

The Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump Archaeological Project

2021 Field School

Archaeological Field School Information Session

- ▶ Excavation Overview
- ▶ Excavation Schedule
- ▶ Application Procedure
- ▶ Course Requirements
- ▶ Risks, Safety, and Responsibility
- ▶ Costs
- ▶ Website: <http://people.uleth.ca/~bubest>

Field School Instructors



Shawn Bubel

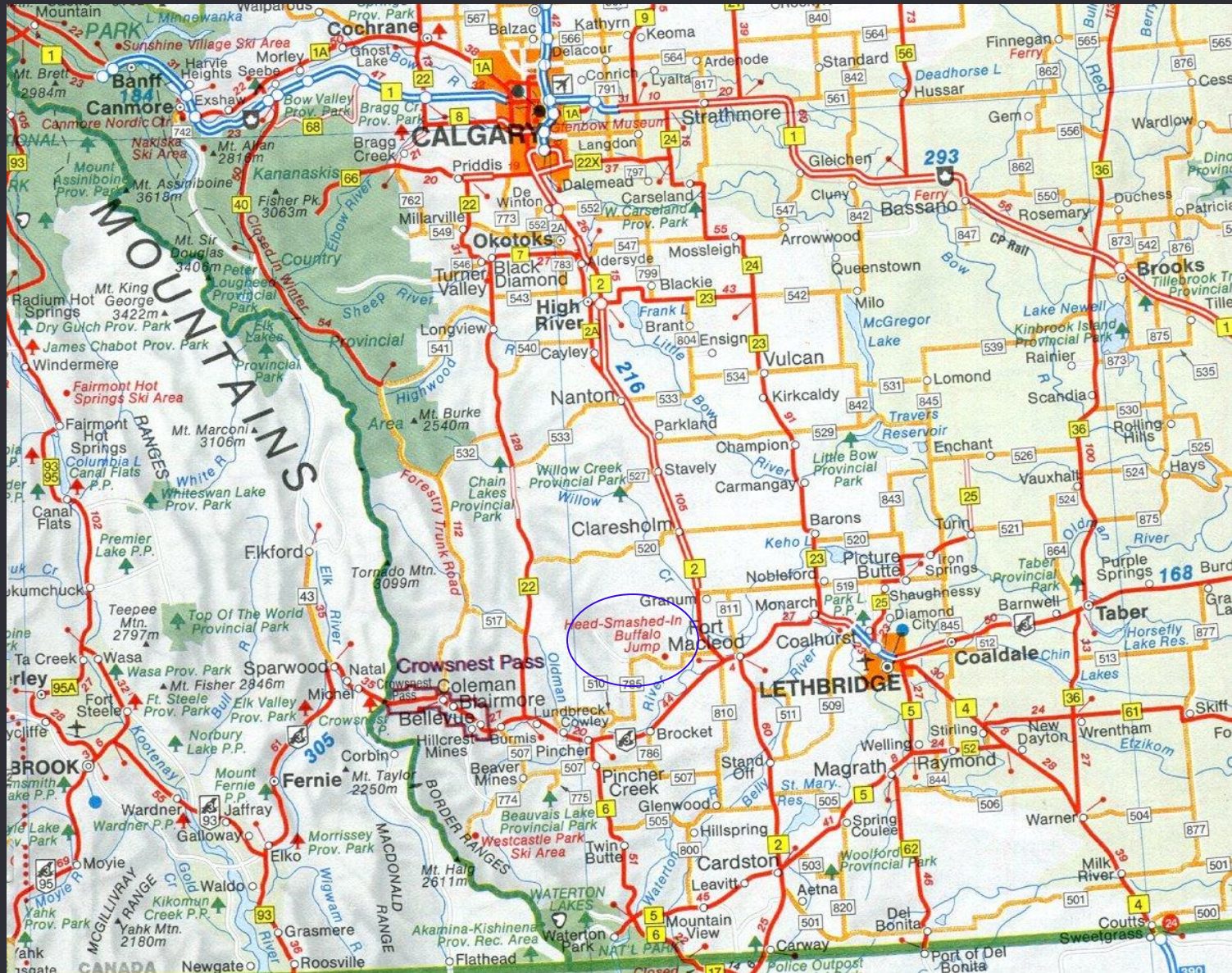


