

40th Annual General Meeting
Archaeological Society of Alberta
 May 8-10, Pomeroy Inn & Suites, Olds College Campus, Olds



ASA 1975-2015:
Celebrating Forty Years of Alberta Archaeology
 Hosted by Red Deer Centre & Calgary Centre

Friday, May 8	7:00 – 9:00 p.m.: Registration (Pomeroy Hotel lobby) and Reception (Land Sciences Bldg., 100 m south of the hotel; entertainment and cash bar available) Other planned activities will include tours of campus gardens, wetland research gardens, the on-site brewery, and meat lab.
Saturday, May 9	8:00 am: Registration continues (Pomeroy Hotel lobby) 9:00 am - 4:00 pm: Speaker Sessions (Pomeroy Hotel meeting rooms) 6:00 pm - 10:00 pm: Cocktails, Dinner, Banquet Speaker: Barney Reeves: Alberta Archaeology -The Past and Next 40 Years
Sunday, May 10	8:30 a.m. (tentative start time): Dry Island /Rumsey Field Trip (tentative)

Accommodations: Accommodations are available on campus in either student residences/townhouses (starting from \$40/night for single rooms with shared washrooms) or at the Pomeroy Inn & Suites at Olds College, a full-service hotel (starting at \$149/night). Camping is also available on campus (RVs only) or at the O.R. Hedges Lions Campground. See opposite side of this form for details.

Conference Registration Form (registration deadline is May 1, 2015)

Name: _____

Affiliation (ASA centre or other): _____

Address: _____

Phone No: _____ Email: _____

- Early Bird Registration (before April 1; incl. sessions, lunch, coffee, banquet, speaker): \$65
- Full Registration (after April 1; incl. sessions, lunch, coffee, banquet, speaker): \$75
- Saturday sessions only (incl. lunch & coffee breaks): \$30
- Banquet/speaker only: \$30

TOTAL PAYMENT \$ _____

For more information, please contact:
 Larry Steinbrenner
 403-342-3316 (bus.)
larry.steinbrenner@rdc.ab.ca

To register, mail completed form and cheque to:
 Archaeological Society of Alberta - Red Deer Centre
 c/o Dr. Larry Steinbrenner, Red Deer College,
 100 College Boulevard, Red Deer AB T4N 5H5

Conference Preliminary Program
ASA 1975 – 2015
Celebrating Forty Years of Alberta Archaeology

Jack Brink, Royal Alberta Museum
From Dewdney to Dstretch: A Retrospective of Rock Art Studies in Alberta

Alwynne B. Beaudoin, Royal Alberta Museum
Filling in the Gaps: how Palaeoenvironmental Studies provide the backdrop for Alberta's Archaeology

John W. (Jack) Ives
Landrex Distinguished Professor, Department of Anthropology, U. of Alberta
Executive Director, Institute of Prairie Archaeology
Collections, Corridors and Clusters: Paleoindian Research in Alberta

Alison Landals, Stantec Consulting Ltd.
The Excavation and Analysis of Bison Kill Sites in Alberta: A Forty Year Journey

David Meyer, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, U. of Saskatchewan
Narrow Fabric-impressed Ware in the Boreal Forest of Northern Alberta

Gerald A Oetelaar, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, U. of Calgary
Academic Contributions to Archaeology in Alberta: Retrospect and Prospect

Heinz W. Pyszczuk, Royal Alberta Museum
Historical Archaeology in Alberta: A Short 'History' of Doing History

Brian Ronaghan
Observations on the 40-year progress of CRM Archaeology in Alberta

Brian Vivian, Lifeways of Canada Limited
Form versus Function, Style and Change in the Standards of Practice in Alberta Archaeology

Dale Waide, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, U. of Calgary
First Nations Ceramics of the Canadian Plains and Parklands: New Finds and New Interpretations

Robin Woywitka, Archaeological Survey of Alberta/U. of Alberta
Stone, Fur and Bitumen: Archaeology of the lower Athabasca River basin near Fort McMurray, Alberta

Key Note Address:

Barney Reeves

What Goes Around Comes Around or Does It?; Alberta Archaeology -The Past and Next 40 Years.

Conference Accommodations

Olds College Student Residences

Located on campus in Frank Grisdale Hall, a five minute walk from the conference site. All rooms feature shared washrooms. Single: \$40.00; double: \$60.00. There is a \$5.00 linen fee unless your own linens are supplied. Phone Terri or Michelle at 403-556-8330 to reserve.

College Court Town Houses

The townhouses are located on campus and are less than a ten minute walk from the conference site. Seven units are available at \$180.00 a night. Each townhouse has four private bedrooms with single beds, a shared living room, a kitchen and two full baths. Townhouses may be booked as a unit or by the single room. Phone Terri or Michelle at 403-556-8330 to reserve.

Pomeroy Inn & Suites at Olds College

Located at the corner of Highways 27 and 2A (4601 46th Avenue, Olds, Alberta T4H 1P5) on the grounds of the Olds College, the Pomeroy is the site of the conference. Guests can look forward to a deluxe complimentary hot breakfast, state-of-the-art fitness facility, pool, hot tub, waterslide, and fully equipped business centre, along with exceptionally comfortable rooms.

\$149: King suite with pullout sofa

\$159: Double queen with demi kitchen

\$169: King suite with full kitchen

Bookings can be made online (see below) or by calling the **Pomeroy Inn & Suites at Olds College** (quote **Group Code ASA0515** for conference rates):

Phone: (403) 556-8815

Fax Number: 403-556-1056

Toll-Free Number: 855-800-8815

Pomeroy Inn & Suites Website:

AB Arch Society (dedicated site for Group Code users) OR

<http://www.pomeroyinnandsuites.com/hotels-olds-alberta>

Camping

Camping for self-contained RVs is available in selected parking lots on campus at Olds College. This is for self-contained units only; no services are available except for electricity. \$15/night. Phone Terri or Michelle at 403-556-8330 for reservations.

