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Saskatchewan
Archaeological
Society

55th
Annual
Gathering



Treaty 4
Governance Centre Tipi
740 Sioux Avenue South
Fort Qu'Appelle, SK
April 27-29, 2018

#SAS55

Minister
of Canadian Heritage



Ministre
du Patrimoine canadien

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0M5



Welcome to the 55th Annual Gathering of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society.

The more we know about our history, the better we understand where we have come from and who we are. Learning about archaeology gives us an opportunity to discover the past. Since 1963, the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society has been advancing study in this field, and ensuring the responsible protection and conservation of more than 12,000 years of history. By knowing more about the province's Indigenous past, we will be better able to understand the present, and in turn, make progress toward reconciliation.

As Minister of Canadian Heritage, I would like to commend the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society for offering us a chance to encounter a vital part of our history. Many thanks to all the organizers, presenters and volunteers who made this year's gathering possible. I hope everyone taking part enjoys an inspiring and productive event.

The Honourable Mélanie Joly

of curious locals and enthusiastic volunteers from across three provinces. The focus of this ongoing research has been to shed light on the cultural and domestic experience of the Métis and compare results alongside the limited examples of their wintering cabins in the Canadian West. Connecting the historical with the archaeological, we get a better sense of what occurred at the site during its occupation and the interconnected lives of those residing among the many prairie settlements. While the artifact analysis on this site continues, remarkable new information has been arising and giving us new pages in Canadian history.

Wight, Teresa - *Interaction and Change: An Archaeological Analysis of a Mennonite Homestead*

A Mennonite homestead found within central Saskatchewan was examined to achieve a greater understanding of Mennonite consumption patterns. The homestead, FbNn-14, had three different phases of Mennonite occupation and/or ownership within the first half of the twentieth century. Each of these periods of occupation had an impact upon the archaeological collection that was excavated from the site. Mennonite practices such as the maintenance of social ties and interaction with the surrounding Euro-Canadian society was used to interpret the archaeological material. The artifacts that received special attention within this analysis were tea ware, artifacts that demonstrated new technology, and mass-produced child's toys. These items showed that the Mennonites interacted with the surrounding Euro-Canadian society and were affected by it.

Save the date! On April 27, 2019 (tentative) we will be hosting a day filled with workshops, a member appreciation event, and our Annual General Meeting.

Our conference will be held jointly with the Manitoba Archaeological Society in September in Creighton, SK / Flin Flon, MB.

The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society gratefully acknowledges the support of SaskCulture through funding provided by the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust.



help us better understand the culture history of Saskatchewan's far north as well as provide fodder for debate and future research.

Richards, Thomas - *The Aboriginal Community Heritage Investigations Program: A Case Study of Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management Capacity Building from Victoria, Australia*

The Aboriginal Community Heritage Investigations Program (ACHIP) had its genesis in a Joint Communique released by the Australian Federal Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the State Government of Victoria in 2000. The Communique announced a three-year, Federal-State co-funded, pilot project to facilitate the transfer of control of Aboriginal cultural heritage management in Victoria to Aboriginal communities and traditional owner groups. While Aboriginal Affairs Victoria assumed overall management of the ACHIP, each project comprised a joint partnership with Aboriginal communities or traditional owner groups. Twenty-five Aboriginal cultural heritage training and investigation projects were undertaken under the ACHIP from 2001 to 2004, with over 370 Indigenous participants. The increased knowledge and skill levels of the many participants came fully into play a short time later when the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 came into effect, as the new act transferred much of the responsibility for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage to traditional owner groups. An example of one ACHIP project is presented, the Lake Tyrrell Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Field School, which was a joint partnership of North West Region Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria involving seven traditional owner and Aboriginal community groups. The cultural heritage management training program and the results of excavations at the pre-Last Glacial Maximum Box Gully site (32,000-26,600 calBP) are described.

