 and 1952. Site

GdOo-20 consists of a historic dwelling site, located northeast of Moore Lake. During the assessment, two previously recorded wooden cabin structures were re-identified and an additional depression feature (possible cold storage pit) was located; three positive shovel tests were excavated.

Precontact artifact scatters of significance included: GfOp-8, a surface/subsurface artifact scatter that produced an endscraper, retouched flakes and debitage of several different material types; FIOP-46, a subsurface scatter that contains both lithics and faunal remains; FiOr-16, which produced a projectile point (Middle Period atlatl projectile point, possibly from the Besant period suggesting a possible age range *ca.* 2,100 to 1,500 yr BP), as well as other lithics collected from the surface of a cultivated field/well pad.

A number of Precontact campsites were recorded, including: GdOp-32, which produced lithic artifacts, faunal material and fire broken rock from a subsurface context; FIOP-48, a surface/subsurface site that produced lithic artifacts, unidentifiable mammal bone, fire cracked rock and one ceramic sherd (medium grit temper); and FeOt-17, a surface scatter/campsite on an exposed hill top that produced a variety of lithic materials and non-diagnostic tools as well as fire cracked rock.

Precontact campsite FdOt-24, located on a tributary of Eagle Creek, was originally recorded in 1993 and revisited in 2009. During the current assessment, an additional nine positive shovel tests yielded faunal remains (some identified as bison). Site FdOt-24 may represent the flood deposits of artifacts being washed west (downstream) from the kill/processing site (FdOt-31) to the east or an activity area associated with FdOt-32. Site FdOt-24 is considered to be of high

archaeological interpretive potential and as such has a HRV of 3.

FdOt-32 consists of an Avonlea/Besant campsite (*ca.* 1,350 - 1,100 yr BP), located on the uplands south of Eagle Creek. FdOt-32 was originally recorded in 2009 and subsequently mitigated for the Trans Canada Keystone Hardisty Interconnection Facilitates Project (Permit 09-061). During the previous studies, a total of 41 shovel tests and 120 meters were excavated, resulting in the collection of 40 projectile points, 42 lithic tools, 30 lithic cores, 889 pieces of lithic debitage, 66 pottery sherds, 86 pieces of fire cracked rock and 6545 faunal remains.

During the current assessment, an additional 83 positive shovel tests were excavated, and a controlled surface collection was conducted, resulting in the collection of 2777 Precontact artifacts and one historic artifact. A wide variety of lithic materials were recovered, and tools collected include four Late Precontact projectile points, two endscrapers, one biface, and four retouched flakes. Six Precontact ceramic sherds were also collected representing two distinct styles: cord wrapped object impressed and obliterated textile impressed. Also collected was a single historic artifact, a clear glass bottle base sherd. The only identified taxon out of the faunal material was Bison and 45% of that sample was burned or calcined.

The current assessment extended the site area by 280 m north/south and 190 m east/west, from that previously recorded. The site now encompasses not only the aspen forested area but also the open rolling uplands to the southwest. Site FdOt-32 is situated approximately 80 m to the west of the Hardisty Bison Pound (FdOt-31) suggesting they are associated. Site FdOt-32 is considered to be of high archaeological

interpretive potential and as such has a Historical Resource Value of 3.

Palaeontology – Lisa Bohach & Emily Frampton

Palaeontology field studies in the Edson area found a Paleocene shell bed with vertebrate material, including mammal teeth. This is the first fossil mammal site recorded in the area, and it may be one of the youngest of the Paleocene sites in the province. Archaeological backhoe testing in the central to north central part of Alberta found three late Pleistocene/Holocene shell beds. Radiocarbon dating on the shell material from the Vermillion River produced a calibrated data of approximately 13,000 yr BP. Faunal analysis found a completely freshwater fauna of snails (*Valvata*, *Stagnicola*, *Gyraulus*, *Armiger*, *Promenetus*, *Helisoma*, *Physa*, *Lymnaea*), pea clams, ostracodes and fish.

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Tree Time Services Inc. 2012 Field Season Report

Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt
(Tree Time Services Inc.)

2012 was another growth year for **Tree Time Services** archaeological division. Our forestry heritage management programs expanded to include Tolko High Level and Millar Western Boyle, and we added **Elenore Hood** as a full time Archaeologist. Elenore brings with her experience

throughout central and northern British Columbia.

In July, **Kurtis Blaikie** had the opportunity to participate in the Green Zone Adaptive Management Program excavation at the Hummingbird site (FaPx-1). The opportunity to talk and work with other boreal forest archaeologists on such an interesting site was one of the highlights of Kurtis' career so far. The stratified multicomponent campsite with excellent organic preservation was an eye-opener as to the potential for such sites in the boreal forest. Observations of the site formation processes at work at FaPx-1, coupled with discussions about method and theory with other forestry archaeologists, strongly influenced Tree Time's site prospection and evaluation procedures over the rest of the season, and contributed to some interesting finds.

Based on some of last year's findings of surprisingly extensive sites, Tree Time continued to implement systematic extensive (20 to 40 m spacing) testing at Precontact sites this season. This practice paid off with the identification of several extensive campsites and workshops in boreal hinterland areas.

FaPt-1, 27 and 28 are extensive lithic scatters or campsites on the northeast valley margin of the Tay River southwest of Rocky Mountain House. No diagnostics were recovered, but the extent of the sites and the rich variety of lithic raw materials present suggest that the sites may have significant interpretive potential. While FaPt-1 is limited to the immediate valley margin, FaPt-27 and 28 extend well back from the valley margin across slightly rising terrain, with the densest artifact concentrations 30 to 50 m back from the edge. Also of note is that surveys across the valley in 2010 were

unproductive. The presence of these and other sites on the northeast side of the river may reflect a Precontact transportation corridor from the Clearwater River through the Tay River gap in the Corkscrew ridge, connecting with Prairie Creek.

We also identified an extensive complex of rich lithic workshop sites on a high south terrace of the North Saskatchewan River valley 7 km west of the Gap. The sites (FcPx-15, 16, FcQa-34 to 44) were identified during post-impact audits of blowdown salvage blocks. They are similar in character to FcPx-7 to 11 identified by Altamira in 2009 immediately west of the Gap. The sites consist of extensive scatters of early stage debitage, predominantly local siltstone and Nordegg chert, but with minor components of other materials. Two discarded retouched flakes of Knife River Flint were recovered. Two probable Besant points, both of local siltstone, were also collected. The sites appear to represent a significant retooling station. These sites contrast with FcQa-1 to 12 (U of C 1972) on the lowest terrace on the north side of the river, which all contain fire cracked rock and fragmentary bone. Perhaps this difference reflects distinct occupation patterns during different Precontact periods. This area has a lot more to teach us.

We identified another large campsite, GjPl-2, in the northern Slave Lake region this season. Site prospection of small prominent landforms on an uneven lower terrace over the upper Fawcett River identified what were initially thought to be three small lithic scatters. Subsequent site evaluation determined the presence of a continuous low-density artifact distribution between all three scatters, extending over at least 250 m of the terrace. No diagnostic or datable artifacts were recovered, but artifacts were recovered from two distinct occupation

levels at *ca.* 5 and 30 cm below surface. The site has been avoided and has significant information potential.

We also had some smaller finds of note.

GjPk-3 is a small scatter on the top of the Pelican Mountain plateau. The site is located on a small terrace overlooking a beaver-ponded headwater drainage that contributes to Drowned Horse Creek and thence to Wabasca Lake. The site is typical of very small (single shovel test) finds in these hinterland regions, but is notable for the presence of two pieces of Beaver River Sandstone.

GgPs-3 and 4 are large scatters identified on a high ridge in the Boulder Creek valley, leading up to the Grizzly Ridge plateau. The site locations are similar to sites on the headwaters of Chalmers Creek in the Deer Mountain locality, and may indicate that other areas on the margins of the Grizzly Ridge plateau have similar potential.

Shovel testing of a high upper terrace in the House River valley near Drop Off Lake identified buried palaeosols 30 to 70 cm below surface. Although no artifacts have been recovered from these buried soils yet, charcoal samples were collected for dating. These buried soils indicate that the Hummingbird site is not alone and there is more potential for stratified, datable occupations in the boreal hinterlands than previously assumed.

Western Heritage: 2012 Alberta Fieldwork

Terry Gibson (Western Heritage)

The Alberta offices of **Western Heritage** were busy in 2012, working principally in central and northern portions of the province. As part of its long term commitment to the improvement of its cultural resource management services, Western Heritage began a pilot program to incorporate a geoarchaeological approach to mitigative excavations in 2008. This approach was continued on selected projects over the next three years. In 2012, Western Heritage expanded this initiative to include archaeological work associated with Historical Resources Impact Assessments (HRIAs), principally on selected sites that were newly discovered during field surveys. This work was undertaken by **Krista Gilliland** with the assistance of **Terry Gibson**. Methods included stratigraphic description and interpretation, field magnetic susceptibility measurements, rapid assessment of the optical history of sediments using a portable optically-stimulated luminescence reader and soil micromorphology. The geoarchaeological approach allows survey crews to obtain detailed stratigraphic and sediment-based data in relation to artifact contexts, in order to reconstruct the general landscape and dates when the site remains were laid down. This greatly enhances the interpretation of sites that do not produce diagnostics, by far the majority of sites discovered in northern Alberta. Besides enriching the understanding of the archaeological record, the geoarchaeological data will also be used to enhance the development of new heritage potential models for the province.

Several projects took advantage of this new initiative, one of them being field

assessment for Alberta Transportation that involved proposed improvements to Highway 63, located north of Fort McMurray, by **Cara Pollio**. Of particular significance resulting from this assessment was the relocation of the site HgOv-31 within the Beaver River Quarry Archaeological Site Provincial Historic Resource reserve area. The site was originally identified 1975, where artifacts recovered during limited excavation included projectile points (including a Besant point), lithic tools, lithic debitage, and hammerstones. These items were recovered to 50 cm DBS, significantly greater than previously reported.



Figure 1. Facing east along edge of river terrace from HgOv-31.

Geoarchaeological work focused on documenting the depositional context of recovered artifacts using detailed stratigraphic recording and interpretation and assessment of sedimentary history using a portable optically-stimulated luminescence (POSL) reader. This work resulted in several significant findings (Figure 2, Table 1), perhaps the most interesting being that the upper 35-50 cm of the stratigraphy is composed predominantly of loamy sands and sandy loams, which are interpreted as aeolian in origin, and all artifacts recovered

during the assessment were collected from aeolian contexts. This will likely have significant implications for interpretations of this site and other sites in the boreal forest, as the current stabilized landscape of the boreal forest is not conducive to substantial accumulations of aeolian sediments, which require an exposed sediment source and destabilized (i.e., non-vegetated) land surface. Therefore, preliminary work suggests a drier, more open environment, such as a forest/grassland transition, prevailed during the period(s) of aeolian sedimentation and associated cultural activity at the site. If borne out by palaeoenvironmental and chronometric data, this work has the potential to have a considerable impact on the way that Precontact boreal forest sites in northern Alberta are envisioned and interpreted. POSL data also suggested that OSL dating of the sediments would be appropriate, and represent an important new means of dating sites with little or no organic preservation in northern Alberta.

Geoarchaeological studies were also at the centre of an HRIA related to the maintenance of existing pipelines within the Bodo Archaeological Locality, in eastern Alberta. The assessment program was undertaken to ensure maintenance impacts were avoided in the archaeological zone, associated with an organic-rich palaeosol that is continuous across the very large (approximately 2.5 x 5 km) site. Artifact concentrations from at least two older occupations are also commonly associated with intact buried soils that are discontinuous throughout the locality.

