



Canadian Archaeological Association  
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

# NEWSLETTER

Volume 27 (1) 2007  
Spring Issue

**In this issue....**

**President's Message**

**Fieldwork News:**

**Yukon**  
**Northwest Territories**  
**Québec**  
**Atlantic (Nova Scotia)**  
**Alberta**

**Canadian Archaeologists  
Abroad**

**Books Available for Review**

**CAA Executive News**

**News & Announcements**

**Editor:**

*Holly Martelle*  
*Timmins Martelle*  
*Heritage Consultants Inc.*  
*203A-205 Oxford St. E*  
*London, Ontario*  
*N6A 5G6*

(519)641-7222  
fax: (519)641-7220  
hmartelle@tmhc.ca

ISSN 1711-876X  
Published by the Canadian  
Archaeological Association  
© 2007



*Excavations at Fort Selkirk I, Yukon*

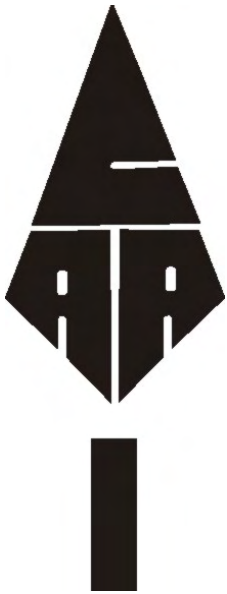


**Executive/Conseil d'administration, 2006-2007**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>President/Président</b><br>Margaret G. Hanna                      | Royal Saskatchewan Museum, 2445 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7<br>tel: 306-787-2815; fax: 306-787-2820 email: president@canadianarchaeology.com                                   |
| <b>Vice President/<br/>Vice président</b><br>Susan Jamieson          | Department of Anthropology, Trent University, 1600 West Bank Drive<br>Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8 tel: 705-748-1011 x1627; fax: 705-748-1613<br>email: vicepresident@canadianarchaeology.com |
| <b>Secretary-Treasurer/<br/>Secrétaire-trésorier</b><br>Jeff Hunston | 4 Salter Place, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5R2 tel: 867-668-7131; fax: 867-667-8023<br>email: secretary-treasurer@canadianarchaeology.com   |
| <b>President-Elect/<br/>Président-sortant</b><br>Gary Coupland       | Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G3<br>tel: 416-978-4805; fax: 416-978-3217 email: pastpresident@canadianarchaeology.com           |

**CAA Appointments/Responsables de comité de l'ACA**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Canadian Journal of Archaeology, Editor/Rédacteur du Journal canadien d'archéologie</b><br>George Nicholas                                 | Simon Fraser University, Secwepemc Education Institute, 365 Yellowhead Highway<br>Kamloops, British Columbia V2H 1H1 tel: 250-828-9799; fax: 250-828-9864<br>Email: cjaeditor@canadianarchaeology.com |
| <b>Canadian Archaeological Association Bulletin, Editor/Rédacteur du bulletin de l'Association Canadienne d'archéologie</b><br>Holly Martelle | Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 203A-205 Oxford Street E., London, Ontario N6A 5G6<br>tel: 519-641-7222; fax: 519-641-7220 email: hmartelle@tmhc.ca  |
| <b>World Wide Web Editor/Editeur du site internet</b><br>Jean-Luc Pilon   | 50 Oak, Aylmer, Québec J9H 3Z3 tel: 819-776-8192 fax: 819-776-8300<br>Email: webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com  |
| <b>Heritage and Legislation Policy Committee/Politique sur le patrimoine et la législation</b><br>Greg Monks<br>Chair/président               | Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5<br>tel: 204-474-6332 fax: 204-474-7600 email: monks@cc.umanitoba.ca  |
| <b>Aboriginal Heritage Committee/Patrimoine autochtone:</b><br>Eldon Yellowhorn<br>Chair/président  | Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6<br>tel: 604-268-6669; fax 604-291-5666 email: ecy@sfu.ca  |
| <b>Public Communications Awards Committee/Prix en communication publique</b><br>David Denton<br>Chair/président                               | Cree Regional Authority, 174 Boul. Dennison, Val D'or, Québec J9P 2K5<br>tel: 819-825-9603; fax: 819-825-6892 email: ddenton@lino.com   |
| <b>Cultural Resource Management Committee/Comité de gestion des ressources patrimoniales</b><br>K. David McLeod<br>Chair/président            | Stantec Consulting Ltd., 905 Waverley Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 4P3<br>tel: 204-928-8842; email: david.mcleod@stantec.com  |
| <b>Book Editor/Éditeur des comptes rendus de lecture</b><br>Alan McMillan<br>Chair/président  | Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S2<br>tel: 604-527-5300; fax: 604-527-5095 email: bookrevieweditor@canadianarchaeology.com                         |
| <b>Public Education Committee/Comité d'éducation publique</b><br>Joanne Lea<br>Chair/président  | R.R. 5, 432 South Waseosa Lake Road, Huntsville, ON P1H 2N5<br>email: jlea@muskoka.com  |



# A Message from the President

Planning for the Future, or, Why does the CAA need a Strategic Plan and, More Importantly, Who is Going to do it? The Canadian Archaeological Association was formed almost 40 years ago when archaeology was largely a university-based academic profession, its practitioners were almost entirely male, heritage legislation was almost non-existent, “salvage” archaeology projects were few and far between, and Aboriginal people weren’t even on the radar screen.

The world has changed. The archaeological profession now faces challenges that were not even dreamed of 40 years ago. It is time to re-evaluate the purpose and role of the CAA in this new world.

*What is a strategic plan?*

Any organization that wants to thrive must respond to the challenges that the world presents. Although that usually entails doing what it does but doing it better, it can also require the organization to alter its focus and strategies.

Strategic planning is defined as “a disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization is, what it does, and why it does it” (Bryson 2004:6). It involves determining where we are now, where we want to be in the future, and how we are going to get there. It requires us to challenge everything we think we know about who we are, what we do, why we do it, and whom we do it with and for. It also takes time and effort on the part of all members of an organization.

*Why develop a strategic plan?*

Strategic planning has several benefits. First, it develops the habit of strategic thinking, acting, and learning. We are more aware of our external and internal environment and the interests of various stakeholders. It guides us in establishing priorities, in deciding what are current best practices and what needs to be changed.

Second, it results in improved decision making. It focuses attention on crucial issues and helps us make effective and appropriate decisions to deal with them.

Third, it increases organizational effectiveness. Organizations are better able to respond to internal and external demands and pressures, and in the long run become more innovative and have greater influence.

Fourth, it can make an organization more effective on a broader social level by guiding organizations in developing and strengthening partnerships. This is one way in which organizations can demonstrate public value and justify their existence by the services they provide.

Finally, strategic planning benefits the people involved by providing a framework within which to make decisions.

*Cover photos: (Top) Selkirk First Nation student, Curtis Joe, excavating at Fort Selkirk I. Government of Yukon photo.*

*(Bottom) Excavations of building foundations at Fort Selkirk I. Government of Yukon photo.*

*What is involved in developing a strategic plan?*

Four phases are involved in developing a strategic plan.

Phase 1: analyze the environment. This involves clarifying organizational mandates, identifying and understanding stakeholders both inside and outside of the organization, and assessing the environment to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges.

Phase 2: identify and analyze strategic issues that affect the organization's services, finances, structure, management, operation and mandates. This is the heart of good strategic planning.

Phase 3: develop strategies to manage the issues. These are used to establish the context. From hereon in, the organization switches to strategic management.

Phase 4: implement, evaluate and review the plan

We are now in Phase 1—assessing the internal and external environment, and our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges.

*Who will be involved?*

The Executive has had some initial discussions, but we cannot do this by ourselves. We need the involvement of the various committees and you, the members. To that end, we asked the organizers of the St. John's meeting to set aside an afternoon so that the Executive and members can meet to begin this necessary and important step. This session had two purposes:

- It provided CAA members with an overview of the process involved in developing a strategic plan.
- Members had an opportunity to participate in the process through discussions of our mandates and their relevance to today's situation, and by identifying strengths,

weaknesses, opportunities and challenges.

In the spirit of academic archaeology, I am assigning you "homework"—something to ponder so that we can engage in a stimulating and far-ranging conversation about the future of the CAA.

1. Review and assess the CAA mandates
  - What are they?
  - What are their sources (e.g., constitution, common practice)?
  - What do they require us to do, what are their effects on the organization?
  - What is their value to the organization (are they still appropriate, out-of-date, or in conflict with other mandates)?
2. Identify the stakeholders
  - Who are our internal stakeholders? What do we need from them? What do they need from us? How important are they to our organization?
  - Who are our external stakeholders? What do we need from them? What do they need from us? How important are they to our organization? Can we ignore them? Should we inform them? Consult/collaborate with them?
3. Assess where we are now and where we want to be in five years
  - What is the role of the CAA now? What services, resources, processes do we provide? What/where is our external legitimacy and support?
  - Where do we want the CAA to be in five years in terms of services, resources, processes, and external legitimacy and support?

4. Assess our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. This will help us identify the things we must do or criteria we must meet in order to be successful.
- What are our strengths? How can we improve them?
  - What are our weaknesses? How can we minimize or overcome them?
  - What are the external opportunities we can take advantage of to fulfill our goals and objectives, and create public value? How can we take advantage of these opportunities?
  - What are the external challenges that make it harder for us to fulfill our goals and objectives, and create public value? How can we overcome them?

*And then what?*

Once we have completed this stage, the Executive can begin to frame the strategic issues and develop plans to address them. We anticipate that this stage will be completed by 2008, at which time the plan will be submitted to the members for discussion and approval.

*In conclusion*

Developing a strategic plan is not an easy task, nor is it one that can be done by only a few members of the organization. However, it will have long-term benefits for us as individual archaeologists, for the profession as a whole, and for all those who enjoy or have an interest in the results of our research.

For further information about strategic plans:

John M. Bryson, 2004, *Strategic Planning for Public and Nonprofit Organizations*. Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.

Planware: Developing a Strategic Plan

<http://www.planware.org/strategicplan.htm>

Clean Washington Site

<http://www.cwc.org/market/mkt4.htm>

Harvard Family Research Project

<http://www.gse.harvard.edu/hfrp/pubs/onlinepubs/rrb/strategic.html>





# Yukon Fieldwork News

Editor: Ruth Gotthardt, Yukon Archaeologist

Sixteen permits for archaeological investigation were issued in the 2006 field season in the Yukon. The majority of the permits were for archaeological impact assessment in connection with planned or proposed developments: a new transmission line between Carmacks and Stewart Crossing, mine developments in Macmillan Pass, at Minto, on the Meister River, and at Mount Skukum in the upper Watson River drainage, and various other small projects including various highway improvement projects.

Projects with a research/inventory focus included archaeological assessment and inventory at the Moosehide site (LaVk-2), near Dawson (Thomas Heritage Consulting for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon Historic Places Initiative) and archaeological investigations of Northern Tutchone/Hudson's Bay Company contact at Fort Selkirk I (Victoria Elena Castillo, University of Alberta for Selkirk First Nation and Government of Yukon Historic Places Initiative and Yukon Archaeology Program).



*Crew excavating near church at Mooshide Village  
(C. Thomas photo)*



*Test Excavations near cookhouse at Moosehide Village (C. Thomas photo)*



*Testing on lower bench at Mooshide  
(C. Thomas photo)*

The Fort Selkirk I site (KeVd-8) is located near the mouth of the Pelly River, at its confluence with the Yukon River. Fort Selkirk was the site of one of the earliest Euro-Canadian outposts in the Yukon, established in 1848 by Robert Campbell on behalf



of the Hudson's Bay Company. The fort remained at this location from 1848 to 1851, at which point it was moved across the Yukon River to the present Fort Selkirk town site, due to repeated flooding episodes. According to Robert Campbell's journals there were at least six buildings erected by the Hudson's Bay fur traders at the original post location at the mouth of the Pelly River; personnel attached to the post numbered up to 30 individuals. The 2006 investigations focused on the relocation and testing of the buildings and features (cellar, chimneys and palisades). Artifact recovery was modest, in keeping with the short duration of the post and the chronic problems of supply that are well documented in the Fort journals, but begins to reveal something of the nature of the Hudson's Bay and Northern Tutchone contact dynamic, with a mix of European and Aboriginal material culture found throughout the post grounds. Field investigations will be completed in the 2007 field season, as part of Castillo's Ph.D. research.



*Castillo discusses log preservation with Yukon Government Conservator, Valery Monahan (Government of Yukon photo)*

the localities appear to have levels similar to the main site area, suggesting the potential to identify additional materials relating to the 8,000 BP and 5,600 BP occupation horizons.



*Vicky Castillo talking to Selkirk First Nation visitors to the site excavation (Government of Yukon photo)*

The archaeological survey of Moosehide Village and adjacent localities identified at least four new archaeological localities within the site; sample excavations were undertaken at two these localities. Although smaller than the main site area, which was the focus of excavations by Hunston in the 1970s,



*Fort Selkirk 2006 crew at the site of Fort Selkirk I (Government of Yukon photo)*

---

---

# Northwest Territories Fieldwork News

---

Compiled and edited by: Shelley Brookes, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC), a Division of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories, is responsible for managing and protecting the archaeological resources of the NWT. Representing a continuous human occupation stretching back over 7,000 years, archaeological sites are fragile and non-renewable and are protected from disturbance by legislation, regulation, and policy in the NWT. There are currently about 6,000 archaeological sites recorded in the NWT, though this number represents only a small fraction of the actual number of existing sites, as large areas remained unexplored for archaeological resources. A large part of our work at the PWNHC involves reviewing land use and development permit applications. We currently review, on average, 300 permits per year, providing advice to nine land management authorities.

Thirteen archaeological research permits were issued to seven archaeologists for work in the NWT in 2006. One of these permits (2006-991) was cancelled at the request of the permit holder and no work was conducted. Of the 12 permits remaining, nine were for projects related to resource development impact assessment, two were for projects related to NWT transportation systems and one was part of an ongoing traditional knowledge project. Oil and gas development in the Mackenzie Delta, along the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline route, and in the Sahtu region, along with ongoing diamond exploration in the region north and east of Yellowknife continue to be dominant factors in driving archaeological research in the NWT.

## **MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT HERITAGE RESOURCES PROGRAM**

**Sean Webster**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-978)**

**Golder Associates, Calgary, AB**

The 2006 Heritage Resources Program represents the fourth field season associated with the Mackenzie Gas Project. The project is being proposed by a consortium of companies including Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd., the Aboriginal Pipeline Group, ConocoPhillips Canada Ltd., Shell Canada Limited, and ExxonMobil Canada Properties Ltd.

At present, the project includes plans to develop natural gas production facilities at Taglu, Parsons Lake, and Niglintgak; a gathering system that will collect the natural gas and associated gas liquids from these three fields and transport them to facilities in the Inuvik area; a natural gas liquids pipeline from the Inuvik area to Norman Wells; a natural gas pipeline (the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline) from the Inuvik area south via Norman Wells that will connect to an existing pipeline in north-western Alberta allowing access to the market; and a number of infrastructure locations that will be required to support the construction and continued operation of the pipeline.

The 2006 field program was conducted by a team of archaeologists from the Mackenzie Project Environment Group. Numerous local assistants were also involved with the fieldwork and included:

- Inuvialuit Region: **Dennis Chicksi, Robert McLeod**
- Gwich'in Area: **Allen Firth, Fred Jerome**
- K'ahsho Got'ine Sahtu Area: **Alfred Orleans,**



**Barthy Kotchile, Jean Marie Rabisca, Leon Taureau**

- Tulita Sahtu Area: **Frederick Andrew, Pearl Lennie, Shawn Etchinelle**
- Pehdzeh Ki First Nation - Deh Cho Region: **Darcy Moses, Justin Clillie, Katie Antoine, Lawrence Nayally**
- Trout Lake Dene Band - Deh Cho Region: **Tony Jumbo, Fred Punch**
- Liidlii Kue First Nation - Deh Cho Region: **Edward Cholo**
- Jean Marie River First Nation - Deh Cho Region: **Tod Minoza**

The 2006 field program focused primarily on conducting heritage resource impact assessments at a number of potential infrastructure and granular resource extraction sites that are situated along roughly 1,400 kilometres of proposed pipeline route stretching from the tip of the Mackenzie Delta to the Alberta border. Investigations were also conducted in areas that are planned to be geotechnically tested during the 2007 winter drilling program. Investigations were completed by three crews of three to four people including a local assistant. Ground based assessments were conducted at over 215 locations resulting in the discovery of 55 new heritage resource sites. Fourteen previously recorded heritage sites were also re-visited.



*Bipoint (A) from site north of Chick Lake and microblade cores (B) from site south of Chick Lake, Sahtu Settlement Area*

Both prehistoric and historic sites were recorded as a result of these investigations. Archaeological sites recorded include both large and small lithic scatters, several exposed hearths, four burials, an isolated projectile point and several historic trails. One of the sites also included a microblade and several microblade cores. Traditional land use sites were also commonly recorded and include a number of trails, traplines, cabins, camps, and wood gathering areas.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AT THE EKATI DIAMOND MINE**

**Jean Bussey**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-979)**

**Points West Heritage Consulting, Langley, BC**

**Jean Bussey** of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. has conducted archaeological investigations for BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. (BHPB) in its claim block north of Lac de Gras since 1994. Each year, she has undertaken to provide archaeological potential assessments, complete archaeological inventories, assess and mitigate sites or conduct tours of archaeological resources for interested groups. Archaeological sites located near development areas have been tested and mitigated through systematic data recovery consisting of subsurface excavation and/or surface collection. Sites well removed from such activity areas have been recorded and are periodically revisited, but are otherwise avoided.

