



NEWSLETTER

Canadian Archaeological Association canadienne _ archéologie

Association News Issue

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A Message from the President.

Un Message du Président.

Dean Knight

With my second year as President of the CAA nearly halfway complete, it is difficult to believe that the first year has gone by so quickly. I want to begin by thanking all of the Executive members for their support and help in keeping me on track and reminding me of my duties. During the past year I have had some personal difficulties which have taken up much time and energy. I must extend my thanks to Mima Kapches, Frances Stewart and Alan McMillan for calling, recalling and cajoling members until we had a slate to fill the positions of President-elect and Secretary-Treasurer. I also wish to thank Butch Amundson, who is stepping down as Secretary-Treasurer, and Andrew Martindale, who is retiring as Newsletter editor, for jobs well done. I want to welcome Gary Copeland, Jeff Hunston and Pat Julig who have come on the executive as President-Elect, Secretary/Treasurer and Newsletter editor respectively. Continued thanks are extended to Jean-Luc Pilon for his wonderful work on the CAA web page. Finally, I would like to give special thanks to George Nicholas for taking our Journal to new heights. The strength of our Association is due in no small measure to the tireless work of these volunteers. I would encourage all of

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Editor:

P. Julig

Laurentian University

Anthropology Program

935 Ramsey Lake Road

Sudbury, ON P3E 2C6

(705) 675-1151 ext. 4372

Fax: (705) 675-4873

www.canadianarchaeology.com

newslettereditor@canadianarchaeology.com

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A Notice from the Newsletter Editor

This ACC/ACA Newsletter is being sent out later than in the past, but we hope meet the October and February publication dates in the future. **In attempting to meet such deadlines we request submissions of material by September 15th and January 15th respectively.** I am working with the new Executive and the Regional Fieldwork Editors who provide the materials, for timely publication. The Newsletters are being mailed out by the Secretary-Treasurer, Jeff Hunston in Whitehorse. Since this issue is late it contains a mixture of both Association News and some Fieldwork News. In discussions with the Executive we have gone back to calling it the Newsletter rather than the Bulletin.

Canadian Archaeological Association Executive Conseil d'administration de l'association canadienne d'archéologie, 2003-04

President/Président: Dept. of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 TEL: (519)-884-1970-Ext.6629; FAX (519)-884-8853
Dean Knight E-mail: president@canadianarchaeology.com

Vice President/Vice président: Dept. of Anthropology, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, B.C. V2N 4Z9 TEL: (250) 960-6691; FAX: (250) 960-5545;
Farid Rahemtulla E-mail: vicepresident@canadianarchaeology.com

Secretary-Treasurer/Secrétaire-trésorier: 4 Salter Place, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 5R2 TEL (H) (867)-668-7131;
Jeff Hunston (B) (867)-667-5363; FAX (867)-667-8023 E-mail: jhunston@gov.yk.ca; or
secretary_treasurer@canadianarchaeology.com

Past-President/ Président-sortant: Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4
Gerry Oetelaar TEL: (403) 220-7629; FAX:(403) 282-9567

CAA Appointments/Responsables de comité de l'ACA

Canadian Journal of Archaeology, Editor/Rédacteur du Journal canadien d'archéologie:
George Nicholas Simon Fraser University, Secwepemc Education Institute, 365 Yellowhead Highway, Kamloops, British Columbia V2H 1H1
TEL: (250) 828-9799 FAX: (905) 828-9864; E-mail: jaeditor@canadianarchaeology.com

Canadian Archaeological Association Bulletin, Editor/ Rédacteur du Bulletin de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie:
Patrick Julig Anthropology Program, Laurentian University, Sudbury ON. P3E 2C6
TEL: (705)-675-1151-4372; Fax (705)-675-4823
E-mail: newslettereditor@canadianarchaeology.com; pjulig@laurentian.ca

World Wide Web Editor: 50 Oak, Aylmer, QC J9H 3Z3
Jean-Luc Pilon TEL: (819) 776-8192; FAX: (819) 776-8300;
E-mail: webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com

Heritage and Legislation Policy Committee/Politique sur le patrimoine et la législation:
Greg Monks Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5
Chair/président TEL: (204) 474-6327 E-mail: monks@cc.umanitoba.CA

Aboriginal Heritage Committee/Patrimoine autochtone:
Eldon Yellowhorn Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6
Chair/président TEL: (604) 268-6669; FAX: (604) 291-5666; E-mail: ecy@sfu.ca

Public Communications Awards Committee/Prix en communication publique:
David Denton Cree Regional Authority, 174 Boul. Dennison, Val D'or Québec J9P 2K5
Chair/président TEL: (819) 825-9603; FAX: (819) 825-6892 E-mail: ddenton@lino.com

Weetaluktuk Award Committee: Project Archaeologist, Ontario Service Centre, Parks Canada, 111 Water Street East
Caroline Philips Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6S3
Chair/président TEL: (613) 938-5905; FAX: (613) 938-6363; E-mail: caroline_philips@pch.gc.ca

Cultural Resource Management Committee/Comité de gestion des ressources patrimoniales:
Ron Williamson Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2P9

Chair/président

TEL: (416) 966-1069; FAX: (416) 966-9723; E-mail: rwilliamson@archaeologicalservices.on.ca

Events of this past year brought to attention two matters that all CAA members should be concerned with. First, the National Museum in Baghdad was looted soon after the Americans invaded Iraq. National treasures and artifacts were taken from vaults and storerooms by well-organized and knowledgeable thieves. While similar acts have taken place during other conflicts, the looting in Iraq demonstrated the horrific speed with which valuable cultural materials can be swallowed up into the worldwide black market. It appears at this point that the thieves knew exactly what they wanted, what was most valuable, and how to get to it quickly. It seems likely that the thieves essentially had a shopping list with buyers around the world ready to do business with them as soon as the items had been obtained. In the fog of war, and the chaos that ensued, those items were spirited away and moved out of the country very soon after the conflict began. Many of these treasures may never be seen again. The importance of these artifacts to world heritage means that tragedy of their loss is not confined to Near Eastern archaeology alone. World archaeology has been diminished. This despicable situation shines a light on the underground artifact trade which, worldwide, represents an enormous threat to the archaeological endeavor, and to knowledge itself. Culture and heritage must not be purloined and auctioned off for the private consumption of the wealthy collecting elite. We as archaeologists must actively condemn the sale of unprovenanced artifacts. Private collectors must not be allowed to claim ownership of cultural treasures that belong to everyone. The poor in the developing world should not be placed into situations where they are forced to pillage their own archaeological heritage in order to put food on the table. Clearly, we as a community must work harder to encourage our government to take a strong stance in condemning such activities and working to stamp them out.

In a second tragedy, which took place last summer, 260 boxes of artifacts from the University of Toronto, Scarborough Campus, were removed from storage and sent to a land fill site in Michigan. University officials acknowledged a communication error in failing to directly contact Dr. Marti Latta before deciding to have a firm remove the boxes. Regardless of why this happened, and the *post hoc* finger pointing that has taken place since, the fact remains that these artifacts are now gone. Their loss is particularly disconcerting in that they had been recovered from a number of sites in Ontario. The situation raises a major issue about artifact storage and the commitments of universities and other public facilities to ensure adequate protection and care of Canada's archaeological heritage. We should also question and be very concerned about that the collections sitting in the basements and offices of all of those CRM firms which have even less money with which to deal with the problem. If governments, universities, CRM firms and individual archaeologists are going to claim stewardship over cultural properties, they MUST, as a matter of ethics,

ensure that they do their utmost to protect those objects and the data they represent. Proper storage, curation, and security are central to these aims. Obviously in this case, something went wrong. But how many similar 'accidents' are waiting to happen? As archaeologists, it is incumbent upon us to make sure that such a thing never happens again. How can we, as an elite, knowledgeable community, claim stewardship over priceless cultural materials when we take fewer steps to protect them than the average person takes to secure their car?

I do not wish to sound overly negative or pessimistic, but clearly there is a need for the archaeological community to unite and work through such issues. I encourage everyone to support entities like the Canadian Archaeological Association and other local archaeological associations who are working on your behalf to encourage governments to protect our non-renewable archaeological resources. The CAA executive is currently establishing a Committee to develop a curation policy which will make recommendations concerning these important issues. You are encouraged to get involved in the process and make your voice heard.

Over the past year, the executive has taken some positive steps to insure the Associations continuing good health. George Nicholas has made great strides in getting the **Canadian Journal of Archaeology/ Journal Canadien _archéologie** back on track with the publication of several issues. The CAA executive expects that, with the revitalized Journal, we will most likely be able to regain our SSHRC funding next year when we can reapply. Additionally, the Executive has begun a program to reach out to new members. Steps taken include: contacting graduate students through mailings to departments, establishing direct contact with CRM archaeologists, and reaching out to avocational archaeologists through provincial societies. We also are exploring the possibility of establishing partnerships with the provincial societies whereby memberships to both the CAA and the society could be paid at the same time with a cost saving to the member for joining both. If the Ontario Archaeological Society can have approximately 650 members, should the CAA be smaller? Your executive feels strongly that additional members are needed to help with the current fiscal crunch we are facing, given the loss of SSHRC journal funding. As an increasing proportion of the archaeology in Canada is being conducted by members of the CRM community, we need to bring more of these people into the CAA. Governments and institutions tend to listen more to lobbies with a large and broadly-drawn constituency. Encourage your colleagues and students to become part of the CAA so that we can speak as one strong voice for archaeology in Canada.

Our annual conference will be taking place in Winnipeg, Manitoba between May 12th and 16th, 2004. This year's

theme is 'Archaeology at the Crossroads'. Flyers asking for sessions and papers have already been mailed out. Greg Monks and his committees have been working hard to make this important meeting happen. While I know that the SAA meetings are coming up in Montreal this spring, all of us need to come out and support our own association as well. Mark your calendars and make plans to be in Winnipeg!

Dean Knight

Message du président

Au milieu de ma deuxième année à la présidence de l'ACA, je me rends compte que la première a passé très vite. Pour commencer, je tiens à remercier tous les membres du Comité de direction de leur soutien mais aussi de m'avoir aidé à rester sur la bonne voie et à me rappeler mes tâches. L'année dernière, j'ai connu des difficultés personnelles qui ont exigé beaucoup de temps et d'énergie. Je désire remercier Mima Kapches, Frances Stewart et Alan McMillan pour avoir appelé, rappeler et cajoler les membres jusqu'à ce que nous ayons assez de candidats pour combler les postes de président élu et de secrétaire-trésorier. Je tiens aussi à souligner le bon travail de Butch Amundson et de Andrew Martindale qui quittent respectivement les postes de secrétaire-trésorier et de rédacteur du bulletin. Je souhaite la bienvenue à Gary Copeland, Jeff Hunston et Pat Julig qui se joignent à nous respectivement en qualité de président élu, secrétaire-trésorier et rédacteur du bulletin. Comme toujours, je remercie Jean-Luc Pilon de son magnifique travail sur la page Web de l'ACA. Finalement, je remercie particulièrement George Nicholas qui conduit notre revue vers de nouveaux sommets. Notre association, il ne faut pas l'oublier, repose sur le travail infatigable de ces bénévoles. Je vous incite tous à envisager de jouer un rôle au sein du Comité de direction. Il importe en effet de préserver la vigueur de l'ACA et d'en faire une association viable pour ceux et celles qui s'intéressent à l'archéologie.

Des événements survenus cette année ont attiré l'attention sur deux sujets qui devraient inquiéter tous les membres de l'ACA. Premièrement, le musée national de Bagdad a été pillé peu après l'invasion de l'Iraq par les Américains. Des trésors nationaux et des objets archéologiques ont été pris dans les chambres fortes et entrepôts par des voleurs bien organisés et renseignés. Quoique des actes semblables se soient produits lors d'autres conflits, le pillage en Iraq a montré à quelle vitesse de précieux éléments culturels peuvent être engloutis par le marché noir mondial. Il semble que les voleurs savaient exactement ce qu'ils voulaient, ce qui avait le plus de valeur et comment s'en emparer rapidement. Ils avaient probablement une liste d'articles à acquérir et d'acheteurs de partout au monde prêts à faire des affaires. Dans le brouillard de la guerre et le chaos qui a

suivi, ces articles ont été subtilisés et exportés peu après le début du conflit. Beaucoup ont peut-être disparu à tout jamais. En raison de l'importance de ces objets archéologiques pour le patrimoine mondial, le Moyen-Orient n'est pas le seul perdant : l'archéologie mondiale s'est aussi appauvrie. Cette situation déplorable met en lumière le commerce clandestin d'objets archéologiques qui, à l'échelle mondiale, représente une menace énorme pour l'entreprise archéologique et le savoir lui-même. La culture et le patrimoine ne doivent pas être volés et vendus aux enchères pour le bon plaisir de riches collectionneurs. En tant qu'archéologues, nous devons condamner activement la vente d'objets archéologiques dont la provenance n'est pas précisée. Les collections privées ne doivent pas être autorisées à posséder des trésors culturels qui appartiennent à tout le monde. Les pauvres des pays en développement ne devraient pas être mis dans des situations où ils sont obligés de piller leur propre patrimoine archéologique pour se nourrir. De toute évidence, en tant que communauté, nous devons redoubler d'effort pour encourager notre gouvernement à condamner énergiquement de telles activités et à agir pour y mettre un terme.