Camping for tents and RVs requiring washroom or other services are available at O.R. Hedges Lions Campground (about 1 km from conference site, on 54 St. Across from the Cow Palace & Centennial Park Site Rates (not including GST): Power & Water: \$35; Tenting: \$17. Call 403-556-2299 for reservations.

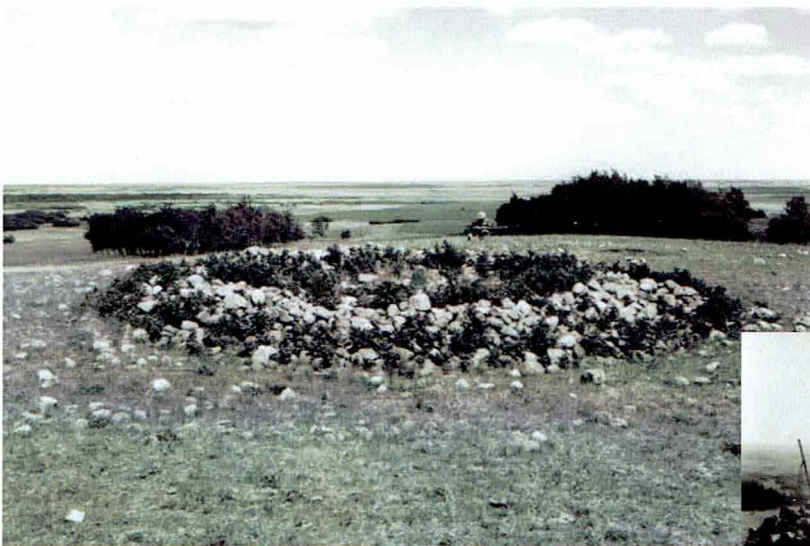
Information on other accommodations in Olds (hotels, motels, bed and breakfast, etc.) can be found at:

<http://www.windsorgraphics.ca/cgi-bin/tofolds/bizdir.cgi?ffilt=HOTE&submit=View>

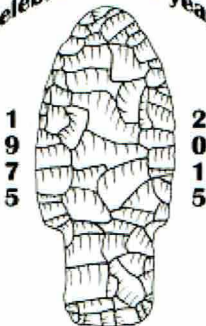
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ANNUAL GENERAL CONFERENCE &
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Olds, AB - May 8-10, 2015
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Celebrating Forty Years of Alberta Archaeology

*Hosted by
Red Deer Centre of the Archaeological Society of Alberta
and
Calgary Centre of the Archaeological Society of Alberta*



Celebrating 40 years



**Archaeological Society
of Alberta**



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Celebrating Forty Years of Alberta Archaeology

WEEKEND EVENTS

Friday, May 8th

7:00-9:00 pm REGISTRATION and OPENING RECEPTION

Registration will be held in the Pomeroy Inn and Suites Lobby

Tours of Olds campus gardens, wetland research gardens, the on-site brewery, and meat lab (information will be available at registration desk, meet in hotel lobby for tours)

Opening Reception with cash bar will be in the Land Sciences Building Atrium (see campus map at end of program)

Saturday, May 9th

8:00-8:45 am REGISTRATION (hotel lobby)

8:45 am-4:30 pm SPEAKER SESSIONS, POSTER SESSION, COFFEE BREAKS, & LUNCH (hotel meeting room)

4:45-5:30 pm ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA (hotel meeting room)

6:00-10:00 pm BANQUET & KEYNOTE ADDRESS (hotel meeting room)

What Goes Around Comes Around or Does It?: Alberta Archaeology - The Past 40 and Next 40 Years
- Dr. Brian Reeves

Sunday, May 10th

8:30 am-12:30 pm FIELD TRIP

The field trip will take approximately 4 hours, giving everyone time to travel home. It will be a "drive yourself" trip with further information and directions to be provided. There is no additional cost to attend the field trip; please note lunch will not be provided.

Driving Directions for Field Trip (see map at end of abstracts)

TO DRY ISLAND BUFFALO JUMP

- We will depart Olds, AB at approximately 8:30 am. Meet in Hotel Parking Lot. We will proceed as a convoy. Drive East on Highway 27 to the junction with Highway 21. At the junction with Highway 21 turn left (north). There will be signs for Trochu/Bashaw. Turn right (east) on Township Road 344. There will be signs for Dry Island Buffalo Jump Provincial Park.

FROM DRY ISLAND BUFFALO JUMP TO RUMSEY CAIRN

- From Dry Island Buffalo Jump Provincial Park proceed back along Township Road 344 (west) to junction with Highway 21. Turn left (south) on Highway 21. Proceed south until Trochu. At Trochu turn left (east) on Highway 585. Turn off at Village of Rumsey and wait for convoy to proceed.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

Welcome to the 40th Anniversary Celebration Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Archaeological Society of Alberta. We are fortunate to be able to meet and celebrate this milestone at Olds College. This weekend gives us an opportunity to look back at the history of our organization and also acknowledge and honor the work of the many pioneers, both professional and avocational, who contributed to the success of archaeological studies in our province. The Conference Committee has been working very hard to ensure that the program and Conference as a whole celebrates and commemorates our history and heritage. We thank the Red Deer Centre for hosting this significant milestone in the life of the ASA and I thank you for the privilege of being your President this past year, and hope you all enjoy the conference.

Sheila Johnston

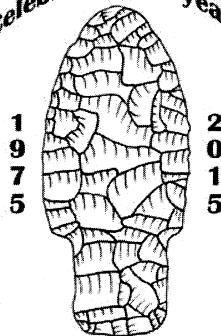
Sheila Johnston - Provincial President of the Archaeological Society of Alberta

THANK YOU TO OUR CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE!!