Western Heritage implemented a geoarchaeological approach to the HRIA at Bodo, with particular attention paid to the context of artifact recoveries (i.e., disturbed or undisturbed, associated with a soil or not). As part of the assessment, 50-100 cm wide

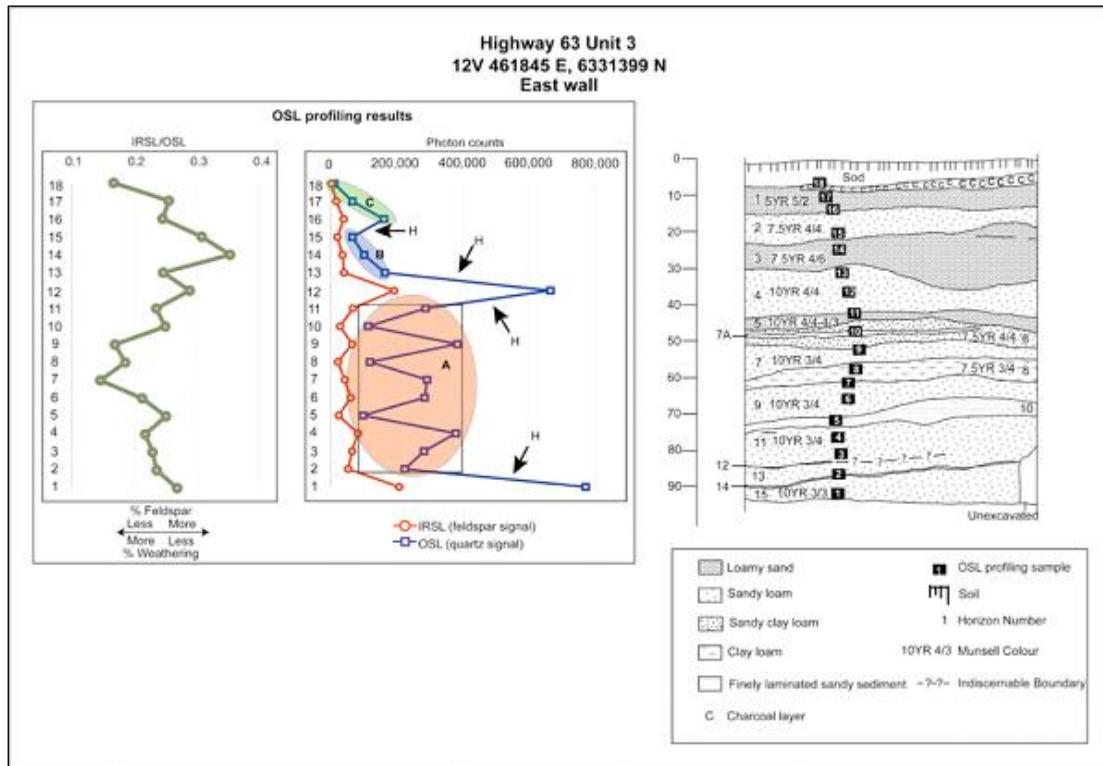


Figure 2. Results and interpretation of optical profiling, Unit 4. H=halt in deposition (hiatus). See Table 1 for interpretation.

Group	Layer	Sample	Interpretation of OSL Profile
C	Sod	18	Stratigraphic integrity; sediments accumulated over a period of time.
		17	
		16	
	2	15	
B	3	14	Stratigraphic integrity; sediments accumulated over a period of time.
		13	
	4	12	
A	5	11	Fluctuations in the number of counts correlates closely with variations in grain size. Sediments are interpreted as fluvial and of roughly the same age with depth, suggesting rapid deposition.
	7A	10	
	7	9	
	8	8	
	9	7	
		6	
	10	5	
		4	
	11	3	
	13/14	2	
	15	1	Represents a number of discrete influxes of thin layers of fluvial sediment; followed by period of non-deposition and/or erosion

Table 1. Interpretation of optical profile, Unit 4.

shovel tests were excavated to between 70 and 120 cm depth. Given that previous work at the locality has demonstrated the close association of older occupations with intact buried soils, profiles that exposed these soils were interpreted as indicating the possibility that associated intact cultural materials could also be encountered at these depths (Figure 3). During the HRIA, Western Heritage also collaborated with Dr. Kennedy Munyikwa from Athabasca University in conducting a pilot study testing the effectiveness of assessing sediment disturbance using portable optically-stimulated luminescence techniques (POSL).

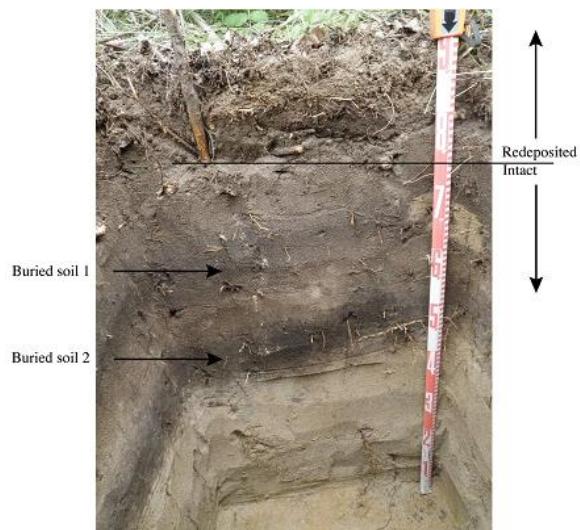


Figure 3. Test Pit 012, west of the battery at FaOm-1, the Bodo Archaeological Locality. Artifacts were recovered from the redeposited sediments but also from the two intact buried soils, documenting the presence of multiple occupations and demonstrating the close association of buried soils with artifact concentrations at this site.

The HRIA documented significantly disturbed deposits in two of the four areas designated for development. Testing in the other two areas demonstrated several intact zones, despite their proximity to existing pipeline developments. Analysis using POSL was particularly useful in identifying disturbance within an ambiguous-looking

shovel test, and demonstrated that the western half of the profile was largely intact, while the other half had been redeposited during pipeline construction.

Geoarchaeological recording and interpretation of the soils and sediments was also undertaken during deep testing of the Scotford Aggregates gravel pit on the southern bank of the North Saskatchewan river near Smoky Lake, Alberta, by **Kevin Whately**. The gravel pit is located on the lowest of three terraces along the south side of the North Saskatchewan River, south of Smoky Lake, Alberta. Western Heritage had already conducted two previous HRIA studies in 2006 and 2007. One archaeological site (FIPd-9) was discovered during that work. Located on a large bench extending along the south boundary of the development area adjacent to the river, the site exhibited four possible hearth features, debitage, a few stone tools, fire broken rock and fragmented unidentifiable faunal materials. During the 2012 assessment, 39 additional shovel tests were excavated in addition to three backhoe trenches. No new cultural remains were identified but this time a detailed geoarchaeological analysis of these trenches was completed (Figure 4).

This analysis indicated that the landscape first developed beginning in the Early Postglacial/Early Holocene Period (12,000 - 11,000 yr BP) and from then to the Middle Holocene Period (approximately 6,900 yr BP) progressed through a phase of landscape evolution where soils were deposited on the floodplain, alternating with periods of stability and sediment non-deposition. This is likely associated with the lateral/northwards meander of the North Saskatchewan River channel, which would have moved the active floodplain northwards. The Late Holocene/Recent Period is interpreted to have been a

predominantly aeolian landscape in the development area, showing periods of stabilization allowing the growth of vegetation. The sediments from several

stratigraphic sections were charcoal-rich, indicative of forest or grass fires. It was during this final period that the site FLPd-9 was occupied.

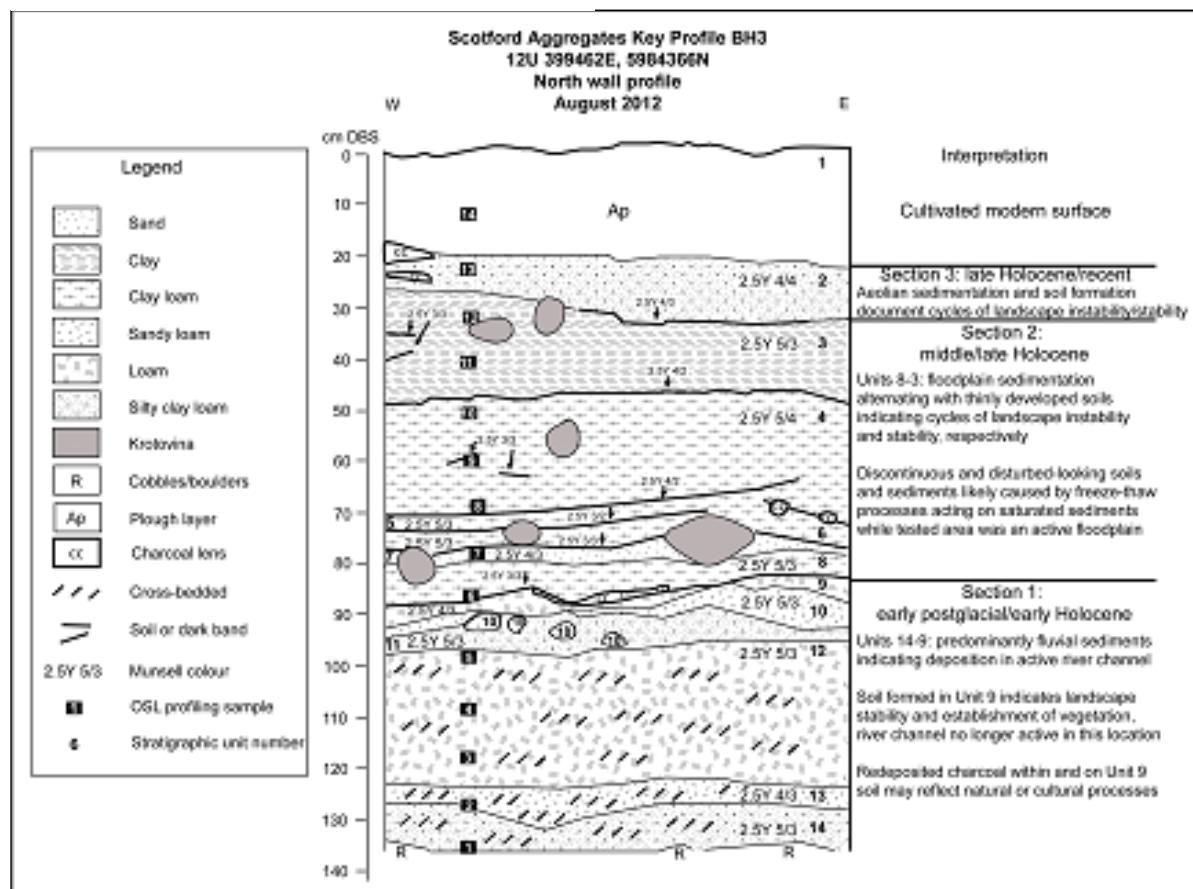


Figure 4. Detailed stratigraphic drawing and field interpretation, Backhoe trench BH3, Scotford gravel quarry.

