

OCTOBER  
2016

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

50  
CALGARY  
CENTRE  
years

## OCTOBER LECTURE

Wednesday, October 19th, 2016

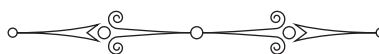
University of Calgary

Tom Oliver Room, ES 162, 7:30pm

### *Nunataks and Valley Glaciers: the Icy Corridor*

Bob Dawe (Royal Alberta Museum) and  
Dr. Marcel Kornfeld (University of Wyoming)

**ABSTRACT** - The historic debate of the first peopling of the Americas has focused on two alternate routes of entry: a coastal route versus an ice-free corridor. The timing of this entry is generally regarded to coincide with Late Wisconsin glaciation, which at the very least left continental ice that still covered most of the north half of North America. The former option requires much of the west coast to be ice free, with boats used to navigate areas impossible to traverse by foot. The alternate option has the precondition of ice recession between the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets, providing a terrestrial route of access along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains for both humans and herbivores. While the pendulum has swung towards the coastal route, no smoking gun exists that will deliver a champion in this controversy. With this paper we would like to present a third option that requires neither the precondition of boats nor full glacial retreat: the Icy Corridor. In this model we question that the waning glacial conditions in the Late Wisconsin were an insurmountable obstacle for travel. It is not our intent to champion a new "earliest" route, but rather demonstrate the viability of this glacial landscape as a transportation corridor that had hitherto been characterized as a barrier.



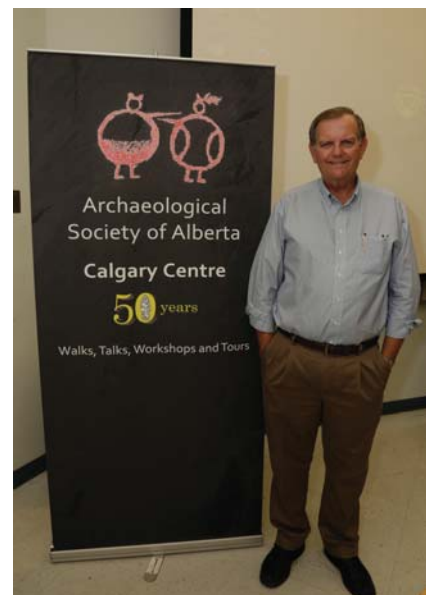
**BIOGRAPHY** – Bob is a graduate of the University of Alberta and has been employed by the Alberta Government as an archaeologist for 37 years at the Archaeological Survey of Alberta and the Royal Alberta Museum. He has extensive historic and pre-contact fieldwork in Alberta including such sites as Fort George, Fort Vermillion, Lille, Boss Hill, Head-Smashed-In, James Pass, Bezya, and Writing-On-Stone. He has also done consulting and volunteer work across the arctic and sub-arctic notably the north slopes of Alaska, Banks Island, the Mackenzie Mountains, the Melville Peninsula, and Baffin Island. Recently, Bob served on the board and as president (2011) of the Plains Anthropological Society.

## **SEPTEMBER LECTURE REVIEW**

*Archaeological and Genetic Evidence for the Late Pleistocene Peopling of the Americas*

*Dr. Michael Waters, Texas A&M University*

The topic of the Peopling of the Americas is one that has been shrouded in debate since its conception. Dr. Michael Waters, professor at Texas A&M, Director at the Center for the Study of the First Americans, and Executive Director with North Star Archaeological Research, presented on the current research regarding the arrival of the first Americans. Waters starts by laying the foundation of the debate, starting with the discovery of Folsom and Clovis, then leads into the current debate over the concept of a "Pre-Clovis" group. Using a large collection of sites dating between 14,100 and 14,800 cal yr. B.P., Waters argues that there were people in the Americas prior to Clovis which dates between 12,600 and 13,000 cal yr. B.P.. These sites include widely accepted sites such as Monte Verde in Chile as well as more debated sites such as Meadowcroft, Pennsylvania and Paisley Cave, Oregon. Waters also pulls in genetic evidence to support the concept of a pre-Clovis population. This included the analysis of the genomes of specimens from Mal'ta in Russia, Anzick in Montana, and the Kennewick in Washington. This allowed Waters to illustrate the changes in the genetic line from the Mal'ta individual dating 24,000 cal yr. B.P. to the Anzick child which dates to 12,700 cal yr. B.P. and finally the Kennewick Man dating 8500 cal yr. B.P.. What this indicated was that the genetic group from which the Anzick child originated would have been able to enter the Americas around 16,000 cal. yr. B.P., around the time the coastal corridor was opening. This genetic evidence coupled with the archaeological evidence suggests that the Americas were colonized by 15,000 cal yr. B.P..



