



39th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of Alberta

*Hosted by the Bodo Archaeological Society in Bodo, Alberta
May 9 – 11, 2014*

Friday, May 9 - St. Norbert's Church, Rosenheim

6:30 pm to 9 pm: Registration and Reception. Rosenheim Historical Society will provide tours of the largest rural Neo-Gothic church in Alberta, built in 1922.

Saturday, May 10 – Bodo Archaeological Centre, Bodo, AB

8:00 am: Registration continues

9:00 am to 4:00 pm: Speaker Sessions

6:00 pm to 10:00 pm: Cocktails, Dinner, Banquet Speaker

Sunday, May 11 – East Central, Alberta

8:30 am: Fieldtrip: Misty Hills Pebble Chert Quarries, the Mud Buttes & more (details to be announced).

Banquet Speaker: Bruce Cutknife

Indigenous Education Coordinator for the Nipisihkopahk Education Authority,
Maskwacis, AB

Indigenous Place Names

One of the first acts of colonization and settlement is to name the newly "discovered" land in the language of the colonizers or the "discoverers". The next step is to change the existing names of the colonized landscape. All or most of the prominent rivers, lakes, landmarks and settlements are given new names in the language of the colonizer. This is done in spite of the fact that there are already names for these places that were given by the original inhabitants. These names are more significant as having some sort of connection to the people. This connection may have a spiritual, cultural or an historical significance as they are often called by the same name by other tribes as well.

The process of creating an inventory of local name places will be another exercise in reclaiming the Indigenous languages. It would also increase the understanding of the Indigenous people's relationship to the land. The culmination of this activity is to produce a map with the original Indigenous name places for the rivers, lakes, landmarks and other prominent landscape features.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

Accommodations:

Canalta Hotel, Provost, AB. Special Room Rate available (breakfast included).
780-753-2255.

Bodo Community Campground. Full service campground. 780-753-6353.

For more information please contact:

Christie Grekul

(780) 982-9655

cgrekul@shaw.ca

www.bodoarchaeology.com

To register, mail form and cheque to:

Bodo Archaeological Society

c/o Iris Larson

Box 1781

Provost, AB T0B 3S0

Conference Registration Form (registration deadline is May 1, 2014)

Name: _____

Affiliation (ASA centre or other): _____

Address: _____

Phone No: _____ Email: _____

☐ Early Bird Registration (before April 1; incl. sessions, lunch, coffee, banquet, speaker, fieldtrip): \$65

☐ Full Registration (after April 1; incl. sessions, lunch, coffee, banquet, speaker, fieldtrip): \$75

☐ Saturday sessions only (incl. lunch & coffee breaks): \$30

☐ Banquet/speaker only: \$30

☐ Sunday fieldtrip only: \$20 (incl. lunch)

☐ Friday camping: \$15

☐ Saturday camping: \$15

** Add \$15/tent or RV/night to include your campsite reservation at the Bodo Campground

TOTAL PAYMENT \$ _____

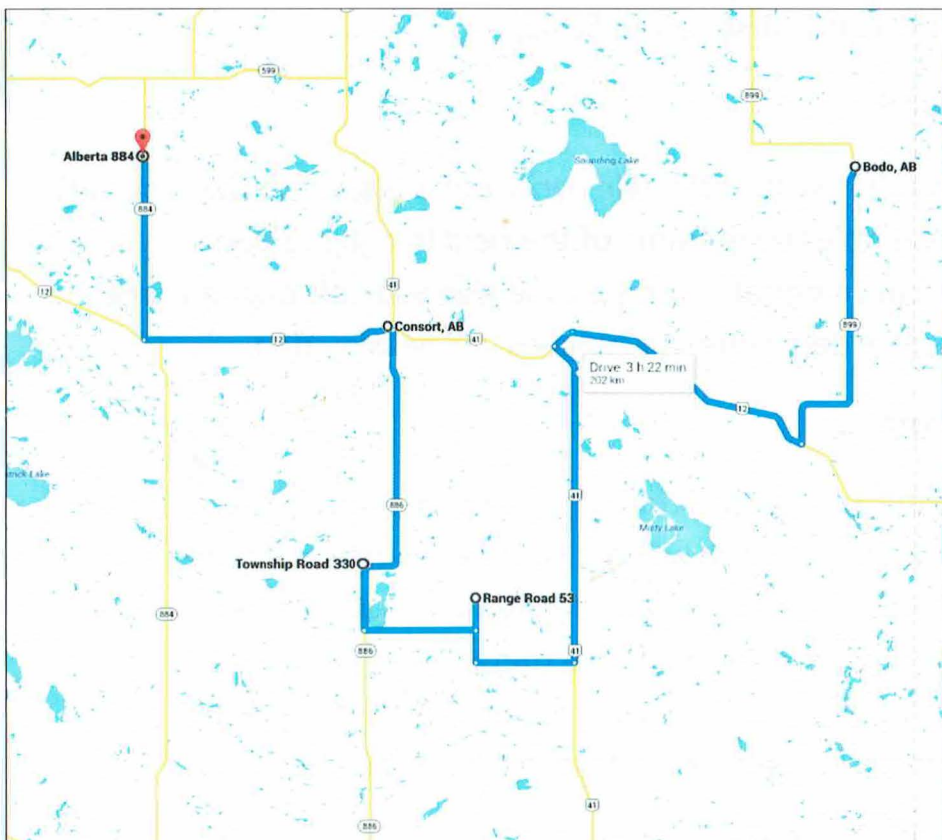
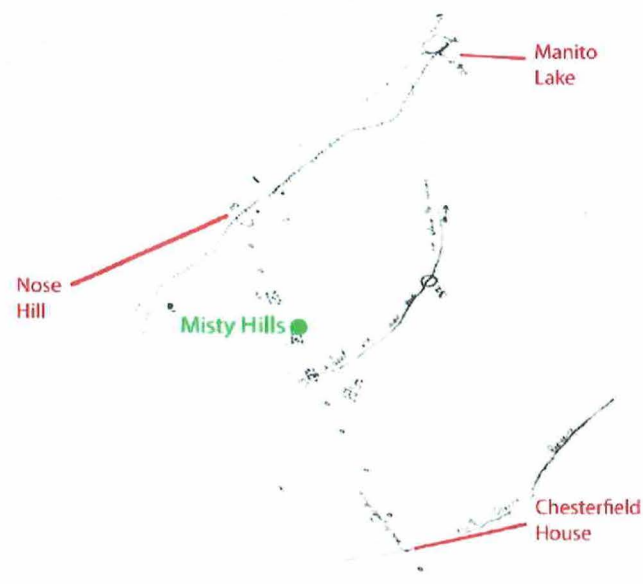


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

2014 Conference Fieldtrip



Route: Bodo – Misty Hills Quarry (Range Road 53 on map) –
Consort Quarry (Township Road 330 on map) – Consort, AB –
the “Nose of the Buffalo” (Alberta 884 on map)

Misty Hills Quarry, Consort Quarry and the “Nose of the Buffalo”

May 11, 2014

Map courtesy of Don Hanna, modified from Ki oo cus' 1802 map in Peter Fidler's journal

Misty Hills Quarry, Consort Quarry and the “Nose of the Buffalo”

On this field trip we will visit three sites near Consort, AB. The Misty Hills, Consort Quarry and the “Nose of the Buffalo” are all significant pebble chert quarries/sites with numerous amounts of lithic debris and pebble chert outcrops. The “Nose of the Buffalo” lies on the west end of the Neutral Hills and will be our last stop. Your guide will be Heinz Pyszczyk.