Finally, preliminary geoarchaeological work begun as part of forestry related assessment work in northeastern Alberta. The assessments were undertaken by **Kris Sullivan** in the region north of Lac La Biche, where an anomalous cluster of archaeological sites was discovered on the Logan River. On two sites four stratigraphic profiles were expanded into 100 cm² units from shovel tests. They were selected according to the type and number of artifacts recovered from the adjacent areas, and in

two cases, by the presence of reddened sediment suggesting hearths or burning.

These possible hearths yielded few traditional artifacts (such as lithics), but the sediments themselves appeared to provide a record of cultural activity and environmental information. This record was accessed through documentation and characterization of sediment properties, which was accomplished through detailed stratigraphic recording and interpretation, field magnetic susceptibility measurements, and assessment

of sedimentary history using a portable optically-stimulated luminescence (POSL) reader.

One of the possible hearths demonstrated an extensive area of reddening, with some areas more intensely rubified than others (Figure 5). In order to test whether this reddening was in fact due to repeated episodes of heating (which would suggest a hearth), field magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected in a 10 x 10 cm grid pattern across the vertical stratigraphic profile (Figure 6). The reddened sediment demonstrated noticeably elevated readings compared to non-reddened areas, with the highest values taken from the reddest portion of the stratigraphy. These results support the interpretation of a hearth that underwent repeated cycles of heating. The geometry of the reddened sediment, as well as the differentiation in colour and magnetic susceptibility readings suggests that the feature may represent multiple hearths or an area of cultural deposition, in which people were discarding burnt hearth materials.

Preliminary results from POSL analysis of the sediments outside of the reddened area indicated stratigraphic integrity, and at least two depositional hiatuses, with most of the *in situ* artifacts being recovered from depths that follow the first hiatus. Overall, the POSL results indicate that sediment-based chronometric dating using optically-stimulated luminescence (OSL) would likely result in archaeological meaningful ages for the site. Indeed, samples were collected from this profile for formal OSL dating and soil micromorphology (thin section analysis), in anticipation of the possibility of further investigations of site formation processes, specifically, the nature and timing of sediment accumulations at the site and of the origin (i.e., cultural or natural, *in situ* or redeposited) of the reddened material.



Figure 5. Logan River stratigraphic profile 'Lost Hearth'; note concentrations of reddened sediment.

Sullivan also undertook forestry work in areas north, west and northwest of Wabasca, in the Conklin region and areas east and north of Wandering River. In north central Alberta, Kris carried out forestry impact studies in the Swan Hills region, the Whitecourt region and in the area around Fox Creek.



Figure 6. Collecting field magnetic susceptibility readings using the handheld Terraplus, Inc. KT-10.

Forestry-related impact assessment work by **Petr Kurzybov** resulted in the discovery of 11 new archaeological sites between the Athabasca River and McMillan Lake. The

area was evaluated with reference to high resolution LiDAR elevation data that aided in effective selection of high potential habitation landscapes. The majority of the sites that were discovered were found to be confined to the rounded terraces and continuous edge of the Athabasca River upper valley margin, while one site was found along the middle valley margin. Recoveries represented either isolated finds or small lithic scatters of quartzite, quartz, and chert debitage. Of particular interest was a small leaf-shaped biface made of black chert from the site GiPe-2 (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Biface from the site GiPe-2.

Forestry-related assessments in northwestern Alberta by **Jody Pletz** resulted in the discovery of over 30 new sites. These sites were spread across the northwestern part of the province between the Peace River and Grande Cache, and from the BC border and Highway 43. Eleven of the sites discovered this past field season were moderate to large

in size, measuring over 30 m in at least one direction. The remainder consisted of isolated finds or smaller lithic scatters. Unfortunately, no diagnostic tools were recovered from any of the sites (Figure 8), apart from a single projectile point that exhibited no distinguishing features. The sites varied in size and density from being small isolated finds to larger campsites with a moderate amount of artifacts recovered. This year the areas that crews worked in proved to be more of a challenge, with more work being done in the steep, undulating terrain near the foothills (Figure 9). Nonetheless, the crews thrived in this working environment, as attested to by the amount of sites and areas surveyed this past summer.

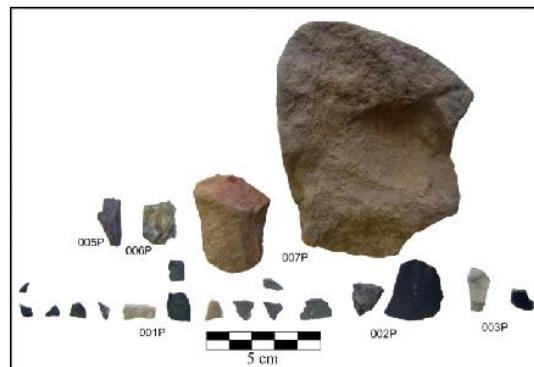


Figure 8. Artifacts recovered from GbQr-4.

West of Edson, in west-central Alberta the foundation of a log cabin was identified by **Karmen Vander Zwan**, adjacent to an oil and gas development just north of the McLeod River. The site consists of a collapsed cabin and outhouse, two refuse piles, a cast-iron stove and wood pile. The cabin, situated near the edge of a steep ridge, was constructed of rounded logs with notched ends; some chinking, composed of sand, clay, and grass, was visible between the logs on the outer side of the southeast wall. Portions of the roof and walls had collapsed into the structure. Sub-surface

testing was conducted within the development right-of-way adjacent to the cabin site. The shovel tests did not produce anything associated with the cabin remains. They did, however, uncover a small lithic scatter, including 69 pieces of quartzite debitage, near the edge of the ridge. In an attempt to avoid the archaeological site, the proposed development was moved to the east. Subsequent testing identified an extension FjQf-4. This second locality produced six pieces of debitage and two possible quartzite tools: a perforator and chopper. The development was re-routed again to avoid disturbing the site. The fact that these two locations produced a significant amount of debitage suggests that other areas along the edge of the same ridge, and even in between these two localities, have a high potential for additional subsurface Precontact materials.



Figure 9. Steep cutline which was taken to get to down to Prairie Creek.

More early historical remains were discovered in a gravel pit development on the south side of the Peace River near Fort Vermillion by **Petr Kurzybov**. Remains of early settlement period homestead were located on the south floodplain of the river, in an area heavily impacted by previous developments, including residential

activities. The shovel tests exhibited intact sequential historical deposits that are believed to represent the remains of the earliest occupation of Fort Vermillion settlement. The site requires further study prior to development proceeding.

Quebec / Nunavik

Archaeological Research on the Site of the HBC Trading Post of Richmond Fort, August 2012

Christian Roy
(Avataq Cultural Institute)

On July 30th 2012, a team of two archaeologists—Christian Roy and Benjamin Patenaude for the Avataq Cultural Institute—landed on Cairn Island in Richmond Gulf, about 50 kilometers south of the village of Umiujaq. They were there to complete the archaeological evaluation of the HBC trading post of Richmond Fort (HaGb-11) in operation from 1750 to 1758. Seven students from Umiujaq, Isaac and Tumassie Aragutak, Charlie Crow, Paulossie Inukpuk, Richard Kumarluk, Bobby Nuktie and Joshua Sala, assisted with the archaeological work. The team was accompanied by two hunter/guides: Jobie Crow and Charlie Tooktoo, as well as by the cook Frances Weetaltuk. They were also assisted by Charlie Kumarluk for transportation and logistics. This field-school project was organized by the Avataq Cultural Institute and funded by Nunavik Parks and the Kativik Regional Government, as part of a student employment program. The Cree Regional Authority also provided some funding.



Figure 1. Team members at work on the site of Richmond Fort (HaGb-11).

The purpose of the 2012 investigation was to complete the archaeological evaluation of Richmond Fort, first undertaken in 2007, as well as to provide training in archaeology to a group of Inuit students. Over the course of three weeks of fieldwork, a total of 38 test-pits and trenches or about 50 m² were excavated on the site of Richmond Fort, the earliest HBC trading post erected in the area. The objectives were to locate sections of its palisade and its other bastions, to define the extent of the workshops and the main habitation, and to collect a larger sample of cultural material to better understand the lifestyle of the site's occupants.



Figure 2. The foundation walls of the southwest bastion at Richmond Fort.



Figure 3. Joshua Sala being interviewed for a *Découverte* documentary by a CBC television crew.

The archaeological investigations produced widely positive results. Although the remaining three bastions could not be located, the missing foundation walls of the southwest bastion were identified, revealing its full dimension and its trapezoidal shape, while some of the structural remains of the workshops, such as portions of a wooden floor and a joist, two wood posts, some firebricks and a large quantity of flat and fire-cracked stones were uncovered in the area of the blacksmith shop. This project also produced a good number of cultural materials, most of which unearthed in the area of the workshops. Clay tobacco pipe fragments, green coloured glass wine bottles and ceramic shards of early London type stoneware, cream-coloured refined earthenware, British tin-glazed earthenware, and oriental porcelain were recovered in association with building hardware and various blacksmith tools. The 2012 investigations at Richmond Fort will be discussed in detail in the forthcoming report.

Archaeological Survey in Aupaluk

Elsa Cencig
(Avataq Cultural Institute)

This past July, the Department of Archaeology did a week of intensive survey in Aupaluk. The project, headed by Elsa Cencig (Avataq Cultural Institute), and assisted by Marianne-Marilou Leclerc (Université de Montréal), was to make an inventory of archaeological sites in the area, mainly in the zones targeted by the mining industry. The Community asked Avataq to intervene to protect and preserve the Inuit cultural heritage. The timing for this survey is good since Oceanic Iron Ore is only at the preliminary stage and will not start exploiting the iron deposits for a number of years. Oceanic Iron Ore is the main financial partner in this venture to ensure that the construction and exploitation of the iron ore deposits will not damage the archaeological resources.

The two archaeologists went first to Nunaturlik (Old Aupaluk), accompanied by David Angutinguak (Aupaluk's Mayor). We wanted to document the recent history of the area. The team also went to Allavik (Red Dog Lake), Tasialuk (Ford Lake), Castle Mountain, Iron Valley and Tikiraalujuaq (Breakwater point), to identify all archaeological sites in these areas where mining will occur.

Briefly, there is no cultural remains in the major zones selected by Oceanic Iron Ore for the iron extraction (i.e. Iron Valley, Castle Mountain). There are some historical camps on the south shore of Allavik (Red dog lake) and one by Tasialuk (Ford lake), but they are outside the mining zones.



Figure 1. Qarmait, near Tikiraalujuaq (Breakwater Point).

However, Tikiraalujuaq (Breakwater point) is a significant place for the past and for more recent times. This location where Oceanic intends to build several components (e.g., buildings, port facility, etc.), count 15 archaeological sites, from Tuniit times (Dorset) to historical times. Today, it is also a good hunting place for Aupalummiut. There will be more discussions between Avataq, Aupaluk and Oceanic Iron Ore to ensure the preservation and/or salvage of these sites.



Figure 2. Tikiraalujuaq (Breakwater Point).

Archaeological Salvage Excavation in Inukjuak, Summer 2012

Tommy Weetaluktuk
(Avataq Cultural Institute)

During the summer of 2012 Avataq Cultural Institute conducted salvage excavations on three sites near the town of Inukjuak. The request for archaeological intervention came from N.V. of Inukjuak and the Pituvik Landholding Corporation, before the disturbance on the sites from town expansion. The projects were funded by Makivik Corporation and Kativik Regional

Government. Some students from Innalik School participated under the KRG Summer Challenge program, and also local adult workers were contracted by Makivik Corporation. The students who participated were: Alec Epoo, Jackusie Echalook, Qautsalik Naqtai, Asiva Nayoumealuk, Emy Nayoumealuk and among the adult workers were Donald Anautaq, Dania Echalook, Joanassie Inukpuk, Kuni Nungak, Jobie Nowkawalk, Philopoosie Elijahsiapik, Josie Echalook and Allie Aculiak. To help with the logistics Melanie Rousseau (Université Laval) and Andrew Papigatuk (Avataq Cultural Institute) also participated (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Field Crew (L to R): Qautsalik Naqtai, Donald Anautaq, Joanassie Inukpuk, Dania Echalook, Andrew Papigatuk, Asiva and Emy Nayoumealuk and Melanie Rousseau.