Doug Shaw - Red Deer Centre
Larry Steinbrenner - Red Deer Centre
Stuart Golly - Red Deer Centre

Brian Vivian - Calgary Centre
Janet Blakey - Calgary Centre
Joanne Braaten - Calgary Centre

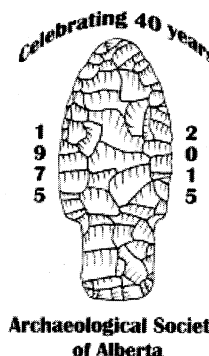
Celebrating 40 years



**Archaeological Society
of Alberta**

Archaeological Society of Alberta
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Celebrating Forty Years of Alberta Archaeology
PRESENTATION SCHEDULE



- 8:45 - 9:00** **Opening Remarks**
- 9:00 - 9:30** **Academic Contributions to Archaeology in Alberta: Retrospect and Prospect**
Gerald A. Oetelaar, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, U of Calgary
- 9:30 - 10:00** **Observations on the 40 year Progress of CRM in Archaeology in Alberta**
Brian Ronaghan, Former Head of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta
- 10:00 - 10:30** **Bitumen, Bugs, and Bifaces: 40 years of Boreal Forest Archaeology in Alberta**
Laura Roskowski-Nuttall, Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- 10:30 - 10:45** **COFFEE BREAK**
- 10:45 - 11:15** **Narrow Fabric-Imprinted Ware in the Boreal Forest of Northern Alberta**
David Meyer, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, U of Saskatchewan
- 11:15 - 11:45** **First Nations Ceramics of the Canadian Plains and Parklands: New Finds and New Interpretations**
Dale Walde, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, U of Calgary
- 11:45 - 12:00** **Form Versus Function, Style, and Change in the Standards of Practice in Alberta Archaeology**
Brian Vivian, Lifeways of Canada Limited
- 12:00 - 1:00** **LUNCH & POSTER SESSION**
(from 12:30pm - 1:00pm poster authors will be next to their posters to answer questions)
- 1:00 - 1:30** **Filling in the Gaps: How Palaeoenvironmental Studies Provide the Backdrop for Alberta's Archaeology**
Alwynne Beaudoin, Royal Alberta Museum
- 1:30 - 2:00** **Collections, Corridors and Clusters: Paleoindian Research in Alberta**
John W. (Jack) Ives, Landrex Distinguished Professor, Department of Anthropology, U of Alberta,
Executive Director Prairie Institute of Archaeology
- 2:00 - 2:30** **The Excavation and Analysis of Bison Kill Sites in Alberta: A Forty Year Journey**
Alison Landals, Stantec Consulting Ltd.
- 2:30 - 2:45** **COFFEE BREAK**
- 2:45 - 3:15** **Alberta's Stone Features - Their Study and Context**
Margaret Kennedy, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, U of Saskatchewan
- 3:15 - 3:45** **From Dewdney to Dstrech: A Retrospective of Rock Art Studies in Alberta**
Jack Brink, Royal Alberta Museum
- 3:45 - 4:15** **Historical Archaeology in Alberta: A Short "History" of Doing History**
Heinz W. Pyszczyk, Royal Alberta Museum
- 4:15 - 4:30** **QUESTIONS/DISCUSSION**
- 4:45 - 5:00** **ASA AGM**

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ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

What Goes Around Comes Around or Does It?: Alberta Archaeology - The Past 40 and Next 40 Years
Barney Reeves, Lifeways of Canada Limited

Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Archaeological Society of Alberta, Barney Reeves will provide a retrospective vision of Alberta Archaeology and the role the Society, Universities, and the Government of Alberta has played in developing the study of archaeology in Alberta. He will review present trends and what the direction of archaeology may or not be in Alberta in the years ahead.

SESSION SPEAKERS

From Dewdney to Dstretch: A Retrospective of Rock Art Studies in Alberta
Jack Brink, Royal Alberta Museum

Rock art (pictographs and petroglyphs) has existed in Alberta for many hundreds, possibly thousands, of years, yet it has been little studied. Canadian and American immigrants first noted the existence of rock art in the middle of the nineteenth century but it was another 100 years before there was any professional investigation of this unique form of archaeological data. The first paper specifically devoted to Alberta rock art appeared in 1955 (Leechman et al., 1955), and it would be possible to read everything ever written on the topic in a week. Excluding the Writing-on-Stone (WOS) region, there are about 30 rock art sites in Alberta, the majority of them have never received detailed description and interpretation. Subsequent to Leechman, important records of Alberta rock art were made by Selwyn Dewdney, Thelma Habgood, James Keyser, Michael Klassen and Brad Himour. There have been advancements in recording techniques, going from harmful casting of 1960s and 70s, to tracings, high resolution photography and laser scanning. Major advances in colour enhancement have allowed us to "see" more details in images we knew existed and to identify images we had not previously seen. Even though few sites have been studied, our ability to interpret rock art meaning and context has grown dramatically thanks primarily to the work of Keyser and Klassen, and with Aboriginal participation by Himour. Vandalism remains a troubling issue, especially at WOS, Okotoks and Mystic Cave. Natural erosion threatens all rock art sites, and limited studies at WOS have investigated methods to retard the natural loss of rock art. The future of identifying, recording and interpreting rock art looks very bright; the prospects for long term preservation of the images themselves is decidedly more bleak.

Filling in the Gaps: how Palaeoenvironmental Studies Provide the Backdrop for Alberta's Archaeology