Kevin McGeough



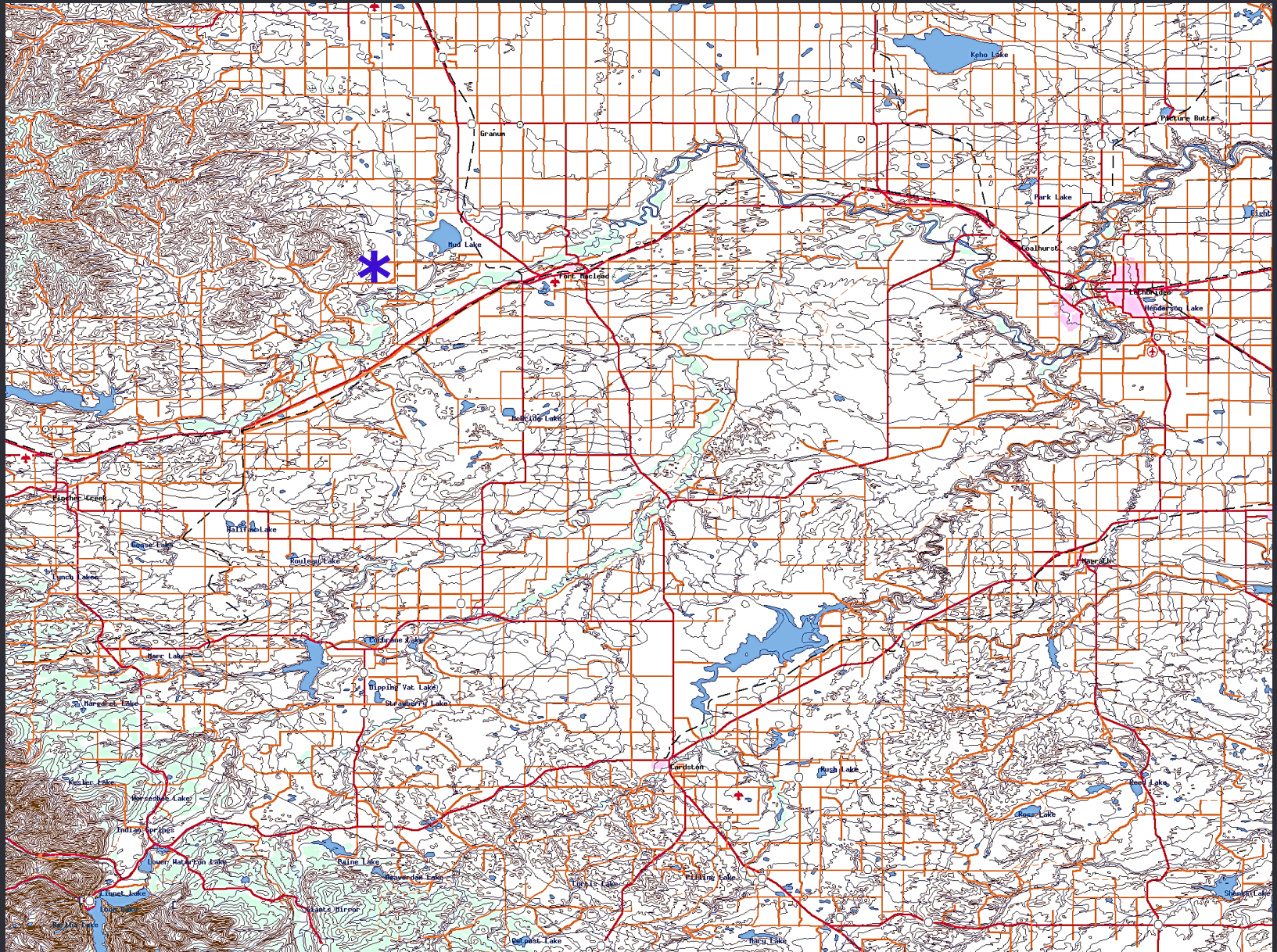
Bob Dawe

Site Location



Location of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

Site Location



Location of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

Site Landscape and Environment



Cliff edge of Head-Smashed-In. View N.

Site Landscape and Environment



Cliff face of Head-Smashed-In. Calderwood in the distance. View N.

