



The Manitoba  
Archaeological Society



# 2019 Interprovincial Archaeology Conference

Co-hosted by  
Manitoba Archaeological Society  
and  
Saskatchewan Archaeological Society



Photo credit: <https://saskborder.com/stories/2015/8/17/something-is-amisk-in-the-canadian-shield>

September 19-22  
Rocky View  
Sawmill Bay Recreation Site  
Denare Beach, SK



# Welcome!

We acknowledge that we are on Treaty 10 land and the homeland of the Métis. We wish to pay respect to their Elders, both past and present, and further acknowledge the important role that Indigenous people continue to play within our communities.

All itinerary times are Manitoba time (1 hour later than Saskatchewan time).

Please ensure your cell phones are off or on vibrate during the presentations.

Presentations are scheduled for 15 minutes with 5 minutes for questions if needed.

The **Keith Lewis Memorial Student Presentation Award** will be presented to the one undergraduate (\$75) and one graduate (\$100), based on adjudication of their presentations. Keith was an SAS board member, an advocate for archaeological preservation, and an avid reader.

Thank you to our Refreshment Break Sponsors:



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Consulting

<b>Thursday September 19</b>	7:00-9:00 pm	Evening reception at Northern Gateway Museum, Moody Drive, Denare Beach
<b>Friday September 20</b>		Rocky View BnB, Sawmill Bay Recreation Site, Denare Beach
	9:30-9:50 am	Words of Welcome
	9:50-10:10	Tomasin Playford - Saskatchewan Archaeological Society 2018 Year in Review
	10:10-10:30	Nathaniel Wowchuk - Knife River Flint (Brown Chalcedony?) Use in the Early Precontact Period
	10:30-10:50	COFFEE
	10:50-11:10	Nathaniel Wowchuk - Naviform Bladecores of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Levant
	11:10-11:30	Bradley Hyslop - Archaeology of the Archaeology
	11:30-11:50	Cindy Scheer - The Lew Dewalt Collection
	11:50-12:10	Evelyn Siegfried - The Mary Weekes Collection at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum
	12:10-1:30	LUNCH
	1:30-1:50	Julie Mushynsky - Don't Talk About Your Fallout Shelter: The Archaeology of Civil Defence in Regina
	1:50-2:10	Gary Wowchuk - Highways of the Past
	2:10-2:30	Bailey Pelletier - What Wanuskewin Means to Me
	2:30-2:50	COFFEE
	2:50-7:00	Free time
	7:00-9:00	Hands-On Heritage Event - Creighton Community Centre, Creighton
<b>Saturday September 21</b>		Rocky View BnB, Sawmill Bay Recreation Site, Denare Beach
	9:30-10:00	Frank McDougall - The Amisk Lake Gold Rush
	10:00-10:30	Mary Malainey - The Olson Site (DgMg-167): Investigating Precontact Indigenous Cultivation in the Melita Area
	10:30-10:50	Wade Dargin - Year in Review 2018
	10:50-11:10	COFFEE
	11:10-11:30	Alissa Philipenko - So Farr, So Good: A Promising Excavation in Southern Saskatchewan
	11:30-11:50	Gary Wowchuk - Some New Old Ceramic Discoveries from the Swan River Valley
	11:50-12:10	Gabriel Lamarche - A Long Braid of Burnt-Muds and Mother-Tongues
	12:10-1:30	LUNCH
	1:30-1:50	Doug Chisholm - The Missing Pictograph from Larocque Lake : An Update
	1:50-2:10	Kathryn Huzyk - Archaeology vs. The World
	2:10-2:30	COFFEE
	2:30-6:30	Free time
	6:30-7:00	Mingling
	7:00-7:45	Banquet
	7:45-8:00	Awards
	8:00-9:00	Les Ostryk - Harry Moody's Archaeological Field Work
	9:00-9:15	Silent auction results
<b>Sunday September 22</b>		
	9:00-10:00	Tour of Flin Flon Station Museum
	10:00-10:05	Group photo in front of Flintabbatey Flonatin
	10:05-11:30	Tour of quartzite quarry with Frank McDougall

# Paper Abstracts

**Chisholm, Doug - Heritage Researcher**

***The Missing Pictograph from Larocque Lake : An Update***

An update on 2018 and 2019 efforts by members of the SAS and the Lac la Ronge Indian Band as they work together in research, repatriation and the spirit of reconciliation in northern Saskatchewan.