Dans une deuxième tragédie, qui a eu lieu l'été dernier, 260 boîtes d'objets archéologiques entreposées sur le campus de Scarborough de l'Université de Toronto ont été expédiées dans un centre d'enfouissement de déchets au Michigan. Les représentants de l'Université ont admis avoir commis une erreur en ne communiquant pas avec le professeur Marti Latta avant de confier à une entreprise la tâche d'emporter les boîtes. Peu importe la raison de cet incident et les accusations qui ont été faites, il demeure que ces objets archéologiques sont perdus à jamais. Leur disparition est particulièrement déconcertante, car ils provenaient de sites ontariens. La situation a soulevé une question importante au sujet de l'entreposage d'objets archéologiques et de l'engagement des universités et d'autres organismes publics à assurer adéquatement la protection et le maintien du patrimoine archéologique du Canada. Nous devrions aussi nous interroger et nous inquiéter du fait que des collections sont entreposées dans les sous-sols et bureaux d'entreprises de gestion de ressources culturelles (GRC) qui ont encore moins d'argent pour faire face au problème. Si les gouvernements, les universités, les organismes de GRC et les archéologues veulent prendre soin de biens culturels, ils DOIVENT, au nom de l'éthique, veiller à tout faire en leur pouvoir pour protéger ces objets et les données qu'ils représentent. L'entreposage approprié, la conservation et la sécurité sont primordiaux. De toute évidence, dans ce cas, quelque chose n'a pas fonctionné. Mais combien « d'accidents » semblables nous attendent encore? En tant qu'archéologues, il nous incombe de faire en sorte que pareille chose ne se reproduise plus jamais. Comment pouvons-nous, en tant que communauté d'élites et de chercheurs, réclamer la garde d'éléments culturels inestimables alors que nous prenons

moins de mesures pour les protéger que le citoyen moyen prend pour protéger son automobile?

Je ne veux pas paraître indûment négatif ou pessimiste mais il est clair que la communauté archéologique a besoin de s'unir et de se pencher sur de telles questions. J'encourage tout le monde à appuyer des entités comme l'Association canadienne d'archéologie et d'autres associations locales du même ordre qui travaillent en votre nom, et à exhorter les gouvernements à protéger nos ressources archéologiques non renouvelables. Le Comité de direction de l'ACA est en train de créer un comité qui sera chargé d'élaborer une politique de conservation et de formuler des recommandations concernant ces questions importantes. Je vous invite à participer au processus et à vous faire entendre.

L'an dernier, le Comité de direction a pris des mesures pour assurer la bonne marche de l'Association. George Nicholas a accompli de grands progrès pour remettre le **Journal canadien d'archéologie** sur la bonne voie avec la publication de plusieurs numéros. Le Comité de direction de l'ACA pense que, grâce à la revitalisation de la revue, nous pourrions probablement recommencer à recevoir des fonds du CRSH l'an prochain. De plus, le Comité de direction a entrepris un programme visant à communiquer avec de nouveaux membres, notamment avec des étudiants des cycles supérieurs au moyen d'envois dans les départements, à établir des contacts directs avec des archéologues chargés de la GRC et à rejoindre les archéologues amateurs par l'entremise des sociétés provinciales. Nous explorons en outre la possibilité d'établir des partenariats avec les sociétés provinciales de sorte que les adhésions à l'ACA et à la société puissent être payées en même temps et avec un rabais pour les membres qui adhèrent aux deux. Si la Société archéologique de l'Ontario peut avoir environ 650 membres, pourquoi l'ACA en compterait-elle moins? Le Comité de direction est convaincu que l'association doit avoir plus de membres pour alléger les difficultés financières qu'elle connaît actuellement à cause de la perte du financement de la revue par le CRSH. Étant donné qu'une partie croissante des activités archéologiques sont menées au Canada par des membres de la communauté de GRC, nous devons recruter davantage de ces personnes à l'ACA. Les gouvernements et les organismes tendent à prêter une oreille plus attentive aux organismes ayant beaucoup de membres provenant de divers milieux. Encouragez vos collègues et étudiants à adhérer à l'ACA afin que nous puissions défendre d'une voix unie et forte la cause de l'archéologie au Canada.

Notre congrès annuel aura lieu du 12 au 16 mai 2004 à Winnipeg, au Manitoba. Le thème de cette année est « L'archéologie à la croisée des chemins ». Des dépliants sollicitant des ateliers et des communications ont déjà été envoyés. Greg Monks et les membres de ses comités ont travaillé fort pour organiser cette rencontre importante. Même si je sais que des réunions de la SAA auront lieu à

Montréal au printemps, nous devons tous faire l'effort d'appuyer notre association. Inscrivez ce congrès à votre agenda et prenez des dispositions pour aller à Winnipeg.

Dean Knight

Secretary-Treasurer Update

Jeff Hunston

It has been some ride! Something like 10 months since Dr. Kapches called and in a vulnerable moment acquired my consent to fill the robust shoes of the young lad from Saskatchewan. My initial judgement is we may need to institute a "full disclosure" clause in the CAA Constitution regarding acquiring nominations for this position, but on the other hand that might be a rash move, as I will need to pass this mantle on to some other needy soul in due course! There is a lot embedded in this particular enterprise and a tad more than I imagined. The alteration of our province/territory of CAA/ACA operation (and maybe minds) has been a challenge and time consuming. To bring CAA members up to date - here are the highlights and a picture of where we currently stand.

The transition from an operation based in the garden city of the Prairies to Whitehorse was planned to occur in August but the real life/work responsibilities of my predecessor and his unfortunate intersection with some "cranky" Saskatchewan water and affiliated micro-organisms - resulted in the move transpiring in September. At least 18 boxes of sundry position assets found their way to me and now occupy a substantial portion of my modest accommodation.

We closed out the Saskatoon bank account and now have a new one established with the Bank of Montreal in downtown Whitehorse. We have acquired VISA/MASTERCARD capability from Moneris Solutions so that members can now purchase memberships - new, renewals and especially gift categories. It can be used to purchase copies of Canadian Journal of Archaeology CD-ROM which make particularly unique and prized gifts for friends, colleagues, spouses and offspring. It can be used to acquire back issues of the *CJA* Journal and our stealthy *Occasional Papers*. It can be used to acquire bequests and donations from those baby boomers amongst us who have been lucky enough to strike the pay-dirt of early or late retirement. We have now joined in the new Millennium! I view this as a modest but totally necessary contribution to CAA/ACA progress.

Membership processing has been time consuming. The backlog of applications has been dealt with and the membership database updated appropriately. We managed to accomplish this in a fashion which facilitated the timely distribution of *CJA* 27(2). I have been impressed - rather

depressed – by the numbers of requests from commercial operations which facilitate subscriptions for libraries of one type or another – including universities. It is difficult to reconcile the numbers of claims for missing journals and newsletters - with our distribution system - even with our beloved Canada Post factored in. One tends to the suspicion that beyond the odd incident, that most of the problem probably lies with the receiving institution - losing, misplacing and not properly processing what they receive - but this is probably difficult to verify and in the end probably not worth the effort expended, given what is really at stake. It looks to be an unavoidable cost (time and money) of doing this sort of business. Clearly one of the issues contributing to the large amount of effort required to address the issue is that supplies of publications are scattered across the country. Acquiring the fulfillment of subscriptions and memberships is highly inefficient. This can be alleviated in part by having a robust sample of the materials here in Whitehorse but also by instituting some processing and distribution efficiencies. Towards this end, we have instituted some change respecting this Newsletter.

Dr. Julig will produce the Newsletter document and transmit it to me and it will be published and distributed from Whitehorse. This will allow us to institute some cost savings by combining it with other CAA mailings i.e. membership renewal cards, executive position voting forms, etc. It will permit tracking of subscriptions and membership mailing more accurately and allow for more efficient response to requests to replace missing issues. The bad news for me is that it means more work out of this office, but this is balanced by improvements in membership service and the fact that Dr. Julig will now have more time to write and publish a follow-up to his Sheguiandah treatise!

Associated with the membership processing issue we have had some wrinkles in dealing with member's requests for passwords to access the members-only component of the CAA web site. In working with our web site maestro, Dr. Pilon, we have got the authorization process working smoothly. Member requests for passwords are referred to me and membership status confirmed promptly -usually same day. Dr. Pilon then issues the password. The earlier idea that the Secretary-Treasurer would issue the passwords was somewhat strange as it is the web master who has to ensure that the issued password conforms to the system requirements, resolving the previous problems with this.

We were “running on empty” with regard to CAA membership receipts but now we have a new printed supply out of our Saskatchewan publisher. Supplies of Donation receipts, sales receipts, etc. are in good order. I will be acquiring some professional looking, multi-page invoice forms as a further step in professionalizing our operation. I suspect that our auditor will be happy with numbered, duplicate forms being used and combined in books, as with

our receipts. New membership renewal cards for 2004/05 are in press and include appropriate modification to capture our new credit card capability. The organization has woefully inadequate stationary and I will be shortly be moving forward on acquiring new stationary that appropriately presents a professional and credible image for this organization, that includes our web site address for instance. I will also be moving to acquire a new CAA membership pin which can be used as a membership benefit and contribute to fundraising. The previous white pin with red outline and text, etc. is no longer available and we need a new one. Once we get some design and cost information, it will be passed to the Executive for action.

The CAA represents the national and professional face of archaeology in Canada abroad. Our standards of engagement should be high and we should not be satisfied with minimalist approaches. Some progress is being generated here and more is in the planning stages. We have linked our CAA web site with the recently developed site for the World Archaeology Congress. The world is going to engage us more substantively and this provides opportunities for providing the story of Canada's past to a broader audience. We should be able to acquire more memberships, sell more CJA CD-ROMs and publications and enhance our financial position.

Our *CJA* Editor, Dr. Nicholas has instituted a major upgrade of the journal component of the web site and I think members will be impressed and well-served by the improvements. We have booked CAA exhibit space at the upcoming SAA in Montreal and will be there in force with a cadre of energetic and unremitting sales representatives armed with our new VISA/MASTERCARD capability. I will be engaging the upcoming Whitehorse meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association as well. We are moving on developing a new professional looking display on the organization which can be used in such events in the future.

Financially, the CAA is in good health - we have some \$40,000 in GICs and an appropriate general operating fund which addresses our immediate needs. Andrew Martindale and his organizing team for the past Hamilton meeting are providing us with a healthy surplus cheque and it is anticipated that the Winnipeg squad will top it! But we cannot rest on the status quo. We need to aggressively explore and exploit new fundraising opportunities in order to sustain existing programs and to provide important new services to members. I have not filled the position of Executive Assistant for the time being as I assess our capability to do the job without one. It is a potential area of some cost savings given the new location of this position in Whitehorse - but if it does not prove to be practicable and I confirm that one is necessary then I will proceed with filling the position. I will be moving ahead with the acquisition of a new accountant and a new auditor for the Association

shortly. Minutes of the Hamilton AGM, etc. will be published in the next issue of the **Newsletter** - before the Winnipeg meeting. I have noticed that there is a section of the web site which relates to this portfolio that is in dire need of an upgrade also. These items will be attended to in due course, but my priority to date has been to get the office set up here and to get the membership processing situation back on its feet following the transition - as most everything else in the CAA/ACA business depends upon it.

We have a strong Executive which is creative and energetic and combined with our members who are stepping forward and assisting with a myriad of tasks and initiatives - will generate some exciting developments in the organization and in this field. Let us see if we can set the bar really, really high as a challenge for a sister organization careening wildly about down under the Southern Cross - the Australian Archaeology Association! We are not going to be anywhere near the SAA but I think we can out-perform that mob down under in glorious style, content and in good spirit!

This job involves a lot of work - but it is satisfying. And frankly you can have a fair bit of good fun as well. So indeed, fate can run both ways!

Jeff Hunston
Secretary-Treasurer

***CJA* Editor's Report** **George Nicholas**

We continue to work to attract and to publish innovative studies, critical reviews, and solid research reports that reflect the breadth and vision of Canadian archaeologists today, and to refine and improve the publication process. I am especially grateful to the editorial assistance provided by Cheryl Takahashi, and to the many individuals who have reviewed manuscripts in the past year. I am also heartened by how seriously most reviewers are in meeting the requested 30-day turn-around for reviews.

Manuscript submissions

There has been a steady increase in the number of manuscripts received, with a substantial number now under review or undergoing revision. While many authors are able to quickly complete revisions, making it possible for a newly arrived ms. to be reviewed and revised within only a few months, sometimes I do not receive the revised manuscript until a year or more after it has been returned to the author. There is thus always an element of uncertainty as to the exact contents of forthcoming issues, at least until a few months before we go into final production. At this time, however, it

is possible for a newly received ms. to be in print within three or four months.

With a growing backlog, I've reduced the acceptance rate by modifying the categories I use. They are now: (1) accept (with minor revision); (2) revise and resubmit; and (3) reject. In doing so, I've eliminated the category of acceptance provision on more substantial revisions.

