



Canadian Archaeological Association

# Newsletter

Association canadienne d'archéologie



Fall 2011

[www.canadianarchaeology.com](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com)

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## ***Introducing the 'new' Newsletter***

Welcome to the Canadian Archaeological Association's 'new' Newsletter, which returns after a three year absence! This is my first issue as editor and I hope that you will find something of interest in this and future editions; in order to keep the Newsletter vibrant, I would like to encourage you to think about submitting something for an upcoming edition. We all share a fundamental love of learning about the past and the CAA Newsletter can and should be a forum for colleagues to share updates, ideas, community outreach work, and opinions with one other!

As with previous issues, the CAA Newsletter will appear on a biannual basis (Fall and Spring). You'll discover in this first new issue that the Fall Newsletter will typically contain a diverse range of contributions from different geographic and cultural areas that deal with topics of practical and theoretical interest. Now that the Newsletter is fully digital and available for download straight from the CAA's website as a PDF file (<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/>), you'll also see that submitters are encouraged to include multiple full colour photographs and other images to help bring their text to life!

The Spring Newsletter has traditionally focused on showcasing field work conducted over the past year in Canada and abroad. Many of us have just come back from the field and are currently immersed in preparing field reports and beginning analysis of what we did (and didn't) find this summer. Why not prepare a brief report highlighting your activities and preliminary results for the upcoming Spring issue and give yourself and your work some national exposure? You'll find a list of regional editors at the back of this edition – please get in touch with me if you're interested in volunteering as a regional editor for an area that doesn't currently have one.

If you have any questions or concerns about a submission, please don't hesitate to contact me ([caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com)). A revised Call for Submissions is included at the back of this newsletter and contains submission suggestions, although we can certainly accommodate a diverse range of other topics.

I'm very pleased with the range of contributions for this issue. Adrian Burke, Claude Champdelaine, and Brad Loewen have been busy organizing the 2012 CAA Annual Meeting, which will run from May 16<sup>th</sup> until the 20<sup>th</sup> at the Hôtel Gouverneur Place Dupuis, just steps from historic (and fabulous!) Old Montréal. Terence Clark has been building a new CAA channel on You Tube, while Lucie Johanis and Latonia Hartery have each written about their contributions to archaeology from two very different perspectives – the construction and maintenance of a huge (and indispensable!) research-oriented database, and helping to introduce the public to fascinating archaeological sites that are almost always inaccessible to most people (unless you're using a cruise ship!).

Betts et al. present a new digital tool, the Virtual Zooarchaeology of the Arctic Project, an online vertebrate reference collection, and offer tips and tricks for using the database for research purposes. 'Digging Books' will be a regular feature of the Fall Newsletter, where Alwynne Beaudoin will review a fiction or non-fiction 'fun' book that has an anthropological twist. Also in this issue are brief biographies of new faculty members, a list of 'Newly Minted' graduate theses and dissertations, as well as news from the CAA and some of its members.

I hope you enjoy what's inside!

Karen Ryan  
[caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com)



**Canadian Archaeological Association**  
**Association Canadienne d'Archéologie**

## ***President's Letter***

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

I'm pleased to take this opportunity to tell you about some new and exciting developments with the CAA.

First, let me introduce **Dr. William Ross**, who is our president-elect. William hails from Thunder Bay, Ontario, where he is a faculty member in the Department of Anthropology at Lakehead University. William also has the distinction of being our first president to be elected with our new on-line balloting system, which will be a regular feature of our elections.

I would like to thank the good folks of the Halifax organizing committee for their outstanding efforts. Let me encourage you to attend the **upcoming annual meeting in Montreal from May 17–19, 2012**. These meetings are our once-a-year get together; the one national meeting of archaeologists from across Canada and often other countries. They are infrequent but important opportunities to meet colleagues, present your own research, get updated on relevant work by others, visit local sites and museums, and generally have a lot of fun. Please check the conference website on this home page for more details and make your plans to attend and participate in our annual meeting.

Our website is approaching its second anniversary and we are expanding its function within the association to facilitate communications. Electronic balloting for elections will replace the paper ballots. Members will be notified of upcoming elections by email, so please keep your membership up-to-date. We now have a **YouTube** channel, developed and maintained by **Dr. Terence Clark** of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. If you have any video clips of your recent research, excavations or unique discoveries to share please submit your postings to him at [canadianarchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:canadianarchaeology@gmail.com).

We can now offer a **Publication CD** that brings together back issues of the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/publications/caa-publications-cd-rom> Having access to an electronic version of our journals will be a good volume for all virtual libraries.

Our webmaster and service provider continue to make adjustments with content, navigating and bandwidth to accommodate visits to our site. Members can help to personalize the site by submitting pictures of their archaeological field trips to be displayed on the main page. We want CAA members and allies of Canadian archaeology to have a reason to visit our site and to contribute something, be it a picture or a comment. We would like our members to exchange information about their research projects, discuss the lessons they learned or just share their stories. This is the home page of Canadian archaeology. Let us display the sites where we work so that all Canadians can appreciate the archaeological heritage of the nation.

I encourage new and established scholars to submit their articles to our peer-reviewed journal. We wish to showcase the work that our members do and to broadcast their results to as wide an audience as possible. While research articles comprise the better part of the journal, there is a lively book reviews section that can always report on recently published volumes. Having access to electronic versions of our journals has broadened our readership as academic and public libraries subscribe to virtual libraries.

I wish to extend my deepest appreciation to the many people who have volunteered their time and energy to keep the business of the CAA moving forward. Thank you for volunteering, because your efforts keep the society running. Please consider pitching in to assist the CAA. Thanks to everyone who has volunteered their service.