Site Landscape and Environment



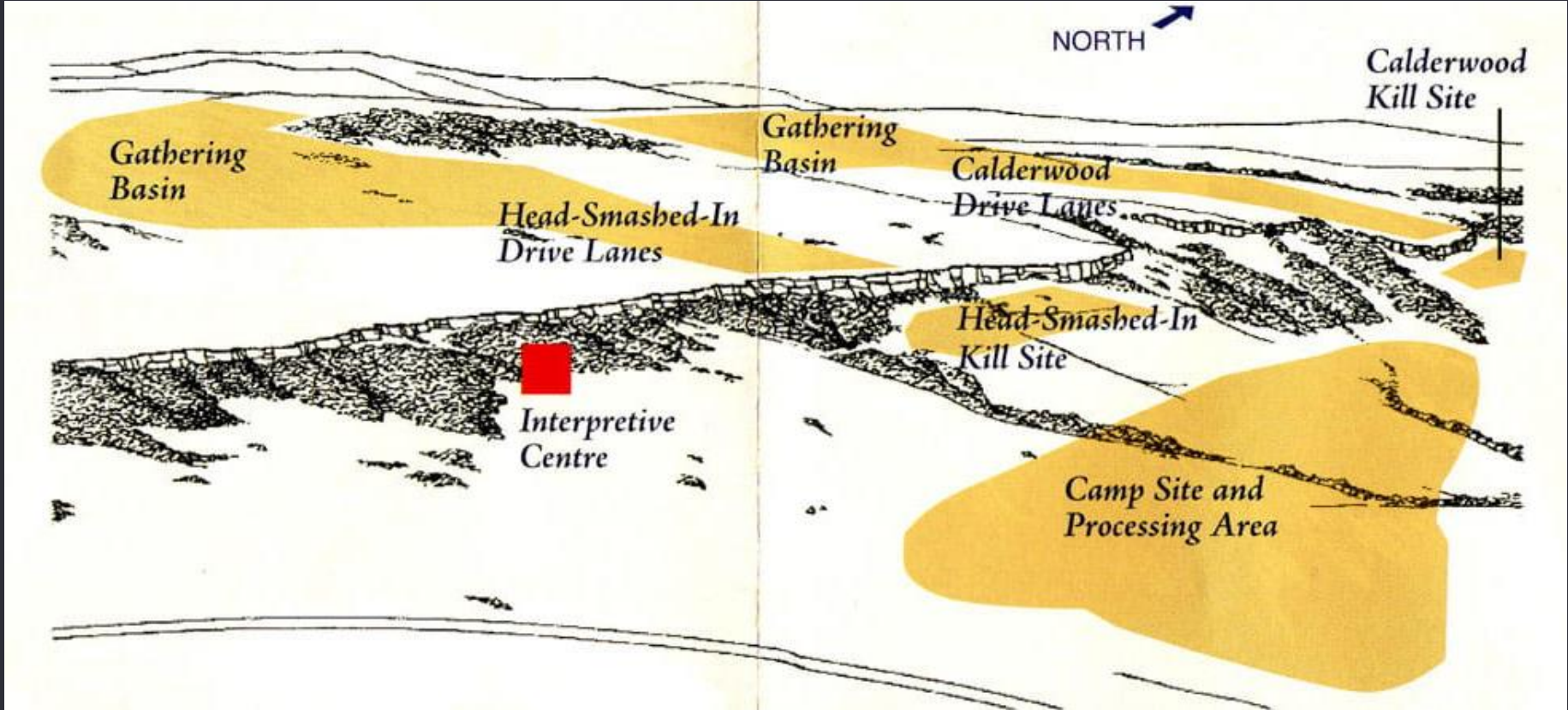
Cliff edge of Head-Smashed-In. View N.

Site Landscape and Environment



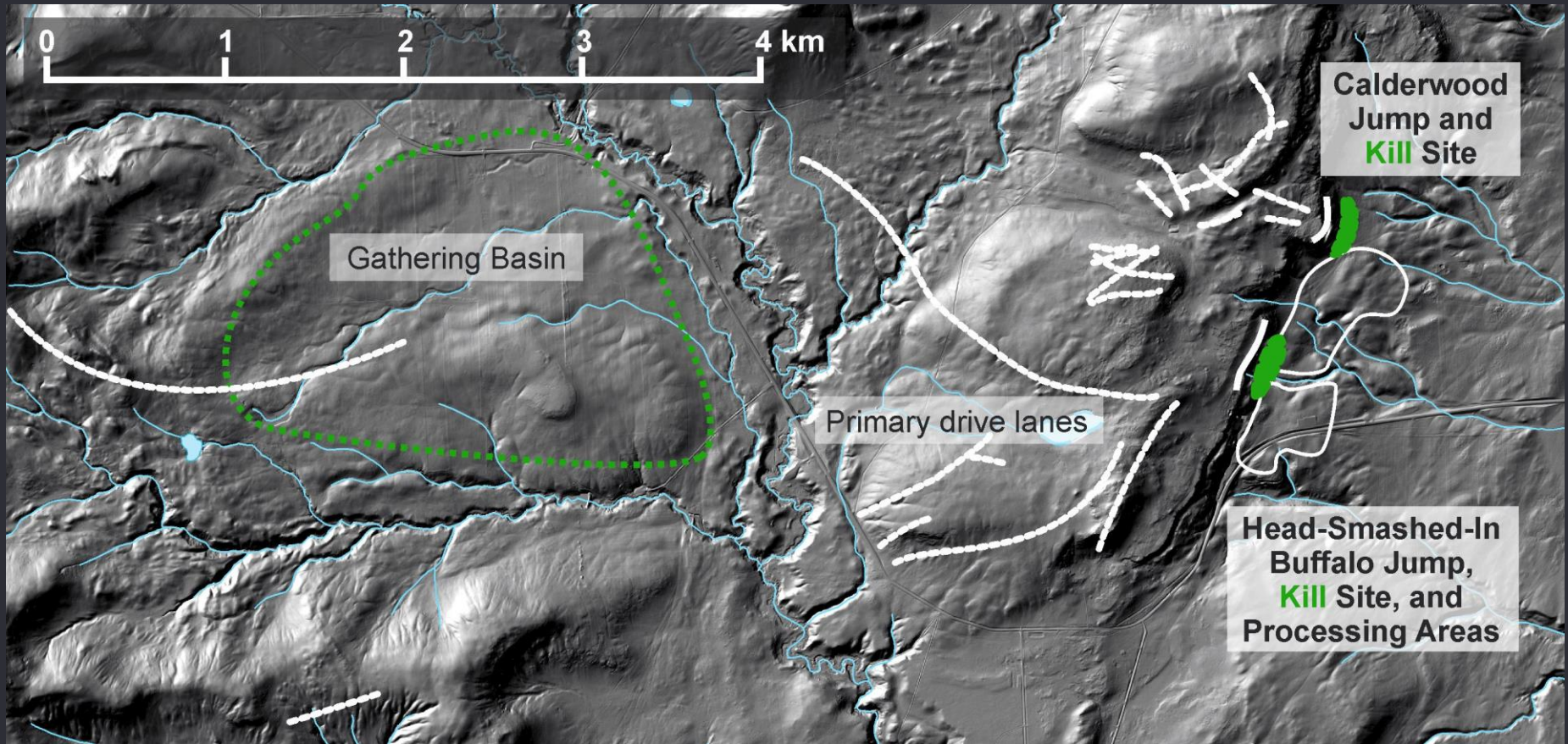
View from the top of the cliff towards the horizon. View E.

