Title: **Late Pleistocene people and environments at Tse’K’wa**

Tse’K’wa (also known as Charlie Lake Cave) is located in northeastern British Columbia, Canada, and contains a deep sequence of deposits that span the last 12,500 years. As well as being a key to the cultural sequence in northeastern BC and northwestern Alberta, the site also contains tens of thousands of well-preserved animal bones that document changing environmental conditions and a range of human behaviours, including hunting, fishing, food storage, and ceremonial. This presentation will focus on the early period at the site, and will include new data from biomolecular studies of the animal bones.

Title: **Recent Archaeological Investigations into the Precontact Bison Hunting Complex Along Lower Jumpingpound Creek**

As a result of archaeological research into the effects of the 2013 southern Alberta floods, a spectacular bonebed associated with a previously unrecorded buffalo jump was identified along the banks Jumpingpound Creek. Investigations into this locality have revealed it to be at the heart of a substantial late precontact/protohistoric period bison hunting complex typified by kill deposits, drive structures, campsites, processing areas and related peripheral features. At the same time, this locality appears to be a named place associated with the oral traditions of local First Nations and which occurs in the context of a variety of natural, historical, traditional and archaeological phenomena germane to the understanding of its importance. This talk will discuss the findings of nearly four years of research at this location; work that was undertaken through a combination of professional and academic programs and which continues to progress.

Title: **Archaeological Resource Management in a post wildfire environment: Waterton Lakes NP.**

Waterton Lakes National Park is part of a rich cultural landscape that stretches back around ten thousand years primarily within the traditional territories of the Blackfoot Nation. The Kenow Wildfire of 2017 has presented a unique opportunity for archaeological research in the Park. The wildfire cleared out the ground cover, allowing exceptional visibility of the land surface.
Parks Canada has put together a team of archaeologists for a 5-year project to record and research the new finds that come to light. Initial site survey results have uncovered an unprecedented degree of archaeological visibility focussed on the last 1000 years. This presentation highlights archaeological research and engagement with the surrounding indigenous nations, communities, local landowners and interested public.

Excavation and core sampling of select archaeological sites are planned for the coming field season that afford potential to report on the complete regional human history time frame within the park with a focus on environmental/climate change and past fire history research.

JANUARY 15th (Calgary Public Library – Central Location, Patricia A. Whelan Room):
Genevieve LeMoine, The Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum-Bowdoin College
Title:
**On the Edge of the North Water: Cultural Contact at the Gateway to Greenland**

Foulke Fjord, in northwestern Greenland lies at the northern end of the North Water polynya, an area of open water that forms annually in the sea ice at the northern end of Baffin Bay that supports a rich and diverse community of marine life, from whales to sea birds. This ecological hotspot has attracted human inhabitants for the last 4500 years. In this presentation I will present the results of three seasons of research at one site in this region, lita (Etah), on the north shore of the fjord. Historically lita was an important nexus of cultural contact between Inughuit and Euro-American explorers, as well as Inuit migrants from Baffin Island led by the shaman Qitdlarsuaq. A remarkable sequence of discreet stratigraphic levels also reveal earlier occupations, including both late Dorset paleo-Inuit and pioneering Thule. In addition to shedding light on key episodes of cultural contact in this region, lita is also a bellwether of sorts for archaeological sites in the Arctic as even in this northerly location diminished sea ice has accelerated erosion.

FEBRUARY 19th (Calgary Public Library – Central Location, Patricia A. Whelan Room):
Michael Parker-Pearson, Institute of Archaeology, University College London
Title:
**Stonehenge: New Discoveries**

In the last 15 years there has been a transformation in our knowledge about this iconic and mysterious stone circle. Not only have new excavations revealed unexpected discoveries but a battery of scientific methods has been applied to the monument, its landscape and its artefacts. New discoveries about Stonehenge are being made almost continuously, making research into its mysteries a roller-coaster ride for archaeologists and scientists.
MARCH 18th (Calgary Public Library – Central Location, Patricia A. Whelan Room):
Chris Jass, Royal Alberta Museum

Title:
Beneath the Surface: Bison, Lakes, and Public-influenced Research in Alberta

Research on the Quaternary palaeontological record in Alberta takes many forms, ranging from prospecting in gravel pits to excavating cave deposits. As a result of public inquiries, efforts to further understand the late Quaternary history of Alberta has taken on a new, surprising direction. Prospecting for fossils in modern Alberta lakes is revealing a complex faunal record that spans the last 10,000 years. These records highlight palaeoenvironmental changes in the mid-Holocene and provide insight into the faunal history of areas of Alberta with otherwise sparse Quaternary fossil records.

APRIL 15th (Calgary Public Library – Central Location, Patricia A. Whelan Room):
Paul Bauman, Advisian

Title:
As we move past the 75th anniversaries of the liberation of the more than 3000 ghettos, concentration camps, and extermination camps in German held territories of World War II, fewer survivors are alive to provide first person information and testimonies. Scientific field methods, including geophysical surveys in support of archaeological investigations, are becoming increasingly important tools to understanding the genocidal events that occurred from 1939 to 1945. This talk will follow the geophysical exploration of three of the most horrific of these sites where three daring and ingenious mass escapes took place. At the Sobibor extermination camp in Poland, geophysicists and archaeologists used technology to rediscover the architecture of the Camp, locate the gas chambers, and identify at least one escape tunnel. At the Czarist era Fort IX in Kaunas, Lithuania, using testimonies from escapees, field notes from limited archaeological surveys carried out in the 1960’s, aerial imagery, and geophysical surveys, the mass burials were identified and delineated. And in the Ponar extermination site, also in Lithuania, geophysics was used to identify and delineate the largest of the mass burials, and to discover a 32 meter escape tunnel that had previously been dismissed as a myth.