Regards,  
Eldon Yellowhorn



**CAA Executive / ACA  
Conseil d'administration**

**Eldon Yellowhorn, President/ Président**

Department of Archaeology

Simon Fraser University

Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6

[ecy@sfu.ca](mailto:ecy@sfu.ca)

**Alicia Hawkins, Vice-President /  
Vice président**

Department of Anthropology

Laurentian University

Sudbury, ON P3E 2C6

[ahawkins@laurentian.ca](mailto:ahawkins@laurentian.ca)

**Jeff Hunston, Secretary-Treasurer /  
Secrétaire-trésorier**

4 Salter Place

Whitehorse, YT Y1A 0C6

[keeperaustraliamt@klondiker.com](mailto:keeperaustraliamt@klondiker.com)

**William Ross, President-Elect /  
Président-sortant**

189 Peter Street

Thunder Bay, ON P7A 5H8

[wiross@tbaytel.net](mailto:wiross@tbaytel.net)

**CAA Editors / Rédacteurs de l'ACA**

**Gerald Oetelaar, Editor, Canadian Journal of  
Archaeology / Rédacteur du Journal canadien  
d'archéologie**

Department of Archaeology

University of Calgary

Calgary, AL T2N 1N4

[cjaeditor@canadianarchaeology.com](mailto:cjaeditor@canadianarchaeology.com)

**Gary Warrick, Book Review Editor/Rédacteur  
des comptes rendus**

32 Redwood Road

Brantford, ON N3R 3M1

[gwarrick@wlu.ca](mailto:gwarrick@wlu.ca)

**Karen Ryan, CAA Newsletter Editor/Rédacteur  
du Bulletin de l'ACA**

Archaeology and History Division

Canadian Museum of Civilization

Gatineau, QC K1A 0M8

[caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com)

**Myra Stitchon, Web Editor / Rédacteur du site  
internet**

Historic Resources Branch

Winnipeg MB

[webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com](mailto:webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com)

## CAA Committees/ Comités de l'ACA

### Heritage and Legislation Policy Committee / Politique sur le patrimoine et la législation

**Vacant** – if interested, please contact  
[president@canadianarchaeology.com](mailto:president@canadianarchaeology.com)

### Weetaluktuk Award Committee / Comité du Prix Weetaluktuk

**Gary Coupland** – [coupland@chass.utoronto.ca](mailto:coupland@chass.utoronto.ca)

### Aboriginal Heritage Committee / Patrimoine autochtone

**Eldon Yellowhorn** – [ecy@ubc.ca](mailto:ecy@ubc.ca)

### Student's Committee / Comité étudiant

**Marina La Salle** – [mlasalle@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:mlasalle@interchange.ubc.ca)

### Membership Committee / Comité d'adhésion

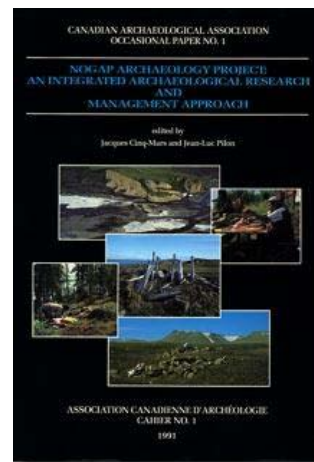
**Jack Brink** – [jack.brink@gov.ab.ca](mailto:jack.brink@gov.ab.ca)

### Financial Advisory Committee / Conseil financier

**Vacant** – if interested, please contact  
[president@canadianarchaeology.com](mailto:president@canadianarchaeology.com)

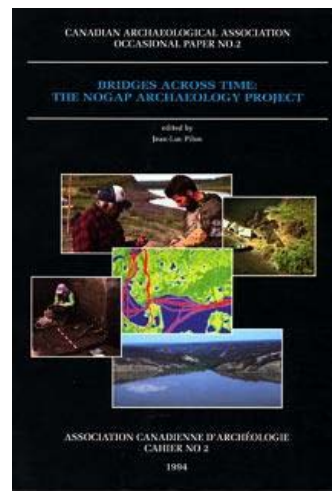
### Cultural Resource Management Committee / Comité de gestion des ressources patrimoniales

**Leslie (Butch) Amundsen** –  
[butch.amundson@stantec.com](mailto:butch.amundson@stantec.com)



<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/fr/publications/cahier/1>

<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/publications/occasional-paper/1>



<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/fr/publications/cahier/2>

<http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/publications/occasional-paper/2>

**Available Online for CAA Members! /  
Disponibles pour les membres de l'ACA!**

## **CAA Meeting Announcement Montreal May 2012**

The CAA executive and the archaeologists of the Département d'anthropologie of the Université de Montréal are happy to announce that the 2012 annual meeting will be held in Montreal from May 16 to May 20, 2012. This will be the first time back in Quebec since the CAA Montreal meeting in 1993 which had a record attendance. As was the case in 1993, the CAA will co-organize the meeting with the Quebec archaeological association, l'Association des archéologues du Québec (AAQ - <http://www.archeologie.qc.ca/>).

The hotel venue and the location for all sessions, professional meetings and the banquet will be the Hôtel Gouverneur Place Dupuis in the heart of Montreal next to the Latin quarter, rue Saint-Denis, and the Berri bus and metro station ([http://www.gouverneur.com/fiche.php?hotel\\_id=2&lang=en](http://www.gouverneur.com/fiche.php?hotel_id=2&lang=en)). We have negotiated an excellent price for the rooms (\$137 plus taxes, includes breakfast). A web link will be provided soon for online registration at the conference rate. The hotel has a pool and a gym and is attached to a mall just in case it is still a little cold in May!



Registration will start on the evening of May 16th in the hotel lobby. Sessions will start on the morning of Thursday, May 17th and will finish on the afternoon of Saturday, May 19th. The banquet will be held on Saturday evening, May 19th. A speaker has not been chosen yet. We are planning several fieldtrips for Sunday, May 20th. The tentative list includes: a walking tour of Mount Royal (archaeology and geology), a bus tour to the Pointe du Buisson archaeological centre and to the Droulers site and reconstructed Iroquoian village, a Lachine Canal industrial archaeology walking tour, and a visit to the Université de Montréal historical archaeology field school at Pointe à Callière in Old Montreal.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Montreal. And don't forget that this is a long weekend, so bring the family. We have no doubt that you will have a great time in our fantastic French city!

Adrian Burke

[adrian.burke@umontreal.ca](mailto:adrian.burke@umontreal.ca)

Claude Chapdelaine

[claire.chapdelaine@umontreal.ca](mailto:claire.chapdelaine@umontreal.ca)

Brad Loewen

[brad.loewen@umontreal.ca](mailto:brad.loewen@umontreal.ca)



## **Annouce de la réunion de l'ACA à Montréal en mai 2012**

L'exécutif de l'ACA et les archéologues du Département d'anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal ont le plaisir

de vous annoncer que la réunion annuelle de 2012 aura lieu à Montréal du 16 au 20 mai. Ça sera la première fois depuis Montréal en 1993 que l'ACA revient au Québec, et comme ce fut le cas en 1993, nous organisons la réunion de façon conjointe avec l'Association des archéologues du Québec (AAQ - <http://www.archeologie.qc.ca/>).