Site Areas



Major areas of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump.

Site Areas



Major areas of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump.

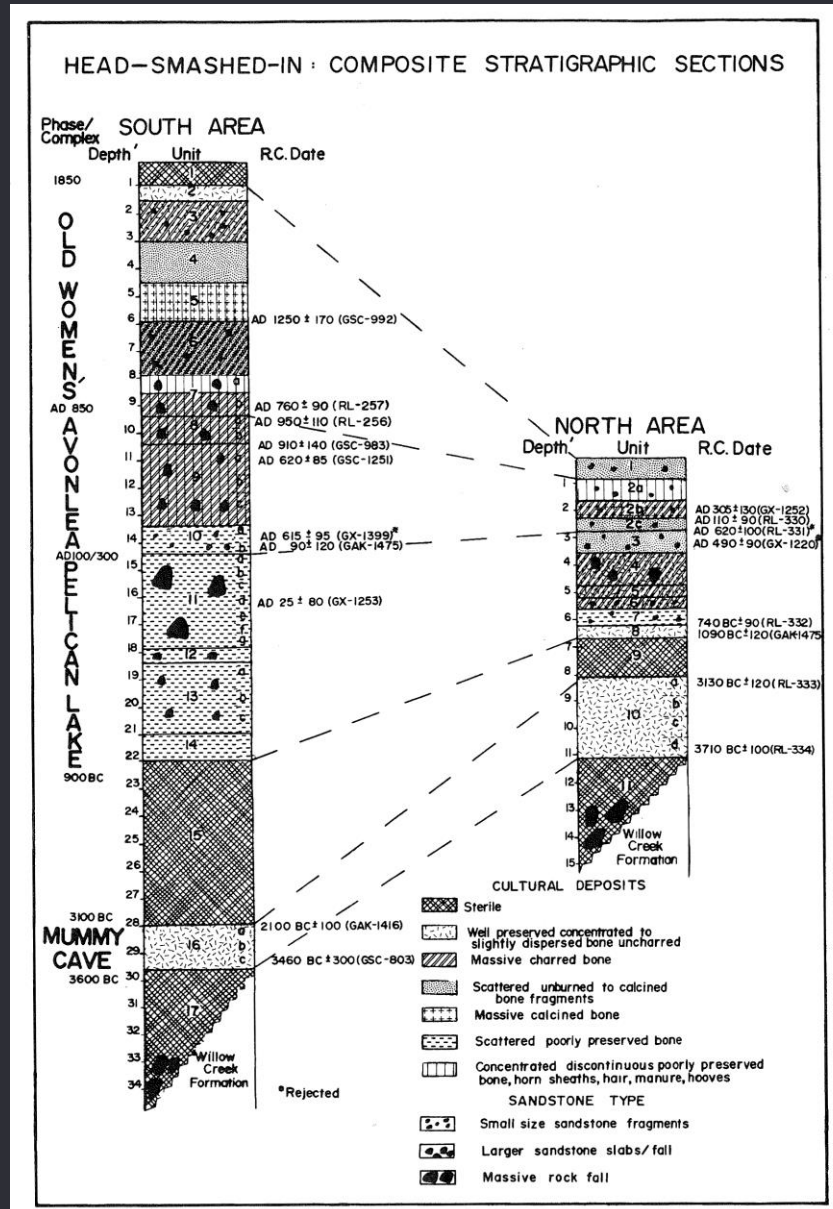
Site Areas

Glenbow Archives C15-82



Barney Reeves' excavations at the kill site.

Previous Excavations



Site stratigraphy at the kill site. Reeves 1983.

Site Areas



View of the cliff face from the campsite and processing area. View W.

Site Areas



Campsite and processing area. View N.