Tebby, Eric - *Cabins and Coulees: Archaeological and Historical Mysteries Surrounding the Métis Cultural Experience at the Chimney Coulee Site*

The 1870s bore witness to major migrations of Métis families into areas surrounding the Cypress Hills along the last bison frontier. One such area was at the Chimney Coulee site (DjOe-6), now a designated Provincial Historic Site approximately six kilometers north of Eastend, Saskatchewan. The history surrounding the site is most widely known for the temporary trading activities of Hudson's Bay Company trader Isaac Cowie in the winter of 1871-1872 and later as the North West Mounted Police post of East End, occupied in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Known historically but seldom discussed are the Métis families who wintered at this site during the 1870s and 1880s. An archaeological investigation was conducted in August and September 2017 on a Métis cabin at this site and was successful thanks to the overwhelming support



HON. ANDREW SCHEER, P.C., M.P.
L'HON. ANDREW SCHEER, C.P., DÉPUTÉ
LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION / CHEF DE L'OPPOSITION OFFICIELLE

April 27-29, 2018

Message from the Leader of the Official Opposition

I am pleased to extend my warmest personal greetings to everyone attending the 55th Annual Gathering of the Saskatchewan Archeological Society at the Treaty 4 Governance Centre in Fort Qu'Appelle.

I have tremendous respect for the efforts of Saskatchewan's archeological and historical professionals. Our province has a remarkable history. Archeological research is writing new chapters in this story and opening new avenues for study.

I commend the Saskatchewan Archeological Society for its dedication to preserving our archeological heritage. As you discuss your latest research, I hope you will also pause to celebrate your accomplishments and special contributions to public education, conservation and stewardship.

On behalf of Canada's Official Opposition, I extend my best wishes for a successful and productive gathering.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew Scheer".

*The Hon. Andrew Scheer, P.C., M.P.
Leader of the Official Opposition*

Friday April 27th

12:30-1:15 pm

Registration Table Open

1:30-2:30

Lyndon Linklater - "Storytelling"

2:30-3:00

Refreshment Break

3:00-5:00

KAIROS Blanket Exercise, facilitated by Michael Cardinal

The KAIROS Blanket Exercise is an interactive learning experience that teaches the Indigenous rights history we're rarely taught. Developed in response to the 1996 Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples—which recommended education on Canadian-Indigenous history as one of the key steps to reconciliation, the Blanket Exercise covers over 500 years of history in a participatory workshop.

Blanket Exercise participants take on the roles of Indigenous peoples in Canada. Standing on blankets that represent the land, they walk through pre-contact, treaty-making, colonization and resistance. They are directed by facilitators representing a narrator and the European colonizers. Participants are drawn into the experience by reading scrolls and carrying cards which ultimately determine their outcomes. By engaging on an emotional and intellectual level, the Blanket Exercise effectively educates and increases empathy. Ideally, the exercise is followed by a debriefing session in which participants have the opportunity to discuss the experience as a group, often in the form of a talking circle.

<https://www.kairosblanketexercise.org/about/>

6:30-7:00 pm

Public Reception

Registration Table Open (closed during talks - will re-open briefly after)

7:00 pm

Opening Prayer by Traditional Knowledge Keeper

Introductions of Dignitaries by Tomasin Playford, Executive Director of the SAS:

- Mr. Don McMorris, MLA of Indian Head-Milestone
- His Worship Jerry Whiting, Mayor of Fort Qu'Appelle
- Dennis Garreck, SaskCulture Outreach Consultant
- Alan Korejbo, CanNorth (conference sponsor)
- Tam Huynh, SAS President