L'hôtel qu'accueillera nos participants ainsi que toutes les sessions, réunions professionnelles et le banquet sera l'Hôtel Gouverneur Place Dupuis, situé au cœur de la ville dans le quartier latin près de la rue Saint-Denis et de la station de bus et métro Berri ([http://www.gouverneur.com/fiche.php?hotel\\_id=2&lang=en](http://www.gouverneur.com/fiche.php?hotel_id=2&lang=en)). Nous avons obtenu un excellent prix pour les chambres (\$137 plus taxes avec petit déjeuner inclus). Un lien internet vous sera fourni bientôt afin de vous permettre de réserver une chambre au prix spécial du colloque. L'hôtel possède une piscine et une salle de conditionnement physique et est attaché à un centre d'achats.



Les inscriptions commenceront le mercredi soir du 16 mai dans le lobby de l'hôtel. Les sessions commenceront le matin du jeudi 17 mai et finiront l'après-midi du samedi 19 mai. Le banquet aura lieu le soir du 19 mai. Nous sommes en train de planifier une série de sorties pour le dimanche 20 mai. Les possibles visites/sorties

incluent : une randonnée pédestre sur le Mont Royal (archéologie et géologie), une visite en autobus du centre archéologique de la Pointe du Buisson et du site Droulers avec son village iroquoien reconstruit, une visite du canal Lachine et son histoire d'archéologie industrielle, et une visite du chantier de l'école de fouille de l'Université de Montréal à Pointe à Callière dans le Vieux Montréal.



Nous vous attendons en grand nombre à Montréal et n'oubliez pas que ça sera une longue fin de semaine donc amenez toute la famille. Vous allez sans doute vous régaler dans notre magnifique ville!

Adrian Burke

[adrian.burke@umontreal.ca](mailto:adrian.burke@umontreal.ca)

Claude Chapdelaine

[claudc.chapdelaine@umontreal.ca](mailto:claudc.chapdelaine@umontreal.ca)

Brad Loewen

[brad.loewen@umontreal.ca](mailto:brad.loewen@umontreal.ca)

### ***Useful Links / Liens Utiles:***

<http://www.tourisme-montreal.org/>

<http://www.tourisme-montreal.org/Accueil>

<http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/>

## ***The CAA YouTube Channel - Terence Clark***

The Canadian Archaeological Association has its very own YouTube channel. It is dedicated to presenting Canadian archaeology and archaeology undertaken by archaeologists at Canadian institutions. The channel is aimed at promoting public interest and awareness in archaeology as well as providing a venue for dissemination and discussion of archaeological research.

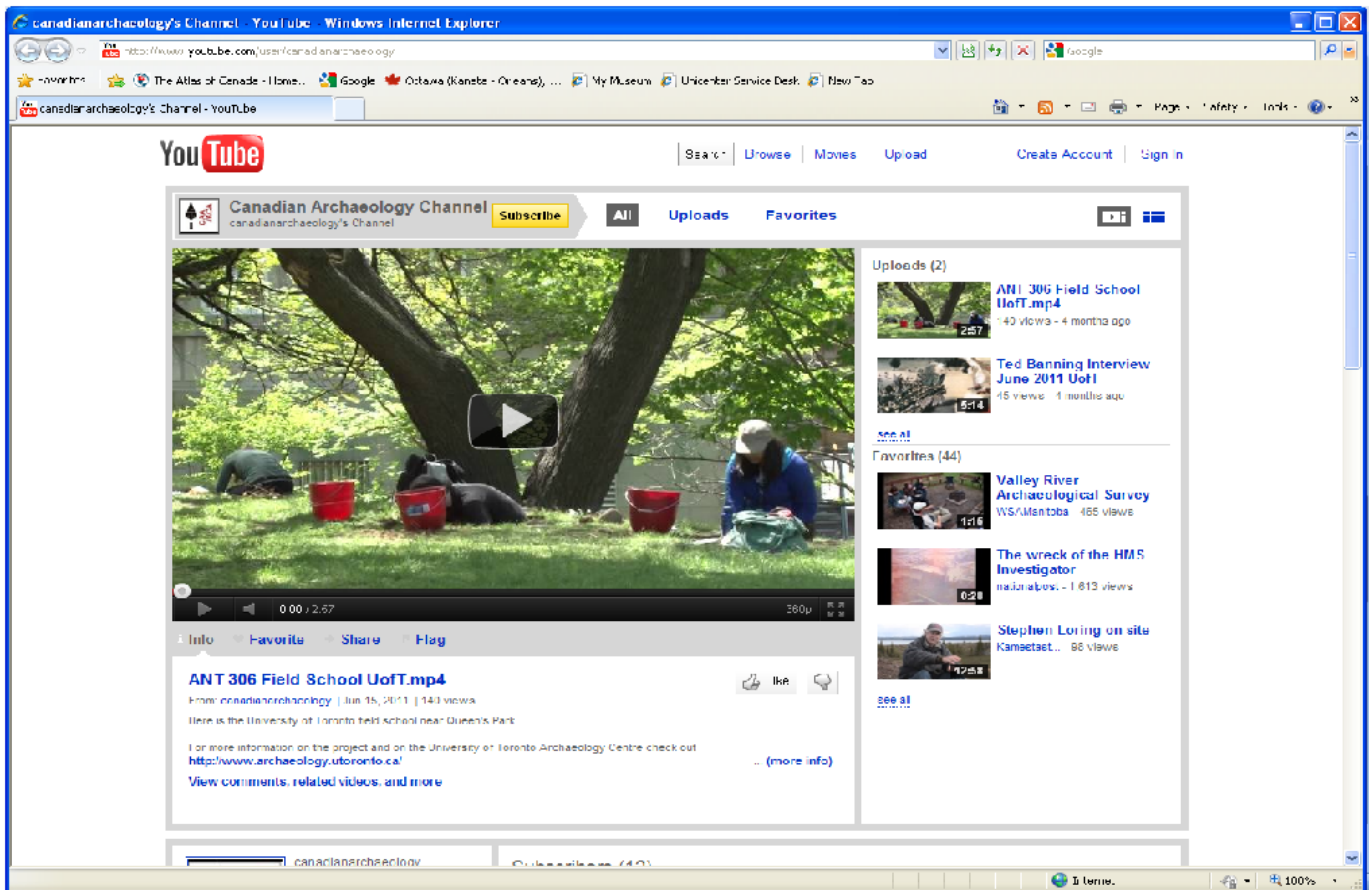
## ***Have a look!***

The channel can be accessed at:  
<http://www.youtube.com/user/canadianarchaeology>

## ***Get Involved!***

Submit your own content. From field school information, site tours, analysis or description, if it has to do with archaeology we want it. Video submissions can be emailed to [canadianarchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:canadianarchaeology@gmail.com). Videos must be less than 2 GBs in size and less than 15 minutes in length. Longer videos, such as public talks, should be split into parts. Submissions must be free from copyright. The channel editor will review the content and post material to the CAA channel.