Interpretive Centre



Entrance of the Interpretive Centre. View W.

Site Areas



Campsite and processing area. View N.

Site Areas



Campsite and processing area. View N.

Site Areas



Campsite and processing area. View NW.

Previous Excavations



Excavations in the processing area to remove the roasting pit.

Previous Excavations



Excavating units around the roasting pit.

Previous Excavations



Exposing the edges of the roasting pit.

Previous Excavations



Exposing the edges of the roasting pit.

Previous Excavations



Casting the roasting pit.

Previous Excavations



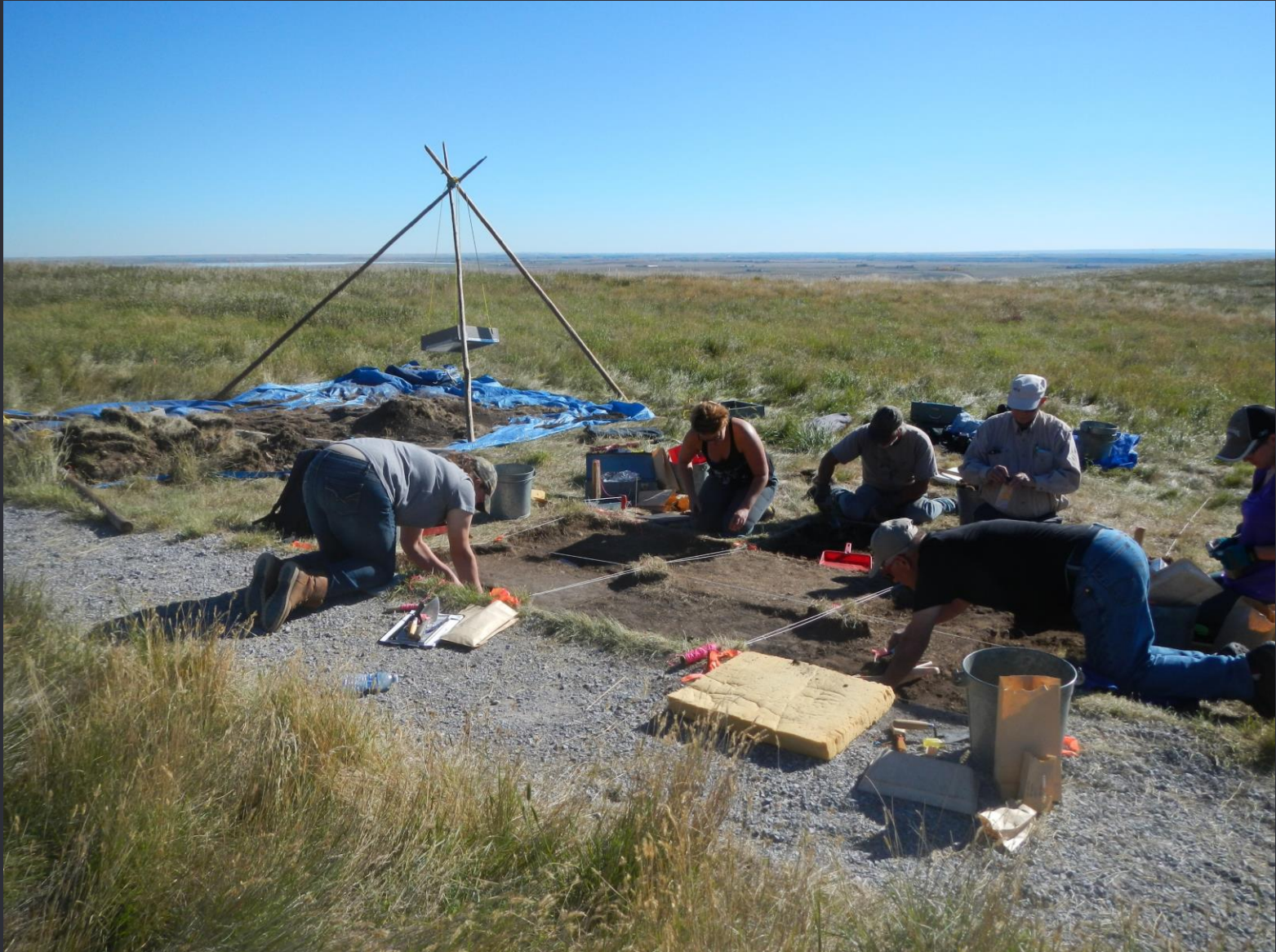
Removing the roasting pit.

Excavation Methods



Excavation areas and units.

Excavation Methods



Excavation areas and units.

Excavation Methods



Excavation areas and units.

Excavation Methods



Excavating 1 x 1 meter units in a checkerboard pattern.

Excavation Methods



Excavating 1 x 1 meter units in a checkerboard pattern.

Excavation Methods



Excavating using trowels.

Excavation Methods



Excavating using trowels and brushes.

Excavation Methods



Excavating using trowels and brushes.