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

in the numerous eskers in the claim block and it is suggested that both sources of quartz were used prehistorically for stone tool manufacture.

A number of the sites in the BHPB claim block have yielded small chert tools suggestive of the Arctic Small Tool tradition, which may date 2,500-3,500 years before present, but the majority of the archaeological sites probably relate to activities conducted in the last 2,500 years. Although most sites are associated with the prehistoric period, a number of traditional use sites have also been identified with the assistance of interested First Nations.



*View west of an exploration that was examined intensively*

**Mistrelle Lockhart**, of Points West, and **Peter Sangris** of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation assisted with the archaeological field work conducted at EKATI in July. The 2006 field investigations involved examination of 16 proposed exploration locations, two potential wind turbine farm localities and three possible options for access routes to an advanced exploration area. Archaeological investigations involved a combination of aerial examination using a helicopter and ground reconnaissance. Areas with moderate or greater archaeological potential were traversed on foot and exposures and bedrock outcrops within the

development areas were closely examined. No new archaeological sites were discovered in 2006, but in total there are 199 sites recorded in the BHPB claim block.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE TIBBITT TO CONTWOYTO WINTER ROAD**

**Jean Bussey**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-980)**

**Points West Heritage Consulting, Langley, BC**

In 2006, **Jean Bussey** of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for the Joint Venture that operates the Tibbitt to Contwoyto (formerly the Lupin) winter road. The main winter road runs from the south end of Tibbitt Lake near Yellowknife to almost the north end of Contwoyto Lake in Nunavut. In late 2006, a secondary route was identified at the southern end of this winter road. If used, this secondary route will head west from West Bay on Gordon Lake to the vicinity of the old Discovery Mine and then south to Prosperous Lake, which is accessible by paved road. This is an existing winter road that is currently operated under permit to Robinson Trucking Ltd. (RTL). Because it is an existing



*View of main body of Prosperous Lake from elevated area east of the north end of the proposed portage*

route and was not identified to Points West until October, archaeological field investigations were restricted to a proposed new portage at the south end.

The proposed portage will cross a narrow (maximum 250 m) peninsula of land north of McMeekan Bay and south of the main body of Prosperous Lake. The portage will only be 15 m in width, but because a final route has not been selected, a much wider low-lying area between two elevated bedrock outcrops was examined. It was determined that provided the bedrock outcrops are avoided, the low lying terrain between them is suggestive of low archaeological potential and no further archaeological investigation is required.

The work was conducted on October 18 in company with **Jonas Sangris** of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and four other individuals who were undertaking environmental and route feasibility studies. Since the portion of this proposed secondary route from Prosperous Lake to the old Discovery Mine was examined for archaeological resources by **Gabriella Prager** of Points West in 2005, no further work is required along this portion of the existing RTL route. However, if this secondary route is used, the portion that connects with West Bay on Gordon Lake should be examined in 2007 when weather conditions are favourable.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR NORTHWESTEL REPEATER STATIONS

**Jean Bussey**

(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-981)

**Points West Heritage Consulting, Langley, BC**

In 2006, Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations directed toward determining the archaeological potential of four proposed NorthwesTel repeater stations located between Yellowknife and the diamond mines in the Slave Geological Province. The four stations were given names based on nearby lakes: Paterson, Brown, Mackay and Courageous. The archaeologi-

cal investigations were directed by **Jean Bussey**, who was assisted by **Kim Banner**, a resident of Yellowknife and member of the Metis community. The archaeological work was conducted concurrently with habitat assessment undertaken by EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

All four proposed repeater stations were examined from the air and via a series of foot traverses. The terrain characteristics and amount of surface exposure evident at each location determined how many traverses were walked and their spacing. There are no archaeological concerns at three of the proposed repeater station locations: Paterson, Brown and Mackay. No further archaeological investigation is required at these locations provided there are no changes to the development plan and all construction activities are within the identified footprint.



*View south of new archaeological site at Courageous Lake repeater station*

An archaeological site was discovered at the proposed Courageous repeater station. A small lithic scatter was discovered near the northern portion of the footprint. It is approximately 10 m by 10 m in area and consisted of around 10 flakes of quartz. Since the site is avoidable and no archaeological material was found in areas adjoining the station footprint, it was recommended that the development



be relocated slightly to ensure a substantial buffer zone between the site and any activity.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE GAHCHO KUÉ PROJECT**

**Jean Bussey**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-982)**

**Points West Heritage Consulting, Langley, BC**

Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted limited archaeological investigations for De Beers Canada Inc. at their Gahcho Kué Project in 2006. This was a continuation of work initiated in 2004. The study area is located at Kennady Lake, which is approximately 300 km east/northeast of Yellowknife and 80 km southeast of Snap Lake. **Jean Bussey** directed the field investigations and was assisted by **Misty Lockhart**, also of Points West, and **Arthur Rabesca** of the Lutselk'e First Nation.

The major objective of the 2006 field investigations was to monitor sites in the vicinity of activities conducted during the winter of 2005-2006. A secondary objective was to conduct archaeological inventory along a possible new road route located west of the proposed waste rock storage area, an area that had not been previously examined.

The archaeological monitoring primarily involved low and slow helicopter reconnaissance. During these aerial investigations, the full length of the winter access road between Gahcho Kué and Mackay Lake, the land based portions of the southwest gravel pit access road and the vicinity of the proposed southeast gravel borrow pit were examined. In addition, limited ground reconnaissance was conducted in the vicinity of an area being used to store a mobile camp. This area is east of Mackay Lake near the start of the winter access road to Gahcho Kué. Placement of one unit of this camp has likely impacted a previously recorded archaeological site. This occurrence was reported to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC). The site is a small lithic scatter that was discovered in 1999 during an inventory conducted

for the Gahcho Kué Project. As a result of discussions with the PWNHC, De Beers proposes to conduct further archaeological investigation at this site once the trailer units have been removed. The 2006 archaeological monitoring has confirmed that all other sites located near activities that took place in the winter of 2005-2006 have been avoided.

As a result of the inventory of the proposed waste storage access road, one new archaeological site was discovered. It is a small lithic scatter with over 25 flakes of quartz visible in one exposure. Scattered within a 10 m radius of this small concentration were a number of other quartz fragments, which in conjunction with the moderate vegetation cover, suggests potential for additional archaeological material. Site assessment through shovel testing will be conducted prior to any development activity. As a result of the archaeological inventory conducted in association with the Gahcho Kué Project, a total of 242 archaeological sites have been recorded.



*Close-up of quartz flakes visible on the surface of the new Gahcho Kué site*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE THONOKIED LAKE AREA

**Callum Thomson**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-983)**

**Thomson Heritage Consultants, Courtney, BC**

Two areas affected by Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. mineral exploration project in the vicinity of Thonokied Lake were assessed for potential conflicts between exploration activities and heritage resources from July 4-6, 2006. The work was conducted by **Callum Thomson**, Thomson Heritage Consultants, and a team from the Yellowknives Dene First Nation including **Alfred Baillargeon**, **Peter Sangris**, **Paul MacKenzie** and **Morris Martin**. We undertook a pedestrian survey of the exploration area around the Peregrine camp, a 2 x 2 km block centered on the north end of the camp lake and including all activity areas and areas considered to have some archaeological potential, such as bedrock outcrops, level gravel terraces, elevated points and lake shores. In addition, we flew the winter spur road alignment to the lake informally called Gravel Pit Lake, 11 km west northwest of camp, where it joins the main Tibbett to Contwoyto winter road, formerly called the Lupin Road, observing the light imprint of the spur road on the overland portages. We landed to survey around the esker.

Eight new archaeological sites were found. Most sites contained only scatters of lithic (stone) materials, and one also contained an exploited quartz vein. Two other quartz veins were encountered but not recorded, as there was no positive evidence of exploitation. At only one site was any evidence found of any habitation features or structures used in hunting or processing - one tent ring. Modern or historic period campsites were not encountered. No sites were found to lie directly within any of the activity areas around the camp. The five sites that were found around the camp lake are relatively distant from these activity areas and located on high points so they do not appear to be at risk from the present project activities. Similarly, none of the four archaeological sites associated with

the esker at Gravel Pit Lake appear to have been directly affected yet by activities in this area such as construction, maintenance and use of the winter spur road or gravel extraction from the esker. One site previously recorded adjacent to the esker (LcNr-1) appears to be intact and not at risk. One new site is located on a bedrock outcrop on the north side of the esker, so should not be at risk. Another is located within 15 m of gravel extraction activities on the esker, so is at considerable risk from continuing activities, presumably by the contractor responsible for construction and maintenance of the Tibbett to Contwoyto winter road. The third new site is located about 100 m from the esker and separated from it by a small bay, so is not at risk. Of these four sites, one appears to be of high significance due to the presence of the exploited quartz veins and associated workshop; the other three are of low to moderate significance. As the winter spur road from the DO 27 exploration area runs across a portage between the last lake on the spur route and Gravel Pit Lake, north of the esker, none of the four sites are at risk from operation of the Peregrine winter spur route; however, mitigation recommendations were proposed to safeguard the quartz quarry/workshop site from continuing gravel extraction on the esker.



*Gravel Pit Lake esker view NW*



---

---

## THE 2006 SAMBAA K'E ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

**Glen MacKay**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-984)**

**Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre,  
Yellowknife, NT**

**Glen MacKay** of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre continued an archaeological survey of Trout Lake, NT under Archaeological Permit 2006-984. **Edward Jumbo** (Sambaa K'e Elder), **Phoebe Punch**, **Dennis Deneron** (project guides/translators) and **Jessica Jumbo** (research assistant) were partners in this project. Several community students also participated in the fieldwork. I also conducted archaeological work at Sambaa Deh Falls Territorial Park under permit 2006-984.

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

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

Highlights of this year's project include the documentation of a spruce-plank canoe building workshop, used by Sambaa K'e Elder Edward Jumbo in the 1950s, on the north bank of the Paradise River, two sacred moose wallow areas at

the southwest end of Trout Lake, a historic camp from which a musket barrel, tentatively identified as a "Northwest Gun", was recovered, and several precontact sites. We conducted test excavations at two precontact sites in the vicinity of the community of Trout Lake. At the first, located on the south bank of the Island River, we investigated a lithic scatter associated with a small hearth feature containing abundant fish bone. An arrowhead was found associated with this hearth, indicating that this site is less than 1200 years old. Located on the north bank of the Island River, at its confluence with Trout Lake, the second site also consisted of a small lithic scatter associated with a hearth feature containing fish bone. A radiocarbon date obtained for this hearth indicates an age of 825 before present for this site.

Archaeological work at Sambaa Deh Falls Territorial Park, located at the junction of the Trout River with Highway 1, resulted in the initial characterization of a large lithic workshop, which was likely associated with the quarrying of tool stone embedded in the local limestone.

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



*Sambaa K'e Student Archaeologists at Work*



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A PROPOSED GRAVEL PIT, DEMPSTER HIGHWAY

**Kristi Benson**

(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-985)

**Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute,  
Inuvik, NT**

The Gwich'in Social & Cultural Institute was contracted by the Department of Transportation to conduct an archaeological impact assessment of a proposed gravel pit on the Dempster Highway. The proposed gravel pit is located at Kilometre 34 (KM34, 34 kilometres from the Yukon Border), on the north side of the highway. The proposed pit is approximately ten kilometres west of Midway Lake. It was identified as having an increased potential for buried archaeological remains due to landforms and proximity to a creek.

The work was carried out on June 5th, 2006 by **Kristi Benson** from the Gwich'in Social & Cultural Institute's Inuvik office with assistance from **Woody Elias**, an elder from Fort McPherson, and **Arvind Vashishtha**, from the Inuvik office of the Department of Transportation, GNWT.

The proposed gravel pit, in the Bonnet Plume Flats region, is within the traditional territory of the Teetl'it Gwich'in of Teetl'it Zheh (Fort McPherson). The Teetl'it Gwich'in travel through this area to and from the mountains hunting Porcupine caribou and Dall sheep. Traditionally, the Teetl'it Gwich'in would move to the mountains for caribou hunting in the winter, summer, and fall, and return to the Peel River and its tributaries for fishing in the summers. The proposed gravel pit is about 15 kilometres north of Vitrekwaa viteetshik, or Vittrekwaa River, a tributary of the Peel River and an important travel corridor.

The proposed gravel pit is a small area, and was surveyed completely by foot. Two shovel tests were excavated. Approximately 40 disturbances were examined for cultural materials.

No cultural remains were discovered, and no impacts to archaeological materials are anticipated from the development of this gravel pit.



*Arvind Vashishtha and Woody Elias at the proposed gravel pit*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE GREAT BEAR RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

**Glen MacKay**

(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-986)

**Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre,  
Yellowknife, NT**

On behalf of the Department of Transportation, GNWT, **Glen MacKay**, Assessment Archaeologist at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, conducted an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed Great Bear River Bridge Project.

The proposed Great Bear River Bridge (GBRB) Project, located in Tulita, NT, will require several project components, including the bridge, the right-of-way for the bridge approaches and tie-ins to the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road, and the camp and stockpile areas required to support bridge construction. The development of these project components will involve clearing and/or excavating by heavy machinery, leading to significant ground disturbance in areas of high archaeological potential, thus warranting a pre-construction

archaeological impact assessment.

A detailed investigation was conducted for all of the high potential zones in the project footprint, including all development areas immediately adjacent to the banks of the Great Bear River, which exhibit high potential for campsites and travel routes, and the edges of oxbow ridges found on both sides of the river, which were likely used as lookouts for large game hunting.

The assessment of these high potential areas included walking transects across the development area to locate any surface features, and inspecting subsurface exposures (i.e. tree-throws and eroded sections of the riverbank) and excavating shovel tests to detect evidence of buried archaeological deposits. The areas of lower archaeological potential – in general, the wetter areas between the riverbanks and oxbow ridges – were visually inspected by walking the winter road alignment right-of-way.

As a result of the assessment undertaken for the proposed Great Bear River Bridge, four archaeological sites were recorded. Archaeological Site LfRq-16 is a small precontact campsite located at the confluence of an ephemeral drainage channel with the north bank of the Great Bear River. This campsite is centred on a small hearth feature containing fire-cracked rock and highly fragmented large mammal bone. Lithic tools include a cobble-spall hide scraper and three refitting core fragments. Archaeological Site LfRq-17 is a small precontact campsite located at the confluence of a small drainage channel with the north bank of the Great Bear River. This campsite is centred on a small hearth feature containing numerous pieces of fire-cracked rock and highly fragmented bone (small and large mammal). Archaeological site LfRq-18 is a low-density lithic scatter located at the confluence of a small drainage channel with the north bank of the Great Bear River. The site assemblage includes a graver, a biface fragment and two flakes. Archaeological site LfRq-19 consists of a large flake found on the surface of the Enbridge

Pipeline right-of-way. The primary context of this artifact is unknown but it likely belongs to an archaeological deposit disturbed during construction of the pipeline.

Site management plans were designed for these sites to ensure that they are adequately mitigated prior to construction of the proposed Great Bear River Bridge.



*View of Bear Rock from the Mackenzie River*

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE MACTUNG PROJECT**

**Jean Bussey**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-988)**

**Points West Heritage Consulting, Langley, BC**

In August 2006, **Jean Bussey** of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted an archaeological assessment of the proposed North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd. mine, known as the MacTung Project, which is located northwest of Macmillan Pass. The mine is situated near the Yukon/Northwest Territories border and potential development areas were identified on both sides although the ore deposits are in the Yukon. Jean was assisted by **Brian Apland**, of Points West, and **Harold Dick** of the Ross River Dena Council. The work was conducted under a Class 1 permit in both territories (Yukon Archaeological Sites Regulations

archaeological potential. Most proposed development areas within the Yukon portion of the project were characterized by heavy vegetation cover while some were in disturbed upland areas. Because it is not possible to conduct shovel testing under a Class 1 permit, the objective was to examine natural exposures. No archaeological sites were discovered, but potential for such was identified. The tailings pond in the NWT was also characterized by heavy vegetation cover, but the alternate mill location was in a rugged, upland area that had good exposure. No new archaeological sites were discovered, but previously recorded KhTg-1 was relocated and photographed.

The investigations conducted in 2006 suggest that the Yukon mill location, a few landforms south of the waste rock dump and portions of the upper tailings pond have sufficient archaeological potential to justify additional field investigation. Although some previous archaeological work has been conducted in the NWT portion of the study area, it is not known where testing was undertaken and further investigation is recommended near the proposed tailings pond. During this reconnaissance, the archaeological significance of KhTg-1 should be reassessed.



*View northeast of the location of KhTg-1 within the proposed NWT tailings pond*

## **MACKENZIE DELTA JOINT VENTURE PROPOSED 2006/2007 SUMMER FIELD ASSESSMENT PROGRAM**

**Wendy Unfreed**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-989)**

**FMA Heritage Resources Consultants,  
Calgary, AB**

On behalf of KAVIK-AXYS Inc., as agents for Chevron Canada Limited and their Mackenzie Delta Joint Venture (MDJV) with whom they are partners with BP Canada Energy Company, FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. conducted archaeological investigations for three sweet natural gas drilling locations and one remote sump associated with the Proposed 2006/2007 Summer Field Assessment Program. The investigation is part of a larger program of biophysical study that is designed to conduct both follow-up study for previous development as well as investigation of potential future development locations. Its purpose is to provide background data to aid in planning for future exploration and development activities. The specific purpose of the archaeological study in this Proposed 2006/2007 Summer Field Assessment Program was to assess the heritage resource potential of future drilling and sump sites.