If you have any questions or problems with submissions please email [canadianarchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:canadianarchaeology@gmail.com). Thank you and we look forward to seeing your contributions!



***For More Information on How and What to Submit, Please Follow These Links:***

<https://www.facebook.com/#!/groups/2237126840/doc/10150208936646841/>

<https://www.facebook.com/#!/groups/2237126840/doc/10150341870516841/>



***The Canadian Museum of Civilization Sites Office: At the Service of the Archaeological Research Community – Lucie Johanis (Canadian Museum of Civilization)***

Don't remember exactly where you surveyed way back when? Can't tell whether the site you just "discovered" was previously reported? Not sure how to organize your site data? Looking for a particular set of site features or an obscure cultural affiliation? You know you can always contact me at the CMC Sites Office where I have been documenting northern fieldwork and compiling archaeological site data for more than thirty years.

**The first Site inventory was based on NTS 1:250,000 maps (1960's to 1980)**



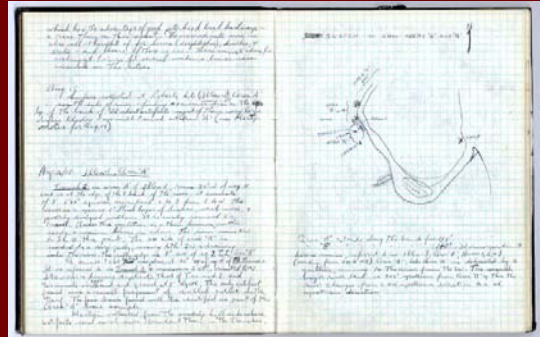
- Borden divisions, site locations and Borden numbers were manually plotted onto map sheets.

In 1979, I was a Social Sciences student at Ottawa University with a special interest in anthropology and indigenous languages (especially Inuktitut) when I landed a small contract with the Archaeological Survey of Canada (ASC) Scientific Records section. Little did I know that this six week contract would transform itself into a 30-plus year career!

While at Archives, I discovered Canadian northern archaeology via endless boxes of smelly, bug encrusted field notes, slides, photos and reports which all had to be identified, sorted and filed. This was not classical archaeology, this was something completely different; I had never seen such intriguing architecture - houses made of stone and bone – and such exquisitely knapped tools and other beautifully crafted objects often found perfectly preserved in permafrost. Fascinating, I thought. I also discovered the Borden System of site identification – the

administering of which would eventually become second nature to me.

**Fieldnotes – from a 1958 survey in Nunavut (W. E. Taylor)**



At that time, the ASC was located in a small industrial building – it was chock-a-block with artifact cabinets, field gear, a garage, labs, make-shift offices and a most interesting staff of colourful characters. People came to work in checkered shirts, jeans and construction boots. That suited me just fine. One might catch a glimpse of Roscoe Wilmeth perched precariously on a tilted chair having a late afternoon catnap in his office. Our lab technician, Sam Presley might, in between sectioning caribou teeth, prepare a special morning coffee for us served with our division secretary's fresh baked tea biscuits and home-made jam. You might drop by Luke McCarthy's lab to see him work magic on his excellent artifact reproductions. All of this served to create a great sense of camaraderie. We were a team performing a myriad of tasks all geared toward conducting and/or supporting field research.

**Source documents**

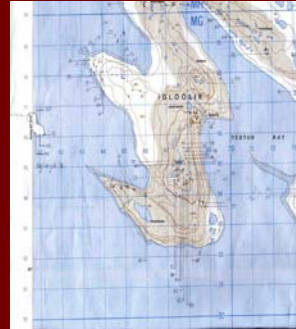


- Early documents include: sketch maps, fieldnotes, aerial photos and NTS 1:250,000 maps.
- Hand-drawn sketch map of a 1954 survey route in Foxe Basin, Nunavut. (J. Meldgaard)

After my stint at Archives, I was hired to set up a new map file at the Sites Office. The original map file consisted of frayed and tattered NTS 1:250,000 map sheets and the site inventory consisted of an old card file. The data was just being converted to digital format. My job was to annotate a new series of maps with the Borden grid and manually plot sites which then numbered about 4,000. At about the same time, I participated in the "Manuscripts Project", an archival research project that saw every northern archaeology related document gone over with a fine tooth comb to extract every last bit of data. All of this data was compiled and incorporated into the CMC Sites Database.

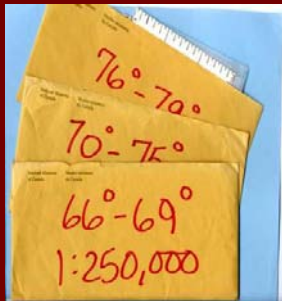
topographic map coverage of Canada's Arctic region. We also developed CAD, GIS and Web tools for site registration and data sharing.

In the 1980's, the map file was expanded to include new NTS 1:50,000



- It was now easier to manually plot sites in high density areas, such as Igloolik Island in Nunavut.

Geographic coordinates were calculated with hand-made scales



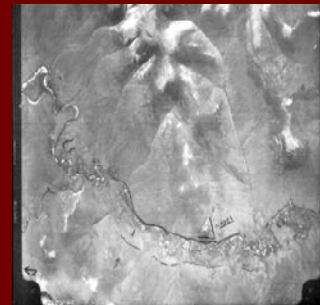
- Hundreds of these were made & used on NTS map sheets

Of course, I had the advantage of working with many of the reporting archaeologists and most were happy to share their knowledge and help pinpoint site locations. Every day, I learned more about field archaeology – whether discussing Old Crow archaeology with Dick Morlan and Jacques Cinq-Mars or Iroquoian archaeology over lunch with Jim Wright or going grocery shopping with David Morrison for the upcoming field season or visiting with Father Mary-Rousselière who would regularly come down from Pond Inlet to show us his latest treasures. The place was alive with vibrant, active research projects.