**Dargin, Wade - Heritage Conservation Branch**

***Year in Review 2018***

Twenty eighteen was a year of change at the Heritage Conservation Branch. Talk highlights will include an update on staffing, the year's development review and permit reporting trends, challenges, current directions and new initiatives.

**Huzyk, Kathryn - Manitoba Archaeological Society**

***Archaeology vs. The World***

Public archaeology is an important part of every archaeologist's career. Whether we are hosting a public event or chatting with someone on the street, it is part of our responsibility to educate the public as to the importance of protecting our past, but how do we effectively educate them? Why should they listen? What barriers do archaeologists and the public face in these interactions?

This presentation will focus on where and how archaeologists and the public interact. Through sharing experiences and discussion we will explore the challenges we face and how we might improve our relationship with our communities. Thoughts and opinions are welcome and encouraged.

**Hyslop, Bradley - Lakehead University Undergraduate Student**

***Archaeology of the Archaeology***

In 2017, permission was given by the Canadian Museum of History (CMH) to borrow the collection of pottery material recovered from the Pelican Falls site (EaKa-1) by JV Wright in 1962. Over a period of 18 months, this collection of approximately 1,000 sherds was examined and compared to other pottery material recovered from the same site. This paper provides a brief overview of the research conducted at this site. It also outlines how a sortable database, developed by the author, is used to

estimate an overall vessel count for the site. Objectives and preliminary results of the CMH Pelican Falls pottery collection examination are given.

**Lamarche, Gabe - University of Saskatchewan Graduate Student**

***A Long Braid of Burnt-Muds and Mother-Tongues***

A brief discussion of some of the challenges, lessons and opportunities for the applications of historical linguistics to interpreting ethnicity and heritage in prehistoric archaeology.

**Malainey, Mary E., Department of Anthropology, Brandon University\***

***The Olson Site (DgMg-167): Investigating Precontact Indigenous Cultivation in the Melita Area***

In September 2018, Eric Olson found modified bison scapulae and lithic artifacts in the Gainsborough Creek valley, south of Melita, Manitoba. The scapulae had been shaped into bone hoes virtually identical to those used by precontact Indigenous farmers at the Lockport site (EaLf-1), near Selkirk. All the archaeological material he recovered had eroded out of the creek bank and at least one scapula hoe had been carried some distance by water.

This summer, initial testing and assessment of the Olson site was conducted over a three-week period as a joint project involving Brandon University and the Manitoba Archaeological Society. With the participation of several professional archaeologists who generously volunteered their time and worked under challenging conditions, we were able to gain a better understanding of the distribution of in situ cultural material and identify areas of disturbance and re-deposition. Enough material was collected to gain a solid understanding of site chronology and it appears that one of our test units intercepted a bone tool workshop. Several soil cores were collected by Dr. Sara Halwas for analysis as part of her future post-doctoral research project. In conjunction with the Association of Manitoba Museums, we ran a public archaeology program that offered site tours and the opportunity to participate in the excavation. We also held several impromptu artifact identification clinics when local collectors brought out their finds for us to examine.

We look forward to heading back to the Olson site and the Gainsborough Creek valley to continue our investigations for several years to come.

The 2019 archaeological investigations were made possible with funding from the Brandon University Research Committee and the Manitoba Heritage Grants Program and support from Brandon University, InterGroup Consultants, Manitoba Sustainable Development and Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation.

\*On behalf of all those who participated in the project: Dr. Sara Halwas, Alicia Gooden, Gord Hill, Daniel Szot, Dan Roberts, Ashley Daciuk, Mark Paxton-MacRae, Eric Olson, Tasha Hodgson and Britney Weber

### **McDougall, Frank - SAS member**

#### ***The Amisk Lake Gold Rush***

In 1913 a gold rush occurred on Amisk Lake when prospectors discovered gold on the lake's west channel. The resulting stampede of gold seekers to the area resulted in a gold rush town springing up on the southeast shore of the lake. Like many gold rush towns this settlement only lasted for a brief time, but had up to 1,800 people in it. Although only one of the initial gold showings found on the lake reported a small amount of production, the gold rush led to the discovery and subsequent development of the major copper and zinc deposits that have fueled the economy of the Flin Flon area since the latter part of World War I. The Amisk Lake area is still a prospective exploration area with several new deposits being discovered in this historical gold rush area.