Schedule:

We will meet at the Bodo Archaeological Centre on Sunday morning at 8:30am. We will depart from the Centre at **9:00am** sharp. We will finish the trip early-mid afternoon at which point you may either continue to your final home destination or return to Provost/Bodo. (See map on back for route)

Transportation:

Since the sites are on the way home for most people it is expected that you will be using your own vehicles, or car-pooling. **Please make sure that you have enough fuel** before departing from Provost/Bodo. There are not many amenities on this route and the nearest gas station along the way will be in Consort, AB.

The Bodo Archaeological Society has a tour van that holds up to 20 passengers. If you wish to reserve a spot please put your name down on the sign-up sheet in the gift shop. First come, first served basis.

Lunch:

Lunch is included. It will consist of a bag lunch that you will assemble the morning of the field trip at the Bodo Archaeological Centre, please give yourself enough time before departure. All supplies will be provided.

Clothing:

Bring appropriate clothing for a range of weather conditions. Good walking shoes are also a good idea as there will be some walking/hiking to access the sites and to explore them once we are there.

Other gear you may want to bring: hat, sunscreen, sunglasses, gloves, camera, extra water.

Contact Info:

Courtney Lakevold Cell 780-753-7506

*note: cell phone reception may be patchy during trip

PLEASE be considerate of the landowners who have graciously allowed us access onto their land. No smoking. No littering.

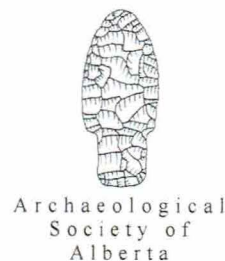
HAVE FUN!

39TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA



Hosted by the
Bodo Archaeological Society

May 9, 10, and 11, 2014





SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

Friday, May 9

4:30 pm: Fieldtrip: Tour of the Bodo Site & Sandhills

Meet at the Bodo Archaeological Centre

6:30 pm to 9:00 pm: Registration and Reception:

St. Norbert's Church, Rosenheim

Saturday, May 10

All events at the Bodo Archaeological Centre

8:00 am: Registration continues

9:00 am to 3:15 pm: Speaker Sessions

3:30 pm to 4:15 pm: Bunnock 101

4:00 pm to 4:30 pm: ASA AGM

6:00 pm: Cocktails

7:00 pm to 10:00 pm: Dinner & Banquet Speaker

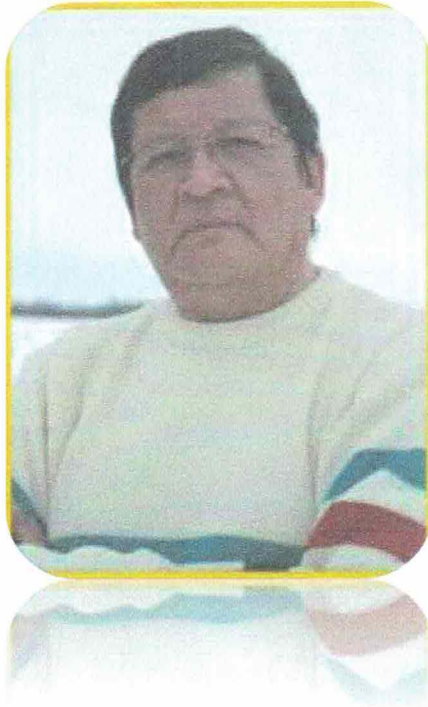
Sunday, May 11

Meet at the Bodo Archaeological Centre at 8:30 am to pack your lunch

Fieldtrip Departure time is 9:00 am:

Misty Hills Pebble Quarry, Consort Quarry & the "Nose of the Buffalo"

Bruce Cutknife



Bruce Cutknife is a member of the Samson Cree First Nation in Maskwachees, Alberta. Bruce was born and raised on the Bear Hills Maskwachees community with Cree as his first language. He attended the Ermineskin Residential School up until grade 9 and then moved to Edmonton to attend High School.

In 1974 Bruce completed his High School in Ponoka Alberta. After working a few years Bruce went back to school at the newly established Maskwachees Cultural College in 1976. Bruce started working in the Living History Program of the Maskwachees Cultural College for a number of years. His duties included Audio and Video recording of Elders talking about local history. This involved working with Elders to collect and archive the Cree language, work with the Cree Syllabics and use them in the collection and archiving of local history.

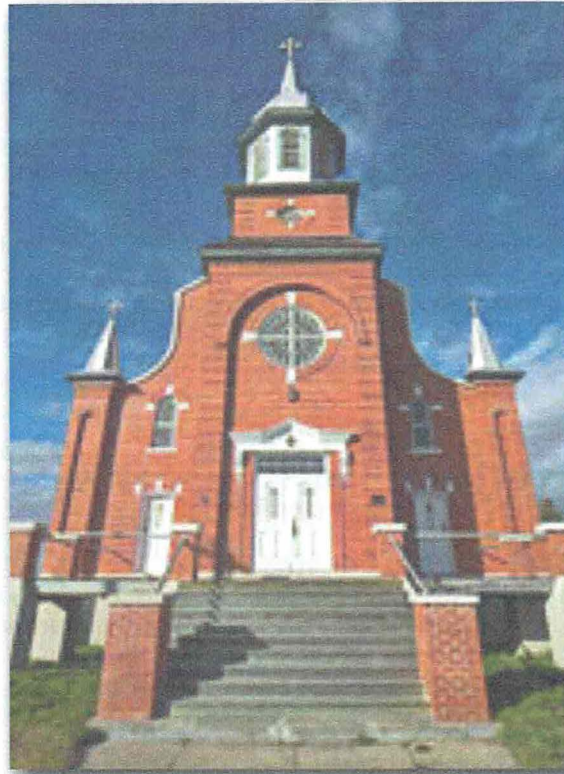
Bruce went back to school to complete his undergraduate studies. He received his BA in History/Native Studies from the Augustana University College in Camrose Alberta. After graduation Bruce worked local Radio and Television, taught Cree Language, Cree Studies and History courses at the Maskwachees Cultural College. Bruce was also the Director of Education for the Samson Cree nation and is now the Indigenous Education Coordinator for the Nipisihkopahk Education Authority.