During the last year I have met with or sought prospective contributors at the CAA Hamilton meeting, as well as at the WARP wetlands conference, the World Archaeological Congress, the SAA conference in Milwaukee, and Chacmool. At these conferences, I have also met with authors to discuss revisions, something that can greatly facilitate the completion of the final draft. With the exception of the annual CAA meeting and the Fall Executive Committee meeting, my travel to, and other expenses at, other conferences are not covered by the CAA.

Journal Expenses and Funding

As of the most recent issue, the *CJA* is now being printed by Benwell-Atkins printers in Vancouver. This firm is significantly less expensive than our previous printer, and offers a faster turn-around on production. In addition, they are mailing the bulk of subscriptions for the cost of postage plus a handling fee.

This past summer we received another major grant from the Simon Fraser University Publications committee to cover the cost of Cheryl Takahashi's position as my editorial assistant.

This coming spring we will be applying for SSHRC funding to subsidize *CJA* production cost. This is our first opportunity since 2001 when SSHRC declined our proposal, as members will recall, due to what the grants committee indicated was "poor iconography" and the lack of French-language submissions. The details of their decision, and of the appeal that Gerry Oetelaar and I submitted, are found in previous issues of the *CAA Newsletter*. I will be working closely with Jeff Hunston on developing this proposal.

An International Presence

The *CJA* will now be listed in the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), which has a database containing approximately two million references to articles, reviews, books and book chapters. This is based at the London School of Economics and Political Science. It requires a complimentary subscription for index and abstracting purposes. The cost to us is essentially only the price of postage.

Occasional Publications

A new *CAA/ACA Occasional Publication* is now in preparation. This volume edited by Brian Kooyman and Jane Kelley is in honor of Richard Forbis, and is currently in production as a joint publication of the University of Calgary Press and the Canadian Archaeological Association. It will be sent to CAA members as Occasional Publication 4.

Membership Expansion and Other Initiatives

It is vital that the CAA Executive and the membership-at-large work together to increase the number of individual and institutional members. Throughout the past year, Gerry Oetelaar and I have discussed various strategies to increase membership. To this end, we are slowly but systematically working to attract new members and keep current ones.

In my capacity as Editor, I have been involved in the following activities:

- I prepared a two-sided flyer that promotes the CAA and the journal and which includes information on benefits of membership, including the new membership incentives, and information on the journal, including the contents of recent issues. This was included in the more than 900 registration packages given out at the recent World Archaeological Congress, and also at the Chacmool conference;
- This past spring, I sent emailed an invitation to contribute to the journal to each faculty member and museum staff member in Canada, as listed in the AAA Guide, along with the above-mentioned flyer. This packet was also sent to many American faculty and museums. Personally addressed invitations to contribute to the journal were also emailed to each member of the CAA; and
- Cheryl Takahashi and I will not only soon be updating the flyer, but having a French-language version prepared. The revised flyer will include credit-card orders.

In addition, in recent months Gary Coupland and Gerry Oetelaar have been approaching university graduate programs, provincial archaeological associations, and the consulting archaeology community to inform them of the benefits of joining the CAA.

CJA Web Site

Cheryl Takahashi and I are working to create an updated and more visible journal presence on the CAA website. It is being designed by Cheryl and will dovetail into the current CAA site, but will also be accessible on its own, with links to the main web site. We also plan to include abstracts and/or select articles to attract a new audience. These efforts will be coordinated with Jean-Luc Pilon.

Other Activities

The CAA and *CJA* will have a table in the bookroom at the upcoming Society for American Archaeology meeting in Montreal. We will also have a full-page ad in the SAA's *Archaeological Record*, their quarterly newsletter.

Finally, Jeff Hunston is setting into place the ability of the CAA to accept credit-card orders. This will not only facilitate new memberships and renewals, but also make it easier for non-members to order back issues of the *CJA*.

Message from the Book Review Editor

Alan McMillan

Books Available for Review (Jan. 2004)

The *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* publishes reviews of books dealing with any aspect of Canadian archaeology or by Canadian archaeologists, books on other areas that would be of interest to a considerable number of Canadian archaeologists, and books of general interest dealing with archaeological issues, theory, or methods. Books on classical archaeology, specific studies of distant regions, etc. will not normally be considered for review. Reviewers should plan to complete and submit their reviews within a maximum of six months to allow for timely publication in the journal.

I have been contacting potential reviewers directly for most books as they arrive. However, this isn't possible for all books received. A list of books available for review will be published in the CAA Bulletin and posted on the CAA website (in the Members' Only section). I will periodically update the list on the website, adding books as they are received and removing those that have found reviewers (or that have failed to attract reviewers after a few years). Anyone interested in reviewing books should check the website occasionally. Also, if we are not directly acquainted, you might drop me a note to express your willingness to prepare reviews and to indicate your areas of interest and expertise, so that I can keep a list on file to consult when suitable books arrive.

Please contact me by email at mcmillan@sfu.ca. Reviews can be submitted by email attachment, in Word format. Check recent issues of the journal for organization and format.

Books Available for Review

Chapman, Robert 2003. *Archaeologies of Complexity*. Routledge, London.

Creameens, David L. and John P. Hart (editors) 2002. *Geoarchaeology of Landscapes in the Glaciated Northeast*. New York State Museum Bulletin 497, Albany, NY.

Hart, John P. and Christina B. Rieth (editors) 2002. *Northeast Subsistence – Settlement Change A.D. 700-1300*. New York State Museum Bulletin 496, Albany, NY.

Mayne, Alan, and Tim Murray (eds.) 2002. *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Shumland*. Cambridge University Press.

Morrison, Kathleen D. and Laura L. Junker 2003. *Forager-Traders in South and Southeast Asia: Long-Term Histories*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Nelson, Sarah Milledge (ed.) 2003. *Ancient Queens: Archaeological Explorations*. Gender and Archaeology Series. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Pearson, James L. 2002. *Shamanism and the Ancient Mind: A Cognitive Approach to Archaeology*. Altamira Press.

Roy, Christian, Jean Bélisle, Marc-André Bernier, and Brad Loewen (editors) 2003. *Mer et Monde: Questions d'archéologie maritime*. Collection Hors-série 1, Archéologiques, Association des archéologiques du Québec, Québec. [The articles in this book are about half in French, half in English – most, but not all, deal with Canada]

Tsoucaris, Georges and Janusz Lipkowski (eds.) 2003. *Molecular and Structural Archaeology: Cosmetic and Therapeutic Chemicals*. Kluwer Academic, The Netherlands.

Turgeon, Laurier 2003. *Patrimoines Métissés: Contextes Coloniaux et Postcoloniaux*. Les Presses de l'Université Laval, Québec.



Dear Friends and Colleagues,

On behalf of the CAA2004 Steering Committee, I cordially invite you to the CAA2004 Annual Meeting in Winnipeg from May 12-16, 2004. The conference theme is "Archaeology at the Crossroads" because it contains many levels of meaning. The obvious one is geographic, but we also think that there are many other crossroads at which Canadian archaeology has arrived: relations between archaeologists and Aboriginal Canadians, between archaeologists and the general public, between academic, public service and contract archaeologists within the CAA, between the funders and the practitioners of archaeology, between those who do and do not favour a professionalization of the discipline. These and many other relations represent important crossroads for Canadian archaeologists. We encourage sessions and papers that fall within this theme, although other contributions are certainly welcome, so assemble a session or contribute a paper or poster using the forms you will find at the web address below.

A plenary session will begin the conference, with panelists from academia, the Aboriginal Community, the public service, the private sector, and the general public offering their views on the current and future needs and directions of Canadian archaeology. You will be able to offer your views from the audience. This dialogue will set the stage for subsequent sessions and papers at the conference and will promote further thought and discussion afterwards.

We have planned some great special events, starting with a Wednesday evening registration and reception at the hotel. On Thursday evening, there will be a Provincial reception at the Manitoba Museum, where admission to the galleries will be free and you will be among the first to see the new Parklands/Mixed Woods Gallery. The banquet on Saturday evening will be held at Fort Gibraltar in historic St. Boniface. The meal will feature Manitoba delicacies in a voyageur format; evening entertainment is also planned. We hope you will come and enjoy with us the great fur trade "Rendez-vous" tradition. A guided, day-long tour along the Red River to Lower Fort Garry is planned for Sunday.

The conference will take place at the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Winnipeg. Make your reservation early by booking directly with the hotel. Be sure to identify yourself with the CAA2004 conference to get the appropriate room rate. The hotel counts CAA room bookings during the conference, as well as five days before and after, toward our total room booking credit, so plan to make a mini holiday of your visit.

Watch our conference website at <http://www.canadianarchaeology.com> to find information and forms. The site is constantly updated, so visit it often to watch the conference develop.

Sincerely,
Greg Monks
Conference Coordinator



Chers amis et collègues,

Au nom du Comité directeur de la conférence de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie (ACA) 2004, je vous invite cordialement à la réunion annuelle de l'ACA qui se tiendra à Winnipeg, du 12 au 16 mai 2004. Cette année, le thème de la conférence est « L'Archéologie, à la croisée des chemins » car cette notion peut revêtir plusieurs significations, le sens le plus évident étant bien sûr lié à l'aspect géographique. Toutefois, nous croyons que l'archéologie canadienne est à la croisée des chemins dans bien d'autres domaines, notamment sur le plan des relations entre les archéologues et la population autochtone du Canada, entre les archéologues et la population générale, entre les universitaires, le grand public et les archéologues contractuels de l'ACA, entre les bailleurs de fonds et les fournisseurs de services du secteur de l'archéologie, et entre ceux qui sont en faveur de la professionnalisation de cette discipline et ceux qui ne le sont pas. Ces relations et bien d'autres représentent d'importants carrefours pour les archéologues canadiens. Bien que nous encourageons les communications et les séances qui s'articulent autour de ce thème, les autres types de contributions seront certainement les bienvenus. Donc, préparez une séance ou rédigez un document ou une affiche en utilisant les formulaires disponibles sur le site Web dont l'adresse est fournie ci-dessous.

La conférence débutera par une séance plénière regroupant des représentants du milieu universitaire, de la communauté autochtone, de la fonction publique, du secteur privé et de la population en général, qui participeront au groupe de discussion et qui feront connaître leur position en ce qui concerne les orientations et les besoins actuels et futurs en matière d'archéologie au Canada. Ce dialogue donnera le ton pour les séances et les communications qui seront présentés plus tard au cours de la conférence et offriront des éléments de réflexions qui favoriseront la discussion qui suivra.

Nous avons organisé de grands événements spéciaux, le tout débutant par une réception d'accueil et d'inscription qui se déroulera à l'hôtel le mercredi soir. Le jeudi soir, une réception sera donnée par la province au Musée du Manitoba, avec admission gratuite aux galeries. Ainsi, vous serez parmi les premières visiteurs à avoir accès à la galerie Parklands/Mixed Woods. Le banquet du samedi soir aura lieu au Fort Gibraltar, dans le quartier historique de Saint-Boniface, et le repas comprendra des plats fins du Manitoba style Voyageur. Il y aura également des divertissements en soirée. Nous espérons que vous vous joindrez à nous au « Rendez-vous » afin de célébrer dans la pure tradition des échanges de fourrure. Une visite guidée d'une journée le long de la rivière Rouge jusqu'à Lower Fort Garry est également prévue le dimanche.

La conférence se tiendra à l'hôtel Sheraton, au centre-ville de Winnipeg. Veuillez réserver tôt en communiquant directement avec l'hôtel. Assurez-vous de mentionner que vous prévoyez participer à la conférence ACA2004 afin de pouvoir bénéficier du tarif réduit. En effet, l'hôtel a réservé un certain nombre de chambres pour la durée de la conférence de l'ACA et les tarifs spéciaux consentis aux participants à la conférence seront en vigueur pendant les cinq jours qui précèdent et les cinq jours qui suivent la conférence. Alors, à vous de profiter de votre séjour pour prendre une courte vacance.

Pour obtenir des renseignements sur la conférence et pour vous procurer les formulaires requis, veuillez consulter le site Web qui se trouve à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.canadianarchaeology.com>. Ce site est constamment mis à jour, alors ne manquez pas de le visiter souvent pour vous tenir au fait des derniers événements ayant trait à cette conférence.

Veuillez agréer, chers amis et collègues, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Le coordonnateur de la conférence,

Greg Monks

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 2003

Compiled and edited by Tom Andrews, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, a Division of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories, is responsible for managing the public’s interest in the protection of archaeological resources in the NWT. Archaeological sites, representing a continuous human occupation stretching back over 7000 years in the NWT, are fragile and non-renewable and are protected from disturbance by legislation, regulation, and policy.

Fifteen archaeological research permits were issued for work in the NWT in 2003. Of the 15 permits issued, 11 were for projects related to resource development impact assessment. Oil and gas development in the Mackenzie Delta, the Liard valley, and along the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline route, along with ongoing diamond exploration in the region north and east of Yellowknife continue to be dominant factors in driving archaeological research in the NWT.

This year the PWNHC took steps to improve the positional accuracy of recorded archaeological sites by developing guidelines for the use Global Positioning System receivers, and making their use requirement under permit. We have also implemented a long-term program to revisit archaeological sites in the NWT to obtain GPS coordinates. Over the course of the next decade we hope to make major advances in improving the record of positional accuracy of archaeological site data.