This presentation will give a short history of the gold rush and the participants, and will also focus on a description of some of the better-known deposits in the area.

### **Mushynsky, Julie - University of Regina Faculty**

#### ***Don't Talk About Your Fallout Shelter: The Archaeology of Civil Defence in Regina***

During the Cold War, the Canadian government initiated a civil defence campaign urging private citizens to construct shelters to protect themselves from the effects of nuclear fallout. Historians have argued that Canadians did not prepare for a nuclear attack and that the fallout shelter campaign failed. Historical estimates on shelter construction are problematic. Like many Cold War facilities and structures, fallout shelters were

constructed in secret and concealed. Using archival research, oral histories and data from an archaeological survey of private fallout shelters in Regina, SK, this talk will argue that Regina's citizens did not ignore the campaign and will show the range of shelter types built in Regina.

### **Pelletier, Bailey - University of Saskatchewan Graduate Student**

#### ***What Wanuskewin Means to Me***

There is a small valley that sits right outside of Saskatoon known as the Opimihaw valley. This valley is where Wanuskewin Heritage Park resides and has been a popular gathering place for the past 6,000 years. Wanuskewin is home to 19 confirmed pre-contact sites as well as two post-contact sites. Sites include a medicine wheel, tipi rings, two bison jumps and more. Excavations have been occurring in the Opimihaw valley since the 1970s, making it Canada's longest running archaeological dig. Every summer the University of Saskatchewan field school is conducted by the undergrad archaeology students within the park. I was one of those students during the summer of 2018 and had the opportunity to dig at the site known as Wolf Willow. Wolf Willow has been the active dig site for the past nine years. During my presentation, I will be discussing my personal experience of participating in my first excavation and including what some of my findings were to close. Wanuskewin is a unique area full of rich archaeological history that still holds many secrets left to uncover in future digs.

### **Philipenko, Alissa - University of Saskatchewan Graduate Student**

#### ***So Farr, So Good: A Promising Excavation in Southern Saskatchewan***

After many years of surface collecting and small-scale excavation, the Farr site (DjNf-8), radiocarbon dated to 9500-9000 B.P., has proven to be one of the best early precontact archaeological sites in southern Saskatchewan. Located near Ogema, Saskatchewan, Biron Ebell discovered the Farr site over thirty years ago. The Farr site consists of many Cody complex artifacts, such as Scottsbluff and Eden projectile points, and large scatters of faunal remains. In 2014, the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society (SAS) and Mr. Ebell developed a community-based research program for the site that sought out to determine site boundaries, interpret and map artifact and feature distributions, and to establish future research at the site. As per Mr. Ebell's wishes for the site to remain a source of learning for the public,

the SAS offered the Farr site as a potential masters thesis project to long-time volunteer, Alissa Philipenko, which she happily accepted. Over the course of the summer, the SAS and I have set new goals for the Farr site and continue to actively involve the community in Farr site excavation and research. My presentation will discuss background information on the Farr site, past excavations, ongoing work, future research and community engagement.

### **Playford, Tomasin - Saskatchewan Archaeological Society**

#### ***Saskatchewan Archaeological Society 2018 Year in Review***

This presentation will review some of the activities the SAS undertook in 2018, with some updates of this year's programming.

### **Scheer, Cindy - Royal Saskatchewan Museum**

#### ***The Lew Dewalt Collection***

Lew Dewalt came to homestead in the McCord area in 1910. He was a confirmed bachelor with a strong connection to the land. As neighbours adopted machinery, Lew continued to farm with horses and walk his beloved land for miles a day. As he walked, he collected artifacts, amassing an extensive collection over the years. This presentation will look at the Dewalt collection and tell the story of how in 2019 this impressive collection made its way back to Saskatchewan from Manitoba.

### **Siegfried, Evelyn - Royal Saskatchewan Museum**

#### ***The Mary Weekes Collection at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum***

Mary Weekes (née Mary Loretto Girroir, 1884-1980), lived a long and productive life. She was born in Nova Scotia, lived and worked in Boston and moved to Saskatchewan in 1914, at age 30, when she married Melville Bell Weekes. She became an accomplished author with many published works. Another great accomplishment which eventually became a donation of importance to the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, was her collection of Indigenous ethnographic materials from the communities around her B-Say-Tah Point Cottage on Echo Lake. This paper will provide a glimpse of the life of this collector and some items from the 80-piece donation that was acquired in 1947. It is an important collection from which one masters thesis has

been generated, "(Un)settling Mary Weekes: Collecting Indigenous Beadwork and Confronting Settler Identity in Twentieth-Century Saskatchewan", 2016, by Manon Gaudet, Carlton University.