The first site excavated was IcGm-25, originally located by Daniel Weetaluktuk and later tested and recorded in 1985 by Avataq Cultural Institute. The site is between the town and the marina about 600 meters northwest of Pigiursavik School. The

site was divided into three areas: Area A is composed of at least 6 structures located in a boulder field, including three shallow semi-subterranean dwellings; Area B is located just below the boulder field and delimited to the east by an eroded sandy area; Area C lies

east of the eroded sandy area. At the moment of writing, the field work is continuing with one crew, and so far 67 meter-square test-pits have been excavated, resulting in 130 tools and about a thousand flakes. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts indicates a Dorset occupation.



Figure 2. Example of lithic tools collected from IcGm-25.

The second site to be mapped and tested was IcGm-43. In 2004, a salvage excavation was undertaken in one portion of the site by Avataq Cultural Institute, prior to the installation of the marine infrastructure. The site is located about 400 meters southwest of the first site. During this summer 43 meter-square test-pits were opened, and in some

areas artifacts were found in surface. In all, a total of 112 lithic tools and 7789 flakes were collected. This summer's work concentrated on an area immediately under threat through town expansion. Most of the artifacts are from the Palaeoeskimo period, however in the areas closer to the beach are Neoeskimo (Inuit) structures which were mapped but less intensively test-pitted.

The third site tested was IcGm-5, located right next to the Pigiursavik School: it was partially excavated in 1995 and 1996 by Avataq Cultural Institute. This summer a total of 22 meter-square test pits were opened and the site was systematically surface collected, resulting in a collection of 79 lithic tools and over 20 000 flakes.



Figure 3. IcGm-5 lithic tools: point, knife and a small lamp carving.

Avataq Cultural Institute would like to thank the Pituvik Landholding Corporation of Inukjuak for their close collaboration and their generous accommodation of our two non-local workers. We also thank the participants of this past summer's field work, who worked willingly in the rain, wind and sunshine. Stay tuned for further updates.

Les Abénakis de la rivière Saint-François au XVIIIe siècle et la question du fort d'Odanak

Geneviève Treyvaud et Michel Plourde,
archéologues Ph.D.
(consultants au musée des Abénakis)

Introduction

Depuis 1979, le Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki, mandaté par les deux conseils de bande d'Odanak et de Wolinak, a comme mission d'assurer un avenir à la nation abénakise en proposant différentes études reliées à la documentation de son passé et à la valorisation de sa culture. Il semblait ainsi tout naturel d'intégrer l'archéologie à ce processus. En collaboration avec les membres du conseil d'administration de la société historique d'Odanak, le Musée des Abénakis, le Conseil des Abénakis d'Odanak et Patrimoine Canadien, les archéologues responsables du projet ont mis sur pied une campagne de fouille archéologique visant à documenter les vestiges archéologiques découverts au cœur de la communauté d'Odanak (figure 1). Deux objectifs ont été mis de l'avant, soit 1- la découverte du fort des Abénakis et, par extension, une meilleure connaissance du mode de vie amérindien de la communauté d'Odanak, à partir de son implantation le long de la rivière Saint-François au XVIe siècle, et 2- une participation active des

membres de la communauté d'Odanak par la formation et l'intégration d'étudiants Abénakis à la fouille.



Figure 1. Localisation de l'aire d'étude (source : Toporama).

Contexte historique

Au début du XVIIIe siècle, un fort est construit sur l'ordonnance du roi de France en bordure de la rive est de la rivière Saint-François. Cette fortification, construite pour et avec des Abénakis sur les terres seigneuriales d'Hertel-Crevier, permet aux alliés des Français et leurs familles de se tenir à l'abri des attaques anglaises et iroquoises. Le contingent de guerriers Abénakis protège les accès au fleuve Saint-Laurent et aux établissements coloniaux des raids et des invasions venant du sud. Un plan du fort dressé en 1704 par l'ingénieur du roi Levasseur de Néré permet d'évaluer sa dimension à environ 5460 m² (40,01 toises de long par 35,91 toises de large, soit l'équivalent de 78 m de long par 70 m de

large) et d'y compter une vingtaine de bâtiments (figure 2). Toutefois, plusieurs bâtiments, soit deux annexes de la chapelle et une redoute, sont décrites sur le plan comme « étant ce qui convient de faire ». Une étude détaillée de ce plan et d'une carte de Jean-Baptiste de Couagne datée de 1709 où la fortification apparaît (figure 3), suggère que celle-ci pourrait être localisée sur le territoire actuel d'Odanak. Des recherches archéologiques ont donc été entreprises pour le retracer. La découverte de ce fort constituerait un précédent historique, car il s'agit d'un des rares établissements du genre en Amérique du Nord ayant abrité une majorité de résidents autochtones au XVIIIe siècle.

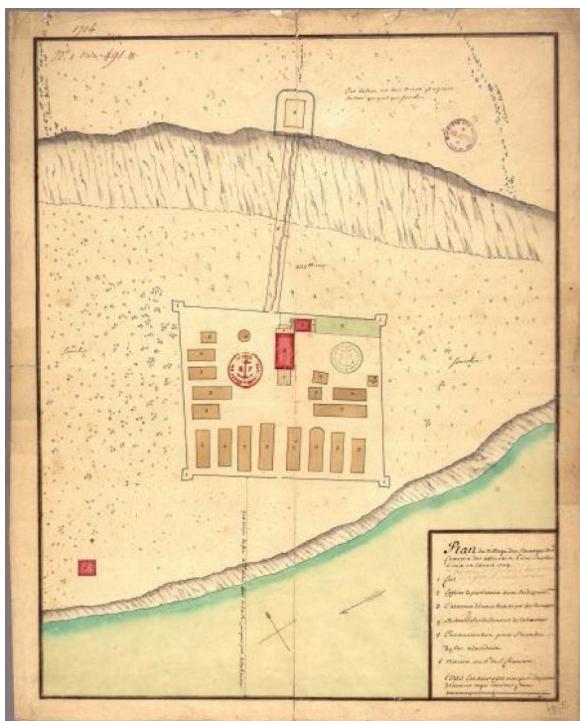


Figure 2. Plan du fort d'Odanak dressé par Levasseur en 1704 (Source : Archives nationales d'outre-mer FR CAOM 03DFC491B).

Une campagne de fouille d'une durée de six semaines y fut ensuite menée en juillet et en août 2012 (figure 4). Une équipe composée des co-auteurs du rapport, d'une assistante, de deux techniciens universitaires et de six

étudiants de la communauté abénakise participèrent à ces fouilles archéologiques. Ces interventions ont permis la mise au jour de plusieurs vestiges et artefacts associés à la période de l'occupation du fort d'Odanak, soit le premier quart du XVIIIe siècle. Et tout au long de la campagne de fouille de l'été 2012, un compte-rendu hebdomadaire des travaux a été présenté sur le blog du site Web du Musée des Abénakis (<http://www.museedesabenakis.ca/fr/blog>).

Les travaux effectués sur le quadrilatère historique d'Odanak ont révélé une cinquantaine de traces de poteau et de pieux. Il s'agit d'empreintes circulaires composées de bois carbonisé et dont la base est pointue ou arrondie. Les plus petites (10-15 cm de diamètre) sont pointues alors que les plus grosses (environ 30 cm de diamètre) montrent une base arrondie et parfois équarrie sur un côté. Les pieux les plus gros équarris ou non équarris et à base arrondie semblent suivre un alignement nord-sud et les perches de moins de 15 cm de diamètre sont disposées entre ces pieux ou encore à l'est de ceux-ci et sont souvent regroupées. La présence de pieux équarris logés dans un fossé a d'ailleurs retenu notre attention plancher. Des études archéologiques réalisées le long de la rivière Kennebec (État du Maine) mentionnent l'utilisation de pieux de grands diamètres comme soutien de sections de perches. Ce mode de construction a été documenté sur les établissements de Fort St-George (1607-1608), du Fort des sauvages Renards, de Norridgewock-Old Point Mission/1695-1724 ainsi que sur certains villages Mohicans documentés par les Hollandais au milieu du XVIIe siècle. Il semble que l'utilisation de pieux de soutien dans la construction de palissade ou de maisons longues soit connue, d'une part, par les groupes autochtones de l'est de l'Amérique du nord depuis le Sylvicole et, d'autre part,

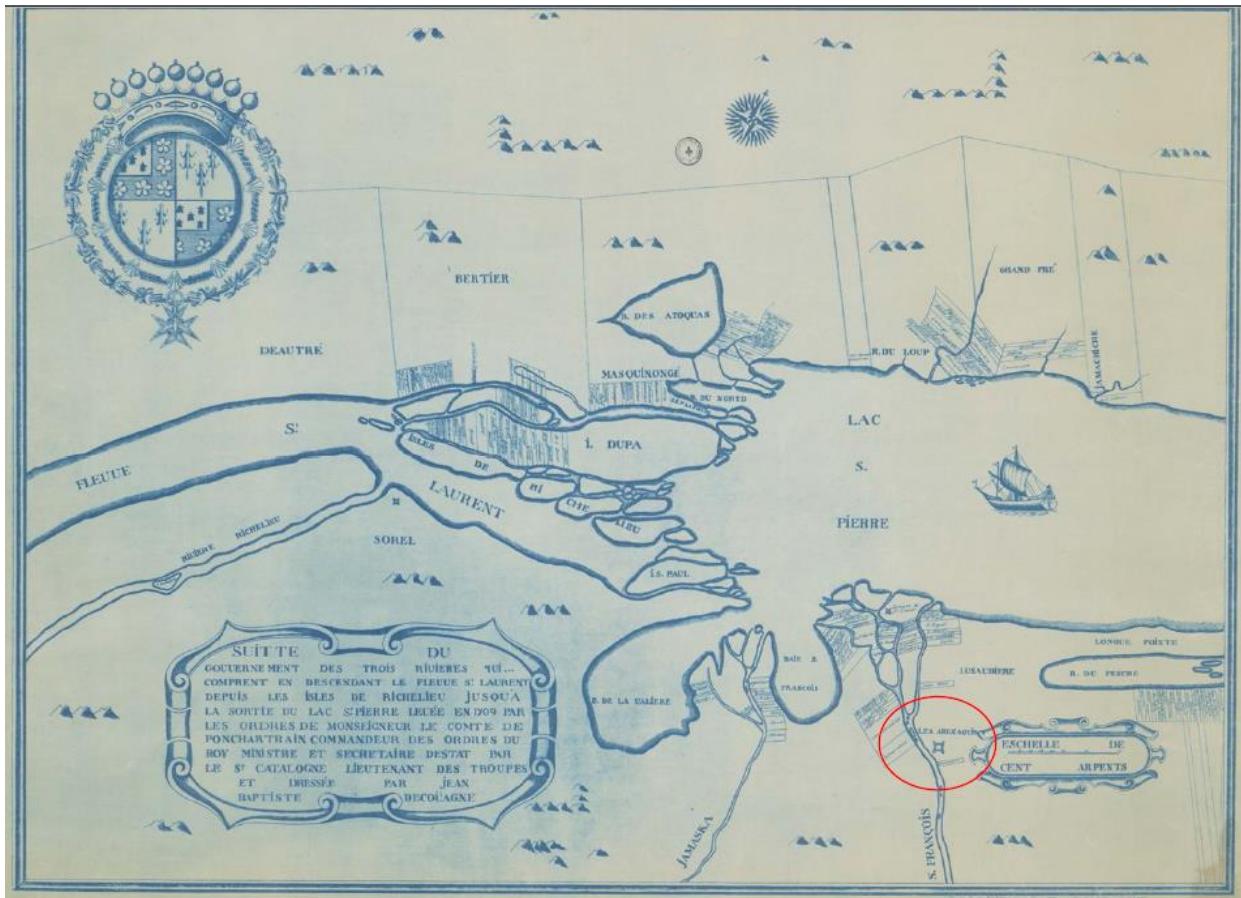


Figure 3. Extrait de la carte cadastrale de la région de Saint-François levée en 1709 par les ordres de Monseigneur le Comte de Ponchartrain commandeur des ordres du Roy ministre et secrétaire d'État par le Sr. Catalogne lieutenant des troupes et dressée par Jean Baptiste Decoüagne, le fort des Abénakis est représenté avec quatre bastions, dans le coin inférieur droit (Source : gallica.bnf.fr/bibliothèque nationale de France).