Alwynne B. Beaudoin, Royal Alberta Museum

My first fieldwork in Alberta took place in 1976, 39 years ago, so I feel well-placed to survey the last 40 years of palaeoenvironmental work! Palaeoenvironmental studies provide information on the landscape, vegetation and climate that are the context for human occupation in any particular area. For example, knowledge of palaeoenvironments may help archaeologists develop more rigorous inferences about resource distribution and availability or lifeways. In the mid-1970s, the palaeoenvironmental record in Alberta was based primarily on a few widely-spaced pollen records, of which the Lofty Lake record was the most notable, supplemented by inferences based on distribution of vertebrate faunal remains. The postglacial vertebrate palaeontological record was better known than the vegetation record, though neither had abundant published data. During the 1980s and 1990s, additional pollen records, still mainly based on lake cores, extended the coverage across most of Alberta, although some areas were much better sampled than others. The range of proxy indicators studied also expanded, with diatoms, sedimentary pigments, charcoal, and plant macrofossils being added to the repertoire. By the 1990s, the broad framework of postglacial environmental history appeared to be well-established and well-supported by the available data. In the last couple of decades, site selection and sampling has become more focused and targeted towards answering defined research questions or investigating specific time intervals. The focus has shifted away from the acquisition of records that document, at a coarse scale, the entire postglacial. Moreover, there has been a trend towards high-resolution (closely spaced) sampling within a record, in order to investigate the details of local-scale environmental history. Palaeoenvironmental work is not without challenges: suitable sites may be difficult to access, time investment per record is great, and skilled analysts are few. In particular, providing high-quality chronologic control for palaeoenvironmental records has been a concern in Alberta, in part because of the problems presented by the widespread occurrence of carbonate-rich substrates and materials such as coal and lignite. Records produced in the 1970s and 1980s generally had only one or a few radiocarbon dates, often derived from bulk sediment. Now, although radiocarbon dating is still the basis for most chronologies, multiple AMS dates for each record are the norm, often with additional chronologic control provided by other methods, such as tephrochronology or, for records focused on the recent past, Pb-210 dating. Another trend has seen a shift away from interpretation based on the record from a single site and towards regional or even continent-wide reconstructions, based on data from multiple records. This also reflects trend towards data sharing through data collectives or digital archives. Researchers re-purpose data contributed to large cooperative databases, such as Neotoma (www.netomadb.org). Digital methods for regional reconstructions may be demanding in terms of data quality and consistency. Some palaeoenvironmental records may not be usable for these composite studies because of changes in methodology and techniques. Unfortunately, the original specimens (samples and residues) for many records are no longer available, meaning that additional work to refine the records, for example, to re-examine the taxonomy, increase the count values, or re-date the core, cannot be undertaken. This highlights the importance of retaining palaeoenvironmental records (actual original specimens as well as data) in museum collections, where they can remain available to future researchers.

Collections, Corridors and Clusters: Paleoindian Research in Alberta

John W. (Jack) Ives, Landrex Distinguished Professor, Department of Anthropology, Executive Director, Institute of Prairie Archaeology

The history of Early Prehistoric Period or Paleoindian research in Alberta has been inextricably linked with the activities of avocational collectors and the Archaeological Society of Alberta. Wormington and Forbis' initial treatise on the province relied heavily on local collections for much of its substance, and some key early discoveries resulted from avocational awareness. Notable among these were the Fletcher site (for many years the only excavated, stratified Paleoindian site in Western Canada) and the classic Clovis point discovered in the Lethbridge storm sewer. While the 1960s and 1970s saw intense interest in the notions of an ice free corridor and "Clovis First," there was little systematic research directed toward this early era until Eugene Gryba's pioneering work on a fluted point database, again relying extensively on local and regional collections. A brief period of directed research by the Archaeological Survey of Alberta faltered after severe budget cuts in the 1990s. Critical new findings came with the exposure of terminal Pleistocene trackways, remains from extinct animals, and definitive traces of Clovis and even slightly pre-Clovis presence in the St. Mary Reservoir. Geographic Information System techniques have also made for advances in our understanding of fluted point distributions. The early period record will always prove challenging to study because of our dynamic glacial history, but today, in outlets such as the recent Paleoamerican Odyssey volume and National Geographic, Alberta findings are attracting new scientific attention--especially with respect to terminal Pleistocene communication between eastern Beringia and regions south of the ice masses, as deglaciation began.

Alberta's Stone Features – Their Study and Context

Margaret Kennedy, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan

Alberta's extant grasslands are home to an intriguing variety of stone constructions such as tipi rings, medicine wheels, rock alignments, cairns and other features - the study of which has preoccupied professional and avocational archaeologists alike over the years. I will discuss the ways in which Alberta's archaeologists have approached stone feature sites in the province and how those ideas and paradigms have evolved over the years, particularly as set within the larger northern plains archaeological context.

The Excavation and Analysis of Bison Kill Sites in Alberta: A Forty Year Journey

Alison Landals, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

When the Archaeological Society of Alberta was founded in 1975, a number of bison kill sites of very high significance to archaeological interpretation in the northern plains had already been excavated in Alberta - including the Old Women's Buffalo Jump and Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump. These iconic sites have informed the work of subsequent generations of researchers in the province. Over successive decades, many additional kill sites have been excavated in the province, and our understanding of plains bison hunting and the analytic techniques used by archaeologists to understand these sites, has greatly changed. In this paper I will take a personal journey to recount how

specific sites and changes in analytic focus have influenced my own understanding of kill site archaeology. Some consideration will also be given to future prospects for kill site research in Alberta.

Narrow Fabric-impressed Ware in the Boreal Forest of Northern Alberta

David Meyer, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan

Potsherds have been recovered from over 25 sites in the boreal forest of northern Alberta. In the last 15 years large recoveries of pottery have been made in the Peter Pond Lake/Buffalo Narrows region of northwestern Saskatchewan. Analysis of these materials has led to the recognition of the Buffalo Lake complex, which is characterized by Narrows Fabric-impressed ware. The latter was made in bags woven by the sprang technique, the paste is soft and often sandy, and decoration usually consists of a row of punctates around the neck with occasional lip impressions. This pottery has now been recognized as the predominant ware in northern Alberta, particularly in the Cold Lake, Lac la Biche and Calling Lake regions. The Buffalo Lake complex is not yet well dated, but was present by A.D. 1400 in northwestern Saskatchewan. Whether its crafting and use extended into the fur trade period remains uncertain.

Academic Contributions to Archaeology in Alberta: Retrospect and Prospect

Gerald A Oetelaar, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Calgary

Although the Glenbow Institute played a key role in promoting early interest in archaeology in this province, faculty members in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alberta were responsible for training the archaeologists who were subsequently employed in academic institutions, museums, government agencies and cultural resource management firms. During the 1960s and 1970s, archaeologists at both of these institutions also helped develop and implement the legislation and the regulatory framework for the preservation of cultural heritage in the province. Since then, faculty members and students at a growing number of academic institutions across the province have and continue to make important contributions to archaeology in Alberta. Although their numbers continue to dwindle, academic archaeologists have attempted to drive research by exploring new theoretical paradigms, adapting new methodologies and incorporating new technologies in field and laboratory research. My objective in this brief presentation is to highlight some of these important research contributions by academic archaeologists in the province.