Kevisen, Brent - Cobble Testing and Utilization in Southern Saskatchewan

In southern Saskatchewan, the majority of the available lithic material is found in the glacial drift, or in deposits exposed by glaciation. As such, utilizable pieces of material can be found haphazardly in most river valleys. However, the distribution of large quantities of high-grade lithic material is not uniform across the southern half of the province. In 2017 Canada North Environmental undertook a series of large scale surveys on behalf of the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure. A total of 69 quarter-sections, or portions thereof, were surveyed representing more than 4,000 ha. This work resulted in the identification of 134 new sites and the revisiting of eight previously known sites. Over the course of these surveys, we recognized a pattern of lithic testing and utilization in the areas of outcropped or exposed glacial till or underlying sediments. This pattern was observed across a very wide area of southern Saskatchewan, which involved the explorative testing of cobbles and the early stages of lithic reduction in areas with high concentrations of Rocky Mountain quartzite, Athabasca quartzite, feldspathic siltstone, and various other quartzites and siltstones. The large size of these artifacts, and the shallow degree of burial observed at many of these sites resulted in excellent archaeological visibility, allowing us to observe a large number of artifacts. This, in turn, resulted in the identification of some very large archaeological sites, and allows us to gain further insight into overall site function, as well as intra-site function.

Korejbo, Alan - Evidence of Early Occupation in Saskatchewan's Far North

In comparison with southern Saskatchewan, very little is known about the archaeological cultures and peoples who once inhabited far northern Saskatchewan. This gap in knowledge is especially notable for the Early and Middle Precontact periods. The reasons for this include the general ruggedness of the terrain, a more recent glacial history for the far north, a relatively low population density in the region during the Early and Middle periods, a general paucity of archaeological work that has been conducted in this portion of the Province, and poor archaeological visibility in Saskatchewan's northern boreal forest. This paper presents some of the results from heritage surveys conducted by Canada North Environmental (CanNorth) archaeologists for the Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) Cleanup of Abandoned Northern Sites (CLEANS) project located near Uranium City, Saskatchewan, and hopes to help fill some of these gaps in knowledge. In particular, this paper discusses a few sites that CanNorth, with the help of local First Nations assistants, discovered and investigated that provide evidence of early occupation in Saskatchewan's far north. It is hoped that these results will

comparison to previous shape analysis studies. The results of this shape analysis has provided evidence of two possible sub-types of Avonlea projectile points. The projectile points from the Whiting Slough site were compared with a projectile point from the Avonlea type site, the Benson's Beehive complex and the Timber Ridge site. The separation of sub-types could support regional differences in Avonlea culture between northern and southern Avonlea sites; which is also seen within Avonlea ceramics.

Hein, Lisa - *Getting Comfortable with the Truth: The Importance of the Journey Towards Reconciliation*

"If [reconciliation] feels good, if it feels easy, if it feels comfortable, we're not doing it right" – Monique Giroux. In a society that relishes the idea of the "quick fix", reconciliation is a difficult idea to process. More than the application of a theoretical band-aid, the reconciliation movement is about revelation, education, acknowledgment and practice. Not only is it about identifying and acknowledging past and current wrongs in our society, it is equally about decolonizing our own minds and entering a personal journey towards a unified and just humanity. While the focus on federal and national reconciliation is results based, the journey towards those end goals as a nation combined of individuals is far more important and critical to the overall concept. In this case, the means justify the ends. This discussion will briefly identify some of the lesser discoursed atrocities of colonialism, how they have contributed to current state of our society and some of the ways that we as individuals can work towards the journey of reconciliation in a meaningful and contributing way.

Kennedy, Margaret - *Competition in the Early 19th Century Fur Trade in the Missouri/Saskatchewan River Country*

In this paper, I return to a favourite piece of research and examine competition in the fur trade amongst the Hudson's Bay Company north of the international border, in the Swan River country, the American Fur Company and its premier establishment, Fort Union on the Missouri River, and Indigenous people such as the various Assiniboine and Cree bands who patronized one or other or both of the companies depending on a variety of factors. The ethnohistoric record is very useful for identifying reasons behind the oscillating loyalties demonstrated by the Indigenous people towards the traders, and helps move older archaeological interpretations of culture contact and change to more culturally-centred ones focussed on motivations such as social standing and world views.