par les colons européens des mêmes régions aux prises avec des problèmes d'instabilité due à la nature sablonneuse des sols. Il est intéressant de soulever que ces établissements sont comparables tant par leur situation géographique que par leur contexte géomorphologique. En ce qui concerne le site CaFe-7, nous proposons que les traces de pieux et de perches dans les sousopérations 1A, 1B, 1F et 1Y seraient associés à la partie sud de la palissade et du bastion sud-ouest et ceux présents dans les sous-opérations 1D, 1T, 1K et 2E

représenteraient une partie de mur de maisons longues (figure 5).

La culture matérielle et les restes culinaires

Les traces laissées par les occupants sur le site CaFe-7 s'inscrivent dans la continuité d'un mode vie amérindien. Bien que la culture matérielle soit composée essentiellement d'objets de fabrication européenne datant des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles, la transformation et le recyclage d'éléments en alliage cuivreux en petites pointes et en cônes clinquants, par exemple, l'abondance relative de perles de traite et de wampum, la présence de fosses à déchets



Figure 4. CaFe-7, localisation des sondages et des unités de fouilles réalisés en 2011 et 2012.

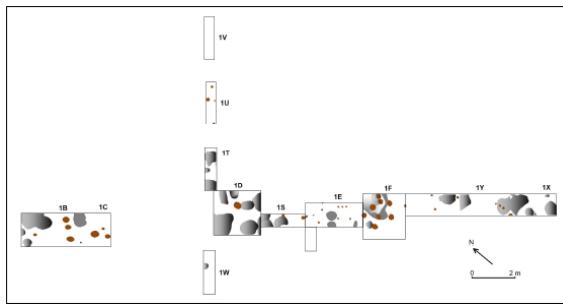


Figure 5. Plan des traces de fosses (trame grise), des piquets et de pieux (trame brune) mis au jour dans l'opération CaFe-7-1.

creusées dans le sol et la rareté de vaisselle domestique (terre cuite et verre) sont autant d'indices permettant d'associer ces éléments à la culture matérielle des Abénakis. La présence de missionnaires jésuites — le père Jean Baptiste Loyard, puis le père Joseph Aubery — ne semble d'ailleurs pas avoir eu d'impact significatif sur le mode de vie des habitants de l'établissement fortifié. En effet, les types d'artefacts recueillis sur le site, en 2011 et en 2012, témoignent clairement de la persistance des coutumes et des moeurs abénakis aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles.

Plusieurs artefacts tels que des perles de wampums ($N=122$), des perles de traite en verre ($N=747$), des perles en forme de queue de poisson en argilite rouge, des perles rhomboédrique ($N=11$) ou oblongue ($N=4$) totalisant un nombre de 924 items ont été extraits des aires de fouille. D'autres objets, tel que des ornements de corps en alliage cuivreux, des pierres à fusil, une pièce de mousquet, des balles de mousquet, des cendrées de plomb, des lames de couteaux, un liard français (pièce de monnaie) daté de 1657, des jetons et quelques petits tessons de faïence française constituent les éléments les plus importants de la collection. Ceux-ci laissent croire à l'existence d'une zone habitée au quotidien et dans laquelle on retrouve des outils rattachés à la production de perles en

coquillage, en os et en épines de porc-épic. La présence de nombreux cônes clinquants réalisés à partir de pièces d'alliage cuivreux recyclé à partir de chaudrons, des pièces triangulaires d'alliage cuivreux découpées et des rejets de coupe retrouvés dans un sol rubéfié nous font croire au travail de récupération et de modification d'objets métalliques d'origine européenne. On retrouve également de rares artefacts datés de la période de la fin du Sylvicole dont quelques éclats de chert et les fragments d'un vase amérindien de type -Iroquoien du Saint-Laurent. On remarque aussi que des tessons de terre cuite et des morceaux de plomb ont été transformés en jetons, alors que des pierres à fusil en silex blond et des tessons de verre ont vraisemblablement été retravaillées pour en faire des grattoirs ou des objets coupants. Ce recyclage par les Amérindiens de matériaux européens en objets utilitaires confirme la persistance d'un mode de vie autochtone pendant la période d'occupation du fort d'Odanak.



Planche 1. CaFe-7, éléments caractéristiques de la culture matérielle : De gauche à droite, vers le bas : Perles de verre ; perles en os ; perle en catlinité ; cône clinquant en alliage cuivreux ; différentes pipes en pierre ; clous.



Planche 2. CaFe-7, éléments caractéristiques de la culture matérielle : De gauche à droite, vers le bas : croix-pendentif, pointes de projectile en métal, liard français, retailles de cuivre, hameçon en métal, -pierres de fée- en argilite.

Les fosses et les zones de combustion contenaient de nombreux restes culinaires, soit des ossements d'animaux, du maïs et des graines de citrouille. L'assemblage ostéologique permet de mettre en lumière l'importance accordée à l'élevage du boeuf, du porc et des moutons/chèvres. Ce comportement n'est toutefois pas inhabituel puisque les Abénakis sont en contact dès le début du XVII^e siècle avec les premières colonies de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, dont fort St-Georges sur la rivière Kennebec en 1606 et cette tendance à la consommation d'animaux d'élevage a été également remarquée sur le site contemporain d'Old Mission Point à Norridgewock. Les animaux à fourrures — castor, rat musqué et ours noir — sont également bien représentés. Après les mammifères, les poissons arrivent au deuxième rang et sont représentés par la

famille des barbottes et des barbues, les carpes, les perchaudes et les meuniers. Seulement quelques fragments d'esturgeon et de doré ont été identifiés tout comme quelques restes d'harengs.

Les fosses

Les fouilles menées en 2012 ont révélé 42 structures interprétées comme des fosses (photo 3) que nous avons séparées en quatre groupes. Le premier regroupe les fosses sans artéfacts ou écofacts, mais contenant du charbon de bois. Le second regroupe les fosses avec artéfacts, écofacts et résidus de charbon de bois. Le troisième groupe réunit les fosses qui contiennent des artéfacts et des écofacts, mais aucun bois carbonisé. Le dernier groupe représente les unités où aucun élément n'est observable à la fouille. Sept fosses font alors partie du premier

groupe, 16 du second groupe, 12 du troisième et 7 du quatrième. Les fosses du second groupe sont donc majoritaires et sont suivies de celles du groupe 3. On remarque donc que 28 fosses (groupes 2 et 3), soit 67 % de l'effectif total, contiennent des artéfacts, des écofacts et du charbon de bois.



Photo 3. CaFe-7-1-D : vue en plan de fosses excavées.

Des études documentaires concernant les fosses sur des sites archéologiques de la période de contact localisés en Nouvelle-Angleterre font état de la présence de trois types de fosses : 1- la fosse contenant des os humains ; 2- les petites fosses d'un diamètre maximum de 50 cm et peu profondes contenant du charbon de bois et qui sont associées à des activités de fumage ou de tannage ; et 3- les fosses d'entreposage. Selon les travaux de Cowie menés sur le site Tracy Farm et ceux de Petersen, sur le site Old Point Mission, les fosses d'entreposage sont de dimensions variables, mais en général elles sont comprises entre 30 cm et 100 cm de diamètre et sont d'une profondeur variant entre 25 et 135 cm. Les sols contenus dans les fosses sont non stratifiés et les sédiments sont relativement homogènes. Ceci suggère qu'elles ont été remplies au cours d'un événement unique, pour l'entreposage de denrées alimentaires, par exemple, et qu'elles ont pu avoir été réutilisées comme fosses à déchets. La

majorité des fosses découvertes à Odanak pourraient alors représenter des dépôts secondaires constitués de déchets rejetés par les occupants du site, à l'intérieur d'habitations. L'utilisation de ces fosses d'entreposage devenues des « poubelles domestiques » est d'ailleurs très répandue à la fin de la période du Sylvicole et se perpétue à la période de contact dans le Nord-est américain et en Nouvelle-Angleterre. L'étude de la composition et de la distribution horizontale des 42 fosses nous permet de suggérer que 28 d'entre elles étaient utilisées comme garde-manger, puis recyclées en dépôts de déchets à l'intérieur de maisons longues. Les autres fosses ($N=14$) furent vraisemblablement utilisées à d'autres fins et la présence de cendres et de charbon de bois pourrait signaler des activités reliées à la cuisson d'aliments ou au chauffage des habitations.

Un bilan

Les données obtenues par la fouille en aires ouvertes jumelée aux résultats livrés par l'analyse

zooarchéologique ont permis de mettre en évidence une occupation abénakise au coeur de la communauté d'Odanak pendant les périodes de contact et coloniale. La mise au jour de pieux de soutènement et de nombreuses traces de trous de poteaux, de fosses d'entreposage ou à déchets et de zones de chauffe, la culture matérielle particulière et les comportements alimentaires appuient l'hypothèse voulant que le fort des Abénakis dessiné par Levasseur de Néré se trouve au coeur du quadrilatère historique d'Odanak. Par ailleurs, si le relevé des différents vestiges nous permet d'envisager la présence de maisons-longues, il nous reste à déterminer leur nombre et leur orientation dans l'espace.

Parallèlement, la découverte, devant le presbytère, d'une assise de bâtiment en pierres brutes pointe vers l'emplacement initial de la première église d'Odanak. Les vestiges des fondations seraient alors associés à la première église construite dans le village fortifié et qui fut rasée par le feu lors de l'attaque de Rogers, en 1759. S'il s'agit effectivement de cette église, dont les dimensions étaient relativement modestes, soit 7,80 m de large par 15,60 m de long, et qui se trouvait, selon le plan de Levasseur, dans la portion médiane nord du fort, nous disposerions alors d'un autre indice pour situer l'enceinte du fort qui s'étendait sur une superficie de 78 m de long par 70 m de large.