## **ONLINE MEMBERSHIP PURCHASE/RENEWAL**

**We Appreciate Your Continued Support  
Memberships can now be purchased/renewed online  
on our Calgary Centre webpage!!**

**Visit our website and it will walk you through the process-  
<https://arkycalgary.com/membership/>**

**OR**

**In person at one of our Lectures or Events.  
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### **MEMBERSHIP REALLY DOES HAVE ITS BENEFITS**

**Some of these benefits include:**

- monthly newsletters with lecture, event, fieldtrip, etc. notifications (min. 8 issues per/yr)
- free copy of the Alberta Archaeological Review
- priority registration in ASA workshops

***The 2017 Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Archaeological Society of Alberta  
will be held as joint meeting with the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society at the end of  
April 2017 in the Cypress Hills.  
Stay tuned for more information!!***

## Abbreviated Version of the Nomination of Joanne Braaten for the Distinguished Service Award (Provincial Society)

In reviewing the criteria for the Distinguished Service Award we believe that Joanne Braaten is an excellent candidate for this honour, and are pleased to nominate her accordingly. Since joining the Archaeological Society of Alberta fifteen years ago Joanne has been an integral part of the Society both on a provincially level and locally, within the Calgary Centre. She served two terms as Provincial President for 2010 and 2011, and within the Calgary Centre Joanne has served in every capacity possible; as the Centre's Secretary from 2002-2004, as a Director from 2004 -2005, as Vice-President from 2005-2008, as President from 2008-2010 and as Past President since 2010.

During her two year tenure as Provincial President one of Joanne's stated goals was to attend at least one meeting of each of the ASA Centres. This she manage to do, often travelling in some very wintery weather. Another goal achieved under her guidance was the establishing of a Provincial Coordinator position. The duties and responsibilities for this position were defined and the first Provincial Co-ordinator was hired in February 2010. During her tenure as president she also assisted the Red Deer Centre to become reinstated, after their status as an Incorporated Non-profit Organization had lapsed. They continue to operate and hosted the AGM in 2015.

Beyond fulfilling these duties in her capacity on the ASA Prov. Executive, it is Joanne's role as Co-Editor of the Occasional Paper Series that stands as a truly outstanding contribution to the Archaeological Society. Beginning in 2003, the Occasional Papers were published to fill a gap in disseminating archaeological studies no longer being printed by the government. Working closely with the authors, Joanne took on the job of layout and design of the publications. The initial documents were often in so many different formats Joanne was forced to learn many new processing skills and computing techniques to complete a manuscript. Countless volunteer hours were spent scanning images, formatting text and revising manuscripts. In subsequent years the Occasional Paper series has been widely lauded by professional archaeologists as a great achievement of the Archaeological Society of Alberta. To date fourteen volumes have been printed in the Occasional Paper Series that has now become widely known as the Gold Books.

Joanne's contributions toward the Archaeological Society reach beyond the Gold Books, for she has also been influential in marketing the many goods the Calgary Centre has produced. Here she has assisted with many of the ideas for products we market to raise funds and the profile of the Calgary Centre. These include specially designed T-shirts with an archaeological theme, as well as vests, tote bags, bandanas and even chocolates with a custom made design of the 'Alberta Point' logo. With each Joanne has invested her time and energy in these ventures to assure the ideas raised are followed through with; making sure that it happens. Over the years Joanne has been instrumental in both coming up with innovative ideas and assisting in actually marketing the society at the Annual Provincial AGM, the Annual Chacmool Conference and Plains Conferences. At all these public events Joanne has always been diligent in pointing out that we represent the Archaeological Society of Alberta, passing out membership pamphlets and encouraging people to join.