### **Wowchuk, Gary - Manitoba Archaeological Society**

#### ***Some New Old Ceramic Discoveries from the Swan River Valley***

The largest archaeological survey conducted in West-central Manitoba was the Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey (GLAS) of the late 1960s. Although there are a number of year-end reports, preliminary site reports and a recent summary by Leo Pettipas, little detailed information has been published on many of the sites and associated material found. On a recent visit to the archaeology lab at the University of Manitoba I wanted to look at some material that was recovered from two sites, LAS280 (FcMe-4) and LAS239 (FbMi-56) studied during the GLAS to have a closer look at some ceramics that were recovered. The two sites had reports of Black Duck pottery, which is relatively rare in the area. These ceramics were found in the collections and a couple of unexpected surprises were encountered which will be discussed here.

### **Wowchuk, Gary - Manitoba Archaeological Society**

#### ***Highways of the Past***

In the early 1980s while working for the Dauphin Chapter of the Manitoba Archaeological Society, I had the pleasure of working for Joe Robertson, a pioneer for avocational archaeology in Manitoba. Joe would often talk about the distribution of archaeological sites and how they were connected to systems of trails, which was the topic of a paper by him in "The Valley River: A likely Prehistoric Route between the Lake Country and the Prairies" in 1983. A second paper by David Meyer and Dale Russell, "Through the Woods Where There Were Now TrackWays": Kelsey, Henday and Trails in East Central Saskatchewan, Canadian Journal of Archaeology 2007 once again sparked this interest in early trails. As a result of these influences I am attempting to recreate some of the early trails in the west-central Manitoba using geographic information systems, Dominion land survey maps, historical documents, along with site databases and oral tradition. The preliminary results have been very rewarding.

**Wowchuk, Nathaniel - University of Saskatchewan Undergraduate**

***Naviform Bladecores of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Levant***

During the early dawn of agriculture and the foundations of larger settlements that came with, the PPNB (Pre-Pottery Neolithic B) levant (modern day Israel, Syria and Lebanon) had one main way of lithic blade production. The Naviform blade core style can be found throughout the region with a multitude of different uses. This includes projectile point manufacture and sickle blade production being the main types, with other tools being fashioned off the blades as well. Lithic sourcing was also an important part of this time period in terms of the naviform cores, so this topic will be looked at as well.

**Wowchuk, Nathaniel - University of Saskatchewan Undergraduate**

***Knife River Flint (Brown Chalcedony?) Use in the Early Precontact Period***

KRF is a type of brown chalcedony or silicified peat that is found exclusively in the Mercer and Dunn counties of North Dakota. This material can be found to range in dispersion from the source location during most of the time periods since the material was found. This presentation will take a statistical analysis of early precontact artifacts starting with some believed to be Clovis, then Folsom, northwestern fluted, Goshen, Agate Basin, Cody complex, and terminal paleo points. The different percentages that are found will be discussed to then draw a conclusion to see if there can be a correlation between different time periods and different sourcing of local or foreign lithic materials.

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## **Banquet Presentation Abstract and Biography**

**Les Oystryk - Harry Moody's Archaeological Field Work**

Harry Moody was well-known for his interest and passionate desire to learn more about the past.

His relationship with the local Cree people led to the discovery of the Henry-Frobisher Post that was built on Amisk Lake in 1775 by the "pedlars", independent fur-traders from Montreal.

What is not well-known is the significant time and effort Harry dedicated to these field archaeological explorations. Between 1952 and 1958 Harry organized and conducted at least 77 known field trips on Amisk Lake.

This presentation is dedicated to his tremendous efforts in this regard and helps to recognize some of the people who he attracted and enlisted for assistance.