La documentation historique et les recherches archéologiques menées dans le cadre de ce mandat consolident une occupation des Abénakis sur le territoire d'Odanak au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle et la persistance d'un mode vie traditionnel vraisemblablement caractérisé par la vie en maisons-longues et par une culture matérielle marquée par la transformation de matériaux de fabrication européenne. La culture matérielle des Abénakis trouve d'ailleurs des correspondances marquantes chez celle des Abénakis de la mission jésuite d'Old Point et du village de Norridgewok (Tracy Farm), Maine, ce qui appuie formellement les mouvements migratoires des populations du sud vers le nord, soit des bassins versants de l'Atlantique vers les basses-terres du Saint-Laurent.

New Brunswick

Recent Research on Four Sites Spanning 13,000 years from Southwestern New Brunswick, Canada.

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Introduction

During a 19-week period (July 14 – December 8, 2011), the authors undertook a research and mitigation project on four Pre-Contact archaeological sites in the vicinity of Pennfield, in southwestern New Brunswick (NB). Prior work in the area had identified a group of four artifacts on a site later designated BgDq-38 (AMEC 2011). The following year consulting archaeologists identified two additional areas of artifact concentrations designated BgDq-39 and BgDp-4 (Stantec 2010). A fourth site (BgDq-40) was identified when a single flake was recovered during testing of a large terrace along a small stream (Figure 1). These sites range in date from the Paleoindian to the Late Maritime Woodland periods, with the Paleoindian sites being the first *in situ* deposits to be identified in NB (Suttie & Nicholas 2012).



Figure 1. Location of four sites mentioned in text and excavated in 2011, note new Route 1 alignment under construction (Imagery: DigitalGlobe 2012).

Due to the significance of two of the sites (BgDq-38 and BgDp-4) *Archaeological Services* and the *Department of Transportation*, along with *Dexter Construction Ltd.*, in direct consultation with First Nations representatives, were able to come to an agreement whereby these sites would be avoided and preserved intact. A consequence of the identification of these sites late in the Route 1 Gateway Project was that a large and costly drainage feature had already been constructed very close to BgDq-39, BgDq-38 and BgDp-4. The agreement that was reached allowed the *Department of Transportation* and *Dexter Construction Ltd.* to retain the use of this drainage structure and put the maximum allowable bend into the highway in order to avoid BgDq-38 and BgDp-4. A portion of BgDq-39 would be impacted using this revised alignment, however; given that the site was suspected as being more recent

(Stantec 2011), the decision was made to undertake a complete mitigation of the areas to be impacted at BgDq-39.

Dexter Construction Ltd. proposed to construct an additional drainage feature in the area of BgDq-40. BgDq-40 was reported as a single find spot of a flake of Ramah chert. *Archaeological Services* staff archaeologists recommended additional work at the site to confirm the suspected Late Maritime Woodland period age and determine whether the site could be mitigated.

BgDq-39

Site BgDq-39 was suspected to lead to the largest excavations from the outset; consulting archaeologists had previously spent considerable effort in delineating this site using shovel testing at 5 m intervals



Figure 2. Panorama of excavations underway at BgDq-39, a Terminal Archaic - Early Maritime Woodland period occupation site dating to between 3850 - 2200 BP.

(Stantec 2011). Using the results of this grid, *Archaeological Services* identified the area of largest artifact concentration and established a buffer around all outlying artifacts.

Each of these outlying positive testpits were then tested using a 2.5 m grid to further refine the extent of cultural material on the site. This done, an excavation was established on all areas where cultural material was believed to be present. Using this approach, the excavations extended to over 224 m² (Figure 2). At the completion of this grid, the adjacent areas were excavated and further chased until no additional cultural material was recovered (Figure 3).

These excavations recovered a total of 5,417 artifacts and samples. Subsequent analysis of the excavated assemblage and samples has provided eleven radiocarbon dates that have permitted direct associations for diagnostics and features spanning the entire period of occupation (ca. 3850 – 2200 Cal BP).

Analysis of faunal remains and protein residues recovered from artifacts have produced evidence of catfish, deer, bear, and

considerable processing of seed grasses associated with over 300 abraders recovered from the site. Phytoliths recovered from two ground stone axes on the site indicate that they may have last used to chop or process a tree species of pine (Cummings *et al.* 2012).

BgDq-40

At this site, where previous testing had found a single flake, a 2 m x 2 m excavation unit was excavated adjacent to the initial positive test unit. This 2 m x 2 m excavation unit produced in excess of 2,400 artifacts (Figure 8) and samples including formal tools, lithic debitage, bone tools, decorated animal bone fragments and other faunal remains (deer, bear and rabbit) (Figure 5). The detailed analysis of this assemblage is currently underway, but all analyses to date suggest that this is a relatively short-term encampment occupied during the Late Maritime Woodland period, dating to between 522 and 642 Cal BP (or 1308 - 1428 Cal AD) at 2 Sigma.

BgDq-38

The impetus of the 2011 excavations around Pennfield was the discovery of four initial surface finds in 2009 by *AMEC Earth and Environmental Ltd.* from a location which

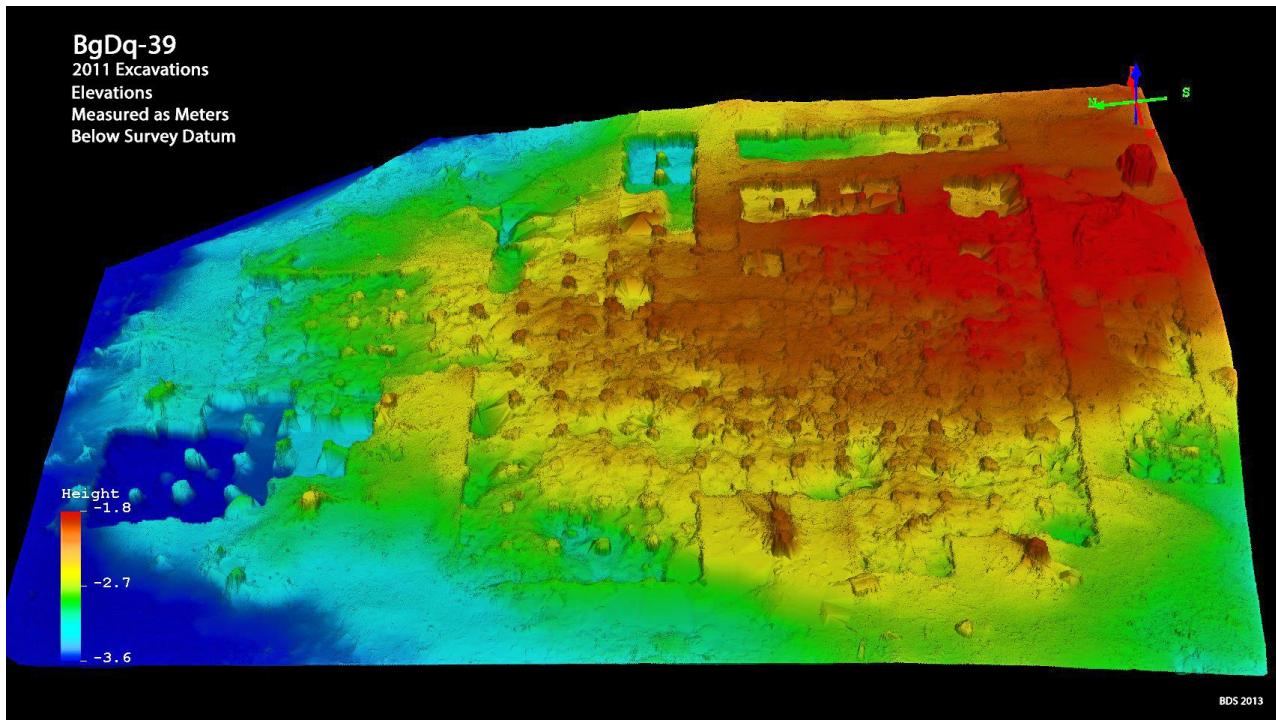


Figure 3. High definition surface LIDAR scan of BgDq-39 excavations, with Terminal Archaic period occupation levels exposed, majority of occupation is on the crest of the slope (orange and yellow) rather than the top of the hill (red) (Image: B. Suttie 2013).

subsequently came to be registered under the Borden number “BgDq-38” (AMEC 2011). The initial observations of the site, as well as supplementary observations by *Stantec Consulting* in 2010 suggested that the site was previously disturbed by earth moving equipment and likely represented a Paleoindian occupation of the area (Stantec 2011).

During discussions in late 2010 and early 2011 leading to the decision to protect BgDq-38 and BgDp-4 by realigning the highway, *Archaeological Services* received repeated suggestions from First Nations that while the site was to be avoided, that targeted research at the Paleoindian sites should be undertaken to verify the initial age attribution and contextualize the finds. A secondary recommendation was to begin the process of developing a long-term research and management plan for the sites.



Figure 4. Representative Formal Tools dating to between 3850 - 2200 Cal BP.

Excavations at BgDq-38 (Figure 7) have thus far produced evidence of significant historic period disturbance associated with the clearing of part of the site for a parking area to service a planned hobby farm in 1995. The 2011 excavations were able to

delineate this disturbance and demonstrate that *in situ* Paleoindian period components are still present in discreet areas of the site.



Figure 5. Representative Formalized Artifacts from BgDq-40, dating to ca. 600 Cal BP.

The Paleoindian sites have thus far produced fragments of 7 fluted points, numerous side and endscrapers, and a large volume of debitage; a large percentage of which is exotic to southwestern New Brunswick. Based on the morphology of the fluted points it is believed that the occupation likely dates to ca. 12,900 – 12,500 Cal BP (Lothrop *et. al.* 2011; Speiss *et. al.* 2012). Work is currently underway to refine the dating of the site, which at present has been bracketed by dates of soil (above) and organics (below) the Paleoindian components to between 13,000 – 9,700 uncal BP.

BgDp-4

BgDp-4 was identified in 2010 while additional testing was being conducted in the area of BgDq-38. The additional testing was conducted in response to a requirement by *Archaeological Services* to assess similar landforms to BgDq-38 adjacent to the initial site. This testing of the area produced a

single positive test pit which contained a number of flakes of Munsungun-like chert; which was interpreted as being evidence of the site being similar-aged to BgDq-38 which also had a large amount of Munsungun-like chert lithics recovered from the surface (Stantec 2011).



Figure 6 . Representative Formal Tools from BgDq-38 and BgDp-4, attributed to the Paleoindian Period.

In 2011, *Archaeological Services* undertook the excavation of eighteen 1 m x 1 m units at BgDp-4. These excavations resulted in over 280 artifacts from the site. These excavations revealed that the majority of this site is undisturbed (except by evidence of bioturbation and cryoturbation), and likely represents a Paleoindian or Late Paleoindian occupation. BgDp-4 is believed to be a single technological and temporal component; a spurred endscraper from the site produced a positive response for the presence of bear proteins (Cummings *et. al.* 2012).

Detailed analysis of the BgDp-4, BgDq-38, BgDq-39 and BgDq-40 assemblages is underway; the technical aspects of the project have been reported (Suttie & Nicholas 2012), but the results of the detailed analysis will be reported in the Final Analytical Report, which is slated for release in 2014. The forensic approach to artifact collection and processing on these sites has allowed for the preservation of critical direct evidence about what, specifically, artifacts



Figure 7. Excavations and screening of disturbed sediments underway on BgDq-38 in 2011.

were used for. Three-dimensional photogrammetry, involving tens of thousands of photographs, along with high-density surface LIDAR scanning has allowed us to build an extremely realistic and accurate 3D model of all excavation layers and artifact provenience (Figure 7).