Next year we will take steps to improve the accessibility of the archive of permit reports currently housed in the NWT. All permits issued next year will require the submission of paper and PDF versions of reports. The electronic copy will allow us to provide access to reports via the Internet. Over the course of the next decade we will scan existing paper copies of reports and convert them to PDF format.

GAHCHO KUÉ (KENNADY LAKE) AND DRYBONES BAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Callum Thomson (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2003-927)

The Gahcho Kué survey was the sixth year of field inventories, assessments and mitigation undertaken by Callum Thomson on behalf of De Beers Canada Exploration Inc. (DBCE), in advance of their proposed diamond mine development. In 2003, Callum and assistant Henry Basil from Lutsel K’e worked in three areas: the Gerle Sill, where they flagged six previously recorded sites and found three new sites in an area of expanded exploration activity; the Kelvin and Faraday Lakes area, where

they revisited two known sites and ensured their continuing stability, walked the proposed 3 km winter access route to this

area of intensive exploration drilling, and inspected ten drill sites; and on the East Esker, part of a prominent sand and gravel feature that runs east-west for at least 30 km, south of Gahcho Kué. Callum and Henry found an additional twelve sites on and adjacent to 5 km of the East Esker, including a major quartz quarry where material was obtained for stone tool-making, and two large workshops where the quartz was manufactured into tools. This brings to 31 the number of sites found on a 16 km section of the east-west esker, parts of which have been or are planned to be exploited for aggregate, and almost 100 in total around Gahcho Kué.



Thomson 927-1: A quartz lithic scatter at Kennady Lake.

The preliminary survey of Drybones Bay and parts of the coast and near interior between Wool Bay and Matonabbee Point, southeast of Yellowknife on Great Slave Lake, was conducted under amendment to the permit, by Callum Thomson and Randy Freeman, with leadership and local knowledge provided by elders and youth from the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. The objective was to examine the potential for disturbance of sites during continuing mineral exploration and potential development activities, primarily at Wool Bay and Drybones Bay. Sixty-three new sites were added to the previous inventory of five, including precontact stone tool sites and quartz quarries, many sites containing boulder features such as tent rings, hide stretchers and toboggan weights, and a variety of sites from the historic period including four cemeteries, cabins and camps, and fish camps. The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board is currently examining the potential cumulative effects of mineral exploration on environmental and archaeological resources in this area.

HARDY LAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Callum Thomson (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2003-928)

The Hardy Lake survey, undertaken by Callum Thomson with the assistance of Calinda Football from Wekweti, was the first such work conducted on the DBCE claim block around Hardy

Lake, northeast of Lac de Gras. As only three days were available for this initial survey, the team focused on areas of

intensive exploration activity and eskers, of which there are many in the area. Forty precontact sites were found, all containing stone tools and fragments of material such as quartz, quartz crystal, shale and chert. Six of the sites date to the Palaeo-Eskimo period, which in this area, dates back to about 3500-2500 years ago. Two quartz quarries, three workshops and six sites containing habitation features such as tent rings and hearths were found, and most of the rest contained scatters or concentrations of stone artifacts ranging from less than 10 to over 200 in number. Among the Palaeo-Eskimo sites on Hardy Lake was one located in the middle of a large camp used by construction and maintenance crews on the Lupin Ice Road. All site locations are now known to the exploration crews and will be avoided, and mitigation has been proposed for the construction campsite.



Thomson 928-1: Calinda Football holding an artifact at Hardy Lake.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED ALONG THE TIBBITT TO CONTWOYTO WINTER ROAD

Jean Bussey (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2003-929)

In 2003, Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for the Joint Venture that operates the Tibbitt to Contwoyto (formerly the Lupin) winter road. Investigations were limited to a single field trip for the purpose of monitoring site markers installed in 2002. This is the third year that the Joint Venture has sponsored investigations as part of their commitment to ensure that future archaeological impacts are avoided or minimized.

In 2001, an archaeological inventory was conducted and resulted in the discovery of 55 new archaeological sites and the revisit of 14 previously recorded sites. Six of these sites are situated in Nunavut and the rest are located in the NWT. Because the inventory was conducted nearly 20 years after

construction of the road, there were some sites within 30 m of developed areas and some sites have been disturbed. In 2002,

all sites within 30 m of the winter road or related facilities were revisited and if threatened were subjected to site assessment and/or mitigation or were protected through the erection of markers. The four sites in the NWT at which markers were erected were: KiPb-2, KjPa-1, KkNv-9 and LcNs-140. One site located in Nunavut, LhNr-5, was also staked in 2002 and rechecked in 2003. During the 2003 investigations, all sites located near areas with current winter road activity were revisited to assess their status.



Bussey 929-1: Markers installed along the edge of existing portage near LcNs-133.

The major objective of the 2003 field reconnaissance was to determine if markers had adequately protected sites. The markers erected at three sites consisted of standard four-foot (1.2 m) wooden survey stakes with tops painted fluorescent orange. On average, they were pounded approximately 30 cm (1 foot) into the ground. At KiPb-2 the stakes are at some distance from the actual site and are present only on the esker crest since they would be lost in snow cover on lower ground. At KkNv-9 and LcNs-140, it was necessary to install markers immediately adjacent to the east side of each site because of the proximity of the winter road portages. No stakes required replacement at KiPb-2, a few loose stakes were re-pounded at KkNv-9 and three were replaced at LcNs-140. At KjPa-1, because of the proximity of a winter road camp (Lockhart Lake Camp), Nuna Logistics arranged to install taller and more permanent metal markers with reflectors. No disturbance was noted within the protected areas associated with these four sites. Because the markers were successful in protecting these sites, another site (LcNs-133) threatened by road activity conducted during the winter of 2002-2003 was marked in a similar manner. Orange flagging tape was added to both the old and new markers since the paint had faded over the winter.

Some of the wooden markers are showing signs of wear although they could last another year or two. It is

recommended that the status of the markers and their ability to provide site protection be reviewed annually. During this recheck it is recommended that any weakened markers be replaced, loose stakes be re-installed and the tops of all markers be sprayed with orange paint to make them more obvious. No new tools were noted at any visited sites, but additional unworked flakes are evident on the surface of LcNs-133. No artifacts were collected since the 2003 field investigations were conducted under a Class 1 NWT Archaeologists Permit.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE EKATI DIAMOND MINE™, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Jean Bussey (Northwest Territories Archaeologists permit 2003-930)

For the tenth consecutive year, Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. (BHPB) in its claim block north of Lac de Gras. Bonnie Campbell of Points West and Noel Doctor of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation assisted with field reconnaissance. The fieldwork consisted of an archaeological inventory as well as tours of archaeological sites associated with the Ekati Diamond Mine™. The first tour involved elders from Lutsel K'e, Madelaine Drybones and Noel Able, along with their interpreter, Bertha Catholique. The second tour involved Mike Francis and Michel Paper of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. Noel Doctor served as the interpreter. The third group involved Inuit elders, Tom Kokak and Walker Bolt, and their interpreter, Gerry Atatahak. A variety of archaeological sites were visited during the tours, including sites at both ends of Lac de Gras – in an area known as the narrows and at the outlet of the lake on the Coppermine River. Also visited were sites near Lac du Sauvage including one with numerous Arctic Small Tool tradition artifacts, one with four tent rings and several sites where archaeological excavation has been conducted in the past.



Bussey 930-1: Representatives of the Lutsel K'e First Nation at the Lac de Gras-Lac du Sauvage narrows.

During the 2003 archaeological inventory, ten new archaeological sites were discovered, bringing the total number of known sites in the BHPB claim block to 198. Stone tools or the fragments (flakes) removed during the manufacture of stone tools characterize the new sites. The majority of the artifacts are white or grey quartz, but some chert and siltstone specimens were also discovered. Most of the recorded sites in the claim block are associated with eskers, but sites are also found on other terrain types, usually in the vicinity of the larger lakes. Five of the sites found in 2003 were associated with an esker known locally as the Exeter esker; numerous other sites have been found on this esker. The other five sites were found near the Lac de Gras – Lac du Sauvage narrows, where 12 other sites have been recorded. No development activity has been identified in the vicinity of the ten new sites, thus, there is no potential for conflict and no artifacts were collected.

The 17 sites in the vicinity of the Lac de Gras-Lac du Sauvage narrows are likely associated with caribou hunting since the narrows represents an important caribou crossing. A number of the sites in this area have yielded small chert tools suggestive of the Arctic Small Tool tradition. The presence of these artifacts is strongly suggestive of the narrows representing a significant location through time. The archaeological investigations and tours were conducted under a Class 2 NWT Archaeologists Permit.

NON-TECHNICAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FOR THE SNAP LAKE PROJECT IN 2003

Jean Bussey (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2003-931)

Jean Bussey of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. conducted archaeological investigations for De Beers Canada Mining Inc. at their Snap Lake Project in 2003. The archaeological work was conducted under a Class 1 NWT Archaeologists Permit.

Because no new development areas have been identified, investigations were limited to site monitoring and a tour with representatives of the North Slave Metis Alliance (NSMA), Fred Turner and Len Turner. Kevin Le Drew of De Beers was also part of the tour. Past archaeological reconnaissance relating to this proposed mine has resulted in the discovery of 53 archaeological sites, most of which are sufficiently distant from proposed development that no further investigation is required. Two sites threatened by development activity were previously mitigated. One of these sites, KkNv-6, is adjacent to the Snap Lake winter access road and was revisited in 2003 in company with the NSMA representatives. At the recommendation of the NSMA representatives, De Beers has arranged for the erection of protective markers on the portage where KkNv-6 is located.

The Snap Lake winter access road was flown during the NSMA tour, which permitted aerial monitoring of archaeological sites

in the immediate vicinity. There have been no revisions to the route examined previously for archaeological resources and there is no evidence of any impacts to archaeological sites along it. KkNv-6 and nearby KkNv-7 were visited on the ground. A few unworked flakes exposed since 2001 were encountered on surface of KkNv-6; all artifacts were left *in situ*.



Bussey 931-1: Esker south of Snap Lake, east of archaeological site KjNu-11 and west of gravel pit.

Also examined from the air were the 10 archaeological sites located on the esker south of Snap Lake. There is no evidence of any disturbance in the vicinity of these sites. Diamond development activity is restricted to a gravel borrow and the winter access road leading to it. The gravel pit was visited on the ground during the archaeological tour and the closest site, KjNu-11, was examined by Bussey. It is located approximately 300 m to the west of the gravel pit and is intact.

2003 MACKENZIE DELTA HERITAGE RESOURCE SURVEY

Don Hanna (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2002-932)

In August of 2003, Bison Historical Services Ltd. and Inuvialuit Environmental and Geotechnical Inc. carried out a survey of heritage sites in the Mackenzie Delta on behalf of EnCana Corporation. Previously known sites were re-visited to ensure that they had not been damaged by last winter's seismic exploration program. We also examined three potential well sites and related access routes to ensure that upcoming winter projects would avoid all known and newly identified heritage sites.

Fieldwork was based out of Tuktoyaktuk and carried out by helicopter and on foot. Our work was concentrated around the mouth of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River, on both Richards Island and portions of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula. We did not excavate any materials at any sites and no artifacts or other cultural materials were collected. Twenty-seven known sites, including ancient graves, villages and camps, were re-visited to evaluate the success of avoidance during the 2002-

2003 Kugmallit winter seismic program. All sites within 200 metres of seismic program activities were re-visited. No previously identified sites were damaged by last winter's Kugmallit seismic exploration activities. However, natural erosion at several sites remains an on-going concern.



Hanna 932-1: Aerial view of typical seismic trail on Richards Island

The newly proposed EnCana Burnt Lake well site(s) and access route were also examined. This program consists of three possible well site locations and related access routes linking the wells to the Mackenzie River Ice Road. Three new sites were identified during our examination of this project. Newly identified sites are all prehistoric lithic scatters and/or campsites. Two previously identified sites were also examined in connection with this program. EnCana's planned development was modified to avoid all newly identified and previously known heritage sites. The proposed Encana Burnt Lake well site and access route will avoid all previously known and newly identified heritage sites.

MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT RECONNAISSANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Grant Clarke (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2003-933)

Archaeological investigations initiated in 2001 on the Mackenzie Gas Project continued for a second field season in 2003. Imperial Resources Ventures Ltd., the Aboriginal Pipeline Group, ConocoPhillips Canada Ltd., ExxonMobil Canada Properties Ltd. and Shell Canada Limited are developing the Mackenzie Gas Project.

The project will likely consist of:

- Natural gas field development facilities at Taglu, Parsons Lake and Niglintgak.
- A gathering system to collect natural gas and associated natural gas liquids from the three fields and ship them to natural gas compression and NGL facilities in the Inuvik area.

- A natural gas pipeline from the Inuvik area to Norman Wells.
- A transmission pipeline system (the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline) from the Inuvik area south along the Mackenzie Valley via Norman Wells, to connect to the existing natural gas pipeline system in northwest Alberta for delivery to market. Infrastructure required supporting the development and operation of the pipeline includes barge landing sites, camps and stockpile locations, granular resource extraction sites, as well as associated temporary and permanent access roads. The precise number and location of associated facilities has yet to be determined.