Continuing our long collaboration with territorial, provincial and federal agencies, we tightened and streamlined reporting procedures. We established standards and developed bilingual classifications for site data including temporal categories, site types and cultural features. (I am still working at expanding and developing French language terminology). We paid special attention to seasonality, site dimensions, lab dates and research activities. We kept abreast of changing geo-political realities (i.e. the creation of Nunavut in 1999) and incorporated traditional place names. We also strived for flexibility in data acquisition by accommodating individual approaches and formats used by researchers and contract archaeologists when submitting raw site data. This is key to maximizing data registration and filling those gaps in the inventory.

Through the 1980's and 1990's we expanded the map file as 1:50000 map sheets became available. I always loved 1:50000 map sheets – I still do - they are so rich in detail. Up until very recently, large tracts of Canada's North (southeast Baffin comes to mind) were not available at this scale. Natural Resources Canada has been working actively and has just now completed full 1:50000 scale

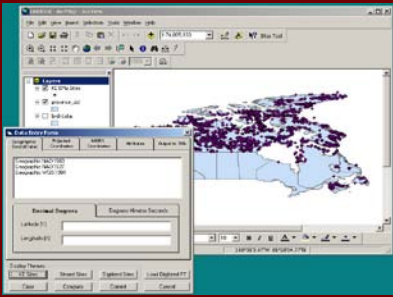
Aerial photo showing Blue Fish Caves, an early site in Yukon discovered by J. Cinq-Mars in 1978.



Our goal remains to establish a high level of data integrity and to make the site inventory a useful reference tool that can be searched in a variety of ways. Every year, fresh data continues to come in from the field and we endeavour to register sites in a timely fashion – all the while reconciling old and new data, quality checking geo-spatial data and ensuring pertinent cross-references to artifact collections and archival information.

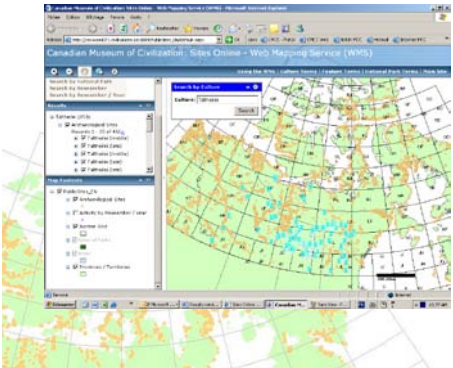
also brings me great satisfaction to know that the database is actively used every day to provide information to the archaeological research community.

**A customized Sites Tool was developed for Site Registration**



- It captures and converts points to Borden numbers. It standardizes readings and stores data in a .shp file.

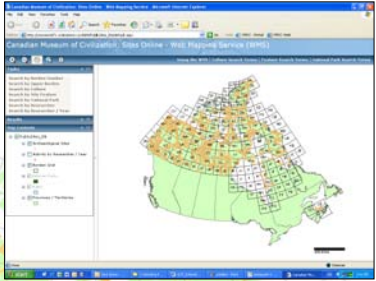
**WMS Application**



- This slide shows the results of a query on cultural affiliation.
- 354 Talttheili sites are identified and the map viewer shows general distribution.

In 1981, the database contained about 4,000 site records. In 1998, it contained approximately 15,000 records and today, the database holds more than 22,000 records. In terms of total number of sites registered, here are the top ten data contributors:

**What the WMS looks like on-screen...**



- The default view shows the Borden grid and all points.
- The Tasks window lists available searches and queries.
- Links to search terms are available
- The Map Contents bar shows active layers

Reporting Archaeologist	Number of Sites
J. Savelle	1525
C. Thomson	792
P. Schledermann	766
S. Greer	673
B. C. Gordon	594
R. Gotthardt	541
J. Bussey	508
J.F.V. Millar	503
K. Karklins	497
G. Prager	487

Keeper of the site records; this has been my humble contribution to northern archaeology. Over more than thirty years, I have documented whole careers and hundreds of projects – big and small – scholarly projects, field schools, cultural resource inventories, traditional land-use projects, salvage projects, and construction, mining, oil and gas development projects. I have documented the work of CMC staff, territorial permit holders, national park archaeologists as well as that of avocational archaeologists. It is these long-term working relationships with members of the archaeological research community that I value most. It

Visit the Canadian Museum of Civilization Sites Office to learn more about the work that's being done:

<http://www.civilization.ca/cmc/archeo/sites/sowms03e.sh tml>

<http://www.civilization.ca/cmc/archeo/sites/sowms03f.sh tml>

***Cruise Ship Archaeology in the Arctic: A letter from the North, September 15, 2011- Latonia J. Hartery (Amina Anthropological Resources Association)***

When our ship steamed out of Kugluktuk (Coppermine), to meander through the Arctic Archipelago, the significance of this location was at the forefront of my mind. Nodules of native copper along the Coppermine River and in the Coppermine Mountains served as a source of metal for aboriginal people for generations. Mighty battles had also occurred here - in 1771, Chipewyan guides with the explorer Samuel Hearne ambushed and killed local Inuit. This event is reflected in the naming of one section of the river, Bloody Falls, where the massacre took place.

But, another question loomed in my mind as well, how did I get here? How did I get from one very rural place as a youth, i.e. the south coast of Newfoundland where many places are only accessible by boat, to a place in Nunavut, equally as remote? And how is it possible that I'm en route through the Northwest Passage (Figure 1)? A sense of adventure helps, as does a PhD in Arctic Archaeology, but amidst the sounds of swirling water outside the porthole of my berth, I surmised there was a greater underlying tenet that brought me here which is this: in our contemporary world, archaeology has many purposes, many faces, the newest of which is cruise ship archaeology.