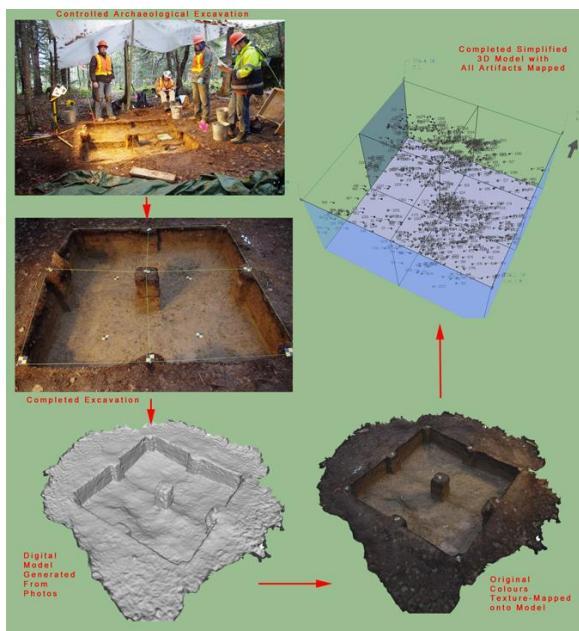


Figure 8. Integration of Photogrammetry, 3D Scanning and Detailed Finds Mapping used on all sites in the Pennfield Area, in this instance showing ca. 2,400 artifacts mapped and collected from BgDq-40 (Image: B. Suttie 2012).

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Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island Archaeology Goes Public

Meghan Ferris

(Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat & Archaeology Intergovernmental Affairs Government of Prince Edward Island)

Since the establishment of the Prince Edward Island Archaeology Office in 2009, raising awareness and developing public engagement has been one of our main objectives. While we have continued to actively seek out the public, in 2012 more than ever, the public has in-turn sought out archaeology.

From 2009 to 2011 Pointe-Aux-Vieux, a pre-Deportation Acadian house, c. 1728-1758, situated adjacent to several coeval Mi'kmaq settlements attracted many visitors and volunteers from the local community and across the country. In Canada's smallest province word travels fast. This community awareness about archaeological activities in the province, aided by media coverage, contributed to growing public interest in P.E.I. archaeology. In 2012, an excavation at Orwell Corner Historic Village saw an unprecedented number of visitors. Never before has Prince Edward Island archaeology been so visible and accessible to the public as it was at Orwell. The site was inundated with curious tourists and locals who took great interest in the

excavation. Visitors ranged in age from children to seniors. The site's exposure to visitors prompted the installation of a temporary interpretive table with artefacts and maps set up on the edge of the site to help us educate visitors. The large amount of drop-in volunteers in the 2012 field season has created a demand for a more formal registration and scheduling of volunteers for future field seasons. The location of the excavation, in a Provincial Museum and Heritage site, led to a discovery of another sort - there are many exciting possibilities for successful archaeological and heritage collaborative interpretations.

A number of factors contributed to the popularity of this site. The depression associated with a 19th century Scottish house was located just off the main path at the entrance to the interpretive centre at a popular PEI Museum and Heritage Foundation site. The excavation also received media coverage which attracted many local visitors and volunteers. The site was also popular with tourists who were curious to learn about the history of the Province. Children and students were very keen to see archaeology in action, and PEI history being unearthed before their eyes.





Community Involvement

Public interest in archaeology on PEI has gone beyond interest in field work. Over the past couple of years we have been fortunate to have several dedicated undergraduate student volunteers. Since 2011 several people were trained to assist in post-excavation artefact processing. We have been lucky to have participated in the University of Prince Edward Island's Public History Course, which focuses on student placements in heritage-related fields, for the past two years. We hope the links between PEI secondary institutions and archaeology continue to grow. With limited resources and a small staff, a lot of the work we do would not be possible on the same scale without the assistance of the dedicated volunteers for whom we are very grateful.

Provincial Archaeologist Dr. Helen Kristmanson spoke at several presentations and public lectures about Archaeology across the Island in 2012 and

2013 and plans for a public lecture series are in the works for 2013 -2014. This Spring we were pleased to host, for the 2nd year in a row, an Archaeology Workshop at the Provincial Heritage Fair. The workshop was presented to an enthusiastic, curious and receptive audience of grades 5 – 7.



Public Archaeology Presents New Challenges and Questions

The growing public interest for PEI Archaeology this past year has presented the Archaeology Office with new challenges and questions regarding public involvement. Safety and risk assessment are crucial. Consideration for both the safety of volunteers and the protection of the site are top priority. Proper training of volunteers has proved to be crucial for creating a safe, efficient, functional field crew but allotting time and resources for training is challenging. While media interest in archaeological activities in the province is welcomed, we are wary that an increase in publicity can also lead to an increased risk of vandalism and pot-hunting. Perhaps one of the most challenging (and entertaining) aspects of the Orwell excavation was regular visits from large groups of children grades K-12. The groups were touring Orwell Corner Village, but when they saw what we were doing, they were captivated.

Children who want to “dig” present a safety challenge. Excavations are potentially hazardous to inexperienced people. Inexperienced volunteers can also accidentally harm artefacts. There is a fine line between welcoming and encouraging anyone with an interest in archaeology to become involved and separating volunteer work from the work performed by professionals. While children may not fully be able to understand the concept of archaeological practice, the exposure to it can open a whole new world of possibility and thought. In a province where there is still unfortunately no provincial museum to view our Island history, this exposure to heritage is invaluable. Making it accessible and visible is important.



The most challenging aspect of interacting with visitors however, was how to react when faced with a barrage of bad jokes every day. Very bad jokes. All along the lines of “why are you digging that hole?” to “Did you lose your keys?” and “Digging for gold?” etc.



Unexpected Benefits from Public Archaeology

The increase in public interest in archaeology on PEI has opened up many opportunities and even more possibilities.

The demand from visitors for historical information necessitated the field crew’s focus on archival research in a more

extensive way than previous years. The site at Orwell was unique in the sense that the history of its inhabitants was easily identified. The excavation was located at the entrance to Orwell Corner Historic Village, a Provincial Museum and Heritage Foundation site, just across from the interpretive centre. It exposed PEI archaeology to an unprecedented number of tourists. Many visitors and locals “had no idea there was archaeology on PEI.”



In so many ways, the more archaeology is shared and visible to the people of Prince Edward Island, the more we get back in return. An increase in the sharing of oral history directly corresponds with archaeological work. When community members hear of the work we are doing, mostly everyone shares a story about an old “Mi’kmaq camp site, French well, or Scottish ruins” quite often located in their backyard. The knowledge of the location and history of these sites having been passed down several generations. This is a very common occurrence on PEI as most of the land is farmed, and families have come to know the features of the land very well because their families have existed there for many generations. Acknowledging how stories and histories have a way of becoming altered over time, we make a point of noting

every mention of a possible site. As this information could be an important link, in conjunction with archival research and archaeological testing, to future discoveries of sites.



What draws many tourists to PEI is genealogical or ancestral reasons. Yet, the connections between tourism, culture and heritage are not being realised. The positive visitor response towards the excavations and their curiosity about PEI history highlighted the possibilities for integrating archaeology and heritage with culture and tourism. Ideally, PEI would follow suite of similar places that have done a tasteful, respectful, successful job of this – Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Scotland. This would be part of a larger vision; one that focuses on what

makes Prince Edward Island unique – its landscape, its environment, its people, its built environment, its history. Now apparent, more than ever, is the need for a vision that responds to both visitors' curiosity *and* the local public's desire to see, experience, and learn about archaeological practice, research, and PEI heritage.

2013...the Future of Public Archaeology in PEI

The 2013 field season is starting with a fresh perspective on interaction with the public. From the widespread interest and success of last year's field season, we have put a plan in place for organizing and managing volunteers this year. We have looked to our peers who run public archaeology programs for inspiration. We witnessed a well-organized volunteer program last year while working on a Parks Canada excavation in the National Park at Stanhope. We look forward to managing public archaeology programs as we move forward with hopes of expanding ours in the future.

Due to the need for an on-site interpretive panel and display at the Orwell site, one is being created for this field season. There are also plans to develop a long-term installation of artefacts at the Orwell Corner interpretive centre. In related news, an exhibition of the

excavation at Pointe-aux-Vieux has received funding as part of the 150th Anniversary of the Charlottetown Conference, and will be installed at the Acadian Museum in Miscouche.

Our desire to keep the public informed about archaeological activities on the Island has led to the implementation of a social media plan. Official Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube pages will be linked with a pre-existing Blog (<http://archaeintern.wordpress.com/>), launching in Summer 2013. So stay tuned for lots of updates and activity this field season. We developed a Social Media Plan for various reasons: To create awareness about archaeology in the Province; to keep the Public informed about current archaeological activities and related events; as a way of connecting people to the official government website for information about the Archaeology Act, Private Collections, etc; as a way of growing and informing our volunteer resource base; as a way of enabling us to expand our Public Archaeology Experience by sharing live multi-media archaeological updates from the Field; and as a forums for discussion and collaboration with experts and other archaeological groups.



CAA Newsletter Regional Fieldwork Editors

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Ruth Gotthardt (Government of Yukon) Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca

Northwest Territories

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Nunavut

Vacant – contact caanewsletter@gmail.com if interested

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News and Announcements From, For, and About Our Members

Call for CAA Award Nominations

We are now soliciting nominations for CAA awards, to be presented in conjunction with the 2014 Annual Meeting, to be held in London, Ontario. For more information on these awards please visit <http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/awards> or contact Jennifer Birch at jabirch@uga.edu.

The Smith-Wintemberg Award

The Smith-Wintemberg Award is presented to honour members of the Canadian archaeological community who have made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of the discipline of archaeology, or to our knowledge of the archaeological past of Canada. This award is presented in any year, as merited, to recognize outstanding achievement or service.

In the first part of the twentieth century there were very few professional archaeologists in Canada. In the history of our profession two individuals stand out as people who laid many of the foundations of our discipline, one that we so easily take for granted. These two ardent and consummate archaeologists, Harlan I. Smith and William J. Wintemberg, inspired the Canadian Archaeological Association to create an award recognizing others who have followed in their footsteps with similar passion and commitment. Smith and Wintemberg, as well as the archaeologists who have been honoured with the Smith-Wintemberg Award are our professional elders. We can learn much from their professional lives.

For nominations contact: president@canadianarchaeology.com

Margaret and James F. Pendergast Award

Some years ago, the Canadian Archaeological Association established an award to recognize exemplary contributions to Canadian archaeology by avocational archaeologists.

This award was originally established through the generous support of the Pendergast family in 2000 to honour the memory of a dedicated Canadian avocational archaeologist, the late James F. Pendergast (1921–2000). Although the Pendergast family has had to withdraw their financial support, the CAA is still committed to the continuation of this award program.

The award shall be made to an individual or organization who meets one or more of the following criteria: conducted original research; published; delivered papers at conferences; been involved and supportive of National; Provincial and/or Territorial Archaeological societies; actively trained other avocational archaeologists; positively interacted with professional archaeologists; and embodies all of the Principles of the CAA.

Please note that membership in CAA is required in order to receive this Award. A member of the CAA may nominate an avocational archaeologist or organization for the Pendegast award. The statement of nomination, not to exceed five pages, must include reasons for nomination based on above guidelines. The award will be announced at the CAA Annual General Meeting. The commemorative award will be presented at a mutually convenient location for the recipient and the CAA executive. The award includes one year's membership in the CAA.