Historical Archaeology in Alberta: A Short 'History' of Doing History

Heinz W. Pyszczuk, Royal Alberta Museum

In the spring of 1974 I began my career as a Historical Archaeologist, excavating the HBC Fort Victoria, as part of the University of Alberta's first archaeological field school. While I was new to the discipline, it was not new to Alberta as historic period sites were already being excavated for over a decade. Forty years later, in 2014, we ran an archaeological field school/research project with the University of Lethbridge at the NWC/HBC Fort Vermilion I, in northern Alberta. As I stood on the banks of the Peace River I asked myself, *well, where did those forty years go, what have we accomplished, and what, if anything, has changed in the discipline of Historical Archaeology in Alberta?* One thing certainly had

changed for me as a field archaeologist – it was a lot harder getting up that 10 metre bank to the site with a load of equipment than it would have been forty years ago!

In this talk I will give a brief overview of the discipline of Historical Archaeology in Alberta, a time line and some of the key institutions and archaeologists involved, the types of historical sites investigated and the types of research carried out. I then discuss what has been achieved, the problems we have encountered along the way, and where, in my opinion, the discipline is headed. While a great deal has been accomplished, there is still much to do. There are still some surprising deficiencies in the historic archaeological data base, a lack of standardization of historic artifact assemblages and their availability to scholars and the public, along with our inability to rid ourselves of the notion that somehow archaeological research of sites that are 'older' is better and therefore more important than those representing a more recent history. So, buckle up, because some of my thoughts about where the future of the discipline lies are surprisingly conservative while others may border on the 'Are you kidding me' end of the spectrum.

Observations on the 40-year progress of CRM Archaeology in Alberta

Brian Ronaghan, Former Director of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta

Shortly after passage of the Alberta Historical Resources Act, the main focus of archaeological activity in Alberta shifted from academic inquiry to response to the accelerating loss of irreplaceable resources through development activity. Based on the principles and measures enshrined in this ground-breaking legislation the often uneasy partnership formed between government management responsibilities and professional archaeological endeavor has to date resulted in discovery and conservation of a vast array of significant locations, material, and information. This paper will review developments in CRM archaeology in Alberta since 1975, considering changes in the structure of the participating agencies, in the methods and techniques employed and the challenges faced. Consideration will also be given to some of the advances achieved in understanding Alberta's rich archaeological heritage as well as to some of the important sites and areas identified and conserved either in-place or through study and collection. Finally, some speculations about the future directions of Alberta CRM archaeology will be offered.

Bitumen, Bugs, and Bifaces: 40 years of Boreal Forest Archaeology in Alberta

Laura Roskowski-Nuttall, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Since deglaciation the Athabasca Oilsands region has been exploited by Precontact and Historic groups for its wide variety of resources including lithic raw material, diverse plant and animal communities and permanent watercourses used as travel corridors. Excavations conducted over the past 40 years by archaeologists in both cultural resources management and academia have uncovered assemblages that bear witness to the interesting and unique activities conducted by these groups. From the early studies at the Beaver Creek Quarry, to recent excavations within the Quarry of the Ancestors, data regarding the acquisition, subsequent reduction and distribution of Beaver River Sandstone has been recovered. Assemblages from satellite sites associated with these quarries, such as the Cree Burn Lake Site and Ronaghan's Ridge have yielded over 40 dated bone features, formed and expedient tools of numerous raw material types, and spatial patterning that suggests that the area was used during both

the summer and winter months. Historic sites in the region have produced cultural material indicative of the first European contact with local First Nations and with the early stages of oil production in the region. Together these sites demonstrate that this region has been a hub of activity from the Palaeoindian Period to present day.

Form versus Function, Style and Change in the Standards of Practice in Alberta Archaeology

Brian Vivian, Lifeways of Canada Limited

Much as the theoretical paradigms that structure archaeological inquiry ebb and flow within the greater social milieu, so too archaeological studies and archaeologists themselves can be seen to be influenced by these shifts within the prevailing social environments. As we examine concepts of style we can begin to identify influences that demonstrate independent invention versus regional diffusion and social migration. A look back at forty years and more shows how these concepts have been actualized within Alberta Archaeology and what impact they have had on archaeological interpretations.

First Nations Ceramics of the Canadian Plains and Parklands: New Finds and New Interpretations

Dale Walde, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Calgary

A review of First Nations pottery wares and types common to the Alberta plains and parklands is presented and their relationships to ceramic wares beyond the study area are investigated. This review is conducted in the light of recent work conducted by the author on collections from Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Taxonomic relationships with Woodland ware groups are explored and discussed. Extended and overlapping distributions of certain ware groups are suggested. Isolated finds of Middle Missouri ceramic types in western Saskatchewan are discussed.

POSTER SESSION

The 2013 Flood and New Evidence on the Precontact use of the Bow River Valley

Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer, Janet Blakey, and Brian Vivian, Lifeways of Canada Limited

Lifeways of Canada Limited was contracted by Alberta Culture and Tourism to assess the impact of the June 2013 Bow River flood on the Bow River's Historic Resources. This Bow River Flood assessment program has made significant contributions to our knowledge of Precontact use of the Bow Valley through documentation of numerous archaeological resources along the river. Here, we discuss how these finds shed light on land use in a larger, regional context, by combining data on sites recorded on the Bow River in 2013 and 2014 and the location of trails, fords, and place names. The impact of the June 2013 Bow River flood and associated erosion on Historic Resources is very real and highly significant, posing significant risks to the sensitive non-renewable historic resources identified along the river. These finds highlight the need to develop long term management strategies to address the study of archaeological sites within flood zones.