As part of the Proposed 2006/2007 Summer Field Assessment Program, archaeologists **Wendy Unfreed** and **Alan Youell** were assisted by wildlife monitor **Rufus Tingmiak** in conducting assessments of drilling locations on Langely Island near the Reindeer Channel (Attick North, Langely South B) and a drilling (Kumak South) and sump location on Richards Island, near Trench Lake and the Yaya River, respectively. Prior to the assessment, it was determined that 31 recorded archaeological and cultural sites were within the general region of the developments. None of these, however, were located in any potential impact areas associated with the developments.

Field reconnaissance of the areas consisted of pedestrian traverse, surface examination and shovel testing to determine the presence of additional



unrecorded archaeological or cultural sites. Fifty-one shovel tests were excavated across the footprints, but yielded no cultural deposits. The proposed locations on Langely Island and near the Reindeer Channel (Attick North, Langely South B) were found to be located on areas of relatively active alluvial plain that is subject to seasonal flooding. Continuous remodelling of this area, combined with shallow sediments and underlying waterlogged and silty clays, rendered this area as possessing a low potential for the identification of archaeological or cultural sites.

In the Proposed 2006/2007 Summer Field Assessment Program development locations on Richards Island (Kumak South, remote sump), although the developments will be situated in areas of more elevated morainal deposits which are sometimes associated with the presence of archaeological or cultural sites in the region, surface inspection and shovel testing of the developments did not result in the identification of archaeological or cultural sites.



*Rufus Tingmiak conducting assessment at remote sump location overlooking Yaya River*

Based on the results of the assessment on Langely and Richards islands for the three proposed sweet natural gas drilling locations (Attick North, Langely South B, Kumak South) and the remote sump of the Proposed 2006/2007 Summer Field Assessment Program, there appears to be no potential conflicts

between archaeological and cultural sites and the development footprints. As a result, it is being recommended to representatives of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre that these four developments locations associated with the Chevron MDJV Proposed 2006/2007 Summer Field Assessment Program be granted heritage resource clearance relative to the physical archaeological and cultural site concerns in this region.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE TUK2 GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**Wendy Unfreed**

**(NWT Archaeological Permit 2006-990)**

**FMA Heritage Resources Consultants,  
Calgary, AB**

On behalf of KAVIK-AXYS Inc., as agents for Devon Canada Corporation (Devon), FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation for a proposed production facility and three alternative pipeline routes on the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula. The potential production facility will lie adjacent to the existing Tuk2 M-18 well, 12 kilometres southeast of Tuktoyaktuk. The pipeline will be used to connect the proposed facility to a different proposed facility at Parsons Lake.

The archaeological investigation was part of a larger program of biophysical study that was designed to provide background data to aid in planning for future exploration and development activities. The specific purpose of the archaeological assessment was to help identify the heritage resource sensitivity of a 20-kilometre wide corridor between the two proposed production facilities, and to provide recommendations regarding the need for mitigation and further work.

To conduct the assessment, archaeologists **Wendy Unfreed** and **Alan Youell** were assisted by wildlife monitor **Ernest Cockney** of Tuktoyaktuk. Field reconnaissance consisted of pedestrian traverse, surface examination and shovel testing to determine the presence of unrecorded archaeological or

Western and Central Route alternatives, respectively, which were found to cross more hummocky ground than the Eastern Route alternative. Of these, NhTp-1 is significant, as previous investigations in 1991 and 1993 revealed that it contained artifacts representative of the Arctic Small Tools Tradition. At that time, however, a discrete component of this period could not be isolated.

Based on the results of the assessment, including the ground inspection and shovel testing of the Target Areas and the aerial overflight of all three routes, it was found that the Eastern Route alternative was the most preferable for avoiding impact to archaeological resources. This was based on three criteria: (1) the lack of previously identified archaeological sites within the general footprint area; (2) the fact that the majority of the route follows intermediate and lower lying ground with lower archaeological site potential and (3) the fact that large parts of the Eastern Route alternative follow or will parallel apparent winter road disturbance. It was felt that use of this area would result in fewer additional impacts to archaeological sites in the region. The area of the M-18 production facility was considered to have low archaeological site potential, due to the fact that it lies in low wet terrain that has been previously impacted through wellsite development. Likewise, the area of the tie-in to the proposed Parsons Lake facility is also of low archaeological site potential, even though it is located in slightly higher and more hummocky terrain. In this case, the low potential is the result of the fact that it has already been subject to large-scale industrial impact.

If it proves impossible to use to the Eastern Route alternative, it was strongly recommended that the final routing of the Tuk2 pipeline be designed to avoid impact to the previously known sites. This is particularly important with respect to site NhTp-1, which is considered to have regional significance due to the occurrence of materials representing the Arctic Small Tools tradition, and the potential that undisturbed components with this Tradition may be found at this site or in its immediate area.

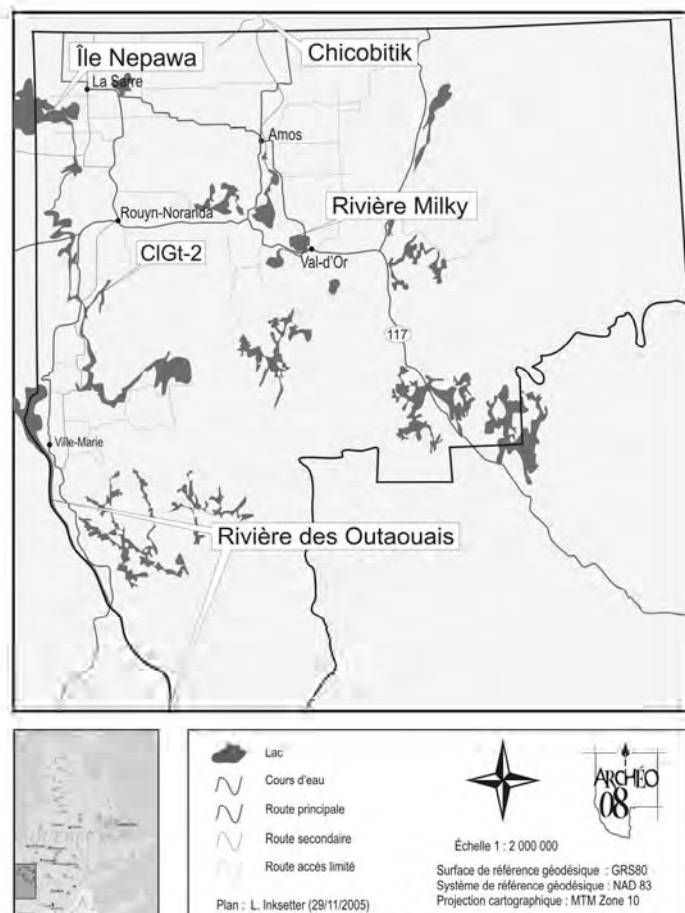
As the plans for the Devon Tuk2 Gas Development project are still very preliminary, and no final routing of the pipeline between the M-18 production facility and the proposed Parsons Lake facility have been finalized, it is recommended that the work conducted under this assessment be considered as part of a preliminary field overview that can be used to narrow down the selection of important archaeological areas that could be recommended for use. As a result, once the final routing for the Devon Tuk2 Gas Development project has been selected, it is recommended that a full and final archaeological assessment of the route be conducted to ensure that all locations containing cultural deposits can be fairly and accurately evaluated and mitigated relative to potential development impacts. This investigation will include the evaluation of a location identified during the 2006 vegetation survey for this project, which requires verification as to whether it contains significant cultural information.



*Ernest Cockney surveys the raised possible midden location at cache site NhTp-1*

# Québec Fieldwork News

Editor: Adrian Burke



*Localisation des secteurs, 2006*

## **Mathieu BEAUDRY- Archéo-08- Recherches en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Québec, été 2006**

### **Rivière des Outaouais**

La rivière des Outaouais devient une voie navigable importante dès l'arrivée des peuples chasseurs-cueilleurs jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Malgré cet état de faits connu, Archéo-08, responsable des recherches archéologiques en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, n'avait pas eu le loisir d'explorer ce cours d'eau, à la frontière sud-ouest de la région. Les recherches antérieures, effectuées sur la rive québécoise, se

sont principalement concentrées au Lieu historique national du Canada de Fort-Témiscamingue/Obadjiwan, un poste de traite important. Ainsi, lors de l'été 2006, un inventaire a apporté de nouvelles données inédites concernant l'histoire de la rivière et des groupes qui ont occupé ses rives. Après une étude théorique sommaire, les travaux ont été répartis sur deux zones d'interventions, l'une en face de l'embouchure de la rivière Mattawa et l'autre sur les berges avoisinantes à la jonction entre le lac Témiscamingue et la rivière Kipawa. Ces deux espaces présentent un intérêt particulier pour les recherches archéologiques. Le secteur fait le lien entre les réseaux reliant l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue avec les Grands Lacs, routes des systèmes d'échange entre les groupes amérindiens. De plus, outre sa position stratégique dans le réseau témiscabibien, le secteur au sud du lac Témiscamingue présente des cours d'eau possédant des toponymes évocateurs, comme par exemple le Premier, le Deuxième et le Troisième lacs du Portage du Sauvage.

Malgré plusieurs problèmes logistiques, 28 jours de terrain, ont été effectués aux mois de juillet et septembre 2006. Vingt et un sites ont été répertoriés sur la rive québécoise de la rivière des Outaouais. Des artefacts lithiques et céramiques, d'origine amérindienne, ont été retrouvés sur 18 de ces sites. Les matériaux lithiques présentent une variabilité étonnante qui démontre l'influence de plusieurs systèmes d'échanges. De plus, la découverte d'une carrière et de plusieurs nucléi d'une matière locale, possiblement un quartzite, pourrait apporter de nouvelles hypothèses face à la distribution de cette matière première en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Les vestiges structuraux et matériels découverts sur les trois autres sites sont associés à l'époque initiale de l'industrie forestière témiscabibienne, à l'aube du XIXe siècle.

Cet inventaire visant à documenter un secteur



encore mal connu. En plus des connaissances archéologiques, ces travaux ont permis d'approprier un territoire particulier. Une fluctuation importante des eaux, des berges érodées et des rivages abrupts, difficiles d'accès, caractérisent certains de ces endroits. Ces données devront être considérées lors de la continuation des recherches.

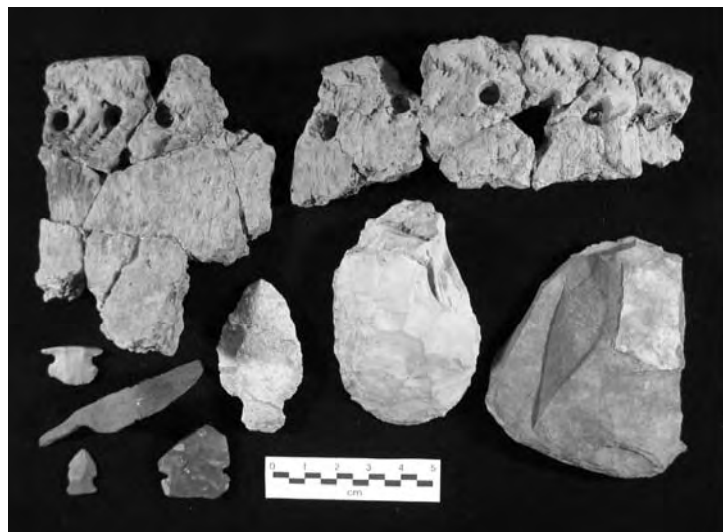
### Des patates, des carottes et des artefacts... Suite de la fouille à ClGt-2

Le site Nault (ClGt-2) est connu d'Archéo-08 depuis quelques années maintenant. Sa position particulière, sous le jardin du propriétaire, demande aux chercheurs une flexibilité de fouille quelque peu originale.<sup>1</sup> Ainsi, à l'automne, après la récolte, il est possible d'aller effectuer de brefs travaux afin d'approfondir les connaissances de ce site en bordure du lac Rémigny. Plusieurs moments d'occupation y sont représentés: l'Archaïque supérieur (5,000-4,000 ans avant aujourd'hui), le Sylvicole moyen (2,500-1,000 ans A.A.), le Sylvicole supérieur (1,000-500 ans A.A.) et la période historique.

Deux semaines ont été consacrées à la fouille en 2006. Trois m<sup>2</sup> ont été excavés et 10 007 objets recueillis. À ce jour, seulement 11m<sup>2</sup> ont été fouillés sur une superficie estimée d'environ 4300m<sup>2</sup>. Quelques découvertes ont retenu l'attention cette année. La reconstruction partielle d'un vase de la période Blackduck précise la forme générale de la panse de celui-ci. De plus, un foyer, découvert à proximité de la poterie, pourrait être associé à cette occupation du Sylvicole supérieur ancien. Toutefois, l'identification de cette structure, à la fin de notre intervention, n'a pas permis la prise d'un échantillon de charbon. Le foyer est toujours en place, en attente de sa fouille en 2007.

<sup>1</sup> Précisons que loin d'avoir perturbé la couche d'occupation, la création du potager a plutôt protégé le dépôt archéologique, grâce à l'ajout d'une importante quantité de terreau.

<sup>2</sup> En trois campagnes, plus de 31 000 témoins archéologiques ont été découverts.



*Objets retrouvés au site ClGt-2*

### Île Nepawa

Au printemps 2006, la municipalité de Sainte-Hélène de Mancebourg confia à Archéo-08 le mandat d'inventorier les zones près du site DeGu-9, découvert par René Ribes lors des années soixante-dix, afin de savoir s'il y avait d'autres ressources archéologiques pouvant être menacées par le lotissement et la construction subséquente de chalets sur le lot 46.

Lors des travaux effectués en mai 2006, deux autres sites ont alors été rajoutés au catalogue du lac Abitibi, soit le site DeGu-19 et 20. Pour ce qui est du premier site, il a rendu surtout des déchets de fabrications lithiques mais aussi quelques outils. La matière première majoritairement utilisée est la rhyolithe. Cette pierre a de tout temps été très utilisée dans les sites découverts au lac Abitibi et sont généralement la signature du groupe résident. Degu-20 est manifestement un petit atelier de taille. Contrairement aux sites Degu-19 et Degu-9, les éclats retrouvés sont de calcédoine blonde et de chert gris. Ces données ont donc été présentées à la municipalité pour que des mesures de protection soient mises en place.

### «Cikobitik»

Les travaux effectués sur la rivière Harricana, à

l'embouchure de la rivière Octave (Cikobitik), sont le résultat d'une collaboration entre la Communauté abitibiwinnik de Pikogan, près d'Amos, Archéo-Québec et Archéo-08 afin de mettre sur pied un projet récréo-touristique à teneur archéologique. Deux semaines en août ont été allouées au volet archéologique de ce projet.

L'association avec la communauté algonquaine a permis une approche originale liée à la connaissance du territoire par les aînés de la communauté. Cette rivière était et est encore aujourd'hui d'une importance particulière pour ce group puisqu'elle est encore utilisée pour des activités traditionnelles de subsistance. Grâce à l'aide des aînés, 9 sites ont été localisés. Huit de ceux-ci présentent des occupations préhistoriques. Les matières lithiques retrouvées indiquent un lien étroit avec le lac Abitibi. L'état des berges de la rivière a aussi présenté des données importantes et inédites. À certains endroits, les sédiments, déposés par les crues, ont scellé les occupations d'alluvions atteignant à certains endroits jusqu'à 80 cm d'épaisseur.

### Rivière Milky

La rivière Milky, d'une longueur ne dépassant pas 750m, joint le lac de Montigny à la rivière Harricana. Les travaux effectués sur cette rivière ont été appelés par les découvertes d'un propriétaire riverain. À lui seul, il a ramassé l'équivalent d'environ 2000 objets lithiques, céramiques et historiques depuis les dix dernières années. Un simple inventaire de trois jours a été effectué sur les rives de cette rivière. Le site principal, DbGI-1, n'a malheureusement pas livré d'objets in situ. Il est en grande partie détruit par l'érosion causée par le déboisement réalisé dans les années 40 pour le passage d'une ligne à haute tension à proximité. Néanmoins, 4 autres sites ont été découverts. Grâce à la variabilité des artefacts, nous pouvons sans contredit affirmer que ce cours d'eau a été utilisé sporadiquement de la période Archaique récente jusqu'à aujourd'hui.

### Le prix William E.-Taylor décerné à Peter Evans, étudiant au doctorat

Peter Evans, un étudiant au doctorat à l'Université Cambridge, est le lauréat du prix de recherche William E.-Taylor 2007. Ce prix d'une valeur de 5000 \$ est attribué chaque année par le Musée canadien des civilisations en reconnaissance de l'excellence des travaux menés par un jeune chercheur ou une jeune chercheuse dans le domaine des études arctiques en archéologie, en anthropologie, en histoire ou en études autochtones.