Indigenous Place Names

One of the first acts of colonization and settlement is to name the newly “discovered” land in the language of the colonizers or the “discoverers”. The next step is to change the existing names of the colonized landscape. All or most of the prominent rivers, lakes, landmarks and settlements are given new names in the language of the colonizer. This is done in spite of the fact that there are already names for these places that were given by the original inhabitants. These names are more significant as having some sort of connection to the people. This connection may have a spiritual, cultural or an historical significance as they are often called by the same name by other tribes as well.

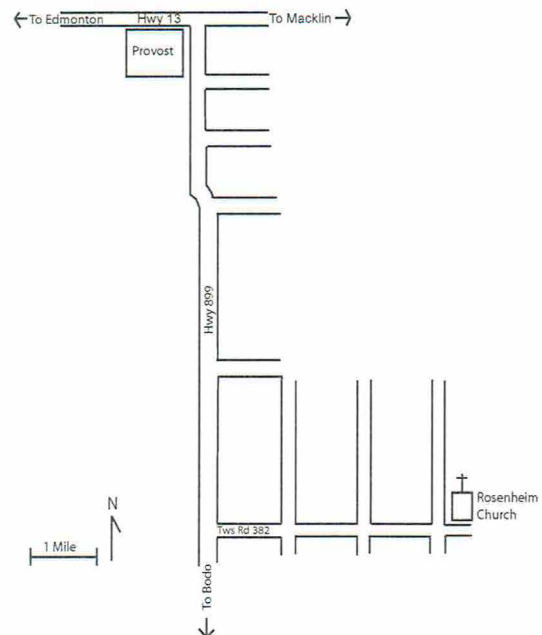
The process of creating an inventory of local name places will be another exercise in reclaiming the Indigenous languages. It would also increase the understanding of the Indigenous people’s relationship to the land. The culmination of this activity is to produce a map with the original Indigenous name places for the rivers, lakes, landmarks and other prominent landscape features.

St. Norbert's Rosenheim Church



St. Norbert's Rosenheim Church - Located nine and a half miles southeast of Provost, this Alberta Historic Site is the largest Neo-Gothic church in rural Alberta. Built in 1922, it is an excellent example of architecture from southern Germany. The Rosenheim Historical Society has lovingly and painstakingly restored the building to its original beauty and stature.

<http://www.provost.ca/tourism.html>



Saturday, May 10

8:00 am: Registration continues & light refreshments

9:00 am:

One Way to Two Creeks? Documenting site formation processes at HgOv-31, a boreal forest site in northern Alberta
By Krista Gilliland & Robin Woywitka

9:30 am:

To screen or not to screen: An evaluation of the effectiveness of screening shovel test matrix in site prospection
By Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt

10:00 am:

The Missing Terrestrial Component: An Examination of Pre-Dorset Caribou Hunters from the Interior of Baffin Island, Nunavut
By Deanna McAvoy, Brooke Milne, Robert Park & Douglas Stenton

10:30 am: Coffee Break

10:45 am:

Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation 2013 Capital Maintenance and Refurbishment Projects, or "what I didn't find last summer"
By Andrea Richardson

11:15 am:

Beneath the Floor Boards: The Search for the Glenbow Quarry Bunkhouse
By Brian Vivian, Shari Peyerl, Pete Truch & Sue deCaen

11:45 pm: Lunch (& ASA executive meeting)

12:45 pm:

An Analysis of Mauls in Alberta
By Kristine Fedyniak & Karen L. Giering

1:15 pm:

Excavations at a Bison Pound campsite in Hardisty, Alberta
By Matthew Moors

1:45 pm:

Finding Atlantis north of Fort McMurray: A dated, single occupation Northern Plano assemblage
By Laura Roskowski-Nuttall

2:15 pm: Coffee Break

2:30 pm

The Carved Bison Effigies of Central Alberta
By Bob Dawe

3:00 pm:

When is a Medicine Wheel not a Medicine Wheel? Problems in Classification of Circular Stone Features at the Forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers. By Brian Reeves & Margaret Kennedy

3:30 pm: Bunnock 101

4:15 pm: ASA AGM

6:00 pm: Cocktails & 7:00 pm: Dinner & Banquet Speaker, Bruce Cutknife

Paper Abstracts

To screen or not to screen: An evaluation of the effectiveness of screening shovel test matrix in site prospection

Kurtis Blaikie-Birkigt (Tree Time Services)

In 2011 and 2012 Tree Time Services incorporated an experimental research design to compare the effectiveness of screened and unscreened shovel tests in boreal forest site prospection into all of our forestry historical resources management programs. Under this experiment, more than 5000 prospective shovel tests were excavated, and 113 archaeological sites were newly identified.

This paper summarizes the results of this side by side comparison of screened and unscreened tests, comparing the accuracy and efficiency of the two site prospection methods.

The Carved Bison Effigies of Central Alberta

Bob Dawe (Royal Alberta Museum)

This paper describes four carved stone bison effigies that have been recovered from ploughed fields in central Alberta. Zoomorphic sculpture of any kind in Alberta is rare enough but the artistic quality and the faithful anatomical detail presented by these specimens is unprecedented. These artifacts are compared to seven other known effigies recorded from the northern periphery of the Plains. The marked similarities exhibited by some of these artifacts indicate demonstrable cultural and temporal affinity. The function of these artifacts may be similar to that of iniskim used by the people of the Plains but the non-accordant distribution of the carved effigies with the fossil iniskim is suggestive of a different cultural or temporal context.

An Analysis of Mauls in Alberta

Kristine Fedyniak & Karen L. Giering (Archaeology Program, Royal Alberta Museum)

Mauls are a common ground stone artifact found by archaeologists and collectors at Plains archaeological sites. Rarely studied as a valid tool category, the most commonly assumed function of mauls is the processing of bone and meat. This work presents a systematic study of mauls recovered from Alberta including their distribution, raw material, morphology, use ware, and representation in ethnographic literature. Mauls with archaeological context and association with datable artifacts are given special attention including residue analysis, which suggests a diet more diverse than meat.

One Way to Two Creeks? Documenting site formation processes at HgOv-31, a boreal forest site in northern Alberta

Krista Gilliland (Western Heritage) and Robin Woywitka (Alberta Culture)

Archaeological sites in the boreal forest are notoriously difficult to interpret due to multiple factors, including: (1) relatively shallow, undifferentiated-looking archaeological stratigraphies, (2) the dominance of non-diagnostic lithics within most artifact assemblages, (3) low abundances of preserved organic materials for radiocarbon dating, and (4) high potential for disturbance due to cryoturbation (freeze/thaw) and bioturbation (i.e. tree throw, mites, burrowing animals).