During the 2003 field season, archaeologists with MPEG (a consortium of AMEC Earth and Environmental, Golder Associates Ltd., Kavik-AXYS Environmental Ltd. and Tera Environmental) led reconnaissance and impact assessment level investigations of selected project components. As listed below, numerous local people assisted with the fieldwork. Greenpipe Industries Ltd. assisted MPEG archaeologists with the investigations in the Tulita district.



Clarke 933-1: View to the west of a small buried lithic scatter located east of Parsons Lake.

- Inuvialuit region: Robert Albert, Abel Tingmiak.
- Gwich'in region: Rita Carpenter, Anna May MacLeod, Fred Jerome, Harry Carmichael, Allen Firth, Tom Wright, and Albert Frost.
- Fort Good Hope: Marcel Grandjambe, Alfred Masazumi, and Leon Tauveau.
- Tulita: Richard Andrew, Lee Anne Wrigley, and James Bavard.
- Pehdzeh Ki First Nation: Justin Clilie, Ernest Moses, Darcy Moses, and Archie Horasey
- Liidlii Kue First Nation: Joe Tsetso, Leo Norwegian, and Edward Cholo
- Trout Lake: Arthur Jumbo, Dolphus Jumbo, Tony Jumbo, Edward Jumbo, Ruby Jumbo, Eric Kotchea, and Lucas Cli

While a definitive right-of-way has not been identified for the pipeline, which is in excess of 1400 km in length, a 1 km wide corridor has been identified. As this is too wide for a conventional heritage resources impact assessment, investigations are limited to reconnaissance techniques of selected moderate and high potential areas. A heritage resources impact assessment will be completed once the right-of-way within the corridor has been selected. For the 2002 field season, areas were selected for examination based on aerial photograph and NTS map analysis as well as helicopter over-flights. During the winter of 2003, the project team identified several reroutes. Subsequently, the archaeological team conducted reconnaissance level investigations at reroute locations thought to exhibit moderate to high potential for heritage resources.

Heritage resource impact assessments were also undertaken at a selection of the infrastructure and granular resource extraction sites. As with the pipeline corridor, moderate and high potential areas have been focused on and additional investigations can be anticipated as project plans become more finalized.

Numerous prehistoric and historic sites were recorded / revisited. These include a wide variety of site types and ages. The precontact period sites are primarily comprised of stone flakes and other debris remaining from stone tool manufacturing. No temporally diagnostic stone tools were recovered during the field investigations. Historic period sites primarily relate to traditional land use practices and include numerous trails, cabins and camps. Palaeontological materials include one location of preserved tree trunks and leaf litter identified north of the current tree line preserved in permafrost. A number of traditional land use areas such as trap lines and camps were also observed / recorded.

HOLOCENE SEA ICE CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Julie Ross (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2003-936)

Raised marine deposits along the northern Prince of Wales Strait were surveyed for archaeological sites as part of a larger study of Holocene sea ice conditions in the Northwest Passage. Douglas Hodgson (Geological Survey of Canada) and I surveyed an area north of that examined by Arthur Dyke (GSC) and James Savelle (McGill, Anthropology) in previous years. Two camps were established on Victoria Island: Deans Dundas Bay, Armstrong Point and one, Wallace Point, was established on Banks Island.

While the project had several research goals, the main aim was to establish the time periods when the areas on either side of Prince of Wales Strait were occupied, which cultural groups utilized these areas, and what the nature of use of the area was by Palaeo- and Neoeskimo peoples. We also wished to establish if there was a difference in Palaeo- and Neoeskimo

occupation density between northwestern and western Victoria Island coasts. Dyke and Savelle had observed a decrease close to the northern limit of their study area at 72 N.

Only forty-eight sites were recorded during the 2003 field season, compared to the fifty-two sites recorded during our 2002 field survey of the Viscount Melville Sound coast of northwestern most Victoria Island. Of the forty-eight sites recorded, seventeen of these consisted of clusters of caches. Most of the caches had been opened; however a few were still closed and one contained barrel staves.

Other than one find spot, there is limited definite evidence for Palaeoeskimo use of the area; many of the features recorded were amorphous in form and thus a cultural affiliation could not be assigned. Neoeskimo, Early Historic, and Late Historic sites were evident in low-lying areas.



Ross 936- 2: Historical Period cache with wooden staves.

There were fewer habitation structures found along the examined sections of coast than to the northeast (2002) and it would seem that this area was used predominately for short term hunting and trapping ventures. It is apparent that this section of coast has been submerging during at least the latest Holocene, so it is possible that some archaeological sites have been destroyed. There is also a paucity of the well-defined raised beaches on which Arctic dwelling sites are often found. Furthermore, the predominantly fine-grained raised marine sediments are undergoing active processes of solifluction and thus any sites are likely being covered or dispersed by this slope movement.

FORT SIMPSON HERITAGE PARK ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Jean-Luc Pilon (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2003-937)

During the month of August 2003, archaeological excavations were once again carried out within Fort Simpson Heritage Park. This work followed up on discoveries made during the 2002 field season by Jean-Luc Pilon of the Canadian Museum of Civilization and earlier in 2000 by Tom Andrews of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. In both of those field seasons, artefacts had been found which indicated a use of the area that could bear witness to some of the earliest Euro-Canadian presence on Simpson Island.

In 2002, a deep pit feature had been identified but its shape, function and age were uncertain. This summer's work hoped to recover artefacts, which might be indicative of the time period, as well as the nature of this clearly man-made feature.

The 2002 work had shown that much of the area of the Heritage Park had, at one time, been subjected to extensive and deep ploughing. In fact, the ploughing may have also been used as a way of filling in the long pit that lay deeply buried in the main excavation area because there were no visible signs of this 5-foot deep pit prior to excavation.

While laboratory work on the collections continues, some statements can be made concerning some of the events represented in the excavated area. A first important point is that while the vast majority of the artefacts gathered are of Euro-Canadian or European manufacture, objects attesting to an earlier, pre-Contact Native occupation or occupations, are present. Tom Andrews who had found small flakes left from the manufacture of chipped stone implements had first pointed out such a possibility. This Native component was confirmed in 2003 with the recovery of additional flakes and even stone tools, one manufactured from a distinctive stone found only in the Norman Wells area.

As for the age of the earliest historic period occupation, the recovery of a percussion cap near the bottom layers of the long pit feature firmly place the principal occupation in the 1830-1860 time period when this invention became widely used. It would thus appear that this pit feature somehow relates to the nearby Hudson's Bay Company (established on Simpson Island in 1822) activities and not the earlier Northwest Company establishment that was abandoned in 1811, well before the widespread use of percussion caps in general, let alone on a distant frontier.

What then was the purpose of this long, narrow pit measuring on the order of 5 feet in depth, 5 to 6 feet in width and more than 20 feet in length? A key to this question's answer might be found within a single excavation unit. Within it, a very high density of artefacts were recovered from all of the buried pit layers which are clearly separated from each other by at least 2 thick distinct layers of shredded bark. Nails and "box" rivets were the most numerous object type found within the pit fill layers. The high concentration of debris in this area suggests that there was some condition that, over the course of the

feature's use, naturally tended to concentrate artefacts in that region. One proposal is that the main point of access to this feature was in the area of this unit; perhaps a trap door, if this feature was found under a building, as a cellar would be.



Pilon 937-1: Doug Kirk overseeing the work of Elizabeth Marsh (foreground) and Naomi Smethurst (behind him).

The “box” rivets are intriguing in their own right because their function is not immediately obvious. However, when shown to Dr. Robert Grenier of Parks Canada, who is an international expert in the excavation of marine heritage and early ship building techniques, he quickly identified these as items clearly involved in “clinker-built” boat construction. Of course, York boats, those transportation workhorses of the HBC, fit this interpretation perfectly.

The next step in this research will take place hundreds of kilometres from Fort Simpson, in the Archives of the Hudson’s Bay Company, currently housed in Winnipeg. It is anticipated that somewhere within the journals and documents kept there, will be found some kind of reference to a boat house or a boat shed, where the heavy York boats were repaired and perhaps even built. Hopefully, such a passage will provide enough information for us to determine its approximate location in

relation to the HBC compound which is, by contrast, relatively well-documented on both maps and in vivid eye-witness accounts.

This summer’s crew was comprised of Stephen Rowan, John Blyth, Naomi Smethurst, Elizabeth Marsh and Douglas Kirk. Additional help was kindly offered by Tyrone Stipdonk, Scott Passmore and Sophie Borcoman.

An additional component of the work this summer was to assist Dr. Brian Moorman and his Ph.D. student Christopher Hugenholz of the University of Calgary and their crew of Dana Lampi and Kathleen Groenewegen of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, who conducted a ground-penetrating radar study of the Heritage Park.

We are grateful to Mitch and Kathleen Gast, managers of the Albert Faillie Apartments as well as to Susan Colbert and Colin Munro of Great Slave Helicopters. Finally, we would like to extend our thanks to the community of Fort Simpson who allowed us to once again dig into their past.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG NORTHERN PRINCE ALBERT SOUND, VICTORIA ISLAND, N.W.T. AUGUST 2003

James M. Savelle (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2003-938)

Archaeological investigations along northern Prince Albert Sound were carried out in early-mid August 2003. The excavations concentrated upon Dorset, Thule and Historic Inuit sites at the Kuuk River, Thule Inuit sites at Woodward Point, Cape Ptarmigan, and the Thule Inuit Co-op site southeast of Holman. At the Co-op site and Kuuk river sites, excavations were restricted to previously disturbed or excavated sod houses and middens (garbage heaps), while at the Cape Ptarmigan and Woodward Point sites excavations were restricted to test pits in middens and sod houses. While a small number of artifacts were recovered from the excavations, the primary goal was to collect animal bones, primarily seal, caribou and musk-ox teeth, to determine changes through time in the level of various trace (potentially toxic) elements. These changes can be determined through the chemical analyses of trace elements in the teeth themselves.



Saville 938-1. Susan Lofthouse, Christine Iorio and Allen Pogotak excavating midden beside Thule house at Woodward Point.

SUMMIT CREEK HERITAGE SURVEY

Don Hanna (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2003-939)

In July of 2003, Bison Historical Services Ltd. carried out an archaeological survey of heritage sites in the vicinity of Summit Creek, some 60 kilometres south of Tulita, NWT. These investigations were carried out at the request of Northern EnviroSearch Ltd. on behalf of Northrock Resources Ltd.



Hanna 939-1: East end of the proposed access road on the banks of the Mackenzie River.

Northrock proposes to drill an exploratory oil well (B-44) near Summit Creek on the southwest flanks of the Flint Stone Range during the winter of 2003-2004. This well site will require an access road extending approximately 74 kilometres east to Mackenzie River before joining the Mackenzie River ice road. The access road will largely follow existing trails and cut lines. Northrock Resources Ltd. engaged Bison Historical Services

Ltd. to ensure that no known or suspected heritage sites would be damaged by the proposed activities.

Six previously identified heritage sites are known to lay within one kilometre of the proposed Northrock B-44 construction program. The location of each of these sites was re-visited and the proximity of the site to the proposed development was evaluated. None of these previously identified sites will be impacted by the construction or use of the proposed Northrock Resources Ltd. B-44 Summit Creek well site, access route and staging area.

Areas with high potential for un-recorded heritage sites that might be impacted by the planned activities were also examined. No new heritage sites were identified. The proposed Northrock B-44 construction program will impact no previously unidentified or suspected heritage sites.

HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE EAST LIARD GAS GATHERING SYSTEM

D'Arcy Green (NWT Archaeologists Permit 940)

In August of 2003, Golder Associates Ltd. conducted a Heritage Resources Impact Assessment of Anadarko's proposed East Liard Gas Gathering System located near Fort Liard. The proposed 75 kilometre gathering system extends southwestward from the Netla/Arrowhead gas fields, crossing the Liard River north of Fort Liard where it joins an existing system just west of the river. The purpose of the study was to identify, record, and evaluate heritage sites in potential conflict with proposed development activities, so that appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures could be incorporated into the plans for this project.

Procedures employed in the Anadarko East Liard Gas Gathering System Project entailed pre-field studies, on-ground reconnaissance, site documentation and assessment, reporting and recommendation formulation. A community request was made that, should archaeological materials be identified during the HRIA, no artifacts were to be collected. Therefore, a system for documenting sufficient information about artifacts was devised in consultation with the PWNHC prior to the commencement of the field program. Project planning also included provisions for a community representative to work with the archaeologists during the field inspection, to provide advice about the cultural significance of any sites and to identify areas of cultural concern or relevant land use patterns that might assist in interpretation of the physical evidence encountered. Roy Klondike of Fort Liard provided a wealth of information about the area and its people while he accompanied two Golder archaeologists during the field program.

The field component of the HRIA included the visual inspection of all areas that had been proposed for development prior to the beginning of August 2003. This included an aerial survey of the entire gathering system to confirm that our

predetermined areas of moderate and high potential were valid and to modify our program to include areas that were not identified during the pre-field screening. Subsequent fieldwork consisted of helicopter assisted field surveys and sub-surface testing of areas deemed to have moderate to high potential for containing heritage resources. While no new archaeological sites were identified during the field investigations conducted for this project, a total of 19 Traditional Use locations were identified and recorded. These included cabin and tent frame locations, bark-stripped trees, trails, and various types of snares and traps.