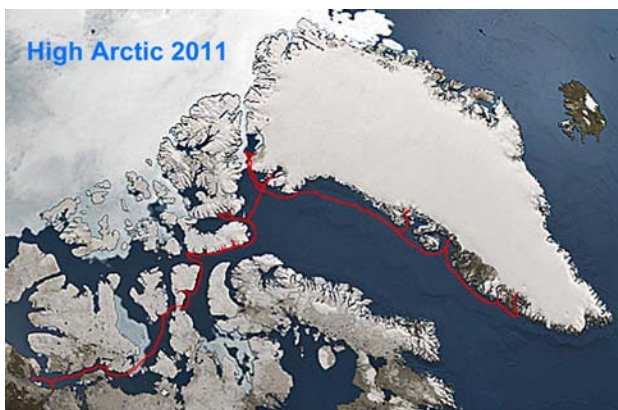


FIGURE 1. INTENDED ROUTE THROUGH THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

It's probably best to start by defining cruise ship archaeology as it relates to my specialty, which is the Circumpolar Arctic, Labrador and Newfoundland. I'm not sure how cruise ship archaeology works in warmer places and will probably never find out largely because I have a severe dislike for heat, or any temperature above 18 degrees. But here, as we navigate our way through icebergs and slight pack ice, a few things are the norm. First, northern cruise ships are not stereotypical cruises and any notions of swimming pools, saunas, ballrooms, yoga classes, cocktails with umbrellas, or thousands of travelling companions must be left behind. Far behind. These luxuries do not exist.

In terms of work, a northern cruise ship archaeologist does a class one survey at some of the most isolated and hardest to access archaeological and historical sites in the world, determines their condition, takes numerous pictures of said sites, writes a plethora of notes at breakneck pace in just 2-3 hours per stop, and sometimes discovers new sites. As a side note, by discover, it means to assign Borden numbers because we are rarely the first ones to see anything. As an archaeologist, we might be the first to assign it a specific cultural designation, but evidence of explorers, the Navy, the RCMP (Figure 2), the Hudson's Bay Company, and the seasonal movement of Inuit, is everywhere.



FIGURE 2. FORMER RCMP POST AT DUNDAS HARBOUR, DEVON ISLAND, NUNAVUT.

All these things are professionally conducted while you manage roughly 110 visitors to the site so they do not harm or compromise it in anyway. This is no small feat

when, with pure and open enthusiasm, ship passengers want to know everything you know, and see the landscape through your eyes. Lectures are also required, and archaeologists are usually the first ones to speak, so that they may inform visitors about proper site conduct. Daily rise is between 6:30-7:00am and slumber comes at midnight; a schedule kept for 14 -17 days. In the moments you are awake, there is no alone time, since every minute is devoted to interpretation or helping facilitate the daily program. Indeed, these trips are not for the weary. However, the experience, excitement, and oddly enough the peace one feels on these journeys far outweighs the fatigue, and keeps you going.



FIGURE 3. HUNTING MUSK OX AT ETAH, GREENLAND.

On this particular trip which began on September 1, 2011, the places we visited and researched in Nunavut included Port Epworth (an old HBC post), Cambridge Bay (a lovely town), Fort Ross (the last HBC post established in the Arctic), Beechey Island (burial ground for some of Franklin's men), Radstock Bay (a pre-contact Inuit site), Dundas Harbour (an old RCMP post), and Aujuttuq/Grise Fjord (Canada's northernmost civilian

town). In Greenland, we visited Qaanaaq/Thule (former fur-trading post for the famous Danish ethnographers Knud Rasmussen and Peter Freuchen, and a US airbase), Etah (hunting camp and former settlement) (Figure 3), Cape York (source of meteoric iron), Upernavik (community), Karrat Fjord (one of the most breathtaking fjords in the world), as well as Ilulissat (the birthplace of Rasmussen, and many of the world's icebergs).

The majority of the sites we visited are in Nunavut and one of the best parts of this job is working closely with the Nunavut government and CLEY – the Department of Cultures, Language, Elders and Youth – who administer the class one (non-excavation) permit and grant permission to make site stops. Along with this permit, comes a great reciprocal relationship that allows tourism and cruise ship archaeologists to help the department achieve some of its research goals. For example, in recent years the department has made concerted efforts to determine the stability and condition of Nunavut archaeological sites, a plan that if carried out to its fullest, would require many logistics, man-hours, and finances. However, as a cruise ship archaeologist who covers much of the Arctic in less than 17 days, a great deal can be done in very little time, at no cost to the department, while helping them address their concerns. Archaeologists can provide observations on the state of erosion that might occur, provide up-to-date photos, as well as recommendations.

In keeping with the idea of still photography, this is one of the personal advantages of this type of archaeology, and travel. I take pictures not only to commemorate my voyage and to fulfill the requirements of my permit, but to capture some of the most well known archaeological and historical sites in the Canadian Arctic and Greenland. In the past, I have spent countless hours scanning photos from books for classes I have taught at universities or lectures I have given at various institutions, and sent reams of emails to ask permission for their use. Likewise, I've sent myriad requests by email to have site, wildlife, and landscapes photos sent to me for introductory courses on Arctic /Circumpolar Archaeology - a vast topic, covering thousands and thousands of kilometres.

To date, I have sailed through the Northwest Passage three times, and been part of 12 trips throughout the Arctic Archipelago, down Greenland's and Labrador's

coast, and around Newfoundland. Snapping pictures of any and everything along the way, this step in my career, i.e. reusing other people's images, is nearly eradicated. Furthermore, as I sail into places I never imagined I would, I gain a deeper understanding of my craft as I experience these places first hand. I feel a sense of credibility; stripes earned, and believe it will make me a better teacher. But as with most things in these kinds of Arctic trips, any minute of self-reflection is quickly overridden by bigger forces. Always overpowering is the sense of landscape and what it must have been like to live, or die, in magnificent places such as Karrat Fjord (Figure 4).



FIGURE 4. KARRAT FJORD, GREENLAND, WITH OUR SHIP IN THE BACKGROUND.

On this particular trip, I have gone the furthest North I had ever been on September 10, 2011, when we reached to 79.376 degrees, around 770 statute miles south of the North Pole. Roughly 150 years prior, in 1855, the explorer Elisha Kent Kane and his men had spent two harrowing winters here in the Kane Basin before finally making it 500 miles south to Upernavik. Yet, we've floated through, somewhat effortlessly, near the end of September and it is mind boggling what changes in climate and technology allow human beings to do. We effectively traced Kane's route from Rensselaer Bay to Upernavik without, of course, loss of life along the way. And that is often the case for us, travelling in the wake of explorers, reliving and revisiting many places that took their lives, ironically enough in relative comfort.

The sheer distance covered over the vast Canadian Arctic landscape is not only to relive history, but also have a part in understanding it. In the past decade most of my research goals have been focused on understanding how Paleoeskimo culture changes once people have move from the Arctic Archipelago and Greenland into places further south such as Newfoundland. Making these trips reveals the differences and similarities in these environments first hand, more than I ever gained from reading books and reports. Also, approaching sites and historic places by sea gives an archaeologist a completely different perspective than looking at photos, and is likely more similar to the way people of the past saw them.