However, recent preliminary work focusing on detailed stratigraphic analysis at selected sites in northern Alberta suggests that, in some areas, the depositional context is largely intact and may represent an underutilized source of data that can be meaningfully interpreted to enhance understandings of the past. Further, there is currently little substantive evidence characterizing the actual impact of disturbance processes on the sedimentary and cultural records in these northern Alberta sites.

Here, we present the preliminary results from one of the first detailed analyses of the depositional context of an archaeological site in northern Alberta, HgOv-31 (the Two Creeks site). Portable optically-stimulated luminescence (OSL) and stratigraphic analysis, previously conducted during an historic resources impact assessment (HRIA), suggests that the sampled profile is largely undisturbed, and that two chronologically distinct occupations are present. Samples were also collected for soil micromorphology (thin section analysis) and formal OSL dating, to further investigate the chronology and cultural, environmental, and disturbance processes operating at the site. Our work has broader resonance in the areas of boreal forest archaeology, 'reading' cultural signals of past mobile or nomadic groups as they are preserved in the sediment archive, and applying luminescence and micromorphological methods as a means of maximizing resource expenditures at northern archaeological sites.

The Missing Terrestrial Component: An Examination of Pre-Dorset Caribou Hunters from the Interior of Baffin Island, Nunavut

Deanna G. McAvoy (Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba), Brooke S. Milne (Centre for Earth Observation Science, University of Manitoba), Robert W. Park (Department of Anthropology, University of Waterloo), & Douglas R. Stenton (Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut)

The seasonal subsistence practices of the Pre-Dorset peoples are commonly discussed in the context of the dual economy model. This model, based on ethnographic analogy of Inuit settlement and mobility, posits that Pre-Dorset groups spent the winter on the sea ice hunting seals at their breathing holes after which they traveled long distances to neighbouring inland areas in the spring where they fished for Arctic char, hunted migrating caribou, and exploited nesting waterfowl throughout the summer and early autumn before returning to the coast for the winter. Presently, archaeologists know more about the marine component of the Pre-Dorset seasonal round since research has historically focused on sites in coastal locations. However, few Pre-Dorset sites have extensively preserved faunal assemblages from either coastal or inland sites particularly in Low Arctic locations due to variable preservation conditions over time. Ongoing research in the deep interior of southern Baffin Island has identified four Pre-Dorset sites located on the northwest shore of Mingo Lake that date between 3600 – 3160 B.P. and display unparalleled levels of organic preservation compared to other similar sites from this region. This paper presents the results of an intensive analysis of 18,710 faunal bones recovered from these sites and discusses how elemental frequencies, fracture patterns, and degree of fragmentation provides important insight on the subsistence strategies of these earliest Arctic peoples. Moreover, the results make an important contribution to the poorly understood terrestrial component of the Pre-Dorset seasonal round.

Excavations at a Bison Pound campsite in Hardisty, Alberta
Matthew Moors (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)

During the 2013 field season Stantec Consulting Ltd. conducted an archaeological mitigation site FdOt-32, a campsite associated with the Hardisty Bison Pound at FdOt-31 along the Battle River valley. The bison pound at FdOt 31 is one of the very few identified within the aspen parkland of central Alberta. Thus, site FdOt-32 provides a rare opportunity to explore the people who used the pound 1000 years ago.

When is a Medicine Wheel not a Medicine Wheel? Problems in Classification of Circular Stone Features at the Forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers

Brian Reeves (Lifeways of Canada Limited) and Margaret Kennedy (University of Saskatchewan)

Ceremonial circles and cairns of varying size and formal complexity are amongst the many impressive stone feature site types we have identified in the Lower Red Deer and the Forks areas. They range from isolated large cairns and circles to various and combinations of the two generally with associated cairn alignments. There are large cairns partially enclosed at the back with a semicircle of stone, large circles with numerous cairns at specific locations on their perimeters, which may contain multiple doorways, and cairn alignments exterior to or bisecting the circles, cairns and piled erratics which

have an apron circle pavement in front which may also be bisected by or have radiating cairn alignments and so on. We have recorded over 100 of these types of features to date.

The classification of ceremonial stone circles as medicine wheels or not in our study area is of concern both for the description and interpretation of such as well as their protection and management. Of the numerous complex circular stone features we have recorded, only three – characterized by an encircled cairn – qualify as Type 1 Medicine Wheels. A number of structures found by Gary Adams on the Lower Red Deer were classified as medicine wheels in 1975 and 1976 but were later rejected as such by Walde (1976) and Quigg (1984), as they did not meet the formal requirements adopted by the Archaeological Survey of Alberta which had been established by Brumley in 1988. Criteria for the classification of these complex stone feature sites that don't qualify as medicine wheels are non-existent, making intersite comparison with studies by other workers who have examined similar sites at the best difficult. We describe these types of circular stone features as encountered in our study area at the Forks and lower Red Deer and discuss our interpretations of their role in the regional ceremonial landscape as well as the issues associated with their management.

Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation 2013 Capital Maintenance and Refurbishment Projects, or “what I didn't find last summer”

Andrea Richardson (Ghostpine Environmental Services Ltd.)

There are 475 locations registered as part of Alberta's provincial park system. Archaeological impact assessments and regional archaeological studies have been a part of managing Alberta's provincial parks since at least 1970, and certainly with the introduction of the Historical Resources Act in 1973. As part of the management of historic resources within provincial parks, Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation (ATPR) and Alberta Culture contract services to conduct Historical Resources Impact Assessments (HRIAs) in areas where developments are planned within Alberta's provincial parks and provincial recreation areas. The 2013 Capital Maintenance and Refurbishment projects from ATPR included historical resources impact assessments on 6 proposed developments in Chain Lakes Provincial Park, Bow Valley Provincial Park, Lakeland Provincial Park, Sir Winston Churchill Provincial Park, Lakeland Provincial Recreation Area and Engstrom Lake Provincial Recreation Area. The methodology used for these HRIAs and the (mostly) negative results will be discussed.

Finding Atlantis north of Fort McMurray: A dated, single occupation Northern Plano assemblage

Laura Roskowski-Nuttall (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)

Archaeological assemblages recovered from the Athabasca oil sands region are often disregarded as uninterpretable noise given the lack of stratigraphic control and abundance of fragmented Beaver River Sandstone debitage. In an area where the cultural chronology is based on multicomponent assemblages and geographical proxy data, the identification of datable, single occupation sites is considered on par with finding a mythical land. However, recent mitigative excavations at sites in the region have produced what appear to be laterally defined concentrations representing a single episode of cultural deposition. Some of these assemblages include the recovery of datable, calcined bone and diagnostic projectile points. This talk will discuss the identification of one such assemblage from site HhOu-113. With bone dating to 7,220 \pm 40 yBP, two diagnostic projectile points and an assemblage composed of a variety of local and non-local raw material types, this site bears witness to the activities conducted by Northern Plano groups traveling through this region and gives us hope that a culture history is within our grasps.