I can cite other examples where Joanne's interest in the Archaeological Society includes more than organizing funding raising initiatives. This includes her spearheading the task of organizing and cataloging the extensive shell collection long time Society member Doris Humphreys donated to the University of Calgary. In March of 2008 Joanne headed up a volunteer team of Society members and other participants who assisted with processing the almost 20,000 shells Doris had collected from all over the world. To assure this project was a success Joanne recruited and trained volunteers, found working space for them and the collection at the University and worked tirelessly for over year to make the shell collection a valuable resource for the Universities Archaeology Department. In a similar manner, when Past-President Marshall Dzurko passed away Joanne was instrumental, with the co-operation of his family, in getting his vast and well documented collection of projectile points and other artifacts donated and moved to the Archaeological Survey in Edmonton.

To conclude this nomination, Joanne continues to be an invaluable member to the Calgary Centre and active contributor to the Provincial Society, and her sunny disposition and infectious laugh make her a joy to work with. In summary, she has been tireless in her devotion to, and assistance in, pursuits that support the Archaeological Society. In considering the many ways she has contributed to the Archaeological Society of Alberta, I feel Joanne Braaten is a most worthy candidate for the Distinguished Service Award. For this reason I am pleased to provide this nomination for your full consideration.

Respectively submitted,

Carol McCreary  
Member of the Archaeological Society, Calgary Centre

Terry Quinn  
Member of the Archaeological Society, Calgary Centre



# UPCOMING EVENTS, LECTURES, and CONFERENCES

## Alberta Palaeontological Society

Morphology and Function of the Toothrow in a Rodent Knockout Model and Implications for Mammalian Tooth Evolution

Chelsey Zurowski, M.Sc. student, University of Calgary

Friday, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016, 7:30pm

Mount Royal University, Room B108



Exploring for Fossils in a Basement: My Misadventures in the University of Alberta Paleobotany Collection

Georgia Hoffman

Friday, November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 7:30pm

Mount Royal University, Room B108

please check their website for further information <http://www.albertapaleo.org/>

## Chinook Country Historical Society

RCAF History and the New Cold War

Don Matthews, Chair The Airforce Museum Society of Alberta

Tuesday, October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 7:30pm

The Military Museums, 4520 Crowchild Trail SW

The People Who Made This Place: the Legacy of Lougheed House

Kirstin Evenden, Executive Director of Lougheed House

Tuesday, November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016, 7:30pm

Fort Calgary, Officers Mess, 750 9<sup>th</sup> Ave SE

please check their website for further information <http://www.chinookcountry.org/>

## 2016 Chacmool Conference ~ November 2016

Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary

“Profane, Outlawed, and Prohibited: The Archaeology of Taboo”

The creation and maintenance of the social order often relies on sanctions against those whose actions violate foundational norms, values, and principles. Anthropologists have adopted the term “taboo” to refer to highly valued objects, actions, and relationships that require protection from deviant behaviours, and that when transgressed against require certain corrective measures. The concept of taboo derives from the Polynesian term tapu, which means something that is sacred or apart from the ordinary. In general terms, a taboo behaviour requires purification of that which is unclean or dirty.

The role of taboo in the development of human societies is and was no doubt profound, as the enforcement of sanctions involves institutions of social control that can have enormous influence and power. The role of religion in the earliest human civilizations exemplifies the scope and scale of these institutions and the measures that humans will take to ensure the upholding of essential beliefs and practices. Given the importance of sanctions to protect the social order and the threat of behaviours that can jeopardize it, anthropologists have long been interested in the topics of taboo and deviance. Archaeologists, however, have been less enamored with taboo as topics of focus.

At the 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Archaeology Conference, we wish to bring taboo topics to the forefront of archaeological discussion. This conference seeks to explore the topic of taboo as it relates to contemporary archaeological practice and theory. We are interested in not only how archaeologists study topics that are widely regarded as taboo such as sexuality and death, but also in exploring taboo topics in the field of archaeology; that is, those theories or ideas that threaten the status quo and for which adherents sometimes face ostracism. Finally, we seek to explore the role that archaeology has played as a taboo science—as a field of study that offers interpretations of human society, both past and present, which deviate from the norm.

<https://antharky.ucalgary.ca/chacmool2016/>

**\*\*ASA members can register for the student conference rate!!**