Cruise ship stops are not solely focused on the past, but also heavily promote life in the modern Arctic, as a learning theme. Every other day we are hosted by Inuit communities, who share their life with us, as well as traditional knowledge and practices. In addition, we travel with Inuit colleagues on board the ship throughout their home and it is here that I learn a great deal about Inuit views, and even intimate stories about their life, and the land they live on. Often times, the bonds and relationships we form are quite special after meeting, and knowing each other for such a short period of time, proving that sometimes different cultural backgrounds and views are not negative things, but rather springboards for appreciation that lead to an unparalleled closeness (Figure 5).



FIGURE 5. BERNADETTE DEAN (RIGHT) AND I WARMING UP AT A SITE WITH COFFEE.



FIGURE 6. STROMATOLITES DISCOVERED AT PORT EPWORTH, NUNAVUT, BY MARK ST-ONGE.

My other non-Inuit colleagues are also quite special, and when I reflect back on the team we have it's not understated to call it a dream team given their expertise, surpassed only by their great enthusiasm for their fields. I am travelling with some of Canada's foremost specialist in their field – such as geologist Mark St-Onge (Figure 6), wildlife biologist Pierre Richard, Canada Council Chair/ seabird biologist Mark Mallory, and literary icons Margaret Atwood and Juno-award winning musician Ian Tamblyn, to name a few. The combined force that these

experts make on any one landing at a site, community, or to view wildlife, is more powerful on an interpretive and academic level that could ever be provided by one person alone. I am grateful to be a part of this opportunity and especially happy for those travellers who wanted to find out what the north is like because they received what they came for, and then some.

In addition to knowledge, passengers do come for fun. Most people who take these trips are over 65 years of age and maintain a *joie de vivre* that would make teenagers jealous. A loud speaker above me is now calling for the participants in our annual polar dip to assemble near the gangway, where we jump off the ship into icy polar waters. It's now the final days of our journey. I'm hearing that the water at our location, above the Arctic Circle, is a balmy  $-1.5^{\circ}$  Celsius. I'll conclude the letter here since the first person diving in is a 96 year old woman from Newfoundland, and I can hardly make a case for not following suit. The many faces of archaeology can't be possible after all, without the many faces of the archaeologist.

Visit the Amina Anthropological Resources Association website at <http://www.aminainc.org/>

Consult the Government of Nunavut's website for more information on the territory's archaeological permitting regulations:  
<http://www.cley.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx>  
<http://www.cley.gov.nu.ca/fr/Archaeology.aspx>

	<p style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Available Online for CAA Members! / Disponibles pour les membres de l'ACA!</p>
<p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.1em;">CAA / ACA Bulletins No. 1 – 8 (1969 – 1976)</p>	

## ***The Virtual Zooarchaeology of the Arctic Project: A User's Guide***

Matthew W. Betts<sup>a</sup>, Herbert D.G. Maschner<sup>b</sup>,  
Corey D. Schou<sup>c</sup>, Robert Schlader<sup>b</sup>, Jonathon  
Holmes<sup>c</sup>, Nicholas Clement<sup>b</sup>, Michael Smuin<sup>c</sup>,  
and Nicholas Holmer<sup>b</sup>

a Archaeology and History Division, Canadian Museum of  
Civilization, Gatineau, PQ K1A 0M8, Canada

b Idaho Museum of Natural History, Idaho State University,  
Pocatello ID, USA

c Informatics Research Institute, Idaho State University,  
Pocatello ID, USA

Access to comprehensive vertebrate reference collections is a fundamental necessity of modern zooarchaeological analysis. However, as discussed by Driver (1992), most zooarchaeological reference collections are deficient in some manner, lacking both the taxonomic and intraspecies diversity necessary for a thorough and comprehensive analysis. While the scientific ramifications of these deficiencies are rarely addressed in published literature (although see discussion in Reitz and Wing 1999:362), it is well understood in the zooarchaeological community that this is an omnipresent and sometimes debilitating issue for the discipline. Zooarchaeologists have dealt with the deficiencies in their collections in various ways: most zooarchaeologists have assembled a large library of reference texts, drawings, photographs, illustrations, and anatomical keys to aid in identification. Often zooarchaeologists are required to take their samples directly to other collections with adequate diversity (or have the necessary reference specimens shipped to them) - a costly and time consuming endeavour. Finally, and more recently, researchers post images of problematic remains on listservs and social media sites to "crowd source" their identification.

For researchers who study animal remains from northern and Arctic contexts, creating a comprehensive reference collection can be frustratingly difficult. The remoteness and low population density of many arctic taxa is perhaps the largest barrier to building a northern-based reference collection. Furthermore, many marine species are now subjected to national and international laws that regulate

their collection and export. Additionally, the large size of many arctic vertebrates leads to difficulties in transporting and processing (and preserving for transport) their carcasses. For these reasons few comprehensive arctic-focused vertebrate reference collections exist, which has resulted in significant difficulties in the analysis of vertebrate remains from arctic archaeological sites. This is an ironic situation because permafrost-derived faunal assemblages often exhibit exceptional preservation in comparison to those derived from more southerly latitudes, and are therefore capable of supporting higher resolution analyses. However, while the need for comprehensive reference media is especially critical for arctic-based archaeofaunal research, few arctic-focused reference guides or keys have been produced (although see Hodgetts 1999; Smith 1979).

In response to this deficit, Idaho State University (ISU), the Idaho Museum of Natural History (IMNH), The Informatics Research Institute (IRI) and the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC), with funding from the National Science Foundation (ARC-0808933, ARC-1023321), are collaborating to build a comprehensive online virtual vertebrate reference collection focused on arctic taxa. The Virtual Zooarchaeology of the Arctic Project (VZAP) has developed a comprehensive online reference collection that provides high resolution 2D and 3D images for the complete skeletons of 127 arctic taxa, with multiple ages and sexes for many species. VZAP implements several unique features which allow zooarchaeologists to explore and utilize the collection in a way that mimics the visual experience of working with a real physical faunal reference collection.

The process, techniques, and technology we use to create the virtual models and 2D images are designed to heighten accuracy and realism (for a detailed overview see Betts et al. 2011). VZAP draws on multiple vertebrate collections to populate its database, including the Burke Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Idaho Museum of Natural History, and the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Each individual skeleton (specimen) in the database is carefully chosen to provide necessary taxonomic and intraspecies diversity. The goal of the current phase of the project is to scan 127 taxa, with additional individuals to accommodate morphological and size variations caused by sexual dimorphism and age. Understanding the sex, age, and



geographic origins of a specimen are crucial in this regard, and we carefully select specimens with complete or near complete skeletons with known ages, sexes, and locations of collection.