Beneath the Floor Boards: The Search for the Glenbow Quarry Bunkhouse

Brian Vivian, Shari Peyerl, Pete Truch and Sue deCaen (Archaeological Society of Alberta – Calgary Centre)

Over the last five years Calgary Centre members and public volunteers alike have combined field studies devoted to mapping the Glenbow village, workers quarters and quarry area in conjunction with countless hours undertaking archival research and reaching out to descent families associated with the site to assist in documenting the village and quarry operations. The 2013 field season saw a continuation of archaeological studies at the Glenbow Town and Quarry, wherein our research team focused on a search for evidence of the bunkhouse in the area of EgPo-22. Historic accounts talk of the bunkhouse, which housed around 180 men, being used for a dining hall and for dances every other Saturday night. It is a curiosity that what was likely the largest building existing at Glenbow remains yet to be found. In this presentation the 2013 field program is discussed and conclusions made based on the results.

Bunnock (or Bones)

The Game of Bunnock consists of 52 bones. The eight heaviest are marked as Schmeiser (throwers) while four more are marked as guards. The rest are ordinary soldiers. The guards and soldiers are equally divided, then set on level ground in two straight lines, 10 meters apart. The rules of the game call for an equal number of players on either side (usually four) who will try to knock down the opposing teams bones with the throwers. The guards must be knocked down first or penalties must be given. Each team takes turns throwing and the team which knocks down the opposing teams bones first is declared the winner. It sounds simple but it is a game of skill and accuracy. As everyone who plays it soon finds out, it is enjoyable and challenging.

The game of Bunnock was first introduced to Canada by the Russian Germans. There are several versions of how the game originated. One of them is that the game was developed in the early 1800's by the Russian military. Some old timers remember stories told by their elders relating how the Russian soldiers posted in the frozen tundra of northern Siberia, found the time endless. To help pass the time they tried to play horseshoes, but all too often they found it impossible to drive a peg into the frozen ground. With a little ingenuity, or was it sheer luck or boredom, some of the Russian soldiers discovered that the ankle bones of a horse could be set up on the frozen ground and so a new game called Bunnock (Bones) was born.



Text: <http://www.macklin.ca/bunnock.html>

Picture: http://www.bunnock.com/what_is_it.htmPoster Abstracts

Poster Abstracts

Characterizing floodplain aggradation along the North Saskatchewan river using portable optically-stimulated luminescence

Terrance Gibson (Western Heritage [WH]), Krista Gilliland (WH), and Tim Kinnaird (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre)

Floodplains and alluvial terraces are areas that are well-known to be of high archaeological potential, as they are a preferred location for human settlement. They also tend to receive periodic influxes of sediment, which frequently contribute to site preservation, although these influxes can also lead to erosion and/or artifact redistribution. Here, we present the results of an exploratory study designed to characterize fluctuations in floodplain activity on the lowest terrace along the North Saskatchewan river at Edmonton, Alberta. Previous research places terrace formation at about 8000 years before present and artifacts within the flood sediments attest to occasional precontact occupation of the area. Historic-era activities are also well represented in the archaeological record.

Using portable optically-stimulated luminescence measurements anchored by the known date of a Mazama eruption exhibited in the stratigraphy, we address questions such as: rate of floodplain accretion, duration of standstill phases, and the identification of erosive phases. Our work brings finer resolution to understanding the relationship between human occupation and low-energy floodplain dynamics and addresses broader issues related to the feasibility and suitability of using luminescence methods to date archaeological sites in these contexts.

An Inclination to Deceive: A multidisciplinary approach to detecting buried earthworks fortifications at the Fort Denison site near Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Krista Gilliland (WH), Terrance Gibson (WH), Peggy McKeand (WH), Elizabeth Robertson (Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan), Jim Finnigan (WH), & Karmen VanderZwan (WH)

Military texts and homestead-era oral histories document the construction of earthwork fortifications at Fort Denison, which functioned as a provisioning outpost to Dominion Government troops stationed at Batoche (130 km to the northwest) during Canada's Métis-led North-West Resistance in 1885. The contemporary land surface at the site exhibits no signs of these earthworks, and a key question is whether the undulating clay-rich layers exposed during archaeological excavations represent trench and embankment fortifications. This question is addressed here using a multi-pronged approach.

First, multiple near-surface geophysical surveys (magnetometry, ground penetrating radar, and resistivity) document several semi-circular and linear anomalies, consistent with historical descriptions of the earthworks' position and morphology. Second, high-resolution topographic mapping and detailed geoarchaeological analyses (stratigraphy, micromorphology, bulk sediment characterization, and luminescence profiling) indicate that the majority of the clay-rich layers underlying the site constitute naturally deposited relict aeolian dunes. However, a 5.5 metre long anomalous clay deposit recorded during the 2013 field season is interpreted as cultural in origin, likely representing the infilled fortifications. Our work has wider implications regarding the importance of establishing an understanding of the depositional environment of archaeological sites, particularly when prospecting for buried earthworks.

The 2014 Heritage Art Series: Sharing Alberta's Past through Artwork

Todd Kristensen (Northern Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey) and Darryl Bereziuk (Director, Archaeological Survey)

The following four posters contain artistic portrayals of four elements of Alberta's past with accompanying explanations of the archaeological significance and artwork objectives. The Heritage Art Series was initiated by the Government of Alberta's Archaeological Survey to promote an awareness and appreciation of Alberta's past human activities. The art medium is intended to captivate public audiences and to encourage engagement by non-archaeologists in the fascinating study of the province's physical record of human adaptation. The four artworks depict: a boreal forest ice fishing scene, Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park, the Mazama ash fall in southern Alberta, and an early trapper's cabin. Associated with each piece are interesting archaeological technologies, sites, and cultural significances for the development of our province. Presentations of the Heritage Art Series to the public have involved collaborations with experts from the University of Alberta and the Royal Alberta Museum.

New Insight into Middle Prehistoric Occupations of the Quarry of the Ancestors, NE Alberta

Michael Turney and Landon Bendiak (Golder Associates Ltd.)

The Quarry of the Ancestors in the Lower Athabaskan Basin is one of the most significant complexes of sites in Northeastern Alberta. Although composed of numerous sites, the Quarry of the Ancestors is dominated by two large activity areas, HhOv-305 and HhOv-319, both of which have been protected as part of "archaeological preserve" under Provincial Notation PNT 050083 since 2006. In order to help preserve the knowledge of these important and irreplaceable sites, Shell Energy Canada has hired Golder over a period of five years in order to record and study these important prehistoric sites prior to construction of the Shell Muskeg River Mine Expansion Project. Work conducted over the past three field seasons by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has focused on a northern lobe of HhOv-319 which extends past the Quarry of the Ancestors protected boundary, and allows a unique opportunity to investigate this otherwise protected site. Data from these investigations allow new insight into the Middle Prehistoric occupation of the Quarry of the Ancestors.