Peter Evans, étudiant canadien de doctorat au Scott Polar Research Institute de l'Université Cambridge, a été choisi parmi une liste de 13 candidats. Son projet de mémoire intitulé « Transformations of Indigenous Resistance and Identity in Northern Labrador, 1947 to the Present » (Transformations de la résistance et de l'identité autochtones dans le nord du Labrador, de 1947 à nos jours) repose sur une combinaison d'études d'archives et de travaux sur le terrain dans le nord du Labrador. M. Evans y plaide en faveur d'une nouvelle vision des relations entre Inuits et Euro-Canadiens, une vision qui fait valoir la résistance et la résilience des peuples inuits face aux changements culturels.

Le prix William E.-Taylor a été créé par le Musée canadien des civilisations à la mémoire de l'ancien directeur et spécialiste des études arctiques William E. Taylor, archéologue de renom et ardent promoteur de l'éducation du public. M. Taylor fut directeur de la Division de l'archéologie à l'ancien Musée national du Canada dans les années 1960 et contribua à la fondation de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie. M. Evans est la dixième personne à recevoir ce prix.

Chaque année, les étudiants et d'autres jeunes chercheurs sont invités à présenter leur candidature pour le prix en fournissant leur *curriculum vitae* ainsi qu'une brève description du projet de recherche auquel ils comptent consacrer ce prix en argent. La date limite pour la présentation des candidatures est le 31 janvier et l'annonce du lauréat ou de la lauréate est faite avant la fin du mois de mars.

Le Musée canadien des civilisations est le musée national d'histoire humaine. Avec le Musée canadien de la guerre, il raconte l'histoire du Canada et de son peuple. On trouvera plus de renseignements sur ces musées sur [civilisations.ca](http://civilisations.ca).

# Atlantic Fieldwork News

Editor: Stephen Hull

## NOVA SCOTIA

**Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada**  
 Submitted by **Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada**

The Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project, under the direction of **Jonathan Fowler**, Saint Mary's University, completed its sixth year of excavations in August, 2006. A collaborative effort with Parks Canada and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré, the project's goals are to provide hands-on training for undergraduate students, make archaeology more accessible to the public, and find evidence of the pre-Deportation Acadian community of Grand-Pré. The community was founded in the early 1680s and destroyed in the autumn and winter of 1755-56 during the deportation of the Acadians by British and New England forces.

Traditional knowledge identifies the land within the national historic site as the site of the old Acadian parish church, St.-Charles-des-Mines, first established in 1687 and briefly used as a prison for the Acadian men and boys of Grand-Pré and environs in 1755. While no definitive evidence of the church structure has yet come to light, the student archaeologists, aided by geophysical survey with the Geonics EM-38, have uncovered the stone-lined cellar of an Acadian house. This structure appears to have been mistakenly identified by 19th century historians and antiquarians as the ruins of the old church. Excavations this year clarified the limits of the cellar. The lowest stratum in the cellar consists of charcoal and burnt clay daub, illustrating the Acadian technique of using clay mixed with salt-marsh grasses to insulate the walls of their homes. A faint soil stain running north from the cellar suggests that the full building may have extended north. A drain, also running



*Overhead view of Acadian cellar*  
 Photo: Jon Fowler, Saint Mary's University

north from the cellar, excavated two seasons ago, was re-opened, and soil samples removed for analysis of environmental data.

One hundred meters east of the cellar, near the known site of the Acadian cemetery, traces of a previously unknown building came to light this summer. The excavation unit, 2x4m, contained 13 musket balls. With an additional 16 balls recovered from the immediate vicinity, these objects may give evidence of the New England military occupation of 1755. Work at the site next summer will clarify the picture.



Earlier in the summer, a farmer, clearing a drainage ditch in the dyked farmlands of Grand Pré, uncovered a wooden *aboiteau* or culvert. This culvert provided drainage under a road first noted in records in the 1690s. The culvert, carved from a single log, had a clapper at one end which allowed water to flow outward, but which closed when water began flowing back into the fields, the same technique used in the dykes to drain the marshes while preventing tidal waters from flowing back in. Dyking of the tidal marshes is a signature feature of Acadian settlement in Nova Scotia, and was remarkable for working in an area with the highest tidal range in the world. The culvert is of further interest in illustrating the strength of the marsh grasses in holding drainage patterns in the fields. This precise location, used for over three hundred years, also holds a second wooden culvert built with wire nails, a concrete pipe and a plastic pipe. The culvert was recovered by Fowler and will be conserved by Parks Canada for exhibit at the Grand Pré visitor centre.



*Culvert, possibly from 17<sup>th</sup> century road construction through dyked marsh lands at Grand Pré (Photo: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada)*

**Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada, August 2005– August 2006  
Submitted by Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada**

It's been a pretty busy year – fieldwork began in August 2005 with the inception of the Louisbourg

Public Archaeology Program. **Bruce Fry** and I supervised a week-long field program that provided public participants with the opportunity to learn about historical archaeology and Louisbourg history, and to participate in supervised archaeological excavations at the Louisbourg Site. The program proved to be a very rewarding experience for all involved, and we had very high levels of public visitation to the excavation site and to our field lab.

Preparation for the public program began months earlier. In May, students taking an historical archaeology course, taught by **Jean-Pierre Crestien** at Cape Breton University, participated in a two-week archaeological field project at the LeNeuf de la Vallière property in Block 16 of the reconstructed town-site. The results of this fieldwork provided direction for the development of the public archaeology program. In June, **Duncan McNeill** conducted remote-sensing survey of Block 16 in the reconstructed town-site using the Geonics EM-38b conductivity meter. The results of this survey also



*Cape Breton University students at Louisbourg*

provided direction for the public archaeology program, and gave us the opportunity to observe how excavation results relate to remote sensing readings.

After spending fall and early winter in the lab/office processing the summer field data, fieldwork resumed in the chilly month of February 2006. A powerful nor'easter and storm surge blew in on February 1<sup>st</sup>, causing considerable damage to the fortress site. The remains of three original 18<sup>th</sup> century masonry fortress walls were exposed along the east side of the fortress (30m of wall exposed = counterguard revetment, bastion face revetment, and a curtain wall) and several 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic sites were exposed along the eroding coastal banks. In the curtain wall area, the soil bank receded three metres during this single storm event. A small crew spent three (freezing) weeks in February recording the exposed walls and other features – a chilly, yet necessary project to ensure that the features were well documented before the threat of another storm.



*Curtain wall exposed in February storm*

In the warmer months of spring 2006, fieldwork began again with the Cape Breton University historical archaeology students who, this time, assisted in the excavation of a stone foundation exposed during the February storm. The foundation was considered to be the remnants of a limekiln constructed at Louisbourg in the mid-18th century,

but excavation has revealed a building that may relate to c.1720s-1745 domestic occupation. Further excavation at this site, scheduled for this fall or next spring, will determine the correct context for this building.



*Louisbourg Public Archaeology Program—  
Session 2, 2006*

The public archaeology program resumed in August 2006. Two five-day sessions were held at the De la Vallière property and again, we had a wonderful time. So far, fieldwork at the De la Vallière property has revealed a French drain, a previously unknown dry-laid stone well, a cobbled working surface and about eight thousand domestic artifacts relating to c.1730s-60s occupation at the fortress. Particularly interesting artifacts include a gilded copper-alloy fleur-de-lis badge, glass insert sleeve-links, many “Reuben Sidney” clay pipes, a 1742 French bale

seal, musket balls, gunflints, window came, polished beads, two possible pewter salt spoons, a case bottle, a British wine bottle, sherds of flat glass with inscribed writing, copper alloy buttons and buckles, and ray teeth.

Meanwhile **Heidi Moses**, Archaeology Collections Manager at Louisbourg, has been busy providing assistance to visiting researchers from Fort Ticon-



deroga, Sir George Étienne Cartier National Historic Site of Canada in Montreal, a military re-enactor from Ottawa, and Louisbourg's historians and Curators. Heidi has also provided military-related artifacts for Louisbourg animation training sessions, provided artifacts for 18<sup>th</sup> century wine-tasting events at the fortress, provided porcelain artifacts for the Olde Sydney Historical Society, researched chocolate-related artifacts for upcoming publications, provided collection tours for interested parties including the Colonial Chocolate Society, and ran the field lab during the 2006 Public Archaeology Program.

### **Kelly's Mountain Chinese Site**

**Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada**

The publication in 2006 of *The Island of Seven Cities: Where the Chinese Settled When They Discovered North America*, by Paul Chiasson has raised substantial public interest in Chiasson's theory that Chinese explorers under Admiral Zheng built a city on top of Kelly's Mountain in Cape Breton in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. Chiasson has identified a complex of features ranging from a 'great wall' to a road, a town site with building platforms on terraces, and cemeteries. His work builds on the popular volume by Gavin Menzies, "1421: The Year the Chinese Discovered the World," and follows a similar methodology of building a card house of suppositions.

In June, 2006, a group of archaeologists in Nova Scotia spent a day examining the site. They included **David Christianson**, Nova Scotia Museum, **Roger Lewis**, Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Mi'kmaw Rights Initiative, **Rebecca Duggan**, Parks Canada, **Bruce Fry**, Parks Canada (retired), and **Rob Ferguson**, Parks Canada. Finding the ancient road was much easier than Chiasson had suggested, since the Geological Survey of Canada has mapped it on topographic sheets. While admittedly we did approach the site with some skepticism, we had anticipated finding some evidence of land clearing,

perhaps dating to Loyalist or later 19<sup>th</sup>-century settlement, to correspond with Chiasson's descriptions of stone platforms and elaborate walls. To our surprise, we found nothing to indicate any attempt at settlement on the mountain top, apart from a network of roads which were obviously recent. Instead we were faced with a glaciated landscape of rock outcrops and boulders exposed in scrub vegetation.



*Natural rock concentration on Kelly's Mountain  
(Photo: Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada)*

**Lynn Baechler**, a hydrogeologist living in the area, has worked extensively on the mountain, including environmental impact assessment for a proposed and highly controversial aggregate quarry, 1989-1991. Ms. Baechler has clearly documented the development of Chiasson's features. They begin in 1952, with efforts to contain a forest fire. This created the initial road and a fire break which has become the Chinese "wall." Feasibility studies for



the proposed quarry in 1989 led to further development of the road system, including a network of roads leading to drill sites that Chiasson has identified as courtyards within small villages. Chiasson presents air photo evidence purporting to show the road and wall in 1929 (pg.184). The photo is in fact from 1953, one year after the fire. Air photos from 1931 (A3471-#15to29) show none of the features. Chiasson's more detailed images of Chinese hamlets are illustrated by air photos of the 1990s, post-dating the quarry studies.

For an interesting assessment of Gavin Menzie's publication, and the role of the publication company in its presentation, check out the web page for the Australian television program, Four Corners, aptly titled "Junk History," <http://www.abc.net.au/4corners/content/2006/s1699373.htm>

**Pot Sherds, Portages and a Trail of Stones: An Archaeological River Survey from Southwest Nova Scotia**

**Submitted by Benjamin C. Pentz, MA Candidate, Memorial University of Newfoundland**

Between May and October 2006, I conducted an archaeological survey of the upper Mersey River and the Allains River, in Annapolis County, southwest Nova Scotia. The goal of my research was to establish archaeological evidence that these two watersheds formed an important travel corridor across the peninsula of southern Nova Scotia, between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Coast. Prior to this investigation several archaeological studies had already been conducted along the lower half of the Mersey River – in Kejimikujik National Park & National Historic Site (Ferguson 1985, Myers 1973), around the Lake Rossignol Reservoir (Christianson 1985), and along the lower Mersey River toward Liverpool (Lewis 2006, Stewart 2005). The results of these earlier projects produced over 200 pre-European Mi'kmaq sites. These sites demonstrate a continued use of the lower (Queens County) portion of the Mersey River as far back as

the Middle Archaic Period (7,000-5,000 years ago), with suggestive evidence that even earlier occupations may also be represented.

Archaeological evidence of native occupation from the upper Mersey River, north of Kejimikujik National Park was noticeably missing from this collective research. With the intense settlement and exploitation of resources along the lower Mersey River, I felt it was illogical to conclude that the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors would not have continued further up-stream. Instead, I believed the absence of recorded sites along the upper Mersey River and most of the Allains River drainage was simply because previous archaeological investigations had never focused on this area. Therefore, the primary goal of my thesis became to establish archaeological evidence of a pre-European Mi'kmaq presence along the Upper Mersey River and Allains River drainage. Following this, the significance of an identified native presence could be explored within regional patterns of seasonal subsistence and mobility. By conducting this research I hoped to provide a more complete picture of the history of this landscape, so that future discussions of the Mersey River could refer to the whole watershed.

Mi'kmaq oral tradition describes the Upper Mersey and Allains River Corridor (UMARC) as one of many travel routes along the interior lakes, rivers and streams of southwest Nova Scotia (Ricker 1998). Indeed, many of these routes continued to be used by both native and non-native guides into the twentieth century. Historic references as early as 1685-86 by French Intendent Jacques de Meule, record traveling between Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) and Port Rossignol (now Liverpool), in birch bark canoes with Mi'kmaq and Acadian guides along these same waterways and portage routes (Morse 1935).

In late May 2006, I organized a reconnaissance canoe trip through the UMAC to identify areas of high archaeological potential along the route, and to gain a first-hand appreciation of the landscape that I

would be immersing myself into during the course of this research. The second stage of my preliminary fieldwork involved talking with members of local First Nations (Bear River and Acadia), historical societies, collectors, residents, property owners, and other archaeologists, to gather as much local knowledge, from as many sources as possible. After securing all the appropriate permits and landowner permission, as well as organizing accommodations at the Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute, and sorting out the logistics of remote access, I began planning my field strategy. In order to reasonably survey a river corridor that was 63km long in a single field season, I divided the study area into nine regions, with the goal of identifying at least one pre-European Mi'kmaq site in each region. The high potential test locations within each region identified during the reconnaissance canoe trip were prioritized, and a field schedule for visiting these locations throughout the summer was put in place.

With a borrowed canoe from Kejimikujik National Park, and the old family van, I set out with **Devin Fraser** – an Anthropology student from Saint Mary's University – and a handful of part-time volunteers, and began seven weeks of field-testing along the UMARC. The efforts of last summers fieldwork resulted in the identification of twelve new pre-European Mi'kmaq activity sites – including campsites and fish weirs, and follow-up visits with local collectors has resulted in the recording of three additional sites, bringing the total to fifteen. Several historic period European sites, including a early nineteenth century lumber mill, were also identified and recorded with the Nova Scotia Museum, however their significance relates to how the Mersey and Allains Rivers have been used since the arrival of Europeans in Nova Scotia, and is beyond the scope of my research.

I was very pleased with the results of last summer's fieldwork and the fact that at least one site was identified in each of the nine regions of the study area. The UMARC survey identified three Mi'kmaq stone fish-weirs, and twelve campsites or general activity areas, six of which were directly associated

with existing portage trails. This relationship suggests that the trails themselves are worthy of recognition as cultural features on the landscape, particularly since they continue to be used as they have for more than a thousand years. Additionally, five of the newly identified Mi'kmaq campsites continue to be used as modern-day camping areas. In fact, three of these locations served as our evening campsite during the spring reconnaissance trip. Not only has this given me a real connection with the past, and a sense of continuity with those who have traveled these waters before me, but it also indicated that the landscape through which my crew and I traveling had not dramatically changed during the last 500-1,500 years. The same camping areas, rest stops and portage routes that had appealed to us as a modern canoeists and campers, had also attracted Mi'kmaq travelers throughout the past.

All of the artifacts recovered during the UMARC survey were broken, incomplete, unfinished or represent waste flake material from stone tool production and re-edging, with the exception of a few small scrapers. However, despite the fragmented and abandoned nature of these objects, they can still serve as important clues about the past.

Some of the discarded lithic material found at sites along the UMARC is particularly significant toward proving that this area served as an important transportation route across southwest Nova Scotia. These stone types include South Mountain quartzite, agate/jasper, and chalcedony. These materials are not deposited locally in the interior of southwest Nova Scotia, but have been imported from several areas around the Bay of Fundy, particularly the Minus Basin. Many of the artifacts collected from the lower half of the Mersey River are made from these semi-exotic materials. The fact that these lithics were transported more than 100km from their source suggests that the Mi'kmaq of this region were mobile groups, with extensive trade networks and organized economies. The fact that these same materials have been found throughout the whole Mersey River and Allains River, serves to demon-

strate that the UMARC was at least one of the viable routes along which this material was transported and traded between the Bay of Fundy and Atlantic coast of southwest Nova Scotia.

Although fragmented and incomplete, the diagnostic pottery sherds and stone tools collected during last summer's fieldwork can provide important information about the age of these sites. Mi'kmaq ceramics were recovered from three of the sites along the UMARC. Using the Peterson and Sanger ceramic model, most of these vessel fragments belong to Ceramic Period 4 (1,350-950 ya) and Ceramic Period 5 (950-650 ya), and are decorated with characteristic cord-wrapped stick impressions (Petersen and Sanger 1991). A single sherd with dentate stamping falls into the earlier Ceramic Period 3 (1,650-1,350 ya). Although only a few dozen pottery sherds were recovered during this study, these tiny fragments of the past indicate at least a thousand years (1,650-650 ya) of occupation along the upper Mersey River.