*Les is a retired Saskatchewan Conservation Officer and lives in Creighton, Saskatchewan. He retired in 2010 after a 36 plus year career with the Ministry of Environment as a Conservation Officer and Compliance Manager. Les has a keen interest and love for the northern part of the province, as that is where he has lived and worked for the majority of his life. He has a passion for the history of the north particularly with respect to the people that have been involved with the fish and fur trade and traditional resource use of this area. Carrying out northern historical research is one of Les's personal priorities. A rich*

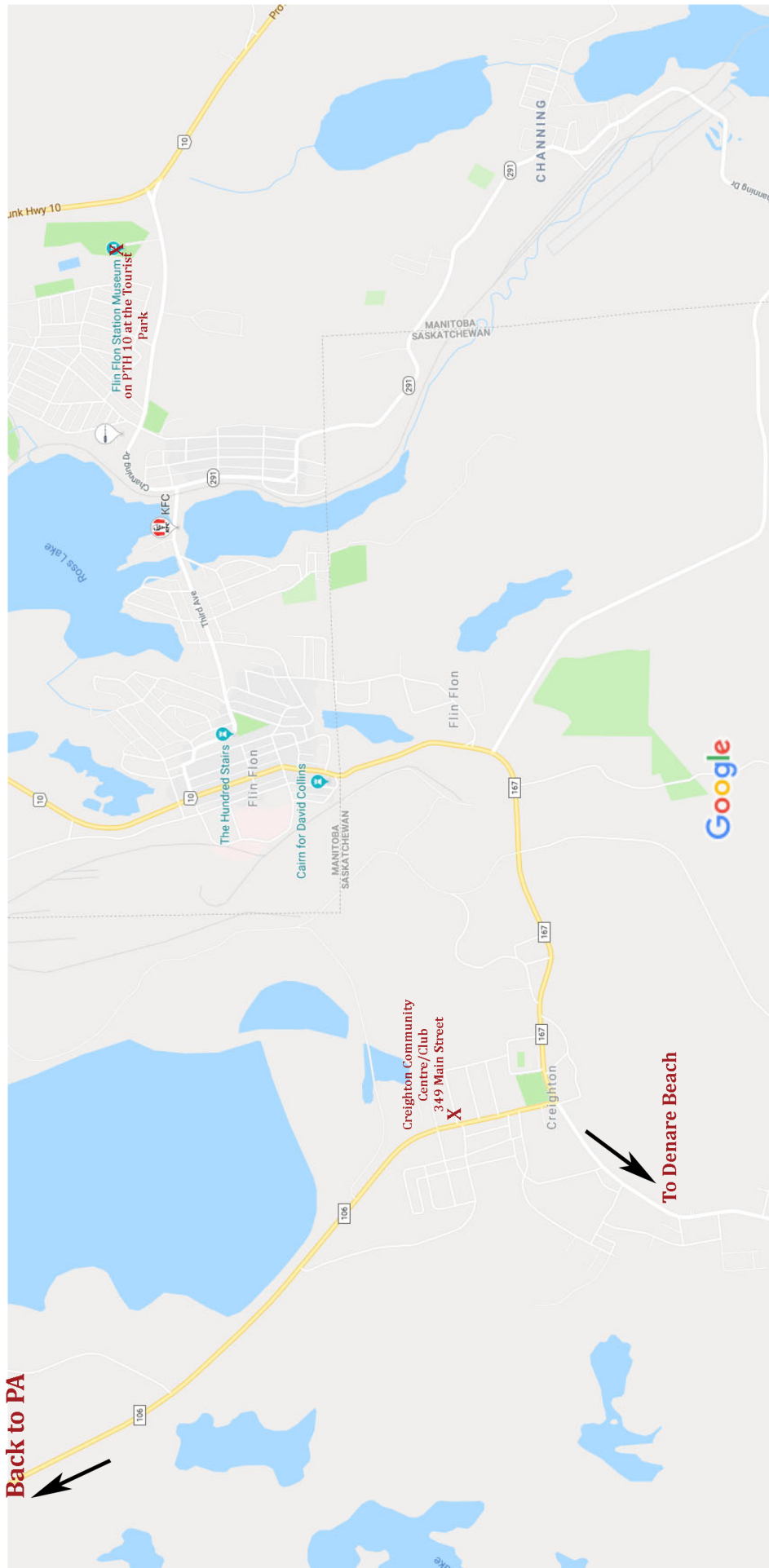
*northern heritage and culture is a huge piece of the traditional fabric of the Churchill River region and contributes immensely to the health and well-being of northern residents.*





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