Flood Finds on the Bow River

Brian Vivian, Janet Blakey, and Kevin Thorson (Lifeways of Canada Limited)

A Historical Resources Baseline Assessment undertaken in the Fall of 2013 by Lifeways of Canada Limited was completed to assess the potential impacts to historic resources caused by the severe flood events of June 2013. A 16.4 km stretch of the Bow River in the City of Calgary was selected to complete this pilot study of flood impacts. Within the project area three new archaeological sites were recorded and four previously recorded sites were identified as being impacted by the flood. A fourth newly documented site was discovered outside of the project area but was officially recorded as part of this study. The results of this Baseline Assessment indicate that concerns over the impacts of flooding and erosion to non-renewable historical resources along the Bow River are very real.

Conference Sponsors



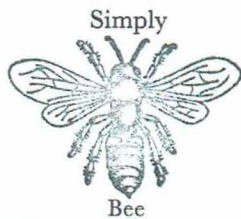
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA



Western
Heritage



ASSOCIATION of
CONSULTING
ARCHAEOLOGISTS



THE PROVOST NEWS

"THE DISTRICT PAPER" www.provostnews.ca
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Sweet
&
Healthy



Buffalo Park Foundation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, RESOURCE CONSULTING & CONTRACTING

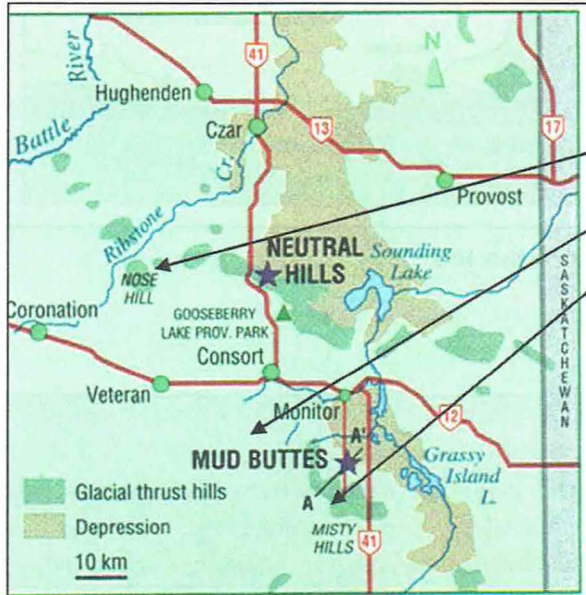


ATB Financial



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA TOUR

May 11, 2014



Tour Destinations:

(shown on accompanying map)

1. The 'Nose' of the Buffalo (Nose Hill);
2. Consort Chert Pebble Site;
3. Misty Hills Chert/Quartzite Pebble Complex.



Misty Hills



Consort Chert Pebble Site



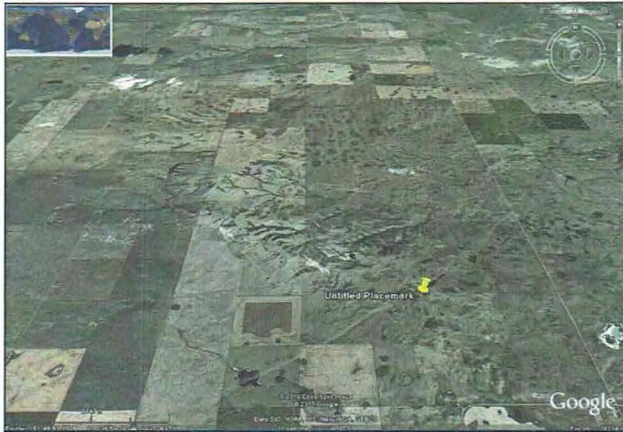
Nose Hill

Tour Site Overview

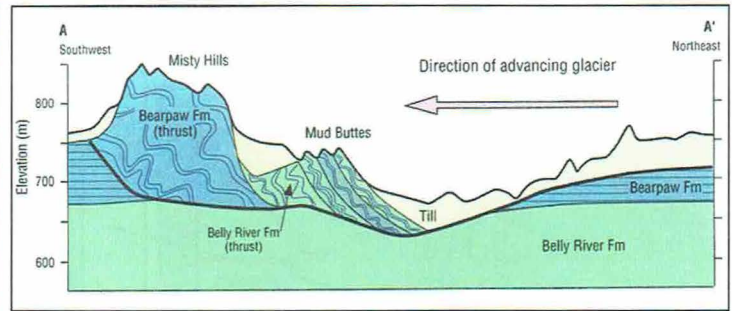
1. **Misty Hills Complex:** Located southeast of Consort, Alberta, the Misty Hills rise off the northwestern Plains as part of the Bearpaw Formation, formed by glacial ice thrusting during the last glaciation. The hills contain a diverse array of both chert and quartzite pebbles exposed by erosion, workshop areas where pebbles were split, lithic scatters and campsites along a creek running through the hills. The sites were first found by Don Hanna, in 2010, of Lifeways of Canada when conducting a Historical Resources Impact Assessment for a proposed ATCO transmission line Right-of-Way. This area has been virtually untouched by development and represents a campsite, quarry, workshop complex in pristine condition. The site may have been drawn on an early Blackfoot map recorded by Peter Fidler, in 1802.
2. **Consort Chert Pebble Site (taken and modified from K. Steuber's M.A. Abstract):** The Consort Pebble Chert Quarry site (EkOr-8) is located south of the Village of Consort, Alberta. Despite knowledge of the site's existence by local area farmers, it was only in 1999 that it was first recorded as an archaeological site. It is a large area dominated by the presence of marked depressions that vary in size from less than a metre in depth and diameter to well over three metres in depth and diameter as well as an abundance of chert pebbles on the ground surface. Originally believed to be an example of meteorite impacts, the site was explored by geologists from the University of Calgary. Further visits by provincial archaeologists resulted in numerous theories as to the cause of the depression features and the purpose of the site. A number of glacial phenomena are the likely causes of the depression features. The presence of pebble chert on the ground surface did make this area an attractive location for collecting unmodified lithic material in order to fashion stone tools.
3. **The 'Nose' of the Buffalo (Nose Hill):** The hill, which is the westernmost extension of the Neutral Hills comes from the similar geological formation (Bearpaw) as the Neutral Hills and the Misty Hills. Not to be confused with Nose Hill in Calgary the 'Nose' of the Buffalo has a long tradition for both Cree and Blackfoot People. The hill occurs on the 1802 *Kioocus* Blackfoot map, and later was given a Cree name as well (*Oskewunachio*; *Oskewun* means nose) who have traditional stories about the hill. The hill has a much longer human history however and was used both as a camping and chert pebble extraction area as well. In 1986, Bruce Ball, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, collected chert pebble samples from the hill which formed the basis for a publication on chert pebble extraction in this part of Alberta.