Green 940-1: Bone hide scraping tool, known as a “beamer” or “flesher”, identified at an abandoned Traditional Use site adjacent to the proposed development.

Further archaeological work will be undertaken next year on newly proposed components of the project that include an all-weather access road, gathering system re-alignments and facilities locations. It is anticipated that additional work will be also be conducted other high potential areas along the alignment.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, WINTER COVE, WALKER BAY, VICTORIA ISLAND, N.W.T., JULY-AUGUST, 2003

Donald S. Johnson (NWT Archaeologists Permit 2003-941)

Archaeological investigations (in conjunction with sociocultural investigations, Hamlet of Holman, Victoria Island, N.W.T.), were initiated between July 30th and August 15th, 2003 in the Winter Cove area, Walker Bay, Victoria Island, N.W.T. The archaeological investigations represent the initial field season in a proposed two-year project, and focus on an assessment of mid-19th century direct and indirect contact & intersocietal interaction between historic northern Copper Inuit groups and the Royal Navy vessels H.M.S. Enterprise and H.M.S. Investigator in northwestern Victoria Island. Specifically, the project is the first to systematically examine possible changes in northern Copper Inuit material culture, intra- and intergroup material trade systems and social relations

resulting from direct and indirect contact with elements of the Royal Navy on Victoria Island. Additionally, these investigations also examined sites directly associated with the 1851-52 "wintering" of H.M.S. Enterprise at Winter Cove.

Field surveys were conducted in the immediate Winter Cove area - including Flagstaff Hill - and at several (unnamed) inland lakes south and southeast of Winter Cove. A total of approximately 30 sites, comprising historic Copper Inuit tent rings and caches, Royal Navy habitation, burial, cache and survey features and several mid-20th century habitation and survey features associated with the 1940-41 “wintering” of the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch* in Winter Cove, were recorded.



Johnson 941 – 1: Donald S. Johnson examining cairn constructed by the crew of the RCMP schooner “St. Roch” in 1940-41, Winter Cove, Walker Bay.

The nature and amount of data collected varied according to project research plans, though random sampling was conducted at each site, and all features were recorded in detail. The items recovered from sites also varied, although 19th century manufactured metals, glass, and wood predominated. In some cases, evidence of modification of manufactured materials into projectile points and uniface cutting implements was present. All recovered items are now undergoing conservation procedures.

Preliminary results of these field surveys suggest that Northern Copper Inuit groups interacting with the officers and crew of H.M.S. Enterprise in the Winter Cove, Walker Bay area ca. 1851-52 acquired significant amounts of manufactured items. Many of these items were modified into tools and introduced into the material culture of these groups. Similarly, it can also

be suggested that these items were “filtered” into intra- and intergroup trade systems of the Walker Bay and Minto Inlet areas thereby contributing to changes in traditional social interaction.

The project has received the strong support of the Holman Community Corporation, and the Olokhaktomiut Hunters & Trappers Committee, Holman, Victoria Island, N.W.T. Aaron Kimiksana and Tony Alanak of Holman and Ethan Applegarth of Idyllwild, California, served as Research Assistants. Donald Inuktalik, Jack Kataoyak and Helen Kimiksana provided other invaluable support in the field and in Holman. The following institutions and individuals have contributed support, expertise and guidance:

Inuvialuit Land Administration; Aurora Research Institute; Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre; Joint-Faculty Research Ethics Board, University of Manitoba, Dr. Jill Oakes, Department of Native Studies, University of Manitoba; Dr. Rick Riewe, Dept. of Zoology, University of Manitoba; Dr. William “Skip” Koolage, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba; Dr. James Savelle, Department of Anthropology, McGill University; and Gerard and Nan Snyder, Montpelier Station, Virginia.

HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF FORTUNE MINERALS NICO GOLD PROJECT

Brian Ronaghan (NWT Archaeologist Permit 2003-942)

Brian Ronaghan of Golder Associates completed an archaeological inventory and assessment of facility locations proposed by Fortune Minerals for a bulk-sampling program for an underground gold mine operation near Nico Lake. The property is located about 10 km east of Hislop Lake in the Marian basin north of Great Slave Lake. John Mantla of Rae (Dogrib First Nation) assisted with the investigations.

The Nico Lake Mine is in the preliminary planning stage of development and as a result, very limited information is available regarding the eventual development of the property. Previous archaeological records and studies within the region, as well as environmental and ethnohistorical data, were consulted to aid in providing a basis for structuring field studies and context for any sites that might be found. Map and aerial photograph mosaic analysis was also undertaken to serve as an orientation to the Project area landforms and their heritage resource potential. The foot traverses and visual examination then focused on the project specific facilities that have been defined as well as the landforms considered to exhibit high potential for heritage resources.

Due to the largely sloping nature of the terrain, there was a notable lack of organic sediments in all areas except in water-saturated locations, which were considered to have low heritage resource potential. Consequently, shovel testing to investigate for buried sites was neither feasible nor warranted. The field program resulted in the identification of five loci of historic

period use. None of the locations exhibited materials and/or evidence of use that exceeded the late 1960’s in age. As a result, none were considered archaeological resources under the current provisions of the Archaeological Sites Regulations (GNWT 2001) and none were formally recorded as such. The locations consist of two claim posts for prospects registered in or around 1968, two trails that represent recent use of seismic and exploration cut lines by Aboriginal hunters or trappers, and a temporary campsite by an exploration or survey crew probably in the 1970’s. None of these sites are considered to be of more than limited scientific significance.



Ronaghan 942-1: View to the north of Lou and Lion Lakes from the uplands that comprise the Project Area. Note the bedrock that is typical of the area.

Although archaeological sites have been recorded in the region, none have been found in the area to be affected by the Nico Mine Project. While some of the locations of specific development facilities are not known, all high potential landforms within the Project area were examined. Therefore, it is recommended that development proceed without additional heritage resources investigations. However, the local area traditional users should be consulted prior to development as the area is currently utilized.

NON-TECHNICAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE COURAGEOUS LAKE PROPERTY FOR SEABRIDGE GOLD

Jean Bussey (Northwest Territories Archaeologists permit 2003-943)

Gold exploration prompted archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Courageous Lake on behalf of Seabridge Gold. Jean Bussey and Gabriella Prager of Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd conducted these investigations. Noel Doctor of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation provided assistance during the field reconnaissance. The fieldwork involved intensive helicopter reconnaissance to provide an overview assessment of archaeological potential as well as detailed ground examination

of selected areas. Three historic/traditional sites were discovered during aerial reconnaissance and were recorded and 11 sites were found during ground reconnaissance, for a total of 14 new sites. The selected intensive survey areas were three locations in which more exploration and/or development might occur, as identified by EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd., the prime consultant for this multi-disciplinary environmental study. Archaeological investigations were conducted under a Class 2 NWT Archaeologists Permit. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of this study area.

Two graves, each surrounded by a white picket fence, the site of a possible tent camp likely used during an early phase of mineral exploration and a traditional cabin/camp were recorded north of Courageous Lake in areas for which no specific development has been identified. One site is located on an esker, one is on the shore of Courageous Lake and the third is situated on a bedrock bench inland from the lake.

Each of the three areas in which more exploration activity might occur yielded archaeological resources. The more northerly survey area, north of Matthews Lake and south of Courageous Lake, yielded six prehistoric archaeological sites. Four are associated with esker deposits, one is on a bedrock ridge and the sixth appears to be on an old lake terrace/beach. All six contained varying quantities of primarily quartz flakes, most of them unworked; all unworked flakes were left in site. Three sites contained formed tools or fragments, which were collected because of the proximity of a recreational camp. The second survey area was located east of Matthews Lake and the abandoned Salmita mine. Two archaeological sites were recorded, one a windbreak likely relating to early mineral exploration and the other an isolated find (collected) consisting of a white chert artifact suggestive of the Arctic Small Tool tradition. Both sites are located on inland areas typified by

scattered bedrock outcrops. The third survey area is south of Matthews Lake and yielded three prehistoric sites, all on elevated bedrock outcrops. One is an isolated find consisting of a formed biface fragment (collected) and the other two are lithic workshops/dense lithic scatters, with no visible formed tools.



Bussey 943-1: Foundation of tent frame at possible 1940's exploration camp.

The archaeological investigations conducted in 2003 suggest that the Courageous Lake Property is an important area archaeologically. Only a small portion of this area has been examined in any detail. If further exploration or development activities are proposed then additional archaeological research will be required. The historic Tundra Mine is located at the south end of Matthews Lake and was briefly examined in 2003. The buildings are deteriorating as a result of weather, time and vandalism.

Archaeological Prospectors – New Brunswick

During the 2003 field season, Archaeological Prospectors carried out five geophysical surveys using a magnetometer. Of the five surveys, four were conducted at historic sites and one on a Middle Archaic site. The magnetometer used is a fluxgate gradiometer specifically designed by Bartington Instruments (UK) for archaeological purposes. The magnetometer effectively detects very minor changes in the earth’s magnetic field resulting from, but not exclusive to, burnt features like hearths, artifact scatters, pits or ditches, foundations and non-local material.

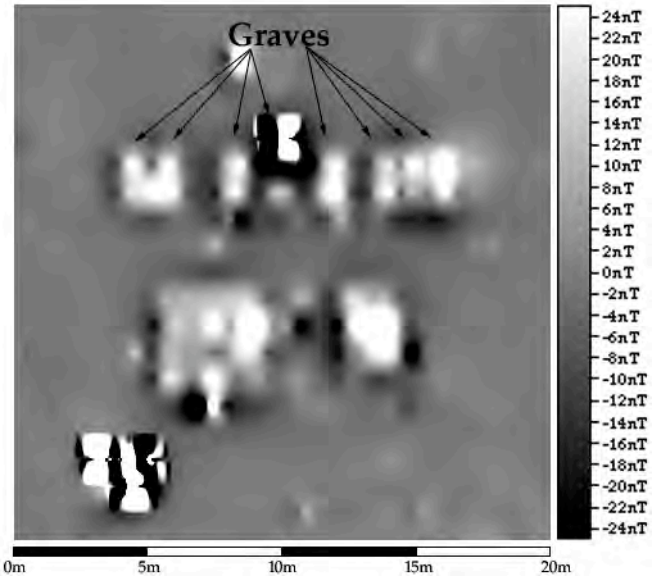
The first historic site survey was conducted on a floodplain of the Saint John River at an area suspected to be the location of a mid-17th C fort. During the survey, a mid-19th C homestead and associated debris field was mapped. Subsequent testing revealed an abundance of artifacts including glass, wood, brick, ceramic, bone and metal.

A second geophysical survey was conducted at a cemetery that was being used prior to the 1850’s (see image below). Concern over the likelihood of missing headstones, the local cemetery committee commissioned the survey to locate any unmarked graves. A total of 19 unmarked graves were identified in the 1700m² survey area which contained a further 29 marked graves.

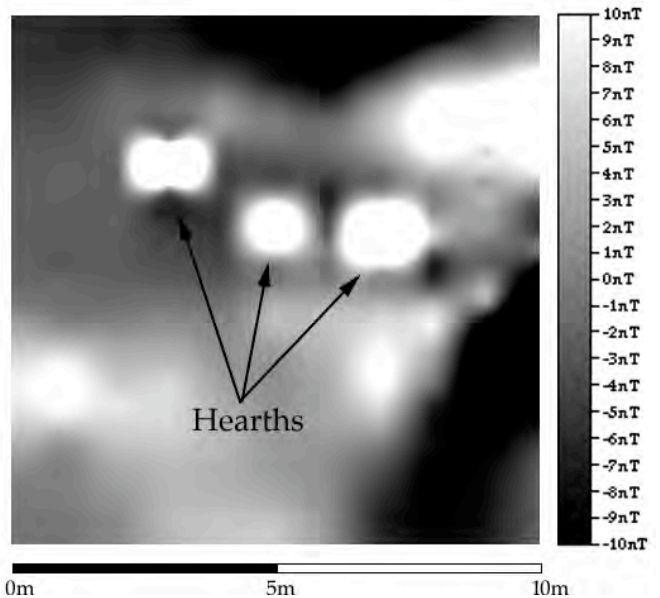
The third geophysical survey centred on the suspected location of historic structures dating between the 18th and 20th Centuries. Results of the magnetometer survey identify several indications of potential foundations, paths and artifact scatters that may be ground-truthed at a later date. A previous excavation in this Aeolian dune system indicates site depth of at least 50cm below surface.

As part of the New Brunswick Archaeology Society’s (NBAS) public archaeology program, and in conjunction with the Queen’s County Historical Society (QCHS), a geophysical survey was conducted on the premises of the Anthony Flower’s house. A prolific 19th C painter, Anthony Flower lived on Washademoak Lake, NB. The house was scheduled for relocation by the QCHS and to be set up as a museum for the painter’s work. The geophysical survey directed the NBAS’s excavation to two sub-surface staircases and an artifact scatter.

The fifth geophysical survey was conducted at a Middle Archaic site in south-western New Brunswick. A total of 1300m² was surveyed along the peaty and sandy shoreline of Mill Lake. A total of three suspected hearths were identified using the magnetometer in an area previously surface collected and tested (see image below). One of the hearths was partially excavated and returned a radiocarbon date of over 6000 BP.