Excavation Methods



Excavating into lower deposits, below previously excavated levels.

Excavation Methods



Excavating into lower deposits, below previously excavated levels.

Excavation Methods



Excavated sediment is collected into buckets for screening.

Excavation Methods



Screening all excavated sediment through ¼" screens.

Excavation Methods



Screening all excavated sediment through ¼" screens.

Excavation Methods



Field Recording: Level Sheets, notebooks, graphs, and bags.

Excavation Methods



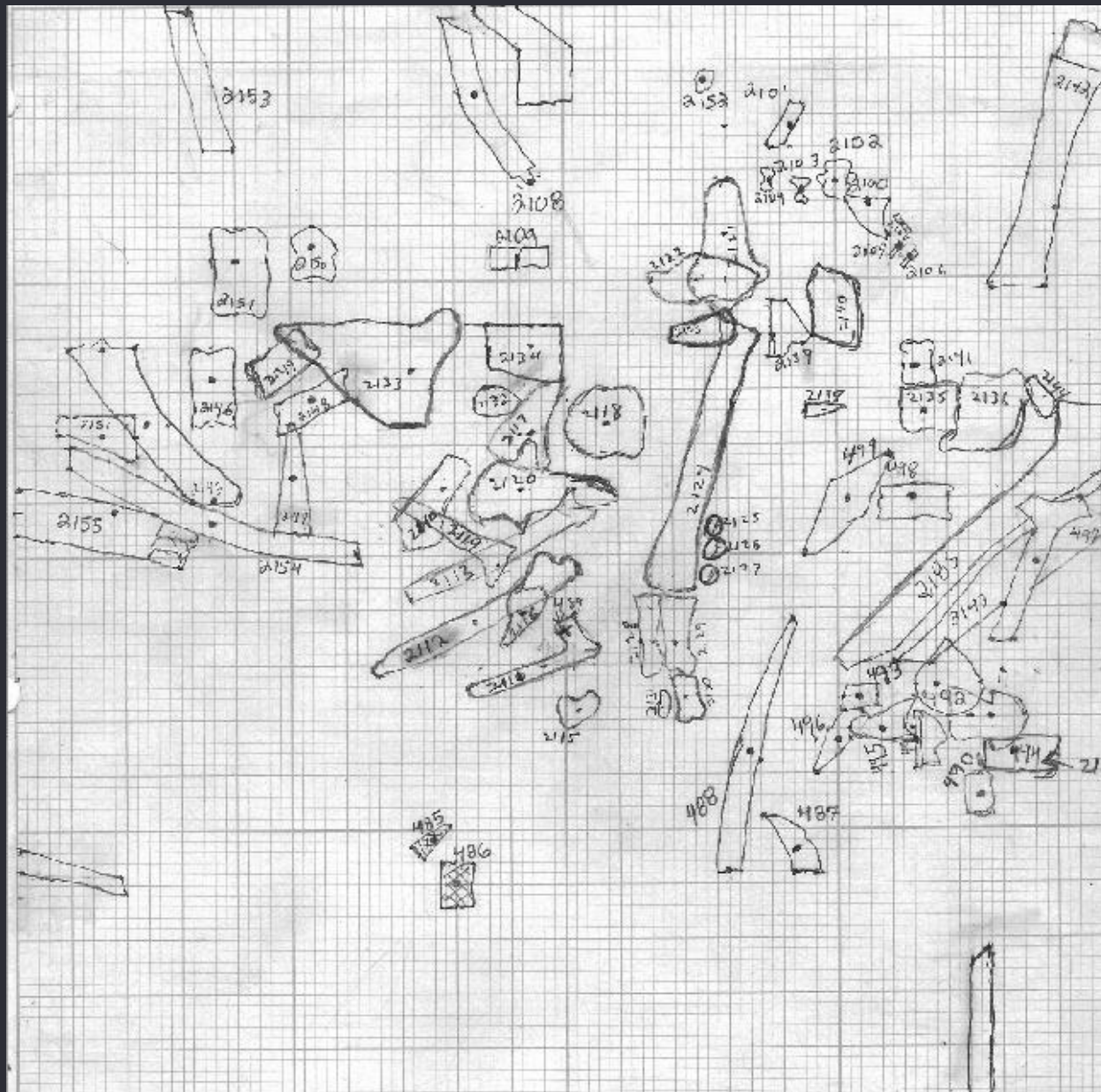
Field Recording: Level Sheets, notebooks, graphs, and bags.

Excavation Methods



Three-dimensional recording of the cultural material.

Excavation Methods



Mapping remains at a 1:5 scale.

Excavation Methods



Bagging the excavated cultural material.

Excavation Methods



Photographing excavation levels.

Site Areas



We will also carry out a shovel testing and auguring program in the spring channel (B) and at the toe of the slump block (C) to locate early, *in situ* deposits.

Time permitting, we will relocate Reeves' excavation trench (D) and Wettlaufer's Buffalo Jump (F) and map the cobble features (D).