When a Tree Falls... A New Approach to Interpreting Northern Alberta Archaeological Sites

Krista Gilliland, Jody Pletz, Petr Kurzybov, Peter Stewart, Rob Kadis, and Terrance Gibson, Western Heritage Services

Although thousands of archaeological sites are documented throughout northern Alberta, their interpretation is often based on little more than the few stone artifacts they have produced, as little else survives the region's harsh burial environment. Other complications that confound the interpretation of northern sites include: slow sediment accumulation rates, endemic disturbances (tree uproot, freeze/thaw), and a generally poor understanding of site formation processes. These difficulties can limit the ability of archaeologists to effectively assess the heritage value and cultural significance of these sites.

Since 2012, Western Heritage has been working toward increasing understandings of archaeological sites in the boreal forest by improving the nature and quality of data collected during routine historical resource assessments. This approach employs portable optically-stimulated luminescence as part of detailed stratigraphic analysis, allowing more effective site interpretation and development of recommendations for historical resource management that are supported by site-based empirical data.

Here, we present a summary of this approach, as applied during our 2013 and 2014 fieldwork. Our work has broader implications regarding the effective assessment and management of historical resources in northern Alberta, documenting the history and timing of human habitation in Canada's north, and mitigating the effects of intensive resource extraction activities in the region.

A Record of Wild Bison in the Bow Valley, Alberta, Canada

David Mazzucchi Ph.D., Isocline Ltd., Brent MacDonald B.A. Hon., Joe Moravetz M.A. Bison Historical Services

We provide a summary of the historical and fossil evidence of wild Bison (*Bison spp.*) in the Bow River Valley of southern Alberta. Historical accounts of Bison in the Bow Valley are sparse and often based on subjective evidence such as tracks or hearsay. Fossil evidence is less subjective but is also inherently quite rare and often the ages of the fossils have not often been accurately determined. Along with previous published fossil Bison radiocarbon ages, we present a series of ages derived from a single test pit near Lac des Arcs. These new data suggest that bison were present in the lower reaches of the Bow River Valley from at least the middle Holocene until 150 BP.

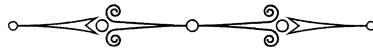
Surviving the summer in Edmonton: Nineteenth-Century Fur Trade Ice Houses at the Rossdale Site in Edmonton

Saxberg, Nancy, Aidan Burford, Erin Hannon, and Amanda Dow, Amec Foster Wheeler

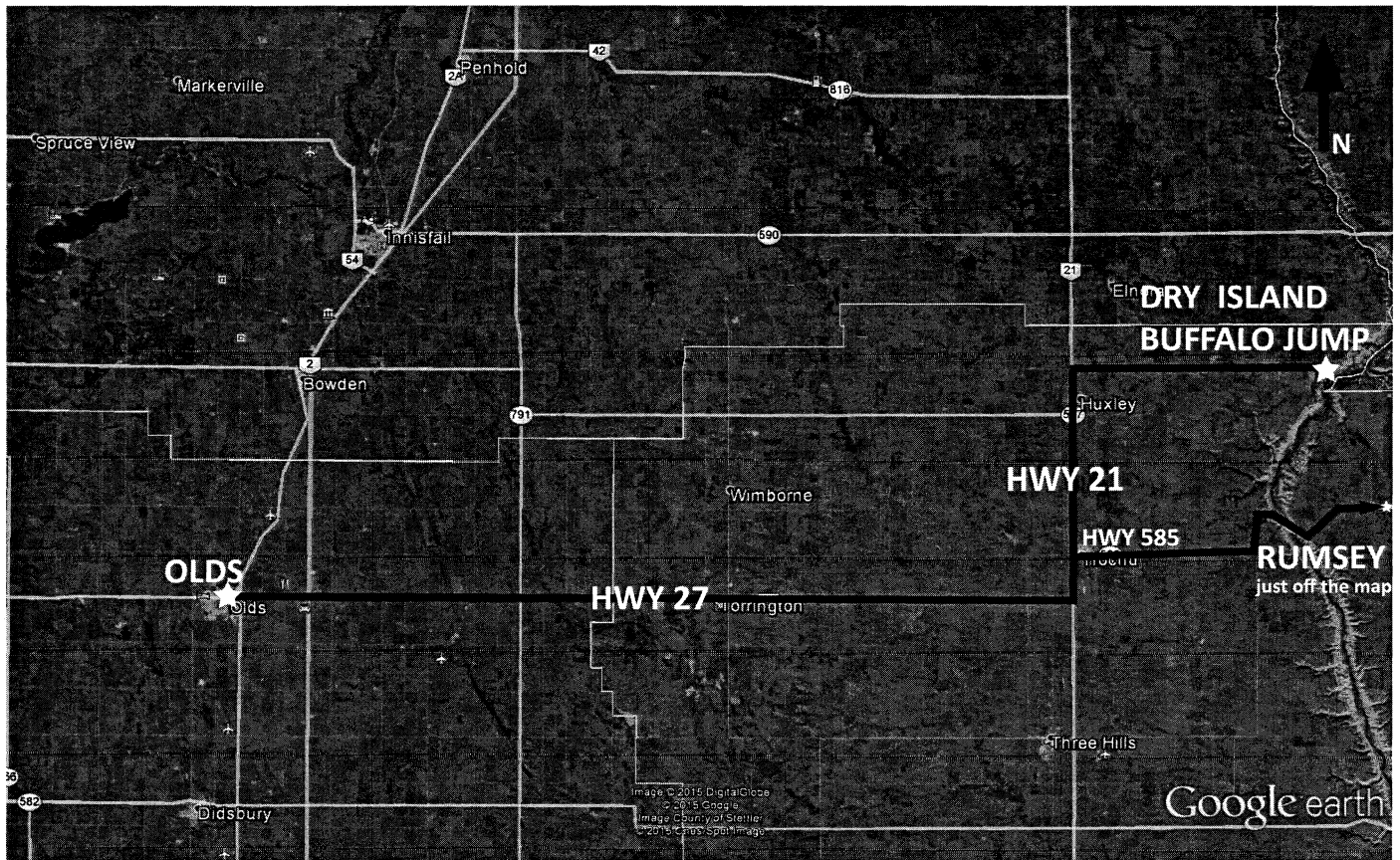
In 2013, attendees to the ASA Conference in Medicine Hat heard how Amec found additional remains of one of the phases of Edmonton House/Fort Augustus in Edmonton's North Saskatchewan River valley. At that time, archaeological evidence was uncovered sandwiched between countless disturbances and utility trenches associated with the water treatment plant and former power plant on the site.