7:15 pm - FREE Public Talks

- Delbert Pasqua, direct descendant of Chief Paskwa
- Dr. Evelyn Siegfried, Royal Saskatchewan Museum, "*The Journey of the Paskwa Pictograph, 1883 to 2017*"

ABSTRACT:

In the spring of 2007, the Paskwa Pictograph arrived at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum. It is a two-panel ledger document consisting of graphite drawings. It had survived a convoluted journey through time and it is amazing that it still exists and we can view it and ponder its meaning today. It was drafted by Chief Paskwa and his close advisors, according to oral history, in response to the aftermath of the signing of Treaty 4 on September 15th, 1874. The ledger document was passed on to an English tourist, William Henry Barneby in the summer of 1883 and its travels through time really took off. What an adventure it has been. This presentation will provide an abridged overview of what we have learned about it thus far. It is important to note here that this is primarily the historical side of the story. The oral history side of the pictograph's story is still a work-in-progress by people of Pasqua First Nation and Treaty 4. The pictograph is currently on display in the exhibit "We are all Treaty People", at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum.

- Dr. Margaret Kennedy, University of Saskatchewan, "*Ribstones, Artists and Plans for the First Treaty 4 Memorial Monument at Fort Qu'Appelle*"

ABSTRACT:

On a hilltop near to Berry Creek there once stood a ribstone or carved erratic boulder, revered for generations by indigenous peoples such as the Cree and Blackfoot. Then, in settler times, it became an object of notoriety for its carved facial features and took on the name "The Lizard". Through a combination of efforts but largely those of the artist Edmund Montague Morris and the Western Art Association, the ribstone became again appropriated and plans were set afoot to use it as the focal piece of a monument commemorating the signing of Treaty 4 at Fort Qu'Appelle. These plans never reached fruition. This talk traces the travels of the ribstone across country and ultimately to Ottawa where it currently resides. Comparison to the fate of some other ribstones and consideration of the various cultural and value contexts through which the Berry Creek ribstone passed will be made.

PLEASE NOTE: Photos will be taken all weekend - if you do not wish to have your photo taken, please let staff at the Registration Table know.

Saturday April 28th

8:30-9:00 a.m.

- Registration - Merchandise Sales - 50/50 Raffle - Silent Auction

9:00-9:10

Morning introductions and housekeeping

9:10-9:30

Alan Korejbo, Canada North Environmental - *Evidence of Early Occupation in Saskatchewan's Far North*

9:30-9:50

Aurora Bowery, Graduate Student, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan - *Geoarchaeological Analysis at the Whiting Slough Site (EINs-10)*

9:50-10:10

Callie Diduck, Graduate Student, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan - *A Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Projectile Points from the Whiting Slough Site (EINs-10)*

10:15-10:35

Refreshment Break

10:35-10:55

Brent Kevinsen, Canada North Environmental - *Cobble Testing and Utilization in Southern Saskatchewan*

10:55-11:15

Kim Cloutier, Heritage Conservation Branch - *Update on Saskatchewan Heritage Conservation Branch 2017 Activities*

11:15-11:35

Angela Burant, Undergraduate, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan - *Volunteer Cataloguing Project - Learning As We Work*

11:35-11:55

Doug Chisholm, Heritage Researcher and SAS Member, and Blake Charles, PhD Student, University of Saskatchewan and Lac La Ronge

Chisholm, Doug and Blake Charles - *The Missing Pictograph from Larocque Lake : A Case Study in Research, Repatriation and the Spirit of Reconciliation in Northern Saskatchewan*

It was in 1959, that officials with the provincial government first became aware of rock art features at Larocque Lake in northern Saskatchewan. Although, Indigenous Peoples in the area had always known, it was only when a canoeing prospector sent in sketches to the Department of Natural Resources, that this sacred site became news to Regina. In 2017, through an interesting series of events ... the pieces of a long standing puzzle have finally merged, bringing to the surface a Human Figure pictograph, which has been stored in a warehouse of the RSM in Regina since 1959. In the spirit of reconciliation, this paper will consider the circumstances of this 50s disappearance, and will explore the recent path towards repatriation, including the consideration of some research opportunities now before us all, here in 2018.

