

Archaeological Society of Alberta Calgary Centre

The Calgary Centre meets the 3rd Wednesday from September through April. Meetings consist of lectures by archaeologists and scholars from the local community, as well as farther afield.

In April, in conjunction with our monthly meeting, we encourage members to attend the Annual General Meeting.

Field trips are planned to sites throughout Alberta during the summer months.

Special events are regularly organized. These have included a stone tool making workshop, a historic artifact identification clinic, and an artifact casting workshop.

As well as receiving monthly newsletters, members will also receive the Spring and Fall issues of the *Alberta Archaeological Review*.

Calgary Centre members are also eligible to apply for the Cody Travel Award.

Calgary Centre Membership Dues:

Student: \$20.00

Individual: \$25.00

Family: \$35.00

Corporate: \$50.00

To join, complete the form and return with a cheque made out to:

Archaeological Society of Alberta

and send to:

ASA Calgary Centre

North Hill Postal Outlet

PO BOX 65123

Calgary, AB

T2N 4T6

DISCOVER ALBERTA ARCHAEOLOGY

Are you interested in the subject of Archaeology and the story of Alberta's past? Are you intrigued by the artifacts that have been left behind by native cultures? Are you curious about strange lines of rocks called Medicine Wheels and about paintings and carvings found on rock walls?



Would you like to help preserve and protect Alberta's great archaeological sites? If the answer is YES then you should be a member of the Archaeological Society of Alberta-Calgary Centre.



Since 1975 the Archaeological Society of Alberta has been an advocate for the study and preservation of the rich archaeological heritage of Alberta. Why not assist us by doing your part to preserve Alberta's past for the future...

Objectives of the Archaeological Society of Alberta Calgary Centre

To promote the regulations of the
Alberta Historical Resources Act

To act as a liaison between the public and the Archaeological Survey and Royal Alberta Museum

To encourage the reporting of sites, and discourage excavation of archaeological sites by individuals or groups without proper authorization from the Archaeological Survey

To disseminate financial assistance for supervised excavations, surveys, and mapping projects

To provide financial assistance for publishing archaeological reports and studies

The Archaeological Society of Alberta receives an annual grant from the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation to assist in its objectives

All members of the Archaeological Society of Alberta support the terms of the *Alberta Historical Resources Act* which provides protection to all archaeological and palaeontological sites in Alberta

For more information about the *Alberta Historical Resources Act* and the protection of Alberta's rich archaeological past you can contact the:

Historic Resources Management Branch
Archaeological Survey of Alberta
Old St. Stephens College
8820-112 St. NW
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2P8

Archaeological Society of Alberta

Calgary Centre

2017-2018 Speaker Series



The Alberta Point

Archaeological Society of Alberta Calgary Centre Membership Form

Name: _____
Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

MEMBERSHIP TYPE:
Individual (\$25.00) _____ Student (\$20.00) _____
Corporate (\$50.00) _____ Family (\$35.00) _____

**Renew/Purchase or membership online
www.arkycalgary.com OR
Send form and cheque to:
ASA Calgary Centre
North Hill Postal Outlet
PO Box 65123
Calgary, AB T2N 4T6
e-mail: info@arkycalgary.com

visit our website at www.arkycalgary.com to renew/purchase your membership online



2017-2018 SPEAKER SERIES

Would you like to join like-minded people one evening a month to discuss current archaeological issues and attend lectures regarding on-going research in Alberta and beyond?

If So Please Join Us...

Where: The University of Calgary,
ES 162 (Sept/Oct) & ICT 121 (Nov/Jan-Mar, Apr TBA)
When: 7:30 p.m. on the third Wednesday of the month
All lectures are free!!

SEPTEMBER 20th, 2017 (ES 162)
Dr. Craig Lee (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)
Ice Patch Archaeology in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem
ABSTRACT - Periglacial alpine snow and ice is melting in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) and around the world in response to changing weather patterns. As it melts, some of this ancient ice is releasing an astonishing array of paleobiological and archaeological material, including trees, plants, animals, and insects, as well as rare and unique organic artifacts such as dart shafts, basketry, and other pieces of material culture. Consistent with the oral traditions of many tribal groups, the GYE ice patch record allows for the conceptualization of the alpine—in ancient times, at least—as an ecosystem in balance where humans and animals alike took advantage of a seasonally-enriched biome; however, much remains to be learned.

OCTOBER 18th, 2017 (ES 162)
Dr. Alan McMillan (Simon Fraser University)
Thunderbird and Whale: The Archaeology of Nuu-chah-nulth Whaling
ABSTRACT - Whaling was a central theme in the lives of the Nuu-chah-nulth people of western Vancouver Island. It featured heavily in not only their traditional economy but their art, ceremonies, and oral histories. This talk presents recent archaeological research in Barkley Sound, emphasizing evidence of ancient whaling, its development, and its persistence in Nuu-chah-nulth art and traditions today.

