

Thirty-five one-meter units and one half-unit (remaining from a half-unit test pit from 2008) were opened in the 2010 field season. Posts featured prominently in the 2010 excavations with the remains of eight wood posts about 15 cm in diameter on average. One of these was exposed down to where it tapered off at a depth of 70 cm below the surface. This post was then carefully removed, intact, for further analysis. Other finds of interest included hearths, points, pottery fragments, and a bead fabricated from the fossilized shell of a very large bivalve (identified by Dr. Len Hills, University of Calgary, as *Inoceramus*, see Figure 3).



Figure 3. Fossilized Shell Bead (Photo: Dale Walde).

Brush clearing in 2010 of the north-eastern portion of the ditch feature re-exposed two pits and revealed details that Forbis did not note in 1960. Specifically, one of the pits exposed by the brush removal included two entrance ramps, one from the interior of the site and one from the surrounding ditch. The brush clearing also facilitated additional survey work and volunteers have made much progress towards completing a topographic survey of the entire site. The data collected so far have been used to create a more complete map and conduct preliminary GIS analysis. Fortification features, posts, hearths, and excavation blocks are depicted against a backdrop of the site's topography in Figure 4.

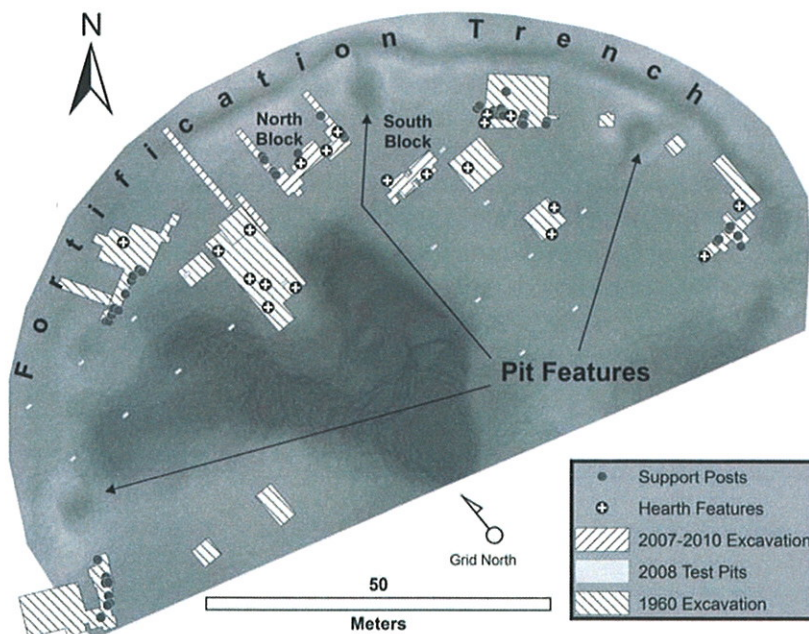


Figure 4. Map Showing Excavations at EePf-1.

Some of the spatial relationships evident seem to indicate that the duration of occupation may have been well over a few months, and perhaps point to repeated occupations over a relatively short period of time. Hearths are scattered throughout the site and in some cases nearly adjacent to each other. In several instances hearths are overlain with unburned faunal remains. Spatial analysis of the distribution of posts indicates at least two concentric rings of emplacement. This pattern could be interpreted as the building and rebuilding of the same defensive structure during consecutive occupations of the site.

The results of the last two field seasons at the Cluny Fortified Village confirm that there is still much to learn about this enigmatic site, the people who built it, and why. Members of the Archaeological Society of Alberta are encouraged to come out and visit during the 2011 field season.

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