Nominations should be submitted by no later than **April 15** of each year and will be evaluated by the award committee. One award will be made each year. Please note that the committee reserves the right to not make an award.

Nominations should be sent to:

Bjorn Simonsen
bjorno@shaw.ca

Public Communications Awards

Since 1985, the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) has presented annual awards to acknowledge outstanding contributions in communication that further insight and appreciation of Canadian Archaeology. These awards recognise contributions by journalists, film producers, professional archaeologists and institutions and are adjudicated by a committee composed of a regional representation of CAA members. CAA members are encouraged to forward materials for consideration to the Public Communications Awards Chairperson.

The competition for all awards is limited to items published / produced during the last calendar year, January 1 to December 31, 2013.

The following types of works are eligible: Articles published in a magazine, journal or newspaper with wide circulation in Canada; Books, pamphlets or other publications; Television / video or radio productions; Electronic publications (web site, CD-ROM).

Recipients may receive an award for two (2) consecutive years only. Submissions must include seven (7) original copies and be forwarded to the Chairperson of the Public Awards Committee by **March 15th**.

There are two (2) categories of award:

Writer / producer. This category includes writers, journalists, producers and others. It is aimed at persons other than professional archaeologists and their employers.

As many as four (4) awards may be made in this category. Recipients of a Public Communications award in this category will each receive a \$200 cash prize and a commemorative plaque. The actual number of awards made will depend on the number and quality of the submissions.

Professional / Institutional. This category includes practising archaeologists, institutions involved in carrying out archaeology (museums, government departments, universities, etc.) or individuals employed by such institutions, and public broadcasting corporations and their employees.

As many as three (3) awards may be made in this category. The Professional / Institutional Award recipients will receive a commemorative plaque, only. The actual number of awards made will depend on the number and quality of the submissions.

Submissions must focus on some aspect of Canadian archaeology and be written in a format suitable for the general public. Articles about Canadian archaeologists conducting fieldwork / research abroad are not eligible. Submissions may be in English or French, but must be written / produced in lay terms. The minimum acceptable length for any written category is approximately 1000 words.

Authors do not have to be Canadian citizens or a resident of Canada. Submissions made by someone other than the principal author(s) must be accompanied by the written consent of the author(s). Current members of the Public Communications Committee are not eligible for the awards.

Winners of the Awards are notified shortly before the Association's Annual General Meeting, usually held in May. Proclamation and presentation of the Awards will take place at the General meeting.

Please send your entries by **March 15th** to:

Meaghan Peuramaki-Brown
Department of Archaeology
University of Calgary
2500 University Dr NW
Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4
mmpeuram@ucalgary.ca

Daniel Weetaluktuk Award

"Daniel Weetaluktuk (1951-1982) of Inukjuak (east coast of Hudson Bay) made increasingly important contributions to arctic anthropology between 1976 and 1982. His interests in archaeology, traditional Inuit lifeways, cultural resources, and natural history bridged native and scientific perspectives. Daniel participated in government-sponsored excavations in 1976 and 1977, and began investigating northern Quebec archaeological sites thereafter. Working through the Makivik Corporation, he clearly expressed the need of greater Inuit influence in cultural affairs, on the one hand, and of training and science education on the other. His attempts to improve Inuit-southern Canadian relations and awareness stand as a model for our time." (Allen P. McCartney, 1984, *Études/Inuit/Studies* 8(10):103)

To honour Daniel and his work, the Canadian Archaeological Association established the Daniel Weetaluktuk Award.

This Year Prizes Are Available For: Best Undergraduate Student Paper and best Graduate Research Paper on Any Topic Related to Canadian Archaeology. These may be written papers and do not need to be presented at the annual meeting.

The winners will each receive \$250.00 plus the opportunity to have their paper published in the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*.

Entries should be submitted to:

Dr. Gary Coupland
Department of Anthropology
University of Toronto
100 St. George St.
Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G3
coupland@chass.utoronto.ca

Have you checked these out?

The CAA's Five-Year Strategic Plan (2008 – 2013):

http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/sites/default/files/page/caa_strategic_plan_2008-2013/pdf/caastratplan.pdf

The CAA Constitution (revised in 2012):

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/constitution>

The CAA's Principles of Ethical Conduct:

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/ethics>

CAA Membership Sign-up and Renewal

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

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



NEW GREEN MEMBERSHIP - We have decided to add a new membership category. This has all of the benefits of the regular membership at a reduced cost. The only difference is that you only have Online access to CAA Publications (you will receive no printed versions). If you like the feel of paper in your hands this is not for you. If you like the idea of going paperless, you may want to consider this option.

GREEN Student Individual	\$30 CDN
GREEN Regular Individual	\$70 CDN
Student Individual - Print Subscription	\$35 CDN
Regular Individual - Print Subscription	\$75 CDN
Institutional	\$100 CDN
Supporting Individual	\$100 CDN*

*\$25 of this will be considered a donation and those members will be issued a receipt for the donation.

ACA Devenir membre - Première inscription et Renouvellement

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

Pour renouveler votre statut de membre, veuillez-vous rendre dans votre compte en ligne.

<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/user/login?destination=civicrm/contribute/transact?id=1>



NOUVEAU : L'ABONNEMENT VERT - Nous avons décidé de créer une nouvelle catégorie d'abonnement. Celui-ci présente tous les avantages d'un abonnement régulier à un moindre coût. La seule différence est qu'il propose un accès en ligne uniquement aux publications de l'ACA (vous ne recevrez pas de versions papier). Si vous aimez la sensation du papier dans vos mains, cet abonnement n'est pas pour vous. Si vous aimez l'idée de vivre sans papier, cette option pourrait vous intéresser.

Individuel étudiant VERT	\$30 CDN
Individuel VERT	\$70 CDN
Individuel étudiant	\$35 CDN
Individuel	\$75 CDN
Membre de soutien	\$100 CDN*

*25 \$ de cette somme sera considéré comme un don et ces membres recevront un reçu pour fins d'impôts. Imprimer la fiche d'inscript.

CAA Meeting Announcement London, ON, May 2014



The CAA executive and the 2014 Organizing Committee are happy to announce that the 2014 annual meeting will be held in **London, Ontario**, from **May 14 to May 18, 2014**.

Located near the heart of downtown London, the **Hilton London Ontario** will host all sessions, professional meetings and the banquet on May 17. The 2014 Organizing Committee has secured a competitive room rate of \$119/night based on double occupancy including free parking (non-overnight guests can also park at the hotel at a rate of \$5/day). This room rate will only be available until March 31, 2014 or until the allocated block of rooms has been filled.

Click here to **BOOK ONLINE** or call **1-800-HILTONS** and refer to booking code: **CAA**.

Registration will start in the late afternoon of May 14 in the hotel's upper lobby. Sessions and workshops will start on the morning of Thursday, May 15 and will finish on the afternoon of Sunday, May 18th. The banquet will be held on Saturday evening, May 17th. A guest speaker has not been chosen yet and fieldtrips are being finalized; however expect tours of the Lawson Site and the Ontario Museum of Archaeology and Sustainable Archaeology.

The intersection of settler and Aboriginal nations past and present, a hub of academic and commercial archaeology, and site of exciting new archaeological initiatives, London and Southwestern Ontario welcome the 2014 Canadian Archaeological Association's Annual Meeting. Looking forward to seeing you here!

Conference Contacts:

Joshua Dent / Matt Beaudoin – caa2014aca@gmail.com

2014 Call for Papers, Sessions, Forums & Posters



On behalf of the organizing committee for the 47th annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, I am pleased to announce the Call for Sessions, Papers, Forums and Posters for the London 2014 CAA conference.

The annual meeting will be held May 14–18 at the [Hilton](#) in downtown London, Ontario. The conference provides a lively, intellectually stimulating space for scholars and members of the archaeological community to discuss, learn, and share ideas, observations, and the results of archaeological research with their peers. The conference is for anyone with an interest in, and concern for, archaeology in their local community or on a national or transnational level.

Proposed Sessions

We welcome proposals for sessions that will contribute to the conference discourse on any topic related to archaeology within Canada and internationally, multi-disciplinary approaches to archaeology, regional cultural historical reviews, themes relating to archaeological theory, discourse, issues of contemporary practice, methodology, or on topics of a related material or historical theme. A session proposal should include a session title, a 250 word abstract, a list of confirmed or potential participants, and the name and contact information for the proposal organizer. Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin [\[caa2014aca@gmail.com\]](mailto:caa2014aca@gmail.com) with the subject line ***Session Proposal***.

Paper Submissions

We welcome paper submissions for standalone papers or ones that are part of an organized session. Papers will be scheduled for 20 minutes, and if you are not submitting as part of an organized session your paper will be inserted into an available appropriate session or be part of a general session. A paper submission should include a title, a 250 word abstract, and the name and contact information for the author(s)/presenter(s). Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin [\[caa2014aca@gmail.com\]](mailto:caa2014aca@gmail.com) with the subject line

Paper Submission.

Forums

We welcome proposals for forums that create a venue for open discussion of issues of contemporary concern in practice between audience members and a panel of discussants knowledgeable of the topic of the forum. Forums will be scheduled as half day or quarter day events, as directed by the forum organizers. A forum submission should include a title, a 250 word abstract, and a list of confirmed or potential discussants (typically no less than 5 and no more than 8), and the name and contact information for the forum organizer and discussants. Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin [\[caa2014aca@gmail.com\]](mailto:caa2014aca@gmail.com) with the subject line **Forum Submission.**

Poster Submissions

We welcome submissions for a poster session. There will be poster sessions throughout the conference and a student poster competition. A paper submission should include a title, a 250 word abstract, and the name and contact information for the presenter(s). If you would like to be considered for the student poster competition please include your year and associated university. Please submit your proposal or any questions you might have to Matt Beaudoin [\[caa2014aca@gmail.com\]](mailto:caa2014aca@gmail.com) with the subject line **Poster Submission.**

Session and Forum proposals will be accepted until **January 17th, 2014**. Individual paper and poster submissions will be accepted until **February 14th, 2014**.

We look forward to receiving your proposal and we hope you will be able to join us in London in May 2014!

Conference Contacts:

Joshua Dent / Matt Beaudoin - caa2014aca@gmail.com

Facebook- <https://www.facebook.com/CAA2014ACA>

Twitter- <https://twitter.com/CAA2014ACA>



Canadian Archaeological Association Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

Call for Submissions to the CAA Newsletter

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

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

What's in the Newsletter?

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

The submission deadline for the Spring CAA Newsletter is February 15, 2014 to the appropriate regional editor; information on how to submit can be obtained by contacting the managing Newsletter editor at caanewsletter@gmail.com.

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

CAA Organizational Activities

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

News and Notes

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

Archaeology In-Depth

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

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

Spotlight On ...

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

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

Student Corner

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

Newly Completed Theses and Dissertations

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

Books Available for Review

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

Now Available !



Publications 1969–2011

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/publications/caa-publications-cd-rom>



Canadian Archaeological Association Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

Appel à contributions pour le Bulletin de l'ACA

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

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

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

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

La date limite d'envoi des propositions pour l'édition de printemps du Bulletin est le 15 février 2014, au rédacteur en chef régional concerné; vous pourrez obtenir l'information sur le processus

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

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

Activités organisationnelles de l'ACA

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

Informations et avis

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

Archéologie en profondeur

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

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

Coup de projecteur sur...

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

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

Le coin des étudiants

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

Nouvelles thèses et nouveaux mémoires

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

Liste de livres pour comptes rendus

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