*View of the McKibbin's Beach Site (BdDi-07), on Fisher Lake (Photo by Pentz)*

The only diagnostic stone tool found in the field during my research was the base of a pink quartzite side-notched point, which is typical of the Late Ceramic Period (1,500-500 ya), and overlaps nicely with the ceramic chronology outlined above. Unfortunately, this investigation did not uncover any definite material from the earlier Archaic Period

(8,500-3,000 ya). Interestingly though, a single slate pecked-stone fragment of what may have been the butt-end of an adze was recovered from one of the deeper layers of an evaluative unit. However the use of adzes is not restricted to the Archaic Period, and this alone is only suggestive evidence of a pre-Ceramic, Archaic component at this site.

Although absent from the field component of last summer's investigation, material from the Late Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 ya) has shown up in local private collections and at two previously recorded sites along Allains River drainage, in the form of three short-channelled gouges and a stemmed point from three separate sites. I am confident, based on these discoveries and the presence of both Late and Middle Archaic Period (7,000-5,000 ya) occupations along the lower Mersey River, that further investigation along the UMARC would result in the identification of an Archaic presence extending between the Bay of Fundy and Atlantic coasts, like that of the later Ceramic Period Mi'kmaq populations.



*Aerial view of the Roderick Ford stone weir (BcDh-26)*

Through the efforts of this past summer's fieldwork, an important gap has been filled on both the archaeological map of Nova Scotia, and in our ability to interpret the past lifestyles of the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors. By identifying fifteen new pre-European Mi'kmaq sites throughout the study



examination of shoreline exposures, I am pleased with what has been accomplished in this past year. In my mind, the fact that fifteen new sites were identified during a single field season indicates that the Mi'kmaq held upper Mersey River and Allains River drainage in a similar place of importance on the landscape as has been represented by the number of sites found along the lower Mersey River, and I am anxious to find out what other clues to the past remain to be uncovered.

## References

Christianson, David J.

1985 *The Use of Subsistence Strategy Descriptions in Determining Wabanaki Residence Location*. The Journal of Anthropology at McMaster 5(1): 81-124.

Ferguson, Robert

1985 *Archaeological Sites in Kejimikujik National Park, Nova Scotia*. Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Atlantic Region, Halifax.

Morse, William I.

1935 *Acadiensia Nova 1598-1779*. Bernard Quaritch, London.

Petersen, James B. and David Sanger

1991 An Aboriginal Ceramic Sequence for Maine and the Maritime Provinces. In *Prehistoric Archaeology in the Maritime Provinces: Past and Present Research*, pp. 113-170. Reports in Archaeology No. 8, The Council of Maritime Premiers, Maritime Committee on Archaeological Cooperation, Fredericton.

Ricker, Darlene A.

1998 *L'sitkuk: The Story of the Bear River Mi'kmaq Community*. Roseway Publishing, Lockeport, Nova Scotia.

Stewart, Bruce

2005 Personnel Communication, Cultural Resource Management Group – Nova Scotia Power Incorporated Mersey River Archaeological Survey: February 2005.

### **Pointe-à-Callière and Pratt & Whitney Canada Scholarships for Students of Montréal Archaeology and History**

The Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History Foundation and the management of Pratt & Whitney Canada are proud to announce the presentation of the fifth edition of scholarships for students of Montréal archaeology and history.

Isabelle Huppé, winner of the history scholarship, is a Master's student in History, majoring in applied history, at the Université du Québec à Montréal. She received the award for her research report on apartment furnishings on Montréal Island, the emergence and development of a typology, 1880-1914.

Marie Soleil Brosseau, the winner in archaeology, is a Master's student in Urban Studies at the Université du Québec à Montréal. In her thesis, she plans to study how research and urban archaeology sites are presented in Montréal.

The candidates' thesis topics had to contribute directly to advancing our knowledge of Montréal history and archaeology and demonstrate how it is related to the overall theme of Pointe-à-Callière, i.e. Montréal as a crossroads of peoples and trade. The evaluation committee, consisting of historians and archaeologists, examined the relevance of the thesis topics, the students' achievements and their academic records. Both winners will receive a \$2,500 scholarship.

Students wishing to apply for the sixth edition of the Pointe-à-Callière / Pratt & Whitney Canada Scholarships have until November 9, 2007. All details concerning eligibility criteria and other conditions are available on the Museum Website, [www.pacmuseum.qc.ca](http://www.pacmuseum.qc.ca), or from the Pointe-à-Callière Foundation.

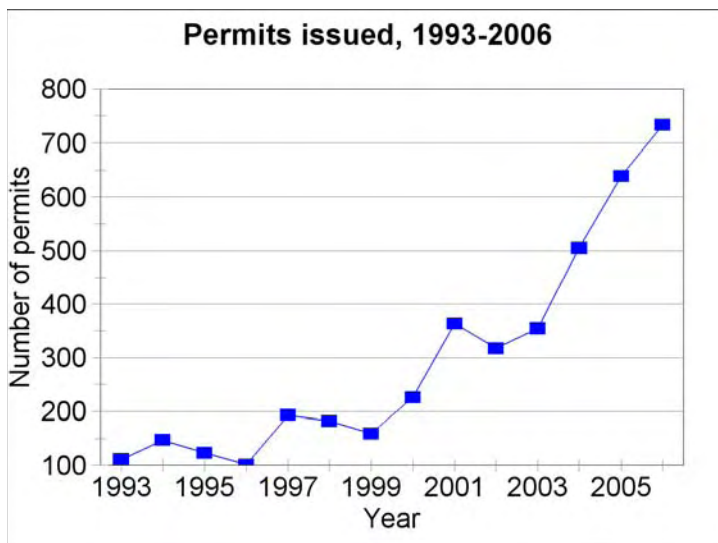
Information: (514) 872-8431  
cvignola@pacmusee.qc.ca

Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of  
Archaeology and History  
350 Place Royale  
Old Montréal, Québec  
H2Y 3Y5

# Alberta Fieldwork News

Editor: Alwynne Beaudoin

In 2006, there were 733 permits issued for archaeological work in Alberta. Once again, this was a record-breaking year, with more permits issued than in any previous year (see chart). Work under permit resulted in the discovery of 1,110 new sites, and 370 sites were revisited. The provincial inventory of archaeological sites now totals 33,543.



**Alberta Western Heritage**  
Submitted by Terry Gibson,  
Alberta Western Heritage

Cultural resource management work by **Terry Gibson** continues in the Bodo Archaeological Locality near Bodo, Alberta. Beginning in 2006, Pengrowth Corporation, who operates the oil field that encompasses the east side of the 800 hectare locality, began to decommission oil pipelines that cross the main part of the rich archaeological deposits comprising site FaOm-1, the Bodo Bison Skulls site. The lines are to be re-routed around the east side of the locality, along a “heritage-free” corridor that was assessed in detail beginning in 2002 and is now being prepared for final development, pending regulatory approval. In the fall of 2006, several locations along the 4 km long by-pass

were assessed in more detail, revealing evidence of the widely distributed and rich 200-400 year old archaeological component and also sporadic evidence of a deeper archaeological deposit possibly related to deposits found elsewhere in the locality that date to prior to 2,000 yr BP. Recent geoarchaeological interpretations suggest that the deeper component represents a time when the Bodo sandhills enjoyed a stable and wetter climate, and were heavily used by people. Shortly thereafter, conditions were less amenable to habitation and the sand dunes became unstable and largely unoccupied for nearly 1,500 years, when stability returned, along with a large human population. Excavation of the pipeline along the new corridor will offer an excellent opportunity to obtain more information about the extent and character of this ephemeral early archaeological deposit.

Discoveries continue to be made by **Riel Cloutier** on Deer Mountain in the Swan Hills. There are currently 33 known sites at this locality. Artifact assemblages feature a mix of high grade quartzite and Grizzly Ridge Chert, a material unique to this location. Of particular interest is site GfPt-13, which produced a stemmed projectile point that has morphological traits similar to those of the Alberta point typology.

Another find by Cloutier worth discussing is the cluster of sites in the vicinity of Leech Lake near the Athabasca River just to the northeast of the town of Blue Ridge. Five sites were discovered in this vicinity in the last year. These sites are also predominantly lithic workshops. Site GaPu-4 is a particularly large lithic workshop located on the upper margins of the Athabasca River. Cultural remains were discovered *in situ* in 38 shovel tests spread out over a 120 m by 80 m area. In total, 792 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from this testing program. This site was avoided by the

current development and remains largely undisturbed to this day.

Also of note were a cluster of sites discovered in the vicinity of the Coutts and the Saulteaux rivers south of the town of Slave Lake, Alberta. Five sites were discovered at this location. Most of these sites consisted of small scatters of lithic debitage, however two diagnostic artifacts were recovered. A Besant Series projectile point was recovered from site GfPp-5 and a lanceolate projectile point that has morphological traits similar to the Agate Basin projectile point typology was recovered from site GfPp-2.



*Agate Basin projectile point found at site GfPp-2*

**Bison Historical Services Ltd.**

***“Burns Sheep Camp”***

**Submitted by Margarita de Guzman,  
Bison Historical Services Ltd.**

In the fall of 2006, **Margarita de Guzman** of Bison Historical Services Ltd conducted mitigative studies for ARA Engineering on behalf of Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation at a median widening project of Highway 2 just north of Crossfield. Mitigation involved the excavation of twenty square

metres in the floodplains of Crossfield Creek, adjacent to an historic structure at the base of a hill. This structure is thought to be an outbuilding associated with a homestead situated on the hilltop. During the excavations, a moderate assemblage of faunal material was recovered, along with some FBR and lithics, within the precontact component. This stratum lay beneath a notable clay layer, above which was approximately 50 cm of a disturbed component containing a significant assemblage of material dating to the historic period.

Research suggests that this site was once the property of Patrick Burns, known for his ranching empire, who originally applied for ownership in 1899, with title being transferred to his partner, C. J. Duggan in 1919. Local landowners continue to refer to the site as the “Burns Sheep Camp”, and it was a popular overnight stop for settlers arriving by train in Calgary and travelling north by horse. Analysis of this material is ongoing and, although no further studies will be conducted at this site, the assemblage provides a significant contribution to the local community.

***Site EdPn-53***

**Submitted by Dan Wyman,  
Bison Historical Services Ltd.**

During the fall of 2006 personnel of Bison Historical Services Ltd, under the direction of **Dan Wyman**, began Stage 1 mitigative excavations at the site EdPn-53 just south of Turner Valley on the banks of the Sheep River. A total spatial area of 12 square metres was excavated at what was initially thought to have been a small prehistoric First Nations campsite on a prominent point overlooking the Sheep River. From these limited excavations it was established that the site was in fact five times larger than originally thought and that it had an unusually high proportion of utilized tools in the lithic assemblage. In all 31% of the lithic assemblage was made up of stone tools exhibiting use-wear including a Plains Side-notched Washita phase point, dating the site to the late Precontact Period (AD 1500-1700). Additionally, the lithic



assemblage exhibited a wide variety of material types and sources including a number of obsidian flakes and tools that appear to have come from at least two visually distinct sources. The high proportion of tools and the wide variety of material types has led to two preliminary interpretations, one being that the site is a winter campsite where lithic materials were at a premium, and the other being that the site represents a processing centre for perishable goods such as hides or food.

Excavations will continue in the spring with an additional 48 metres, bringing the total area excavated to 60 square metres. As it appears that this site has a distinctive lithic “signature” these excavations will focus on identifying specific activity areas and attempting to increase our sample of the material types present at the site. By identifying activity areas, we hope to be able to get a clearer image of the site’s function and seasonality. By increasing our lithic sample from the site we hope to be able to better address the extent and social integration of long distance trade networks in the area just prior to contact. Both focuses will help to provide information on both the local and regional cultural framework that existed along the foothills and plains in the decades preceding European contact.

***C.F.B. Suffield HRIAs***  
***Submitted by Tommy Ng,***  
***Bison Historical Services Ltd.***

Beginning in 2004 and continuing to the present, Bison Historical Services Ltd has conducted HRIAs in C.F.B. Suffield. C.F.B. Suffield represents one of the largest native prairie sections in Alberta, encompassing an area of about 2,690 km<sup>2</sup>. C.F.B. Suffield is under federal jurisdiction and is not subject to the Alberta *Historical Resources Act*. However, at the request of the proponents and to the satisfaction of Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture, HRIAs were conducted according to provincial guidelines and standards. The last known archaeological work here was conducted in the early 1980s and it is estimated there are about twelve hundred

known archaeological sites throughout C.F.B. Suffield. Archaeologists at Bison Historical Services Ltd. have identified about 100 new sites up to this point and will continue doing work in this area.

***Site DjPo-96 Stage 1 Excavations***  
***Submitted by Tommy Ng,***  
***Bison Historical Services Ltd.***

In November 2006, **Tommy Ng** of Bison Historical Services Ltd conducted a Stage 1 excavation at site DjPo-96 in the Crowsnest Pass. The site was part of the tiny locality of Maple Leaf in the early 1900s, which was later incorporated into the Village of Bellevue in 1957. In 1946, the site was part of a 36-home residential area called Moccasin Flats and was associated with the Hillcrest Collieries. In 1951, the mine ceased operations and the houses of Moccasin Flats were dismantled and moved to Fernie, British Columbia. Local lore claimed that the area around the site was considered safe to camp by the Blackfoot and the Kutenai, who were aware of “the mountain that moves” and the unstable nature of Turtle Mountain before the occurrence of the Frank Slide.

The site was initially found in 1973 and was revisited by **Kristin Soucey** of Bison Historical Services Ltd in July 2006. Excavations began in November 2006 and 16 units were opened. The cataloguing and analyses of artifacts are in progress. So far, the historic assemblage is a mix of historic and precontact artifacts. Noticeable are a number of exotic raw lithic materials such as obsidian and Knife River Flint, and there are also some Pelican Lake projectile points. Pelican Lake projectile points were also recovered in the precontact level further below. Stage 2 excavations are planned for the spring.

***Altamira Consulting Ltd***  
***Submitted by Bruce Ball,***  
***Altamira Consulting Ltd.***

In 2006 the consulting firm Altamira Consulting Ltd

completed over 700 historical resource assessments. Field investigations resulted in the recording of 14 new archaeological sites and revisits to many others. Two projects were of particular interest. During the first of these, survey resulted in the recording of a multi-component site situated near Lac La Biche. Undisturbed deposits were identified at the site and the material remains included a leaf-shaped, Agate Basin style spear point, a small end scraper and pottery. The point was a surface find from deposits located on a sand dune ridge overlooking the lake. The pottery has been identified as Narrows Fabric-impressed. This site incorporates lake margin lands and sand dune features.



*Agate Basin style point (top) and pottery sherd (bottom) from the Lac La Biche area*

In the second project, mitigative excavations at a large archaeological site on the North Saskatchewan between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan revealed undisturbed deposits and a variety of artifacts. The artifact assemblage recovered from intermediate river terraces includes biface fragments Early, Middle and Late Prehistoric projectile points, and scrapers. Of particular interest is a basally thinned, triangular point (Stubby) recovered from an undisturbed layer at the site. These points appear to post-date other fluted types in Alberta's culture history. Charcoal samples from the undisturbed layers have been submitted to Beta Laboratories for C-14 age estimates.

**University of Alberta Field School  
Submitted by Elizabeth Mann,  
University of Alberta**

For the fifth consecutive year, the Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, held its field school at the Bodo Archaeological Locality in east-central Alberta. Fourteen students attended the field school, which took place from May 29 to July 7, 2006. The course instructor was **Dr. Terry Gibson** and **Elizabeth Mann** was the Project Archaeologist and laboratory instructor. **Krista Gilliland** and **Christie Grekul**, both graduate students at the University of Alberta, were the teaching assistants.

Initial investigations in 2006 were focused on a previously unexplored area to the north of Locality 2 (the main excavation block), on 4-6-37-1 W4M. A surface survey was conducted with the field school students, resulting in numerous finds of fire-cracked-rock, bone fragments, and lithics including retouched tools and flakes/shatter. Due to the positive results, a test pit program was then commenced in the area, newly identified as Locality 19, FaOm-22.

While many of the test pits produced nominal amounts of lithic debitage, a paleosol was found at approximately 60 cm BS which appeared to contain



*Block excavation of Locality 19, FaOm-22, University of Alberta Archaeological Field School*

cultural material. A 3x4 m excavation block was then opened up between the only two test pits which had shown evidence of this palaeosol with a goal of fully exposing the living floor. While initial expectations were that the upper levels (to 40 cm BS) would have little to no cultural material in them, the excavations did reveal the presence of bone fragments (unburnt and burnt), fire-cracked-rock, and a scatter of lithics commonly made from black pebble chert, swan river chert, siltstone, and quartzite. The only finished tool was a scraper.

Once the palaeosol was reached at approximately 65-75 cm BS, more cultural material was uncovered. Large amounts of fire-cracked-rock as well as large tools of unheated swan river chert, such as chopper type tools or large utilized flakes, as well as some black pebble chert scrapers, retouched flakes, quartzite shatter, calcined bone fragments, and a projectile point tip of unknown cultural origin were recovered. Gilliland, as part of her graduate work on the site, took samples of the palaeosol for chemical analysis. Not all of the units were excavated to the paleosol and work will continue in this block during the field school in 2007.

Work also continued in Locality 2 of FaOm-22, where a 2x3 m excavation block had been opened in

2003. In 2005, an additional nine metre square units were opened up around the original six units. This past summer, four more metre square units were opened along the western edge of the block, and four of the units which had been started in 2005 were completed. Initial results continue to show dense deposits of burnt and unburnt bone, lithics, and many pottery fragments in this late precontact period living floor. Canid bones, reflecting bone bead manufacturing, were recovered, along with high frequencies of identifiable faunal remains and small numbers of non-bison remains (possibly deer). While the focus for 2006 was on the upper component, initial results of the two older components showed limited amounts of bone and some lithics, although no diagnostics. A continuation of the examination into the lower components will be a focus of the 2007 field school program.