Magnetometer results of Grid 4 showing some unmarked graves.



Magnetometer results of Grid 1 showing suspected location of hearths.

Obituary: Richard Stockton MacNeish

(1918 - 2001)

William C. Noble

Canadian Archaeology has lost another dynamic personality and pioneering contributor with the death of Richard Stockton "Scotty" MacNeish. At age 82, he died 16 January 2001 in Belize, Central America, as a result of a vehicle crash during an archaeological vacation at the sites of Lamanai and Caracol. Best known as a field archaeologist, it is perhaps fitting that Scotty died in the field. This obituary will focus only upon his Canadian career and contributions (MacNeish 1998), as opposed to his many experiences in the United States, Mexico, Peru and more recently in China.

Scotty was born in New York City on 29 April 1918 to Harris Franklin MacNeish and Elizabeth Stockton, but was raised primarily in Eastchester, N.Y. He was distantly related as a second cousin to J. Norman Emerson (1917 - 1978) of Toronto. After a short education at Colgate, Scotty went to the University of Chicago where he received his B.A. (1941), M.A. (1944) and Ph.D. (1949) under "Poppa" Fay - Cooper Cole (1881 - 1961). It was as an undergraduate that he won a Golden Gloves Boxing Championship (Binghamton, N.Y., 1938) and he continued this skill along with fellow student Moreau Maxwell (1918 - 1998) in the early graduate years at Chicago to earn textbook money. Another "drinking buddy" was Norman Emerson with whom he shared rooms at Chicago, and was a fellow crew member at the Kincaid Site in 1941 (see photo).



Kinkaid Site, Illinois, summer crew (1940 or 1941)

Back Row (L-R) R.S. MacNeish, J. N. Emerson, John Scoll (cook), Ken Orr
Front Row (L-R) Pappa Fay Cooper-Cole, Roger Willis, Mrs. Mabel Cooper-Cole, Ellen ? (driver), Alice Orr (secretary).

Photo courtesy of Anthropology Dept., University of Toronto

MacNeish's work in Canada began in 1949 during his examination of Iroquois pottery collections for research

fostered by James B. Griffin (1905 - 1997). This ceramic study from 1947 - 1950 resulted in the now classic [Iroquois Pottery Types](#) (MacNeish 1952a) which concluded an "in situ" origin rather than a relatively recent migration of Iroquoian peoples into the Northeast (MacNeish 1976). This work effectively set modern Iroquois archaeology on its feet, and influenced Emerson (1959) in what became known as the "MacNeish - Emerson Theory".

In the Fall of 1949, Senior Archaeologist Dr. J. Douglas Leechman (1890 - 1980) hired Scotty to join the Anthropology Section of the National Museum of Canada (MacNeish 1998:63). This began thirteen years of research at the Museum in Ottawa. When Leechman departed in 1954 to become Director of Colonel Erick L. Harvie's (1892 - 1975) new Glenbow - Alberta Foundation in Calgary, MacNeish became the N.M.C.'s Senior Archaeologist. In that capacity, he hired William E. Taylor, Jr. (1926 - 1994) in 1956 and James V. Wright (1932 -) in 1960. Since research in Tehuacan Valley, Mexico was taking so much of his time, Scotty handed over the role of Senior Archaeologist to Bill Taylor in 1963.

MacNeish's first field work in Canada commenced during the summer of 1949 in the Northwest Territories. Reconnaissance surveys were made on the Mackenzie River, Great Slave Lake and Lake Athabaska, with a week long excursion to the barrenlands at northern Artillery Lake (MacNeish 1951, 1953, 1962b, 1998). Scotty was clearly a novice to this huge territory, walking over portages with his briefcase in hand, but he remained undaunted in his enthusiasm to define cultural sequences for this vast archaeological "terra incognita".

Following the initial surveys of 1949 - 1951, he began set - piece excavations in 1952 at the Pointed Mountain microblade site north of Fisherman Lake, Fort Liard (MacNeish 1945a) and at two significant sites at western Great Bear Lake (MacNeish 1955a). More northerly work continued in 1954 at the Mackenzie Delta and along the Yukon arctic coast where he located the stratified, but extremely contorted Engigstciak site (MacNeish 1955b, 1956b, 1956c; Mackay et al. 1960). This led to further prolific activity in the interior Yukon Territory between 1955 to 1961 (MacNeish 1959a, 1959b, 1960a, 1962a, 1963, 1964, 1998). Over 200 sites were located and the three seasons of 1958 - 1960 were spent digging the best of them (MacNeish 1964:203).

Important questions motivated this northern research (MacNeish 1960b), the first being the need to determine what cultural adaptations were extant. A second problem involved the establishment of an accurate chronology. Third was the current hypothesis of an Asiatic origin for pottery in eastern Canada and adjacent U.S.A.. It needed verification. And fourth, MacNeish was always questing for traces of early migrations into the New World through Canada's northwestern interior. Indeed, he became a firm believer in pre-Clovis occupation of the Americas. Of these four research problems,

however, he was only able to dispel the pottery diffusion, as there no pottery existed in Canada's northwestern interior.

In Ontario, MacNeish spent one week with J.N. Emerson in April 1950 digging the Goessens Glen Meyer village near Tillsonburg. This was followed in May and June with survey south of Lake Nipigon in northwestern Ontario that led to the 1950 excavation of the Brohm palaeo - Indian component east of Port Arthur (renamed Thunder Bay). The taconite tools and detritus represented "the first site excavated in Canada that can definitely be related to Early Man materials." (Alcock 1952:6).

Five field seasons in southern Manitoba contributed a classic pioneering cultural sequence that attempted to demonstrate Cree and Assiniboine Sioux ancestry. Based upon stratified sites (Lockport and Cemetery Point) as well as many other single components excavated in 1951 and 1953, he defined a sequence through Archaic to the pottery-bearing Laurel, Blackduck and Selkirk complexes (MacNeish 1958). He also read voluminously about the historic Plains Cree at the Public Archives in Ottawa. Possible Assiniboine ancestry was suggested for the Stott Mound and village excavated near Brandon, Manitoba in 1952 (MacNeish 1954b).

MacNeish left the National Museum in 1963, but returned to Canada in 1964 to help found and become Head of the first Department of Archaeology at Calgary, Alberta. This new venture, undertaken with Richard G. Forbis (1924 - 1999) was the first of its kind in Canada and indeed North America. A small compliment of courses began in the Fall of 1964 with a formal M.A. programme ratified in late 1965. The doctoral programme obtained final approval in late April 1966, the same year the University of Calgary gained it's autonomy under President Herbert S. Armstrong (1915 - 1993).

Scotty proved to be a brilliant and charismatic teacher, being widely read, and seasoned with experience, open to discussion and generous with his time. The first four archaeology Ph.D. students graduated in 1968, the year he left Calgary, but he continued to return for thesis defenses until the mid - 1970's.

In January 1974, MacNeish was invited to McMaster University, Hamilton to deliver the prestigious Howard P. Whidden Lectures. At each of the three evenings, he drew crowds of 1,600 to 1,800 people, and the lectures resulted in the publication of his The Science of Archaeology (MacNeish 1974). Subsequent Canadian content was embodied in his festschrift article for James B. Griffin (MacNeish 1976) and a personal biography that recalled the course of some of his work in Canada (MacNeish 1998).

On a personal level, Scotty greatly enjoyed conversation, and was perceptively nicknamed by Slave Native People of Fort Liard, "Sissipuk" meaning "chattering ground squirrel". This double entendre fitted his gregarious personality as did the other affectionate nicknames of the "Demon Doctor" and the "Mad Trapper from Rat Pass". He also appreciated outrageous puns, cold beer and quality bourbon, as well as travel. After his first marriage to June

Helm ended in divorce, he married Phyllis Diana Walter of Kitchener, Ontario. Together he and Diana raised two sons, Rory and Alexander.

For those who knew him, Scotty will always be remembered for his passion of archaeology and his favoured adage and recommendation that "the only way to make it, is to outlive them all." A toast to his memory.



Richard Stockton MacNeish, (1918-2001)
Picture taken in 1974

CAA/ACA Awards

2002 DANIEL WEETALUKTUK AWARDS (both are in the Undergraduate Category)

Winner: **Carolyn Saunders (University of British Columbia)** for her paper: “Prehistoric Use of Avian Resources in the Arctic: Challenges and Opportunities for the Archaeologist”

Honorable Mention: **Marvin Shell (University of Winnipeg)** for his paper: “Identification of Human Cannibalism in the Archaeological Record: Criteria for Recognition and Possible Models for a Global Understanding”

2002 PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS AWARDS (2 awards in Professional/Institutional Category)

Archéo-08 for its brochure entitled “Voyage au-delà de la mémoire: 8 000 ans d’activités humaines dans la MRC de Rouyn-Noranda”

(Description from the Public Communications Award Committee report):

This sixteen-page brochure was developed to mark the 15th anniversary of Archéo-08, a non-profit corporation established to carry out long-term archaeological research in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue area of Québec. The brochure is both an introduction to the archaeology of this area and a detailed examination of certain techniques and approaches, and how they help us to better understand the past. The brochure counters the prevailing public view of a recently peopled region by demonstrating the significant time depth of human occupation, and highlights some little known facts, such as the pre-contact use of copper tools.

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife, for the “Idaa Trail Component” on the web site entitled “Lessons from the Land: A Cultural Journey through the Northwest Territories” (www.lessonsfromtheland.ca)

(Description from the Public Communications Award Committee report):

This web site presents the traditional route of the Dogrib people from Great Slave Lake to Great Bear Lake. At each of eight stopovers, virtual travelers learn the significance of these places, and broader lessons about Dogrib history – for example, concerning the fur trade, trading chiefs or the impacts of disease – or, about Dogrib traditional culture, including such things as place names, sacred sites, and canoe building. The most explicitly archaeological section illustrates stone tool technology and demonstrates the importance of collaboration between archaeologists and elders. Other sections teach understanding and respect for abandoned villages and for the Dogrib sacred sites. Archaeology is presented as a seamless part of a rich cultural and historical landscape.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS AWARDS FOR 2003

RAPPEL/ REMINDER

The CAA presents annual awards to acknowledge outstanding contributions in public communication that further insight and appreciation of Canadian Archaeology. These awards recognize contributions by journalists, film producers, professional archaeologists and institutions.

We are looking for material in the following categories produced or published in 2003:

- HIGH QUALITY MAGAZINE OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
- PAMPHLETS, BROCHURES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS
- TELEVISION OR RADIO SHOWS
- ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING (CD-ROMS AND WEB SITES)

For further information, please check the CAA web site or contact committee chair, David Denton: Tel. (819) 825-9603; Fax: (819) 825-6892; Email: ddenton@lino.com.

For submissions, please send five (5) copies of materials for consideration to: David Denton Cree Regional Authority 144B
Perreault Val-d'Or, QC J9P 2G3

DEADLINE FOR 2003 SUBMISSIONS: FEB. 15, 2004!

PRIX DE LA COMMUNICATION PUBLIQUE POUR 2003

Depuis 1985, l'A.C.A. a décerné des prix pour des réalisations exceptionnelles dans le domaine de l'archéologie canadienne, et qui avancent la compréhension et l'appréciation du grand public en ce qui concerne ce sujet. Ce prix reconnaît les contributions, entre autres, de journalistes, de cinéastes, d'archéologues professionnels et d'institutions.

Nous sollicitons des oeuvres réalisées ou publiées en 2003 dans les catégories suivantes :

- ARTICLES DE GRANDE QUALITÉ DE REVUE OU DE JOURNAL
- DÉPLIANTS, BROCHURES ET AUTRES PUBLICATIONS
- ÉMISSIONS DE RADIO OU DE TÉLÉVISION
- PUBLICATIONS ÉLECTRONIQUES (CD-ROM, SITE WEB)

Pour de plus amples informations, visitez le site web de l'ACA ou communiquez avec monsieur David Denton, président du comité :Tél. (819) 825-9603;Télec. :(819) 825-6892; Courriel : ddenton@lino.com.

Veillez faire parvenir toute soumission en cinq (5) exemplaires à :M. David Denton Administration régionale crie 144B, rue Perreault Val-d'Or, QC J9P 2G3

DATE LIMITE POUR LES SOUMISSIONS DE 2003: LE 15 FÉVRIER, 2004!

THE PENDERGAST AWARD

I would like to remind the membership that it is now time for nominations for the Pendergast Award to be submitted to the selection committee. Information on the award and what is required for a nomination may be found on the CAA web site at <<http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/awards/fpendergast.lasso>>. On behalf of the awards committee I would like to express our thanks to Mima Kapches for her work in setting up this award and for chairing the awards committee since its inception. Mima has chosen to step down this year and I am replacing her as chair. Mima's departure leaves a gap on the committee and I would like to hear from anyone interested in serving. Someone from the East or West coasts would be a good addition, or from the northern territories.