Excavation Methods



Shovel testing at the site.

Excavation Methods



Auguring at the site.

Excavation Methods



Archaeological surveying.

Excavation Methods



Working in all sorts of weather: -10 C to +30 C; snow, rain, and sun.

Analysis of Cultural Remains



**Initial processing of the excavated cultural remains.
This will take place in the field camp laboratory.**

Analysis of Cultural Remains



**Initial processing of the excavated cultural remains.
This will take place in the field camp laboratory.**

Analysis of Cultural Remains



**Students
working on the
lithic artifacts
from the
Fincastle site**

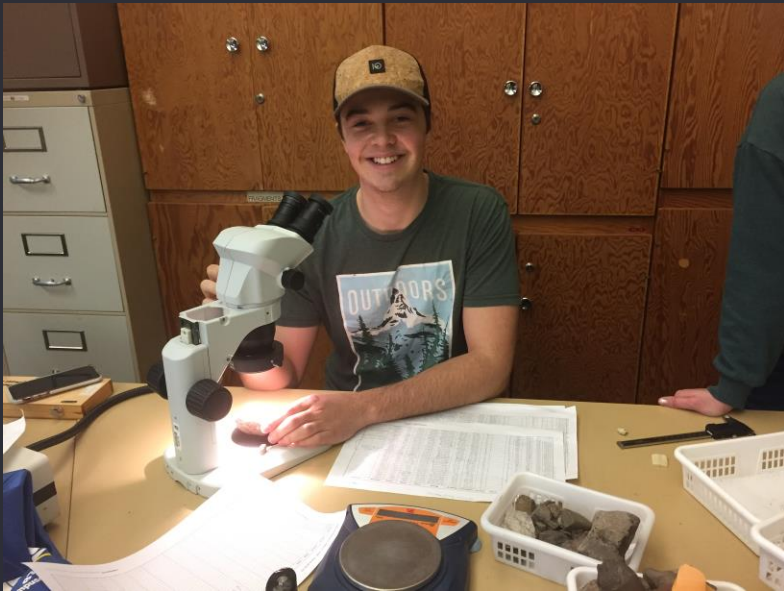


Analysis of Cultural Remains



Students working on faunal remains excavated from the Fincastle site

Analysis of Cultural Remains



Students working on the fire-broken rock excavated from Head-Smashed-In

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains



The Bone bed at the kill site below the cliff.

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains



The Bone bed at the Fincastle site. East Area.

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains



The Bone bed at the Fincastle site. East Area.

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains



The Bone bed at the Fincastle site. East Area.

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains



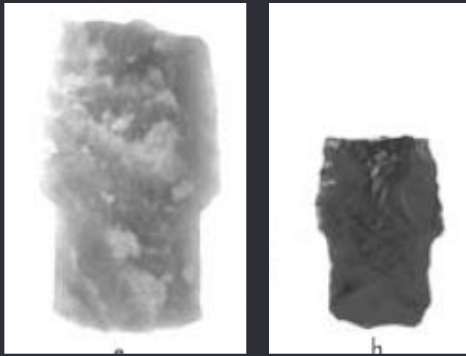
Level 3 of the campsite/processing area at Head-Smashed-In.

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains

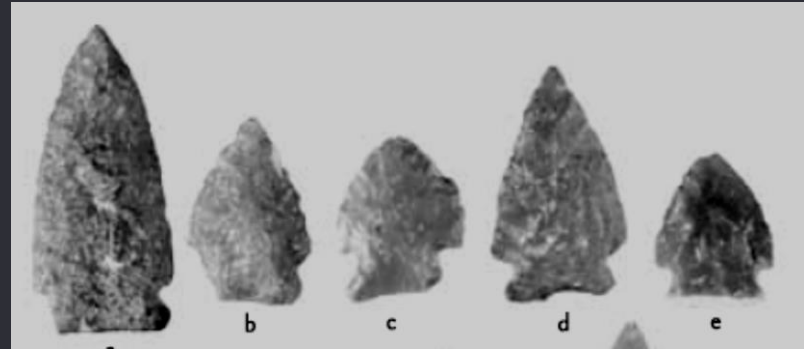


In situ projectile point.

Excavation Results: The Archaeological Remains



Scottsbluff points (Peck 2011:81)



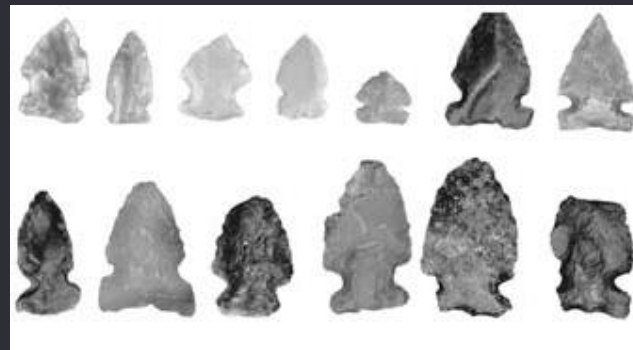
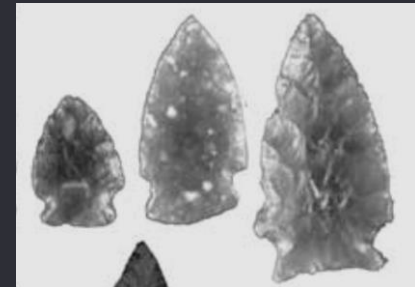
Calderwood points (Peck 2011:155)