- All three sites represent the story of chert pebble extraction, bipolar lithic technology, by 1st Nations peoples in central Alberta. These places were important enough to be noted on 1st Nations historic maps of the region.

THE MISTY HILLS



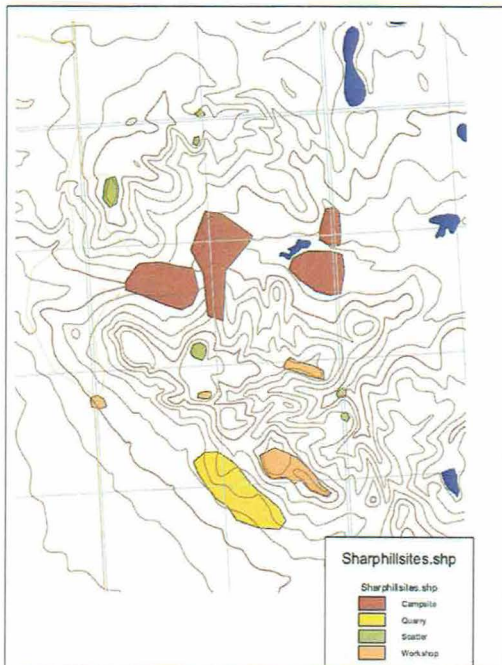
Aerial view of the Misty Hills



Formation of the Misty Hills

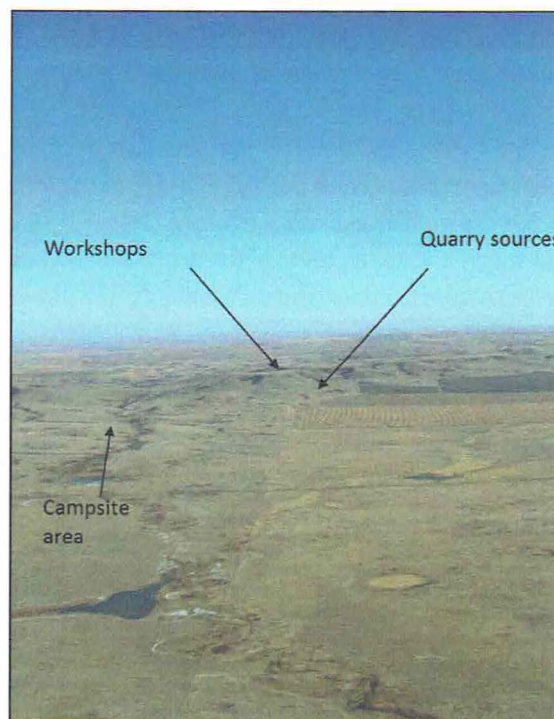
HIGHLIGHTS

Mud Buttes is a group of low hills 15 kilometres south of the hamlet of Monitor, east of Coronation on Highway 12. It is an isolated pocket of badlands about two kilometres long and 800 metres wide, and is probably North America's largest and best exposed site of glacially deformed bedrock. The spectacular folds and faults seen here are formed by the push from advancing glaciers, and provide excellent information about the direction of flow of glaciers during the last Ice Age. The Neutral Hills, located north of Consort, are about 15 kilometres long, 3 kilometres wide, and 120 metres high. Although they are much larger than Mud Buttes, they were also formed by the thrusting action of an advancing continental glacier. The nearby Misty Hills, Neutral Hills, and Nose Hill all owe their origin to the push from an advancing glacier. The Neutral Hills, best viewed along Highway 41 between Czar and Consort, and the related Nose Hill, have also been formed by glacial push. The Neutral Hills have been described by geologists as a "hill-hole pair." The massive continental glacier flowing from the north scooped out a large block of soft bedrock creating a broad depression. Farther south, along the direction of ice movement, it deposited this bedrock as a series of concentric, lobe-shaped ridges of considerable height. Highway 41 extends over a low pass in the Neutral Hills, and from here the parallel nature of the ridges that form the Hills can be seen clearly.



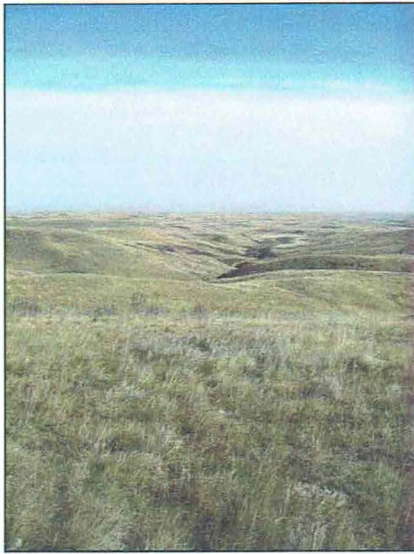
Misty Hills Archaeological Site Complex

(Courtesy of Lifeways of Canada)



The Misty Hills site complex is located on steep slopes, hill plateaus and along a creek and valley, containing water and some aspen and berry bushes. The prehistoric campsites in the valley are buried and there is potential for stratification along the creek. The accompanying photograph was taken from the west from a helicopter (hp, 2010).

THE MISTY HILLS (more)



Plateau— Workshop Area. Don Hanna at work.



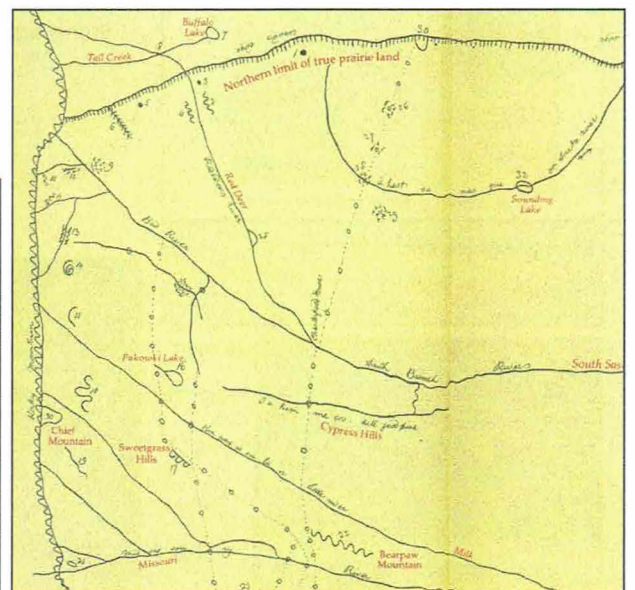
Slope Pebble Exposures and Collecting Area



Valley and Creek, Campsite Area



1st Nations Historic Connections: Number 27 on the *Kioocus* map could be the Misty Hills (*Chis seeks*—little poplar), and number 30 on the map is the buffalo 'nose'. The journey of *Kioocus's* band, between Chesterfield House to the 'nose', comes very close to the Consort chert pebble site.