J'aimerais vous rappeler qu'il est maintenant le temps de soumettre au comité de sélection les documents de mise en candidature pour le prix James & Margaret Pendergast. L'information sur le prix Pendergast ainsi que la procès de mise en candidature se trouve sur le site web de l'ACA à <<http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/awards/fpendergast.lasso>>. Au nom du comité de sélection, j'aimerais remercier Mima Kapches pour son travail incessant lors de l'établissement du prix ainsi que son effort constant comme présidente du comité de sélection depuis son début. Mima a décidé de laisser ce poste cette année et c'est moi qui la remplace comme présidente. Puisqu'on doit aussi remplacer Mme Kapches sur le comité, j'invite votre participation sur le comité de sélection. Je m'adresse surtout aux membres venant de l'est, de l'ouest et du nord du Canada.

Lesley Nicholls Department Administrator Department of Archaeology University of Calgary, Calgary, AB. Canada, T2N 1N4
Phone: 403-220-7131 FAX: 403-282-9567 Email: lesley.nicholls@ucalgary.ca

NEWS & NOTICES

NEWS RELEASE FROM WHITEHORSE

OLDEST ICE PATCH ARTIFACT RECOVERED

WHITEHORSE - A fragment of a hunting dart found this summer in a melting alpine ice patch in southern Yukon has been dated at more than 9,000 years old. The artifact is 1,000 years older than any of the previously recovered ice patch artifacts, which were already some of the oldest of their kind in Canada. The Yukon Ice Patch Research Project is a cooperative research initiative involving the departments of Tourism and Culture and Environment, and four Yukon First Nations - Champagne and Aishihik, Carcross/Tagish, Kwanlin Dun and Kluane.

“The Government of Yukon is pleased to be working collaboratively with our First Nations partners on this important research,” Tourism and Culture Minister Elaine Taylor said. “The results add significantly to our knowledge of Yukon history and culture.” “We are pleased with the outcome of last summer’s work at the ice patch sites,” Champagne and Aishihik Chief James Allen said. “We were not surprised at the date though, since our elders have always said our people have been hunting here for a long time.” During the summer of 2003, several incomplete atlatl or throwing dart shafts were recovered at the edge of a melting ice patch in southwestern Yukon near Kluane Lake and Sekulmun Lake. Radiocarbon dating results released this week indicate one of the dart shafts was dated at 8,360 BP (approximately equivalent to 9,300 calendar years ago).

One of the project archaeologists, Greg Hare, described the find as ‘quite sensational’. “The summer of 2003 was the first year of significant melting since 1999,” project biologist Rick Farnell said. “We were able to collect newly exposed biological samples and artifacts.” Other artifacts recovered in 2003 include a leather pouch the size of a small football, complete with sinew stitching, and a leather drawstring. The hunter’s pouch has been radiocarbon dated at 1,400 years old. Champagne and Aishihik First Nation member Cody Joe discovered both the ancient dart shaft and the leather pouch. The pouch is undergoing sampling for ancient DNA by research scientists from Oxford University to try to determine the use and contents of the bag.

Tourism and Culture will host the Alaskan Anthropological Association meetings in April in Whitehorse, and the Ice Patch Research will be a featured session at the conference. The phenomena of melting alpine ice patches containing ancient hunting weapons and well preserved remains of numerous mammals and birds were first discovered in 1997. Unprecedented ice patch discoveries in 1999 were followed by several cool, wet summers which saw very little alpine melting.

Changes to University of Manitoba Master's Program Requirements

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Manitoba has voted to reduce its M.A. coursework requirement from 24 credit hours (8 courses of 3 credit hours each, i.e. Sept. to Dec. or Jan. to Apr.) to 18 credit hours (6 courses of 3 credit hours each). Students now should be able to complete their course requirements within one academic year. The Department's decision must yet be ratified by the Faculty of Graduate Studies and by Senate, but approval by both is likely. Any student in the M.A. Program at the time of the implementation of these changes will be subject to the reduced course load.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN POPULAR CULTURE

Elizabeth Peters (2002) *The Golden One*. Avon Books, New York. 490 pp. ISBN 0-380-81715-2. \$9.99 (Can.), Pbk.

Elizabeth Peters' Amelia Peabody mysteries are books that evoke a strong reaction from readers. You either love them or utterly loathe them; there is no middle ground. So, if I tell you that in this tale Amelia is again in fine form, you'll either groan in disgust or settle down eagerly for a cozy afternoon's read.

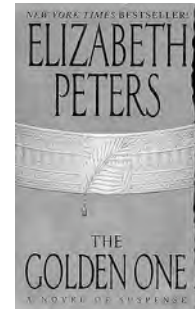
For those who have never met her, Amelia needs some introduction. She is opinionated, intelligent, and forceful. These are qualities not often displayed by women of her time, the early twentieth century, and set her at odds with many of her contemporaries. With an unshakable conviction that she knows best, she is dedicated to organizing the lives all around her, regardless of their wishes. Amelia is married to Professor Radcliffe Emerson, who she modestly describes as "the most distinguished Egyptologist of this or any other era". Together, they spend much of their time in Egypt, arguing vociferously and happily, undertaking archaeological excavations, recording inscriptions, and, as a sideline, solving mysteries. Criminal activities have an unfortunate habit of appearing in their field area, much to Emerson's exasperation, since dealing with the consequences of crime is a distraction from his main interest in life, archaeology.

The Golden One is set in Egypt during the First World War. Arriving at Cairo in early 1917, the Emerson family travels to Luxor and begins working on the west bank of the Nile at Thebes. Here, the Professor has been given the concession to excavate an ancient village at Deir el Medina. Though keen on the prospect of learning more about the daily life of ancient working Egyptians, he rather yearns to be working on one of the more spectacular sites, a temple, say, or a tomb. While potentially full of interesting archaeology, his assigned site does present itself as a particularly uninspiring patch of desert. Amelia is especially disappointed at the absence of pyramids, since she finds crawling through their bat-infested passages so thoroughly enjoyable.

Meanwhile, rumours abound of exquisite antiquities suddenly appearing on the market from an unknown source. Has a new gang of tomb-robbers been formed? From the descriptions, it seems as if these artifacts date to the Eighteenth Dynasty. Emerson suspects that they are derived from a newly-discovered intact tomb, potentially a highly significant site from an archaeological perspective. He, of course, is

determined to find the source and ensure that no more of the artifacts disappear into private collections.

But his attempts at robber-intercepting, tomb-tracking-down, and excavation are interrupted by the persistent attentions of British military intelligence officers, intent on enlisting his



son, Ramses, back into the Great Game. After his previous experiences as an undercover operative, during which he was severely wounded, Ramses is understandably reluctant to get involved. At least, he refuses until it is made clear that his mission is to evaluate the activities of an old foe. So he heads off into the war zone on an uncomfortable journey to Gaza, currently held by the Turks, where his allies turn out to be more dangerous than his enemies. Naturally, he is unable to avoid pursuit by his parents. Thinly disguised as Arab travellers, they decide to go along too, just to keep an eye on him and rescue him if necessary (and it nearly always is).

Thus follows much pleasurable trekking through desert landscapes, eluding villains, and evading capture. Emerson's roars of rage echo through the dunes and Amelia's aplomb is much tried. The spy interlude over, the re-united family returns to Thebes to resume their excavation and continue the hunt for the location of the unrecorded tomb. Amelia triumphs at the end, inevitably, and the Emersons settle down to some serious archaeology as they complete the field season.

By now, with the fourteenth Amelia Peabody mystery, the series is getting a trifle formulaic and predictable. And this installment, with its two-part plot and various subplots, is somewhat scattered in focus. Nevertheless, it remains an enjoyable read. It's just sheer escapism, with idealised archaeology and a splendid landscape as a backdrop. But between the humorous patter, Peters does get in some telling comments about looting and the illegal antiquities trade, and also a good deal of information about Egyptian history. And I confess to a hidden yearning to be like Amelia. Truly formidable, armed with nothing but a parasol and indomitable self-confidence, she strides briskly through life, overcoming all obstacles and challenges. If only life were really like that!

Alwynne B. Beaudoin
Edmonton, Alberta

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads are free to CAA/ACA members.
Send text and images to: newslettereditor@canadianarchaeology.com

Services

Archaeological Prospectors

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Conferences

Society for American Archaeology

The 69th Annual Meetings will be held this year in Montreal, Quebec, from March 31- April 4, 2004. You may find full details on their website (<http://www.saa.org/meetings/index.html>)

Alaska Anthropological Association Conference

The 31st Annual conference will be held in Whitehorse, Yukon on April 7-10 2004

Abstracts due February 25, 2004

Abstracts should not exceed 100 words

Conference Chair:

Jeff Hunston

Phone (867) 667-5363

Fax (867) 667-8023

Email Jeff.Hunston@gov.yk.ca

Programme Coordinator:

Ruth Gotthardt

Phone (867) 667-5983

Fax (867) 667-5377

Email Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca

Heritage Resources

Department of Tourism and Culture

Government of Yukon

Box 2703

Whitehorse, Yukon

Y1A 2C6

The Canadian Archaeological Association

L'association canadienne d'archéologie

37th ANNUAL MEETING

ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE CROSSROADS

L'ARCHÉOLOGIE, À LA CROISÉE DES CHEMINS

MAY 12 - 16 MAI 2004

**HÔTEL SHERATON HOTEL
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RECEPTION

RÉCEPTION


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Enjoy free access to the galleries. Visit the Hudson's Bay Company Gallery and the new Parklands/Mixed Woods Gallery.

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FORT GIBRALTAR

DEMANDE DE COMMUNICATION

CALL FOR PAPERS

Nous vous invitons au cœur d'un continent, à la jonction des rivières Rouge et Assiniboine, lieu de rencontre depuis des millénaires.

PROPOSITION DE SÉANCE & RÉSUMÉ
Date limite : 16 février 2004

We invite you to the crossroads of the continent, to The Forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, which has served as a meeting place for millennia.

SESSION PROPOSAL & ABSTRACTS
Due: February 16, 2004

CONFERENCE FEES

FRAIS D'INSCRIPTION

	<i>Avant le 31 mars</i> <i>Before March 31</i>	<i>Après le 31 mars</i> <i>After March 31</i>	<i>Quotidien</i> <i>Daily</i>
Régulier			
Regular	\$75 (\$55 US)	\$95 (\$70 US)	\$35 (\$25 US)
Student			
Étudiant	\$48 (\$35 US)	\$55 (\$40 US)	\$35 (\$25 US)

Pour de plus ample renseignements, veuillez voir le site web de l'ACA
More information is available on the CAA web site at www.canadianarchaeology.com

37th ANNUAL MEETING



Information for contributors

Please send submissions as RTF attachments or (for short announcements and classifieds) as email messages directly to the Newsletter editor (newslettereditor@canadianarchaeology.com) or to your regional fieldwork news editor, listed below. Items can also be sent on diskette to:

Patrick Julig, CAA Newsletter Editor
Anthropology Program, Laurentian University, Sudbury, ONT P3E 2C6

Illustrations are gladly accepted either as hardcopy to the above address, or as JPEG attachments via email. All photographs and drawings will be returned. Please provide a caption for each image.

Deadlines: Spring Issue (Fieldwork News): February 15 to the Regional Fieldwork News Coordinators.
Fall Issue (CAA News and announcements): September 15 to the Newsletter Editor.

Regional Fieldwork News Editors

Atlantic Region Lisa Rankin	Memorial University of Newfoundland, < lrarkin@mun.ca >
Ontario Colin Varley	Jacques Whitford Environment Ltd., < cvarley@jacqueswhitford.com >
Québec Michel Plourde	Gouvernement du Québec, < michel_plourde@cmq.qc.ca >
Manitoba/Saskatchewan Peggy McKeand	Alberta Western Heritage, < pnckeand@westernheritage.ca >
Alberta Alwynne B. Beaudoin	Archaeological Survey, Provincial Museum of Alberta, < abeaudoi@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca >
British Columbia Richard Garvin	Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, Okanagan University College, < rdgarvin@ouc.bc.ca >
Yukon Ruth Gotthardt	Government of Yukon, < Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca >
Northwest Territories Tom Andrews	Government of the Northwest Territories, < tom_andrews@gov.nt.ca >
Nunavut Doug Stenton	Government of Nunavut, < dstenton1@gov.nu.ca >

The Newsletter of the Canadian Archaeological Association is published twice a year as Spring and Fall issues. Subscription is free with membership in the CAA. Contents of the Newsletter may not reflect the viewpoint of the CAA. Your membership in the CAA is due on January 1, 2001. In order to receive your two issues of the Newsletter, the Canadian Journal of Archaeology, and maintain your logon account on the CAA Bulletin Board, you should establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

Le Bulletin de l'association canadienne d'archéologie est publié deux fois par année: au printemps et à l'automne. Le matériel publié dans le Bulletin ne présente pas nécessairement l'opinion officielle de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie. Votre cotisation annuelle à l'Association canadienne d'archéologie arrive à terme en date du 1er janvier 2001. Afin de recevoir les deux prochains Bulletins et le nouveau numéro du Journal canadien d'archéologie, et pour continuer d'avoir accès au Babillard électronique, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion, pour l'année 2001, le plus tôt possible.

Student/Étudiant (\$35.00); Regular/Régulier (\$75.00); Institutional/Institutionnel (\$100.00) (Canadian funds)

Make cheques payable to Canadian Archaeological Association/ Faire le chèque payable à l'ordre de l'Association d'archéologie canadienne.

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c/o