Cloutier, Kim - *Update on Saskatchewan Heritage Conservation Branch 2017 Activities*

This past year has been one of transition for the Heritage Conservation Branch. The talk will give an update on the staffing changes that occurred over the past year, an overview on the development review and permit report trends, and discuss the ongoing revisions to our website and screening tool, as well as a look ahead to upcoming changes in 2018.

Cross, Roberta - *Land-based Reconciliation: The Charette River Lot*

The story of one of Canada's last River Lots in its original landuse pattern and Métis governance structure, unbroken by the grid road allowance. With this dramatic backdrop, an exploration of the meaning of cultural resource management in a time of reconciliation, and our individual and collective responsibility as people interested in land, culture, and history to act on the TRC Principles and Calls to Action. The presentation will conclude with reflections on the academic opportunities, Indigenous teachings, and changes in perception and action that direct this land-based reconciliation project.

Diduck, Callie - *A Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Projectile Points from the Whiting Slough Site (EINs-10)*

The Avonlea Cultural period was a time of significant change on the Northern Great Plains. Two of these changes include the exclusive use of bow and arrow technology and the presence of pottery. People living during the Avonlea period were also known for their large, complex bison kills. The Whiting Slough site provides further insight into Avonlea culture. This presentation will focus on a geometric morphometric analysis of projectile points from the Whiting Slough site. New methodology has provided higher resolution coordinate outlines in

Treaty Walk presented by “oski-pimohtahtamwak otayisiniwaw” (Nehiyawak) / oski pima ci-owat ici ki-kay-dam-o-win-ing (Nakawē) / wana oicimani tecawosdodyē uncumpi (Dakota) / they are into their new journey to knowledge (English)
- *Bert Fox Community School Student Leadership Team*

A Treaty Walk is a hike, a stroll, a field trip with treaty on the mind.

For more information, visit treatywalks.blogspot.ca.

Speaker Abstracts

Bowery, Aurora - Geoarchaeological Analysis at the Whiting Slough Site (EINs-10)

The Whiting Slough Site (EINs-10) is located south-west of Saskatoon in a sand sheet. The site dates to 1,325 ± 20 B.P. and is associated with the Avonlea Complex. An interesting find was a greasy, black sand layer which encompassed the occupation layer. Buried black sediments in aeolian environments are always a treasure to find as an archaeologist. In sand dune environments, darker layers typically indicate a paleosol, but this is not the case at the Whiting Slough Site. Three hypotheses were researched to determine the formation process of the thick, black sand layer. These hypotheses include cultural burning, biochar formation, and black mat formation. The results indicate a natural formation process instead of a cultural one. This site is a prime example of the importance of geoarchaeological research at archaeological sites.

Burant, Angela - Volunteer Cataloguing Project - Learning As We Work

During the 1990s, the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society (SAS) excavated the Camp Rayner Site (EgNr-2). It was multi-component and located at a Girl Guide camp along Lake Diefenbaker. Many artifacts were found, both during the excavations and discovered on the beach. These artifacts were collected by the camp and then catalogued by other volunteers and me at the SAS. I will be presenting the finds from the beach assemblage, including projectile points, lithic tools, and some artifacts which, after careful examination, turned out to not be artifacts at all. Working alongside the SAS, I was able to gain experience cataloging and develop the skills to more accurately identify artifacts. The experience was invaluable to me as it further solidified my interest in the archaeological field and provided me with practical knowledge that cannot be learned within the confines of a classroom.