There was again a positive public aspect to the work being conducted at Bodo. The Bodo Archaeological Society (BAS) was very active in promoting the site, with many public school tours as well as a Guest Speaker series during the summer months. The 5th Annual Open House, which included a tour of the field labs and site locality, was hosted by the BAS on July 1st and had an increase in attendance of 60% from the prior year. Many other professionals visited the site during the field school, including a special tour for faculty members from the Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta, as well as the president of the Archaeological Society of Alberta, Brian Vivian, and the president of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, Jeff Baldwin, along with two members-at-large (the latter also volunteered at the site).

The BAS also received significant grant money to assist with the development of the Bodo sites and related tourism initiatives, and it funded the development of professional interpretive displays (including a DVD viewing gallery) and exhibits at the Bodo School. A DVD entitled "Hands of Time" was filmed during the 2006 field school and focused on the University of Alberta's archaeological work



conducted at the site. Another segment of the tourism initiative includes plans to market tours to the European market in the summer of 2007, which would include tours to the Bodo site as part of a regional tourism initiative, "Buffalo Adventures: The Authentic Canadian West".

Plans continue for the development of the Institute of Prairie Archaeology, pending funding approval from the Provincial Government. The University of Alberta also hired Elizabeth Mann as the Project Archaeologist for the Bodo field school, a full-time position created to address the reporting requirements of the field school, as well as to develop plans for the upcoming 2007 field school.

**Lifeways of Canada Limited**  
**Submitted by Janet Blakey,**  
**Lifeways of Canada Limited**

During the 2006 field season **Lifeways of Canada Limited** held 40 archaeological research permits for work in Alberta. Field work was undertaken in all areas of Alberta including but not limited to Fort McMurray, Cold Lake, Grande Cache, Drayton Valley, Hinton, Mountain Park, Calgary, Pincher Creek, Crowsnest Pass, Brooks, and Suffield. In addition to field activities undertaken by Lifeways, various staff members also gave presentations outlining the results from projects. Dan Meyer spoke to both the Calgary Centre and Red Deer Centre of the Archaeology Society of Alberta on Excavations at FgQf-16, while Brian Vivian presented a lecture on the Archaeology of the Calgary Area to the Bodo Archaeological Society and the University of Alberta Field School.

Under the direction of **Brian Vivian** of Lifeways of Canada Limited undertook a number of mitigative excavations throughout the greater Calgary area over the last year. Highlights include returning to finish excavations at EgPn-700 (Permit 2006-163), a site reported on last year, in addition to undertaking excavation at EfPm-266 (Permit 2006-162) and at EhPm-72 (Permit 2006-404).

Located in the southeast part of Calgary, EfPm-266

---

was identified on a remnant of a 3 m terrace adjacent to the old Lafarge gravel pit found on the east side of the Bow River, just north of the well known Pelican Lake Bow Bottom Site (EfPm-104). The site was found in 2005 when plans to reclaim and develop this gravel pit called for an HRIA. A survey and assessment of the property revealed several buried hearths and buried ring. Final excavations exposed the greater portion of the ring along with several hearth features and a dump of fire-broken rock. The lithic assemblage found in association with these features is restricted in size and material types, indicative of an assemblage associated with a single household or individual flintknapper. The distribution of hearth features, lithic debitage, and formed stone tools suggests that domestic activities were highly structured and socially organized. A radiocarbon date obtained from charcoal from one of the hearths places the age of the main occupation to be  $3620 \pm 40$  yr BP (Beta-217147). This date along with that from EfPm-143 (Carburn Park Site) suggests the adaptation of forming large winter camps on the lower river flats actually started a thousand years before the Bow Bottom Site was occupied.

EhPm-72 is one of several sites excavated in Symons Valley on the north side of Calgary prior to the expansion of a residential/commercial development. Mitigative studies revealed a small bison kill and processing site located on the banks of West Nose Creek. Excavations had to overcome a naturally high water table to expose cultural occupations buried up to 1.30 m deep in the fine alluvial water saturated silts. Two occupations were identified in association with Oxbow projectile points and a small assemblage of predominately local lithic artifacts and processed bone. A radiocarbon date on bone from the lowest occupation places the earliest age of this site to be  $4160 \pm 40$  yr BP (Beta-223884). While Oxbow points are not unusual in regional surface collections, few sites dating to this time period have been excavated in the Calgary area, and in this light excavation of EhPm-72 will aid in refining knowledge of this period in the foothills of southern Alberta.



*Projectile points from EhPm-72*

**Barney Reeves** and **Brian Vivian** of Lifeways of Canada Limited completed archaeological investigations related to two wind farm developments in the Pincher Creek area of southwestern Alberta.

During a survey (Permit 2006-385) of the proposed Heritage Windfarm 26 archaeological sites were found on and adjacent to the project area. Only one of these, DjPI-066, an artifact scatter, had been previously recorded. The 25 newly recorded sites, include three historic archaeological sites (DjPk-125, a Peigan Indian Reserve cabin site dating to the late 1800s); DjPk-125, a farmstead; and DjPI-154, a homestead, a rockshelter (DjPk-121), a burial (DjPk-118) and 20 stone feature sites.

Some of the significant stone feature sites recorded relate to newly or previously recorded buffalo jumps in the Summerview Ridge/Beaver Creek drainage. They are the Summerview Ridge (DjPk-119) Buffalo Jump and Drive Lane Complex located just north of the project lands, the South Drive Lane (DjPI-163) of the Shaver Buffalo Jump (DjPk-3) located north east of the Heritage Wind Farm Project Lands, and the Piano Butte drive lane complexes (DjPk-121, DjPI-162, DjPI-158, and DjPI-159) to the south of Shaver thought to associate with as yet unrecorded buffalo jumps in the valley of Beaver Creek to the east. Other cairn

alignments and associated stone circles (DjPI-149/157, DjPI-155, and DjPI-164) found along Lewis Coulee in the valley to the west of Summerview Ridge are thought to associate with the beginnings of the gathering basin for the buffalo jumps along the east side of Summerview Ridge. Stone circles, some of which are domestic tipi rings and others thought to be ceremonial in nature, were also found along Lewis Coulee as well as in the Summerview Ridge drive lanes.

In all seven small tipi ring sites (total of eight rings and seven cairns), one large tipi ring site (DjPI-150, 19 tipi rings, 1 cairn), and 14 cairn alignments were recorded. The latter in aggregate contained two sweat pits, 16 tipi rings, five medicine wheels and 314 GPS'd cairns within the undisturbed prairie grasslands area within and immediately adjacent to the Heritage Windfarm Project lands.

A Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) was undertaken in September 2006 of the proposed Kettles Hill Energy Wind Farm Expansion Project (Permit 2006-538). The expansion project is designed as the final build-out for the Kettles Hill Windfarm constructed in 2005 and 2006. The Kettles Hill Wind Farm Expansion Project resulted in the location of seven new and one previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project development areas. Seven of the sites are stone feature sites, and one (DjPk-102), a previously recorded artifact scatter.

Five cairns (exclusive of those in cairn alignments/drive lanes) were recorded (DjPk-132, -133, and -134). DjPk-134 is a loose grouping of three small, 50 cm-diameter cairns located on the benchlands overlooking the Oldman Valley and the confluence of Pincher Creek. DjPk-132, a large *ca.* 2 m cairn was found on the east sideslope of a coulee dissecting the benchlands, west of DjPk-133. It and a *ca.* 2 m-diameter cairn found near the beginning of the drive lanes (all included as DjPk-133) only have orange lichens on the rocks indicating they date within the last 150 years or so and may not be of Aboriginal origin. The cairns are of local to high

local significance.

Two tipi ring sites (exclusive of the stone circles located in the DiPk-1 cairn alignment/drive lane complex) were recorded (DjPk-135 and -136). DjPk-135 consists of three or more *ca.* 5 m-diameter tipi rings on the edge of a bench in the head of a coulee in the basin north of Kettles Hill #2. It is of high local significance. DjPk-136 is a 200 m-long tipi ring site on a bench just south of Pincher Creek Canyon, in the northern part of the expansion project area. Nine stone features were recorded, one of which lies in the middle of an existing truck trail, another within the construction zone. DjPk-136 is of high local significance.

DjPk-131 is a sandstone rockshelter with some faint petroglyphs that appear to be present on the face. Bone fragments and historic artifacts suggest there may be a burial present at the base. DjPk-131 potentially may be of high regional significance. It lies well outside any project development.

Two cairn alignment/drive lane sites were found and recorded (DjPk-133 and DiPk-1). DjPk-133 is a poorly defined alignment on the ridge crest and slope of benchlands within the project area. Eleven deeply buried cairns were recorded running in a north-northwesterly direction towards the mouth of the coulee and adjacent cliffs. These cliffs define the northern edge of the bench, south of the CPR Right-of-Way. These may have been used to drive bison off the cliffs or into the mouth of the coulee. Archival research suggests this may be the location of the Womens Buffalo Jump. It is of high local to regional significance.

DiPk-1 is a cairn alignment/drive lane complex with associated stone circles. The site is associated with a morainal complex south of the project area. Five cairn alignments were defined and a number of associated stone circles were observed. These alignments appear to be the beginnings of drive lanes. These lanes are thought to have been used for driving bison from the south and south-west either northeastward towards the buffalo jumps west of

Brocket on the Piikani Nation (with which drive lanes found in the 2002 HRIA associate [Reeves 2002]), or northeastward to the Yellowhorn Buffalo Jump south of Brocket. DiPk-1 is of high regional significance as part of the drive lane complexes in this area.

Final Mitigative Studies (Permit 2006-632) of the Kettles Hill Energy Wind Farm Expansion were completed in the fall of 2006. A 2002 Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) of the project area had identified 17 archaeological sites, eight of which are cairn alignments thought to be associated with bison drive lanes (Reeves 2002). In total, 204 drive lane cairns were recorded. Initial mitigative studies of these cairn systems were carried out under Permit 2005-366, at which time fourteen cairns from five different sites were excavated and recorded in detail. In early 2006 revisions to construction plans and monitoring of ongoing construction activities necessitated further mitigative excavations at four select sites.

The final mitigative archaeological studies included detailed photography, mapping, and excavation of ten cairns from four drive lanes: DjPk-87 (3 cairns), DjPk-89 (1 cairns); DjPk-90 (4 cairns), and DjPk-98 (2 cairns). Results of this study corroborate those of the 2005 mitigative studies. Most of the cairns are sub-circular in shape and measure *ca.* 80-100 cm in diameter. While the number of cobbles used to build individual cairns ranged from a low of three to as many as twenty-two, on average just under twelve stones per cairn were used and only three cairns had less than nine stones. Most of these cairns are constructed of quartzite cobblestones which are mainly either white or grey in colour. The total weight of all of these cairns combined is 639.8 kg, with an average weight of 58.16 kg.

In considering the 2005 and 2006 studies together, a total of 24 cairns from five sites have been excavated. This is close to a 10% sample of the total number of drive lane cairns recorded in the project area (Reeves 2002), and leaves this one of the most thorough studies of cairns systems anywhere in



Alberta or beyond. Over half of these cairns include cultural artifacts such as flakes and cores or battered cobblestones which were possibly intentionally left as offerings. In sum, it is apparent that the complexity and function of these cairn systems is only beginning to emerge, and the Kettles Windfarm Development Project represents an important step in recognizing the value of these sites.

Under the direction of **Sharon and Don Hanna** of Lifeways of Canada Limited a Historical Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) was carried out for West Creek Developments at their proposed West Pine Creek subdivision south of Calgary, Alberta (Permit 2006-479). Twelve Historical Resource sites or areas were identified during the course of these investigations. Nine are precontact sites, while three represent historic use of the area.

Of interest is EfPm-284 which is an extensive, undisturbed precontact campsite with localized concentrations of cultural materials. Lithic debitage, faunal remains, and plenty of fire broken rock was recovered during both shovel and backhoe testing. Another interesting site recorded was EfPm-285 which consists of a localized but dense deposit of butchered bison bone on a small, undisturbed terrace remnant.

**Dan Meyer** and assistants worked primarily on two major field projects of note in 2006. Dan continued his work with the Forestry Management Agreement holder in the Hinton area. During 2006 Dan and assistants **Jason Roe**, **Doug Mitchell**, and **Murray Lobb** recorded another 143 archaeological sites, the vast majority precontact sites. Much of the work was undertaken to inspect areas that will likely be harvested due to the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation, in addition to inspections of areas to be harvested as part of annual plans. The addition of the sites provides more meaningful data for our understanding of precontact settlement in the region. Of note, the area around a tributary to the Wildhay River called Hightower Creek hosts a high density of precontact sites, unknown whatsoever prior to last year. Once again, information on dating

and diagnostics is minimal, but finds include what appears to be a Cody point reworked into a drill from a site near Hinton, and a well formed Hell Gap style spear point from a site near Robb.

In addition, Dan and Jason Roe continued the research program begun in 2005 at the Upper Lovett Campsite (FgQf-16) in the Robb area. Once again this year funding was supplied by the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, Lifeways of Canada Limited, and support was provided by local companies. Using a volunteer crew from Lifeways of Canada Limited, the town of Robb, and a high school student from Calgary, 22 square meters in the main excavation block at the site was excavated along with 8 square meters on two other smaller sites in the area to provide a comparative sample. In total, 53 square meters have been excavated at the Upper Lovett Campsite, the largest campsite known in the area. Although we suspected the site to be multi-component, excavations in 2005 found them primarily to be Early Middle Period, with most materials Mummy Cave associated, but one radiocarbon date from a bone sample with a hearth showed another component around 1,500 years old. Results of blood residue analysis showed that bison was an important prey species, and suggest an environment markedly different than today's forests. 2006 excavations largely back up the initial findings, indicating primarily Early Middle Period occupation, with one point suggesting a later Middle Period occupation too. Results of radiocarbon dating and blood residue analysis of this new data are pending as of this date. Unfortunately, Liz Robertson was not able to undertake the environmental studies we had planned for this year, but Jason Roe is currently working on data associated with the Embarras Bipoints and other lithic materials for his Master's research at the University of Saskatchewan.

In the spring of 2006, **Brad Somer** and a crew from Lifeways of Canada Limited conducted an HRIA in a remote area northeast of Fort McMurray (Permit 2006-261). This was done in support of a proposed SAGD project. The study area included stretches of

and areas within Marguerite River Wildland Provincial Park. A total of 41 sites were located during the survey suggesting relatively intensive use of the Firebag River, its tributaries and some of the more remote, surrounding areas. This project was followed by a reassessment of the moderate and high potential sites along the utility corridor connecting Syncrude's Aurora Mine North and the Mildred Lake facility in the wake of their 260 kV Upgrade project (Permit 2006-269). Into the summer months, an HRIA was conducted on behalf of Sundre Forest Products' 2006/2007 AOP in their FMA in the foothills and front ranges of the Rockies (Permit 2006-407). A total of 57 sites were uncovered including many finds along the Raven River, Stony Creek, and the James River. In the fall, an HRIA was conducted for Sundance Forest Industries in their FMA between the Blackstone and Pembina Rivers (Permit 2006-465). Eight previously unrecorded sites were found in lands scheduled for harvest in the 2006/2007 AOP.

#### References:

Reeves, Brian O.K. (2000) *Historical Resources Overview Proposed Kettles Hill Wind Farm*. Consultant's Report (Lifeways of Canada Limited) prepared for Benign Energy Canada. Copy on File, Benign Energy Canada, Calgary, Alberta.

Reeves, Brian O.K. (2002) *Historical Resources Impact Assessment Kettles Hill Wind Farm Project Final Report* (Permit 2002-153). Consultant's Report (Lifeways of Canada Limited) prepared for Benign Energy Canada Limited. Copy on File, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

### **William E. Taylor Prize Awarded to Doctoral Student Peter Evans**

Peter Evans, a doctoral student at Cambridge University, is the 2007 recipient of the William E. Taylor Research Award. This \$5000 award is presented each year by the Canadian Museum of Civilization to recognize excellence in Arctic research undertaken by a young scholar in the fields of Archaeology, Anthropology, History or Native Studies.

Evans, a Canadian doctoral student at the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University, was chosen from a field of thirteen applicants. His dissertation project, entitled "Transformations of Indigenous Resistance and Identity in Northern Labrador, 1947 to the Present", involves a combination of archival research and ethnographic fieldwork in northern Labrador. Evans argues for a new view of relations between Inuit and Euro-Canadians, one that stresses Inuit resistance and resilience in the face of culture change.

The William E. Taylor Award was established by the Canadian Museum of Civilization in memory of former Director and Arctic scholar William E. Taylor, Jr. A renowned archaeologist and a tireless proponent of public education, Dr. Taylor headed the Archaeology Division at the former National Museum of Canada in the 1960s and helped found the Canadian Archaeological Association. Mr. Evans is the 10th person to receive the award.

Each year, students and other young researchers are invited to apply for the prize by providing a résumé, and a brief description of the research project for which the award would be used. The application deadline is January 31, and the winner is announced before the end of March.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization is the national museum of human history and, together with the Canadian War Museum, tells the history of Canada and its people. Further information is available on the Internet at [civilization.ca](http://civilization.ca).