During subsequent construction monitoring conducted in the winter of 2013/14, the remnants of two fur-trade era subterranean wood-lined cellar pits were uncovered. The depth at which the structures were found was well below hypothesized historic ground levels and conditions had preserved a variety of organic artifacts. Fur, hair, cloth, bark, straw, and wood were collected along with a very specific range of faunal bone. Analyses of construction methods and artifacts found within the deposit support conclusions relating to time of use and probable abandonment.

The often tedious process of construction monitoring has proven beneficial to the ongoing work at the Rossdale Site and understanding more about fur trade sites in Alberta.



FIELD TRIP MAP



TO DRY ISLAND BUFFALO JUMP

- We will depart Olds, AB at approximately 8:30 am. Meet in Hotel Parking Lot. We will proceed as a convoy. Drive East on Highway 27 to the junction with Highway 21. At the junction with Highway 21 turn left (north). There will be signs for Trochu/Bashaw. Turn right (east) on Township Road 344. There will be signs for Dry Island Buffalo Jump Provincial Park.

FROM DRY ISLAND BUFFALO JUMP TO RUMSEY CAIRN

- From Dry Island Buffalo Jump Provincial Park proceed back along Township Road 344 (west) to junction with Highway 21. Turn left (south) on Highway 21. Proceed south until Trochu. At Trochu turn left (east) on Highway 585. Turn off at Village of Rumsey and wait for convoy to proceed.

Celebrating 40 years



Archaeological Society
of Alberta

THE FORMATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

The formation of the Archaeological Society of Alberta (as we know it today) was a long process that started in 1960 and became official in February 1975. In September 1960 a group of interested individuals in Edmonton formed the Archaeological Society of Alberta (ASA) (unincorporated), and applied for a charter as the Archaeological Society of Alberta in 1966. The Calgary Centre received their charter in 1964 and the Lethbridge Centre in 1968. Finally in September of 1973, a meeting of the three centres was held in Calgary to discuss the formation of a provincial wide society. An agreement was reached and a decision was made to meet again in April 1974 to discuss the matter further. In February 1974 a representative from each Centre met in Edmonton and drew up a draft constitution. At the meeting in April 1974, the draft of the constitution was presented and accepted in principle. Subsequently the draft was sent to Lethbridge Centre where a committee went to work and tidied up the draft. The final constitution was then signed by officers of Lethbridge Centre and forwarded to Calgary Centre for their approval and signatures. Once this had been done, the package was forwarded to Edmonton Centre for their final approval and signing. The package was then delivered to Department of Corporate Affairs and the charter for the Archaeological Society of Alberta was issued on February 7, 1975. The first executive meeting of the newly formed Archaeological Society of Alberta was held in Calgary in October 1975 and Dr. John Dormaar of Lethbridge was elected as the first president of the ASA.

What makes the ASA unique is that it is a mix of professional archaeologists and members of the public interested in and concerned about the historic resources of the province. This group of people were instrumental in forwarding the draft legislation which formed the foundation for the *Alberta Historical Resources Act*, which passed in 1973 and the regulations pertaining to it in 1974.

1962: CALGARY CENTRE

The very first meeting of the Calgary Centre was at the Glenbow Foundation in November 1961, when Dr. Richard Forbis and a group of interested members of the public sketched out a constitution and direction for the society. The Calgary Centre was officially incorporated in 1962 and celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2012. Over the last 53 years Calgary Centre membership has grown from the small core of committed members to well over 150 members. The Calgary Centre is very active; hosting monthly lectures, field trips, and workshops. They regularly hold information tables at events in and around the Calgary area. The ASA's noteworthy publication *Record in Stone* was originally developed by Calgary Centre's long time member Jim Humphreys.

1968: LETHBRIDGE CENTRE

The Lethbridge Centre was part of the original three centres that formed the Archaeological Society of Alberta. The formation of the centre was spearheaded by Dr. Warren Geiger along with Jim Carpenter and Jim Cousins. Lethbridge received their certificate of incorporation on November 21, 1968. When Lethbridge centre teamed up with Edmonton and Calgary to form the provincial society in 1975, the Provincial Society's first president

came from the Lethbridge Centre, Dr. John Dormaar. Lethbridge Centre hosts monthly lectures, field trip, and workshops. They have participated in the recording mapping and protection, of many significant sites across southern Alberta.

1975: SOUTH EASTERN ALBERTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (SEAAS)

On March 4, 1975 an organizational meeting of 18 people interested in forming the SEAAS was held in the Medicine Hat College. John Brumley presided over the meeting. The first executive was chosen and the SEAAS (head quartered in Medicine Hat, AB) received their certificate of incorporation on June 5, 1975. By August 1975 the SEAAS was participating in excavations at the Hill Valley Site (EaOp-11). On January 25, 1976 they had their first Annual General Meeting at which time John Brumley became the chair of the society. The SEAAS continues to hold monthly lectures and continue to organize very interesting field trips. They have participated in the recording, mapping, and protection of many archaeological sites in the SE corner of the province.

1987: STRATHCONA CENTRE

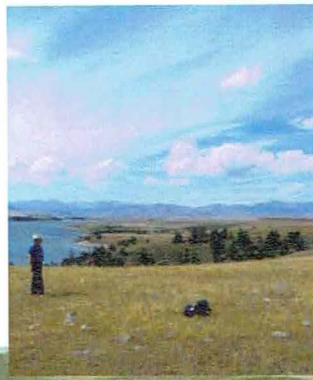
The Strathcona Archaeological Society was a non-profit organization formed in 1987, originally by people interested in promoting awareness of the Strathcona Archaeological Site & Interpretive Centre and in supporting its programs. The SAS re-focused after the closure of the Strathcona Archaeological Site and Interpretive Centre and by 1994, members of the SAS had decided to join the Archaeological Society of Alberta. Recently, Strathcona Centre has dramatically increased its membership numbers. This past year they partnered with Telus World of Science in Edmonton and hosted a very successful weekly archaeology lecture program.