NOVEMBER 15th, 2017 (ICT 121)
Dr. Sue Langley (Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program)
Mallows Bay, The Ghost Fleet and Beyond
ABSTRACT - On an ebb tide, nearly 100 skeletons of WWI-era wooden steamboats seem to rise from the waters of a small embayment on the Potomac River. This presentation will explain the history of these watercraft and how they ended up in Maryland and why they will be the focus of the first new National Marine Sanctuary in more than 20 years. While the centenary commemorations of WWI make this a timely endeavour, the area is steeped in history; much of it also represented in and around the bay.

JANUARY 17th, 2018 (ICT 121)
Drs. Trevor R. Peck & Caroline Hudecek-Cuffe (Archaeological Survey of Alberta)
The Archaeological Evidence for Painted Feather's Pound
ABSTRACT - On December 20, 1809, North West Company fur trader Alexander Henry the Younger made a trip on horseback from the post at Fort Vermilion/Paint Creek House, which is located on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River directly across from its confluence with the Vermilion River, to a Blackfoot camp and buffalo pound. Where was this Blackfoot camp and pound? Based on information from Henry's journal we developed a model to delimit where the meeting between Painted Feather and Henry could have taken place. Then, to support this re-examination of the journal information and its relation to the topography of the area, we conducted an archaeological survey and excavation to produce physical evidence to support our proposed location of Painted Feather's camp and pound.

FEBRUARY 21st, 2018 (ICT 121)
Dr. Robert Losey (University of Alberta)
Domesticating the Arctic: Living with Dogs and Reindeer in the Yamal Region of Russia
ABSTRACT - Dogs are reindeer and iconic domestic animals of the Eurasian North, yet little is actually known about their long-term histories with people in this vast region. This presentation will describe several ongoing projects in the Yamal region of the Russian Arctic, including studies of the advent of dog sledding, and artifact evidence for the domestication and harnessing of reindeer. The presentation will feature some of this region's most spectacular archaeological sites, which have yielded the Arctic's largest collection of dog remains, well preserved sleds and skis, and perhaps the earliest examples of reindeer harnesses.

MARCH 21st, 2018 (ICT 121)
Dr. Max Friesen (University of Toronto)
Inuvialuit Architecture: The Archaeology of Cruciform Houses in the Mackenzie Delta
ABSTRACT - Within the great range of house types occupied by Northern peoples in the 19th century, a few stand out due to their size, complexity, or unusual form. One of the most spectacular is the cruciform semi-subterranean house occupied by Inuvialuit in the Mackenzie Delta region, Northwest Territories. These are known through traditional knowledge and ethnohistoric sources as very large, carefully constructed driftwood-framed houses with three alcoves bordering a central floor area. Over the past 60 years, several archaeologists have excavated portions of cruciform houses, leading to gradually increasing knowledge about them. However, due to their great size, deep burial, and problems with permafrost, it has been difficult to excavate one fully. In this paper, I report on the recent excavation of two large cruciform houses at the site of Kuukpak on the East Channel of the Mackenzie River. Following a brief overview of the ethnohistoric record, I will interpret aspects of the houses' architectural form, construction techniques, episodes of rebuilding, and change over time.

APRIL 18th, 2018 (Room TBA)
Dr. Peter Dawson (University of Calgary)
Using Reality Capture Technologies to Monitor the Brooks Aqueduct National/Provincial Historic Site
ABSTRACT - The Brooks Aqueduct National/Provincial Historic site contains the remains of a 3.2-km-long reinforced concrete flume designed to carry water east from Lake Newell. It was built between 1912 and 1914 just east of the town of Brooks. The site is significant due to its civil engineering achievement and because of its unusual design, materials, sheer size and scale, built in a time when the use of reinforced concrete construction was still in its early stages. During its operating life, the Brooks Aqueduct suffered from the effects of a series of design flaws. In response to these deficiencies, the Province has engaged in numerous interventions to ensure the preservation of the Aqueduct. Reality capture technologies, such as terrestrial and airborne LIDAR, provide a means for a more thorough monitoring and tracking of past interventions and their success, as well as identifying present and future areas of concern. A particularly innovative and important component of the project is the proposed use of Change Detection Analysis to monitor processes that may be negatively impacting the Brooks Aqueduct. Specifically, the digital data from the Brooks Aqueduct will be used to explore how Change Detection Analysis can accurately identify and track natural and human-related processes, as well as their potential impacts on specific sections of the structure over time. In this presentation, I explore how we are using 3D digital data to develop advanced heritage monitoring programs for historic structures and sites in the Province of Alberta, with specific reference to the Brooks Aqueduct Project.