# Canadian Archaeologists Abroad

Editor: Helen Haines

What do Canada and Central America have in common? Well the answer is a rich history of research projects from the former based in the latter that spans the last three decades. This column is intended to call attention to this Central American connection by highlighting two researchers, one who has already contributed substantially to the Canadian archaeological community and one who has only recently joined our merry band of globe trotters.

Perhaps one of the longest continual connections between Canada and Central America is the link between Trent University and Belize. Under the direction of Dr. Paul Healy, the Department of Anthropology at Trent University established a long and archaeologically productive connection in the country of Belize (although Dr. Healy's earlier contributions to the archaeology of Honduras and Nicaragua conducted while not in Canada are equally noteworthy). Many successful archaeologists now working in Central America, (including the now Director of the Institute of Archaeology, Belize, Dr. Jaime Awe) received their start in graduate studies under Dr. Healy's tutelage and obtained their Master's degrees at Trent University.

Recently the Canadian archaeological community has forged a new link in Central America with the addition of Dr. Mikhael J. Haller to the Faculty of the Department of Anthropology, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Dr. Haller's primary area of research focuses on cultures on the Pacific coast of Panama, literally at the opposite end of Central America from Dr. Healy's study area. Returning to Canada after years studies abroad, Haller brings a wealth of new opportunities and ideas to the Canadian archaeological community and strengthens Canada's ties and already notable contributions to the advancement of Central American archaeology.

**Paul F. Healy, Professor,  
Department of Anthropology  
Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario**



Prof. Paul F. Healy is a New World archaeologist in the Department of Anthropology at Trent University (Peterborough). He received his B.A. (1970) at the University of California-Berkeley, and M.A. (1972) and Ph.D. (1974) at

Harvard University (all degrees in anthropology). Since arriving at Trent in 1976, he has served as department chair on multiple occasions, Dean of Research and Graduate Studies, and founding Director of the Trent University Archaeological Research Centre (TUARC), now in its seventh year of operation. Paul specializes in Mesoamerican (Maya) archaeology, having worked in Mexico and especially Belize for over 30 years. He has also directed investigations, and published on, the archaeology of the Intermediate Area (Honduras, Nicaragua) and the Caribbean (Antigua, Trinidad). He is interested in the rise and fall of complex societies, trade, settlement, and subsistence, ceramics, and cultural ecology. He supervises graduate students (M.A. level) with similar area and topical research interests at Trent University.

In the past decade, with support from the SSHRC, he has investigated evidence for the Formative period Maya of the Belize River Valley, at the sites of Cahal Pech and Pacbitun, with a focus on the



catalysts for, and evolution of, Lowland Maya civilization. Excavations at Cahal Pech have produced the earliest ceramics (Cunil phase, 1200-900 BC) found yet in the central Maya lowlands, along with the oldest evidence of Maya religious architecture and ceremonial caches. Faunal and paleobotanical analyses, and carbon isotope studies by Prof. Chris White (UWO), suggest that the earliest lowland Maya of Cahal Pech had a much more diverse diet, with far less reliance on maize (*Zea mays*) than the Classic Maya who followed them. There is also evidence, at this early date, for cottage-industry production of shell jewellery, and complex, Maya, long-distance trade of commodities ranging from jade, obsidian, and marine species of fish and shellfish. His investigations at Pacbitun, including settlement and paleodemography, are featured in a forthcoming article (2007) of the *Journal of Field Archaeology*.

He is also involved with investigations of the prehistoric village site of Manzanilla 1 (Trinidad), being excavated currently by researchers from the University of Leiden (Netherlands). The site, situated atop a large, coastal shell midden, has traces (postholes) of large, ovoid residences (*malocas*), with associated burials. With Prof. Anne Keenleyside (Trent), using isotope analysis of human bone, he has been studying the diet and subsistence patterns of Saladoid peoples (AD 0-1200) in the Lesser Antilles and their changing reliance, over time, between terrestrial, marine (fish and shellfish), and agricultural foodstuffs, including manioc (*Manihot* sp.).

He resides in Peterborough. Recent photos and a list of his most recent publications can be found at: [www.trentu.ca/anthropology/phealy.html](http://www.trentu.ca/anthropology/phealy.html).

**Mikael J. Haller, Assistant Professor,  
Anthropology  
St. Francis Xavier University,  
Antigonish, Nova Scotia**



After receiving his B.A. in Archaeology at the University of Calgary, Dr. Mikael Haller, a native-born Canadian, opted to conduct his graduate work in the U.S.A. He studied under Dr. Richard Diehl during

his M.A. at the University of Alabama and received his Ph.D. in 2004 from the University of Pittsburgh under the supervision of Dr. Robert Drennan. His interests include a comparative approach to studying the emergence and development of complex societies, quantitative methods and computer applications to archaeology (GIS/CAD), urban anthropology, settlement patterns, household archaeology, and his research has focused on Mesoamerican and Lower Central American archaeology.

For his doctoral studies, Dr. Haller completed a regional settlement survey documenting 1,700 years of social change in a 104 km<sup>2</sup> area of Central Panama. Control of the exchange and production of local, regional, and macro-regional craft goods appears to have been influential in the development of chiefly societies in the valley. There was no evidence, however, that warfare, population pressure, long distance trade, or direct control of subsistence or ideological resources played a role in the rise of these chiefdoms. Ethnohistoric descriptions of intense warfare and overfull chiefly larders suggest

that the ability to maintain an intense rivalry between chiefly neighbours was a foundation of elite power and will be further investigated.

In addition to investigating societal development in Panama, Dr. Haller has been involved in examining the nature of complex societies in highland Mexico with two different projects. As a Post-Doctoral Research Scientist at the Field Museum in Chicago, Dr. Haller collaborated with Dr. Gary Feinman and Linda Nicholas on the El Palmillo Project. They focused their investigations on the Classic period residential terraces at a hilltop site in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico—a principal region of pre-Hispanic civilization. The project is aimed at examining household differences in architecture, access to exotic goods, and economic activities within the site and between other sites in the valley, including the principal center of Monte Albán. Zooarchaeological data from the site has been recently published in *Ancient Mesoamerica*.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Haller is also involved with the Palo Blanco Project, where he and Dr. Drennan are investigating community development in the Tehuacán Valley compared to recent archaeological information from the adjacent Valley of Oaxaca and Basin of Mexico. The Tehuacán Valley has often been neglected in discussions of politico-economic development in Mesoamerica, as it does not follow the archetypical trajectory from formative villages to complex states. Analyses of Tehuacán Valley settlement data suggest that variation in community development, and overall social complexity, in these three areas was based on differences in community organization, economic interdependence and, to a lesser degree, environmental stress.

Dr. Haller returned to Canada to take up a position with the Department of Anthropology at St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia in 2005. He was recently awarded funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) to continue his research in Panama. This research will address how interdependent, or autonomous, settlements and individual households

were in the Río Parita Valley during critical times of social change. He will examine how settlements in the valley were integrated through ritual, feasting, and exchange and other socioeconomic activities. His team will be focusing on households of the central place (He-4) and the secondary and tertiary settlements in the valley. Upon completion of this project, therefore, they will have an important archaeological database addressing the rise and development of complex societies in the Río Parita Valley at several different scales of analysis (regional, community and household) (Proyecto Arqueológico Río Parita website: <http://people.stfx.ca/mhaller/prpindex.html>).

Dr. Haller can be contacted at [mhaller@stfx.ca](mailto:mhaller@stfx.ca).

<sup>1</sup>Mikael J. Haller, Gary M. Feinman, and Linda M. Nicholas. 2006. Socioeconomic Inequality and Differential Access to Faunal Resources at El Palmillo, Oaxaca, Mexico. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 17(1):39-55.





## Books Available for Review May 2007

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

### **Books Available for Review**

Beaudry, Mary C. 2006. *Findings: The Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing*. Yale University Press, New Haven and London.

Bintliff, John (editor) 2006. *A Companion to Archaeology*. Blackwell, Malden, MA.

Gamble, Clive 2007. *Origins and Revolutions: Human Identity in Earliest Prehistory*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Howard, Phil 2007. *Archaeological Surveying and Mapping: Recording and Depicting the Landscape*. Routledge, NY.

Kehoe, Alice Beck and Thomas C. Pledger 2007. *Archaeology: A Concise Introduction*. Waveland Press, Long Grove, IL.

Khlobystin, Leonid P. 2006. *Taymyr: The Archaeology of Northernmost Eurasia*. Contributions to Circumpolar Anthropology 5, University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

Lilley, Ian (editor) 2006. *Archaeology of Oceania: Australia and the Pacific Islands*. Blackwell, Malden, MA.

Meskill, Lynn and Robert W. Preucel (editors) 2007. *A Companion to Social Archaeology*. Blackwell, Malden, MA.

Muckle, Robert J. 2006. *Introducing Archaeology*. Broadview Press, Peterborough, ON.

Pollard, Mark, Catherine Batt, Ben Stern and Suzanne M.M. Young 2007. *Analytical Chemistry in Archaeology*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Pool, Christopher A. 2007. *Olmec Archaeology and Early Mesoamerica*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Schmidt, Peter R. 2006. *Historical Archaeology in Africa: Representation, Social Memory, and Oral Traditions*. AltaMira Press, Lanham MD.

Sprague, Roderick 2005. *Burial Terminology: A Guide for Researchers*. AltaMira Press, Landham, MD.

Vrdoljak, Ana Filipa 2006. *International Law, Museums and the Return of Cultural Objects*. Cambridge University Press, New York.



# CAA Executive News

## CAA Receives SSHRC Funds

In February the CAA received notice that:

"Over the past months, SSHRC has been engaged in a major review of how it delivers support for scholarly journals. SSHRC's intent is to recognize the changing nature of scholarly communications while at the same time ensuring a focus on the quality of the Canadian journal and the research/scholarship disseminated through such publications. SSHRC recognizes the valuable role that Canadian journals play in disseminating the results of social sciences and humanities research and the impact of the SSHRC support mechanisms. The new program will place a stronger emphasis on quality and impact and will be inclusive of both subscription-based and open access journals.

While SSHRC is not in a position to launch the full program this year, grants to journals funded under the existing program will be extended for one year at the current level in order to ensure that their activities are not disrupted. A competition for both subscription-based and open access journals will be held in 2008. In 2007, we will run a small pilot program for one-year of funding for established open access journals.

It is our hope that the 2007 pilot open access journals program will be the object of much discussion, not only in the journals community but in the wider research community as well as a model for how the full journals program could be structured. We invite you and your colleagues to offer us your further advice."

The CAA is now into its third year of funding (\$14,369) under the original grant which will cover the 2007/08 membership year - volume 31 of the CJA. The one year extension secures similar funding for the 2008/09 membership year - volume 32 of the CJA.

### Bourses Pointe-à-Callière / Pratt & Whitney Canada

Les bourses Pointe-à-Callière / Pratt & Whitney Canada visent à encourager la relève en archéologie et en histoire, afin de faire avancer les connaissances sur Montréal et son passé. Chaque année, une bourse de 2500 \$ est remise à deux étudiants méritants dans chacune de ces deux disciplines.

Ces bourses s'adressent aux étudiants des 2e et 3e cycles inscrits en histoire ou en archéologie (anthropologie) dans une université montréalaise et dont les sujets de mémoire ou de thèse permettent de faire avancer les connaissances sur Montréal et son passé (de la préhistoire à nos jours). Les sujets doivent être reliés à la thématique du Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal, Pointe-à-Callière.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les règlements du programme de bourses ainsi que la liste des documents à inclure à votre dossier de candidature, téléchargez le document suivant ou communiquez avec la Fondation au (514) 872-8431 ou à [fondaton@pacmusee.qc.ca](mailto:fondaton@pacmusee.qc.ca)

Les dossiers de candidature doivent être envoyés à la Fondation du Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal avant le 9 novembre 2007 à l'adresse suivante :

Fondation Pointe-à-Callière  
Att. : Chantal Vignola  
350, place Royale  
Montréal (Québec) H2Y 3Y5

## News & Announcements

### Fire Breaks Out at Huronia Museum's Huron Ouendat Village

On Tuesday night, May 8th, 2007 a fire broke out in the Huronia Museum's Huron Ouendat Indian Village in Little Lake Park, Midland, Ontario. The fire is believed to have started at approximately 8:00 pm and the cause is yet to be determined.

The damage to the village was extensive with at least one of the two longhouses being destroyed. Also lost to the blaze was a Quonset Hut storing educational supplies, maintenance tools, exhibit materials, reproduction artifacts and a classroom used for children's programming. Fortunately the Huronia Museum's main facility and collections storage area was not affected by the fire.

The Huron Ouendat Village was originally built as a fundraiser by the Midland Y's Men's Club in the 1950s. Huronia Museum purchased the Village in 1981 as parts of its mandate to deliver educational and heritage programming for school children and the general public. The Village proved the perfect complement to the Museum's extensive Native artifact collection.

The full extent of the damage to the village is as of yet unknown. The long and expensive process of reconstruction will significantly impact the museum's delivery of public and educational programming.

The staff, Board of Directors and friends of the museum would like to thank the Midland, Tiny and Penetang fire departments for their quick and effective response. Thanks also to the Town of Midland Staff, the North Simcoe Sports and Recreation Centre's staff, the Salvation Army and the Midland Police Service. Further information will be made available as it is known.

\*\*\*\*\*



*Huronia Village Prior to the Fire*

The museum is currently running an Adopt-a-Pole or Purchase-a-Palisade Pole fundraiser in an effort to collect funds to replace the palisades and buildings destroyed by the fire. For only \$25.00 you can purchase a pole and assist in the rebuilding efforts!

Official contact:

Jamie Hunter - Curator  
705-526-2844

Huronia Museum & Huron Ouendat Village  
P.O. Box 638  
549 Little Lake Park Road  
PO Box 638, Midland, Ontario L4R 4P4  
[www.huroniamuseum.com](http://www.huroniamuseum.com)

**ADOPT A  
POLE  
TODAY!**

## **Pointe-à-Callière receives the Conservation and Heritage Management Award from the Archaeological Institute of America**

Montréal, January 25, 2007 - At its Annual Meeting in San Diego, California this past January 5th, the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) presented its Conservation and Heritage Management Award (an award of excellence for the conservation of archaeological sites and collections of artifacts) to Ms. Francine Lelièvre, General Director of Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History.

This prestigious honour is awarded in recognition of an institution's achievements in the conservation and management of an historical and archaeological site, as well as for its activities and efforts to raise public awareness of archaeology and conservation issues. Through its publications, its work realized in conjunction with other sites, and its presentation of international archaeological exhibitions and lectures, Pointe-à-Callière has looked beyond its borders in order to position itself among archaeological and heritage sites on a global scale.

The AIA acknowledged the Museum's excellent work in its various spheres of activity. Indeed, the Museum, erected on an important national historical site, rests upon remains dating from the 15th to the 20th centuries. It operates an innovative, on-site archaeological field school offering internships and scholarships, while at the same time pursuing its conservation activities, resulting in one of the most important archaeological collections in Canada.

The AIA also noted that it is under the General Direction of Ms. Francine Lelièvre that the Museum has carried out its exceptional work for the past 15 years. Through the use of several multimedia and interactive applications, Pointe-à-Callière raises public awareness of the importance of the special care required for the conservation and presentation of archaeological artifacts. "This work," stressed

Ms. Lelièvre, "is extremely delicate, since the information being handled is fragile and non-renewable, while errors are irreversible." Furthermore, services offered to Museum visitors make for an accessible and pleasant experience that encourages participation and repeat visits, thereby allowing visitors to take advantage of several educational programmes dedicated to archaeology.

The Archaeological Institute of America is North America's oldest and largest organization devoted to archaeology. Founded in 1879, the AIA has over 8,000 members in the United States, Canada, and around the world. Each year, the Conservation and Heritage Management Award is made in recognition of an individual's or an institution's exceptional achievement in conservation and education. Among organizations that have received this award in the past are the Museum of London (2001), Washington State University (2006), the University of London (1998), and the Parks Canada Agency's Services d'Archéologie Subaquatique (2005).

Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History, opened its doors on May 17, 1992, on the site of Montréal's founding. Its mission: to bring visitors to know and appreciate the Montréal of yesterday and today through education, conservation and research activities revolving around Montréal's archaeological and historical heritage; and to build links with regional, national and international networks in these fields, for the benefit of its visitors.

Since it first opened, Pointe-à-Callière has received over fifty awards, including nine international awards. Here is but a small sample:

- Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), for the quality of work conserving the remains of Montréal's first Catholic cemetery, 2001.
- Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Canadian Museums Association (CMA), for Pointe-à-Callière's Archaeological Field



- Honourable Mention, National Association for Museum Exhibition (NAME), United States, Committee on Education of the American Association of Museums (AMM), for the Montréal Love Stories - The Cultural Connection exhibition, in the Exhibition-Education category, 2006.
- Honourable Mention, from the Media and Technology Standing Professional Committee of the American Association of Museums (AAM), for the Market Day, 1750 exhibition, in the Educational / Interpretative category, 2004.
- Gold medal awarded by the International Gallery of Superb Printing, for the publication Pointe-à-Callière, Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal, 1995.
- Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Canadian Museums Association (CMA), for the Archaeology and the Bible - From King David to the Dead Sea Scrolls exhibition, in the Exhibitions category, 2004.
- Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Canadian Museums Association (CMA), for the Market Day, 1750 exhibition, in the Multimedia category, 2004.
- Governor General's Medal for Architecture, to Dan S. Hanganu / Provencher Roy architects; medal presented to Pointe-à-Callière, 1994.
- Award of Excellence from the Société des musées québécois, for the 1690, The Siege of Québec... The Story of a Sunken Ship exhibition, 2001.
- Grands Prix du tourisme québécois, awarded by the Québec Department of Industry, Trade, Science and Technology, in the Public Enterprise category, 1994 - 2004 - 2006.