Avonlea points
(Peck 2011:342)



Outlook (left) and
Sonota (right)
(Peck 2011:243; 313)



Cayley Series points
(Peck 2011:380)



Highwood points
(Peck 2011:409)

Selection of Projectile points found at Head-Smashed-In.

Site Areas



Backfilling the 2016 excavations at Head-Smashed-In.

Site Areas



Targeted excavation and survey areas at Head-Smashed-In.

Objective of the Research Components of the Project

1. Renew excavations in the processing area (Area A) to investigate older occupation levels, research prompted by the recently discovered cultural materials below previous excavation levels.
2. Test the spring channel area (Area B), where two Scottsbluff spear points (dating to the Early Prehistoric period) were found on a dam fill spoil pile many years ago and a bonebed of unknown age was exposed when leveling the dam fill, in order to understand their archaeological contexts.
3. Investigate the area next to the toe of the slump block (Area C) to locate the occupation surface prior to 6,000 BP and establish if there is *in situ* material beneath it.
4. Time permitting, locate previous excavation areas in order to create a comprehensive map and guide to previous research at the site.

Schedule for the Field School

June 28 – August 16

- ▶ June 28 14-day self-quarantine begins
First day of online instruction
- ▶ July 11 Move to and set up the field camp
- ▶ July 12 Field excavations begin
- ▶ August 6 Last day of excavations
- ▶ August 7 Post excavation field work
Laboratory analysis at the field camp
- ▶ August 16 Last day of the field school
Return to Lethbridge/home

Daily Schedule for the Field School

- ▶ Typical Excavation Day – Subject to change!
 - 7:00 Rise and shine
 - 7:30 Breakfast and pack lunches
 - 9:00 Travel (carpool) to the site
 - 9:30 Morning excavations
 - 12:30 Lunch on site
 - 1:00 Afternoon excavations
 - 2:30 Afternoon snack
 - 5:30 Return to camp; unload artifacts
 - 6:30 Dinner
 - 7:30 Evening lecture
 - 10:30 Lights out

- ▶ Saturdays – field trips and workshops
- ▶ Sunday – camp chores and homework

Camp Life



Camp Life



Teamwork



Course Requirements

- ▶ Arky 1000 (and preferably a 3000-level Arky course)
- ▶ Registration
 - Only those accepted to the field school will be able to register for Arky 3000, 3300, and 3400
- ▶ Grade assessments for the courses are based on the quality of your field work, lab work, notebooks, assignments, and examinations.
- ▶ Hard work and teamwork!

Risks, Safety, and Responsibility

- Field School risks
 - Weather
 - Plants
 - Animals (deer, bears, and other animals)
 - Spiders, wasps, bees, mosquitos, and more
 - Sharp equipment
 - Dust and dirt
 - Land travel
 - General risks
- Students must complete a risk and safety session and complete liability waivers.
- Students are responsible for their own personal safety
- Students are required to conduct themselves accordingly and to respect their teammates.

Costs and Funding

- ▶ Tuition - \$1,955.45
 - Three summer session courses (Arky 3000, 3300, and 3400)
- ▶ Field School Costs - **\$TBD**
 - Cost for room and board while at the field camp
 - Field Supplies and Equipment
- ▶ Not Included in the Field School Costs
 - Textbooks if you want a physical copy
 - Personal snacks and drinks

Student Loans

- ▶ Students can apply for student loans to cover the tuition, books, supplies and equipment, and room and board costs.
- ▶ Please contact the Student Finance office for help with your application forms.

Application Procedure

- Those interested in the field school must fill out an application and provide the following by April 16, 2021.
 - Application form
 - Medical Form
 - Transcripts
 - Essay
 - Letter of reference
 - Deposit (\$200)
- The forms can be downloaded from Dr. Bubel's web site at: <http://people.uleth.ca/~bubest>
- A maximum of 20 U of L students will be selected to participate in the Head-Smashed-In Field School.
- Field school applicants will be notified by April 30.

Fun and Adventure

- ▶ Working on an archaeological project is a lot of work but it is also a lot of fun.
- ▶ You will:
 - Learn how to excavate, survey, and process the archaeological remains recovered
 - Discover the past first-hand
 - Work outside and be physically active
 - Experience camping in southern Alberta
 - Work as part of a team
 - Make new friends
 - Challenge yourself

It is a fantastic educational experience!

2019 Field School Team



2021 Field School Team?