1802, *Kioocus* Map

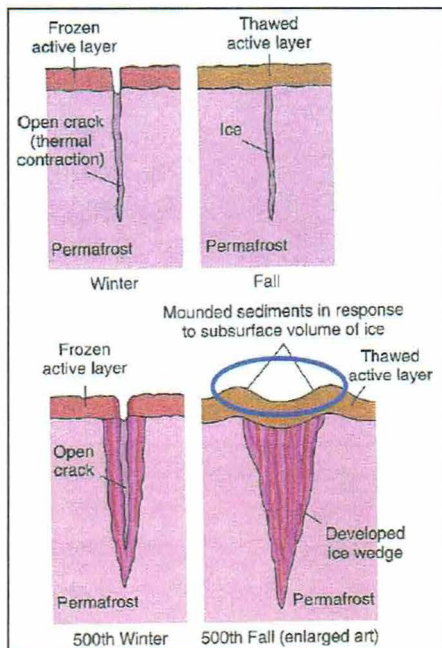
CONSORT CHERT PEBBLE SITE



What/Who Made Those Holes in the Ground? Some Theories

- ◆ Formed by a meteorite shower;
- ◆ Buffalo wallows;
- ◆ Dug out by 1st Nations to extract chert pebbles;
- ◆ Glacial phenomena:
 1. Ice Lens collapse;
 2. Ice block burials ("kettle-holes-depressions");
 3. Ice wedging.

Current thinking and evidence would rule out the first three possibilities. The holes were probably made by one of the three above post-glacial processes. They exposed chert pebbles creating an opportunity for 1st Nations to collect them. I (hp) have seen similar mysterious holes near Buffalo Lake, AB.



Example of Ice Wedging (from K. Steuber M.A. Thesis)



Duncan
Projectile
Point

Stone
Anvil



Stone Cairns

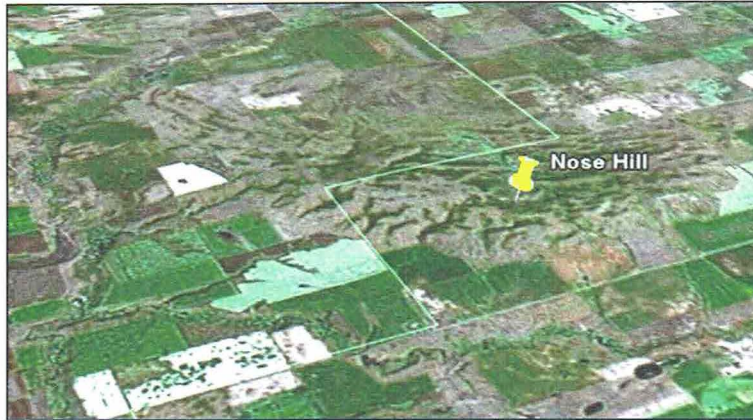
Other Features and Objects at Consort

Stone Arcs



Chert pebbles

THE 'NOSE' OF THE BUFFALO



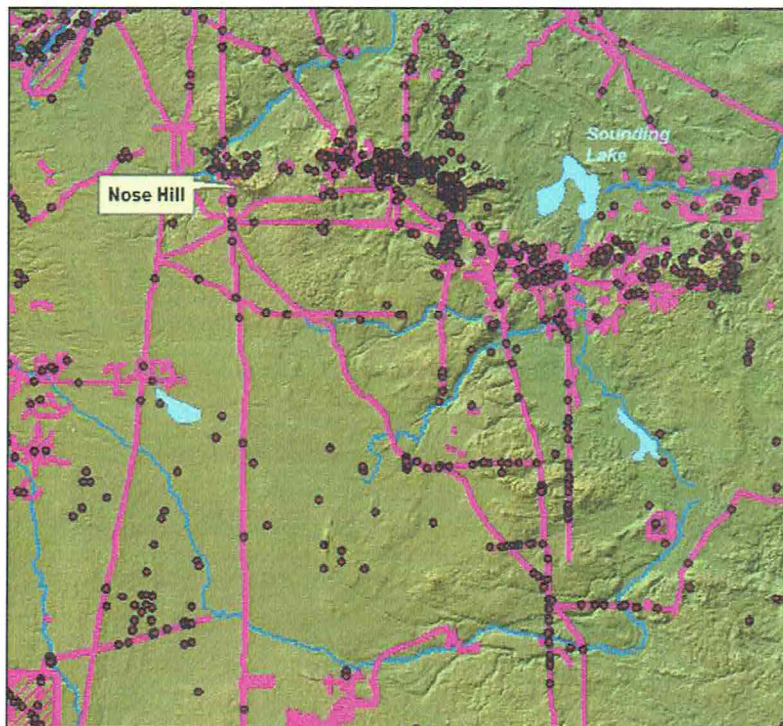
Aerial View



Nose Hill from the south

This location refers to a singular, very prominent hill, known as Nose Hill by both the Cree and Blackfoot, just north of Veteran, Alberta. The hill is located near the western-most edge of the Neutral Hills. In a recent book Arima (*The Pikani and Rocky Mountain House*) portrays a map based on Ewers' (1955:122) work that shows the 1831 Blackfoot territories. On that map 'The Buffalo Nose' is located just south of the Battle River which signifies the northern-most boundary for Blackfoot territory during that period in time. Not only was the Nose a very prominent landmark, it was also a major source for pebble cherts for stone tool making (Ball 1987). There are dozens of archaeological sites on the top of this hill representing many camping episodes by First Nations Peoples.

Curiously, however, while *Kioocus* draws the 'Buffalo Nose' on his map, he does not include the rest of the Neutral Hills, which also are a significant landmark and stretch some distance further east. Perhaps the 'Buffalo Nose' served as a more prominent and exact landmark, making it an easier place to describe to someone, while the Neutral Hills stretched some distance in an east-west direction and a precise location or meeting place (for two bands for example) would be harder to decide upon. Also, on the original penciled version of the *Kioocus* map there are three prominent hills that make up the 'buffalo nose'. In the attached map the hills that make up the 'buffalo nose' are shown from the air and indicate that there possibly are three very prominent sets of hills in this area. On the inked copy of the *Kioocus* map only one prominent hill is shown along the 'woods edge' (see previous page, *Kioocus* map).



Nose Hill/Neutral Hills Archaeological Sites

The archaeological site density of the Neutral Hills, including the 'nose', is very high. Parts of the hills were first surveyed by Mike Quigg (1977) who recorded many sites, including 15 chert pebble collection sites, one of which was the 'nose'. Quigg noted that the region was dominated by "bipolar pebble technology", and wanted to name this phenomenon the "Neutral Hills Pebble Industry" (from Ball 1987). The name seems appropriate not only for the Neutral Hills but for even a larger area in this region.

On the graph below the dominance of chert as a raw lithic material in the area is compared to areas further east (Hardisty and the Edmonton area).