2002: RED DEER CENTRE

In the spring of 2002 Dr. Shawn Haley, who was a professor at Red Deer College, was asked if there was an interest in creating a chapter of the Archaeological Society of Alberta in Red Deer. The first meeting was held in April of that year at the Red Deer and District Museum. The 30+ people in attendance were eager to see an ASA chapter in Red Deer. Forty-four memberships were sold the first year. The ASA - Red Deer Centre was officially registered on October 28, 2003. Red Deer Centre works closely with Red Deer College where they run monthly lectures.

2003: BODO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Bodo Archaeological Society was formed in response to the discovery of the Bodo Archaeological Site, located 35 km south of Provost, Alberta and first discovered in 1995 during a pipeline development project. The local community took interest in the archaeological site immediately and began stewardship over the area in December of 2003 when the Bodo Archaeological Society (BAS) was incorporated. From 2002 to 2008, the University of Alberta also conducted a field school at the site to train aspiring undergraduate archaeologists. Since 2003, the BAS has offered regular tours and educational programs (including school tours, kids camps, and Adult Dig-It Camps) to the public. The BAS and its public programs have been featured publications including *Canadian Geographic* and *The National Post*.

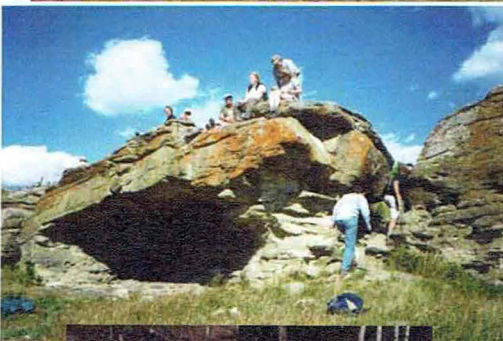
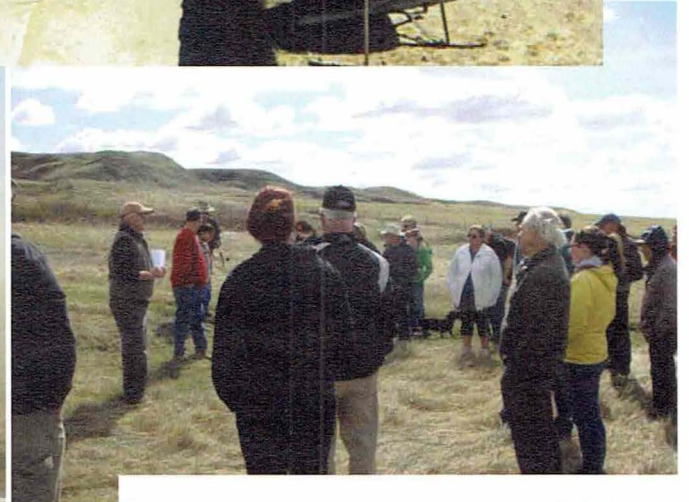


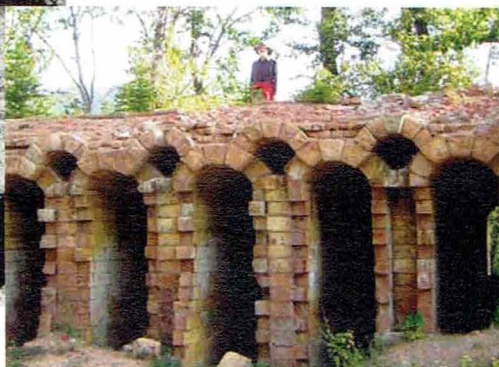
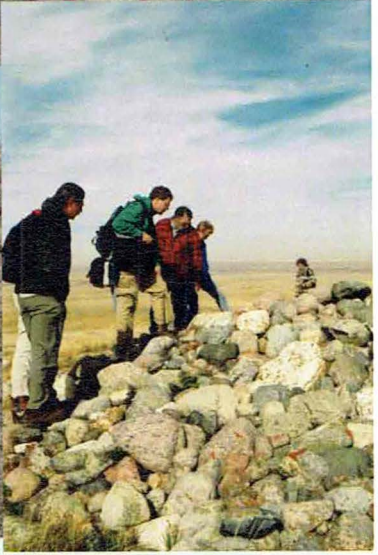
Wednesday, January 14, 2004

Digging In

Several people took in a Bodo Archeological Society meeting on Wednesday night in Bodo to discuss a variety of issues including progress on gaining society status in Alberta.

Whiting of Provost, Kinsama Witschell of Bodo and Len Walt of Bodo, while behind the camera was Rich Hedberg Provost, another of the volunteers. They borrowed their usual digging utensils that are being stored in the Bodo Community Centre over the winter by the University of Alberta. Students are expected back again this year to continue digging at an annual site near the hamlet. Story in this paper. *Claremont News Post*





Forensic Crime Scene Workshops,
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ABSTRACT SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Individual paper and symposium abstracts should be about 100 words.
Symposia: Submit symposium abstract and all presentation abstracts forms
by August 14, 2015

SUBMIT THE ABSTRACT FORMS TO:

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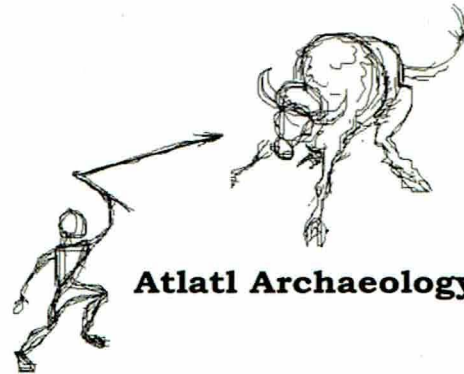
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