Indian Band Member - The Missing Pictograph from Larocque Lake : A Case Study in Research, Repatriation and the Spirit of Reconciliation in Northern Saskatchewan

12:00-1:00

Lunch - for pre-registered guests, lunch will be provided in the meeting room

1:00-1:20

Thomas Richards, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Conservation Branch - The Aboriginal Community Heritage Investigations Program: A Case Study of Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management Capacity Building from Victoria, Australia

1:20-1:40

Lisa Hein, WSP - Getting Comfortable with the Truth: The Importance of the Journey Towards Reconciliation

1:40-2:00

Roberta Cross, Grow Solutions - Land-based Reconciliation: The Charette River Lot

2:00-2:20

Margaret Kennedy, PhD, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan - Competition in the Early 19th Century Fur Trade in the Missouri / Saskatchewan River Country

2:20-2:40

Teresa Wight, Graduate Student, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan - Interaction and Change: An Archaeological Analysis of a Mennonite Homestead

2:40-3:00

Eric Tebby, Graduate Student, University of Alberta, Department of Anthropology - Cabins and Coulees: Archaeological and Historical Mysteries Surrounding the Métis Cultural Experience at the Chimney Coulee Site

3:00-3:30

Refreshment Break

3:30-4:30

Saskatchewan Archaeological Society Annual General Meeting

(Chaired by President Tam Huynh)

- Adoption of Agenda
- Appointment of Returning Officer
- Minutes of the 2017 Annual General Meeting in Cypress Hills, SK (published in Vol. 3, No. 2, SAS Quarterly)
- President's Report (2017 Annual Report)
- Treasurer's Report (2017 audited financial statement and appointment of 2018 auditor, HVB Chartered Accountants)
- Election of Officers
- Announcements, General Discussion
- Adjournment

6:00 - 6:30

Reception

** Take this opportunity to visit with old friends, make some new ones, and make your final bid on your favourite silent auction items!*

6:30

Prayer

Banquet

8:00

Awards Presentations

- Anniversary pin awards
- Regina Archaeological Society Student Presentation cash prize draw
- Keith Lewis Memorial Student Presentation Awards
- Silent auction results and 50/50 draw to follow keynote address

Banquet Keynote Address:

***The Role of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
for Reconciliation: An Indigenous Archaeologist's Perspective***

Dr. Kisha Supernant, University of Alberta

ABSTRACT:

At this moment in Canadian history, there is a significant focus on reconciliation, imagining a future for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people on the lands currently called Canada. In this post-TRC era, archaeologists need to consider their work, much of which is done on Indigenous histories, in light of the Calls to Action and the role that archaeology can play in building reconciliation. What does reconciliation

mean for archaeology? Drawing upon my past and current research with Indigenous communities in western Canada, I will explore how archaeology and the tangible heritage of Indigenous peoples can be a powerful method of cultural revitalization and reconnection. My experiences in both failed and successful collaborations provide examples of the complicated and challenging path forward toward a reconciled archaeology. I use the principles of community-based archaeological research, Indigenous archaeology, and internalist archaeology to discuss how archaeologists and Indigenous communities can work together in productive, respectful, and mutually beneficial ways to explore the histories and material heritage of Indigenous communities.

BIOGRAPHY:

Dr. Kisha Supernant is Métis and an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alberta. She received her PhD from the University of British Columbia in 2011. Her research with Indigenous communities in Canada explores how archaeologists and communities can build collaborative research relationships and work toward shared goals. Her research interests include the relationship between emerging cultural identities, landscapes, and the use of space; Métis archaeology; Indigenous archaeologies; and heart-centered archaeological practice. She specializes in the application of mapping and methods to the human past and present, including the role of digital mapping and GIS spatial analysis in archaeological research. Her current research project, Exploring Métis Identity Through Archaeology (EMITA), takes a relational approach to exploring the material past of Métis communities, including her own family, in western Canada. She has published in local and international journals on GIS in archaeology, collaborative archaeological practice, indigenous archaeology, and conceptual mapping in digital humanities.

Sunday May 1st

9:25 am

Meet at the **Fort Qu'Appelle Museum**, 198 Bay Avenue

* For those only interested in visiting the museum, it will be open from 9:30 - 10:30 am.

10:30 - 12:30 pm

Meet at **Bert Fox Community School flagpole**, 321 4th Street East

Treaty Walk

**** Please dress appropriately for walking and the weather, as we will be walking around the town of Fort Qu'Appelle for most of this time.**