Museum of Archaeology and History, will be celebrating its 15th anniversary. Be sure to join us!

The Museum is subsidized by the City of Montréal.

**Welcome!**

**New  
Fieldwork News  
Editors**

**Adrian Burke—  
(Québec)**

**Trevor Orchard and  
Terence Clark—  
(British Columbia)**

For a complete list of awards Pointe-à-Callière has received since it opened, please visit the following page on our website:

[http://www.pacmusee.qc.ca/pages/musee/prix\\_excellence.aspx?lang=EN-CA](http://www.pacmusee.qc.ca/pages/musee/prix_excellence.aspx?lang=EN-CA)

Beginning in May 2007, Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal

*Dans le cadre de son 15e anniversaire  
Pointe-à-Callière, musée d'archéologie et  
d'histoire de Montréal  
présente l'une des plus belles collections  
amérindiennes au monde, provenant du  
musée du quai Branly à Paris*

**PREMIÈRES NATIONS,  
COLLECTIONS ROYALES  
DE FRANCE**

*Au fil des regards croisés  
Du 5 juin au 14 octobre 2007*

Dans le cadre de son 15e anniversaire, Pointe-à-Callière présente, du 5 juin au 14 octobre 2007, une exposition d'une grande originalité : Premières Nations, collections royales de France. Cette exposition dévoile 85 objets choisis parmi les plus beaux des collections amérindiennes du musée du quai Branly, à Paris. Un partenariat de grand prestige pour Pointe-à-Callière avec ce musée d'envergure, tout juste inauguré en juin 2006, à Paris.

Le musée du quai Branly possède l'une des plus riches collections au monde d'objets amérindiens des 18e et 19e siècles provenant de l'Est de l'Amérique du Nord. Appartenant à l'origine à des aristocrates de France, ou offerts en cadeau au roi, ces objets reflètent l'intérêt qu'a porté la France coloniale à la Nouvelle-France et aux nations autochtones du continent.

Préservés au fil des siècles, ces objets d'une grande finesse d'exécution, témoignent des alliances et de la cohabitation des Amérindiens et des Français en terre d'Amérique. La collection du musée du quai Branly comporte autant de témoignages tangibles de ces contacts soutenus que nous pourrions admirer grâce aux magnifiques peaux de cerf et de bison peintes, aux mocassins brodés, aux colliers de perles de wampum (en coquillages), et combien d'autres

objets admirables. Ces œuvres proviennent de régions s'étendant des Plaines de l'Amérique du Nord à la vallée du Saint-Laurent, de la Louisiane aux forêts subarctiques.

**Les chemins de la rencontre**

Quand Français et Amérindiens se croisent pour la première fois, ils ne peuvent imaginer que leur rencontre va changer à jamais l'histoire de ce continent et transformer en profondeur leur manière de faire, d'échanger et de vivre.

Au temps où les Français apprennent des Amérindiens comment survivre dans un milieu naturel qui leur est étranger, les Amérindiens empruntent, adaptent et réinventent les matériaux et objets apportés par les premiers. Cette exposition porte sur la rencontre de ces deux univers, de ces deux mondes qui se croisent en Nouvelle-France, à travers le prisme amérindien et sa production culturelle.

**Une alliance profitable**

N'eut été de son alliance avec les peuples amérindiens, jamais la France n'aurait pu étendre son influence aussi longtemps et sur un territoire aussi immense au moment où ses effectifs étaient incomparablement plus faibles que ceux des autres nations européennes installées en Amérique. L'explorateur Bougainville lui-même, au 18e siècle, admit que c'est par la faveur et l'affection des Amérindiens que la France a pu conserver le Canada aussi longtemps.

**Des objets d'une grande beauté**

Cette exposition met en valeur la qualité, la finesse et la richesse des savoir-faire amérindiens. Robe en peau de cerf peinte avec motifs d'oiseaux exotiques, coiffes à cornes fendues, sacs peints avec frange en piquants de porc-épic, colliers faits de coquillages, mocassins en pattes d'ours, carquois en peau de poisson, mitasses (ou jambières) brodées par des amérindiennes.

L'ensemble nous touche non seulement par sa beauté, mais par son étrange familiarité. Et nous apprendrons dans l'exposition dans quelles circon-

tenus: durant des cérémonies diplomatiques—comme l'une des plus célèbres, la Paix de Montréal en 1701 -, Durant des échanges commerciaux, ou en dons lors de visites protocolaires de chefs amérindiens à Versailles. Ces costumes, ornements, armes et outils, proviennent de groupes amérindiens extrêmement variés, disséminés sur un territoire immense : Naskapis du Labrador, Micmacs d'Acadie, Iroquois, Hurons et Abénaquis de l'est des Grands Lacs et de la vallée du Saint-Laurent, Ojibwas de la région des Grands Lacs, ainsi que d'autres nations comme les Illinois de la vallée du Mississippi et les Quapaws de l'Arkansas.

### **De la collecte exotique à la signification ethnographique**

Recueillis par des explorateurs, des commerçants, des missionnaires ou des officiers en poste au Canada ou en Louisiane, ces objets forment aujourd'hui un ensemble absolument unique. Ces objets, dont la beauté singulière ou exotique a attiré l'attention de collectionneurs français, ont été essentiellement apportés au roi afin de lui montrer les découvertes en Amérique. Ils ont aussi été ramenés en France et conservés dans les cabinets de curiosités pour des fins pédagogiques, pour les enfants de la Maison du roi, notamment, mais aussi à titre de collections des sciences naturelles, destinées à reconstituer le monde autour de soi.

Déplacées à maintes reprises depuis leur arrivée en France, c'est à la Révolution française que les collections subissent les plus grands changements de propriétaires. Un grand mouvement de protection de ce patrimoine a alors permis de sauvegarder leur intégrité. Plusieurs objets proviennent du cabinet du roi. À la Révolution, ces objets ont été transférés à la Bibliothèque Nationale. En 1878, l'ensemble de la collection est cédé au Musée d'ethnographie du Trocadéro qui deviendra le Musée de l'Homme en 1937. C'est cette collection qui a récemment été déménagée au musée du quai Branly.

Pointe-à-Callière, lieu de fondation de Montréal, s'intéresse aux liens qui unissent les Amérindiens

aux habitants de la Nouvelle-France. L'exposition Premières Nations, collections royales de France s'inscrit dans ce désir de mettre en valeur ce patrimoine trop souvent méconnu. D'autres événements sont venus ou viendront enrichir cette thématique d'une grande richesse. Rappelons, en 2001, l'exposition 1701, La Grande Paix de Montréal, puis Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, peuple du maïs, présentée jusqu'en mai 2007; enfin, France/Nouvelle-France. Naissance d'un peuple français en Amérique, une exposition conçue et réalisée par Pointe-à-Callière, en partenariat avec le Château des ducs de Bretagne, musée d'histoire de Nantes, qui a débuté sa tournée française le 9 mars dernier et sera présentée à Montréal à l'été 2008.

Premières Nations, collections royales de France est une exposition qui a été conçue et présentée au musée du quai Branly, Paris, sous la responsabilité scientifique de M. Christian Feest, commissaire de l'exposition. La production montréalaise est réalisée par Pointe-à-Callière.

Le projet bénéficie du soutien du Programme d'indemnisation pour les expositions itinérantes au Canada. Pointe-à-Callière remercie le musée du quai Branly, Paris, ainsi que ses précieux partenaires : Air Canada, Tourisme Montréal, le Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones, le ministère des Relations internationales, le Centre Sheraton Montréal Hôtel, le Consulat général de France à Québec, Historia, Archambault, La Presse, The Gazette et Pattison.

Le Musée est subventionné par la Ville de Montréal.

Information:

Catherine Roberge

Responsable des communications

Pointe-à-Callière, musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal (514) 872-7858

Pointe-à-Callière, musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal 350, place Royale Vieux-Montréal (Québec) H2Y 3Y5 Tél. (514) 872-9150  
[www.pacmusee.qc.ca](http://www.pacmusee.qc.ca)



*As part of the festivities marking its 15th anniversary,  
Pointe-à-Callière, the Montréal Museum of  
Archaeology and History,  
presents one of the world's finest Amerindian  
collections,  
from the musée du quai Branly in Paris*

**FIRST NATIONS,  
FRENCH ROYAL COLLECTIONS  
A MUTUAL EXCHANGE OF  
INFLUENCES**

*From June 5 to October 14, 2007*

From June 5 to October 14, 2007, as part of the celebration of its 15th anniversary, Pointe-à-Callière will present a highly original exhibition: First Nations, French Royal Collections. This exhibition features 85 objects chosen from among the finest in the Amerindian collections of the musée du quai Branly in Paris. For Pointe-à-Callière, the exhibition represents a very prestigious partnership with this museum of major importance, which just recently opened its doors in June 2006.

The musée du quai Branly holds one of the richest collections of 18th and 19th century Amerindian artifacts from the eastern part of North America. Originally belonging to French aristocrats or presented as royal gifts, these objects show colonial France's great interest in New France and in the continent's aboriginal nations.

Preserved over the passage of time, the extremely well produced objects are evidence of Amerindian and French alliances and cohabitation on American soil. The musée du quai Branly's collection includes an array of tangible evidence of this contact, which visitors will be able to admire through magnificent painted deer and bison skins, embroidered moccasins, wampum belts made of shells, and many

other wonderful objects. These works come from areas stretching from the North American plains to the St. Lawrence Valley, from Louisiana to the sub-arctic forests.

**The pathway to an encounter**

When the French and the Amerindians crossed paths for the first time, they could never have imagined that their meeting would forever change the history of the continent and profoundly transform their ways of making things, of trading, and of living.

As the French learned from the Amerindians how to survive in a natural environment that was foreign to them, the Amerindians borrowed, adapted, and reinvented the materials and objects brought by the French. This exhibition casts a glance at the meeting of these two universes, these two worlds that intersected in New France, through the Amerindian prism and its cultural production.

**A beneficial alliance**

Had it not been for its alliance with the Amerindian peoples, France would never have been able to extend its influence for such a long time and over such a large territory, at a time when its numbers were incomparably smaller than those of other European nations in America. In the 18th century, the explorer Bougainville himself admitted that it was only through the goodwill and affection of the Amerindians that France was able to maintain Canada as long as it did.

**Objects of great beauty**

This exhibition highlights the quality, subtlety, and detail of Amerindian know-how. A deer-skin dress painted with exotic bird motifs, split-horn head-dresses, painted bags with porcupine quill fringes, shell necklaces, bear paw moccasins, fish skin quivers, leggings embroidered by young Amerindians.

Not only are we touched by the beauty of it all, but also by the strange familiarity. And through the exhibition, we will learn under what circumstances such objects were typically acquired: during diplo-

matic ceremonies - such as one of the most famous, the Great Peace of Montréal in 1701 -, through commercial trading, or as gifts during Amerindian chiefs' formal visits to Versailles.

These garments, ornaments, weapons, and tools come from a wide array of Amerindian groups, spread out across a vast geographical area: the Naskapis from Labrador, the Mi'kmaq from Acadia, the Iroquois, Hurons and Abenakis from east of the Great Lakes and from the St. Lawrence Valley, the Ojibwas from the Great Lakes region, as well as other nations such as the Illinois of the Mississippi Valley, and the Quapaws from Arkansas.

### **From exotic collecting to ethnographic significance**

Gathered by explorers, merchants, missionaries, or officers posted in Canada or in Louisiana, these objects today form an absolutely unique collection. The objects, whose singular or exotic beauty attracted the attention of French collectors, had essentially been brought to the king in order to show him what had been found in America. They were also brought back to France and kept in curio cabinets for educational purposes, for the children of the Royal Household most notably, but also as natural science collections, intended as a means of piecing together the outside world.

Moved many times since their arrival in France, it was during the French Revolution that the objects changed hands most often. A major movement to protect this heritage arose, enabling the integrity of the collections to be safeguarded. Several objects come from the Cabinet du Roi. During the Revolution, these objects were transferred to the Bibliothèque Nationale. In 1878, the collection was given to the Musée d'ethnographie du Trocadéro, which became the Musée de l'Homme in 1937. It is this collection that was recently moved to the musée du quai Branly.

Pointe-à-Callière, the site of the birthplace of Montréal, takes a great interest in the bonds that unite the Amerindians with the inhabitants of New

France. The exhibition First Nations, Royal French Collections is in keeping with the desire to highlight this too often unrecognized heritage. Other events have also enriched or will enrich this vast subject. One need only recall the 1701 - The Great Peace of Montréal exhibition in 2001, or The St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People, presented until May 2007, and finally, France/New France, Birth of a French People in America, an exhibition designed and produced by Pointe-à-Callière, in collaboration with the Château des ducs de Bretagne, the museum of history in Nantes, which began its tour of France on March 9, and will be presented in Montréal in the summer of 2008.

First Nations, French Royal Collections is an exhibition that was designed and presented at the musée du quai Branly, Paris, under the scientific direction of Mr. Christian Feest, Exhibition Curator. The Montréal production is being carried out by Pointe-à-Callière.

This project benefits from the support of the Canada Travelling Exhibition Indemnification Program. Pointe-à-Callière thanks the musée du quai Branly, Paris, as well as its valued partners: Air Canada, Tourisme Montréal, the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones, the ministère des Relations internationales, the Centre Sheraton Montréal Hotel, the Consulat général de France à Québec, Historia, Archambault, La Presse, The Gazette, and Pattison.

The Museum is subsidized by the city of Montréal.

Information:

Catherine Roberge  
Communications Co-ordinator  
Tel.: (514) 872-7858  
[croberge@pacmusee.qc.ca](mailto:croberge@pacmusee.qc.ca)

Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History  
350 Place Royale  
Old Montréal, Québec H2Y 3Y5  
Tel.: (514) 872-9150 [www.pacmuseum.qc.ca](http://www.pacmuseum.qc.ca)

## Information for Contributors



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

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

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

### Deadlines:

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

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

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

## Regional Fieldwork News Editors

### Atlantic Region

Stephen Hull

### Ontario

John Sweeney

### Québec

Adrian Burke

### Manitoba/Saskatchewan

Peggy McKeand

### Alberta

Alwynne B. Beaudoin

### British Columbia

Trevor Orchard and  
 Terence Clark

### Yukon

Ruth Gotthardt

### Northwest Territories

Tom Andrews

### Nunavut

Doug Stenton

Provincial Archaeology Office, Newfoundland, <shull@gov.nl.ca>

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., <jsweeney@tmhc.ca>

University of Montreal, <adrian.burke@umontreal.ca>

Alberta Western Heritage, <pnckeand@westernheritage.ca>

Royal Alberta Museum, <alwynne.beaudoin@gov.ab.ca>

McMaster University, <trevor.orchard@utoronto.ca>

University of Toronto, <terence.clark@utoronto.ca>

Government of Yukon, <Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca>

Government of the Northwest Territories, <tom\_andrews@gov.nt.ca>

Government of Nunavut, <dstenton1@gov.nu.ca>



The *Newsletter* of the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) is published twice a year as Spring and Fall issues. Subscription is free with membership in the CAA. Contents of the *Newsletter* may not reflect the viewpoint of the CAA. Your membership in the CAA is due on January 1, 2007. In order to receive your two issues of the Newsletter, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and maintain your logon account on the CAA Bulletin Board, you should establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

*Le Bulletin de l'association canadienne d'archéologie* est publié deux fois par année: au printemps et à l'automne. Le matériel publié dans *le Bulletin* ne représente pas nécessairement l'opinion officielle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie. Votre cotisation annuelle à l'Association canadienne d'archéologie arrive à terme en date du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2007. Afin de recevoir les deux prochains bulletins et le nouveau numéro du *Journal canadien d'archéologie*, et pour continuer d'avoir accès au Babillard électronique, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion, pour l'année 2007, le plus tôt possible.

Student/Étudiant (\$35.00)  
Regular/Régulier (\$75.00)  
Institutional/Institutionnel (\$100.00)  
(Canadian Funds)

Make cheques payable to the Canadian Archaeological Association/Faire le chèque payable à l'ordre de l'Association d'archéologie canadienne. Please send a cheque or money order to/Envoyer votre payment à l'adresse suivante:

Secretary-Treasurer/Secrétaire-trésorier: Jeff Hunston  
c/o 4 Salter Place  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 5R2

Tel: (867) 668-7131 (home)  
(867)-667-5363 (work)

Fax: (867) 667-8023

Email: [jhunston@gov.yk.ca](mailto:jhunston@gov.yk.ca); or [secretary-treasurer@canadianarchaeology.com](mailto:secretary-treasurer@canadianarchaeology.com)

Memberships can now be renewed and acquired over our "secure" web site via credit card (VISA and Mastercard accepted)/Vous pouvez dorénavant renouveler votre adhésion à l'ACA en ligne grâce à notre nouveau service d'accès sécuritaire. Nous acceptons les cartes VISA et Mastercard.