Our cataloguing and “virtualization process” is meticulous and time consuming. Following initial cataloguing of the specimen’s life history traits (recorded in 29 separate fields), each skeletal element for each specimen is identified to side, and up to six photos of standardized anatomical orientations are taken with a high resolution digital SLR. Each element is then laser scanned with ultra-high resolution scanners to produce a 3D model with sub-millimetre accuracy. To increase the realism of our models and to capture anatomical details smaller than the resolution of the laser scanners (below ca. 10 microns), we “texture map”, or apply the high resolution colour data from the 2D images over the 3D model. This greatly increases the colour detail that can currently be captured with high-end scanning technology. Although realism is a goal of the project, we add a slight glossy sheen to the 3D models to allow for a more dynamic interaction between the model surface and the

virtual light source in the model viewer (this permits better visual transmission of 3D morphology to the user).

While a thorough overview of the techniques used to produce the 2D and 3D media in VZAP is provided by Betts et al. (2011), a comprehensive guide to the use of VZAP’s technology and features has not yet been published in print. The following provides an overview of (and a guide to use for) the features and functionality of the VZAP website:

### Dynamic Image Engine Interface:

The Dynamic Image Engine (DIE) tool is the centre of the VZAP user experience. The tool can be accessed from the VZAP home page by selecting the “View the Collection” tab. This will launch a taxonomic and element menu system. Here the user can select any taxon from a complete taxonomic hierarchy and further refine the search by selecting a specific skeletal element (Figure 1). The default view of the menu is set at the class level, and advanced users often simply select the class of vertebrate they are interested in (Mammalia, Aves, or Actinopterygii) to launch the image viewer, or “Element Wall”.



FIGURE 1. SCREEN CAPTURE OF VZAP’S DYNAMIC IMAGE ENGINE (DIE) TOOL.

If no element is selected, the Element Wall will display a grid of dorsal views of all crania from all specimens in the selected taxon (Figure 2). The tool incorporates a deep zoom technology which allows for minute scrutiny of the images by using the scroll wheel to zoom in and out (Figure 3). Navigation is accomplished by clicking and dragging the mouse, or by using the navigational buttons on the lower right hand corner of the webpage (these also include zoom buttons). Advanced researchers

will be able to refine their search based on morphological characteristics of the crania, although the species of each can be identified by either clicking on the image or running the cursor over a grey orientation grid displayed in the upper right hand corner of the screen. For less advanced users, the taxa or taxon of interest can be selected from the main DIE tool menu before loading the Element Wall.

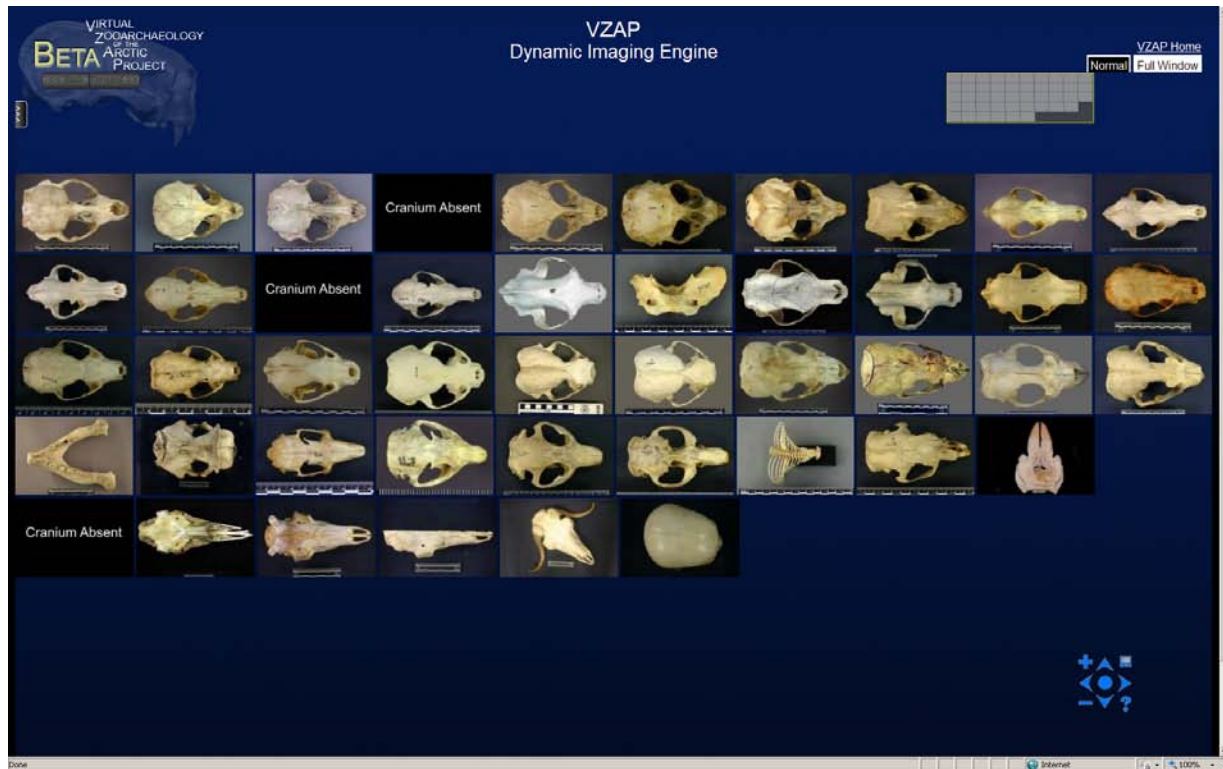


FIGURE 2. THE ELEMENT WALL. HERE THE USER HAS SELECTED MAMMALIA FROM THE CLASSIFICATION MENU.

Summary information on the specimen and element displayed on the image wall can be retrieved simply by clicking on the image (Figure 4). This engages a menu system which acts as a primary means of navigation. Detailed information regarding the specimen, including its complete taxonomy, can be retrieved by selecting “Specimen Details” from the menu (Figure 5). The menu also allows the user to request 2D and 3D media related to the image (e.g. other skeletal elements from the specimen or 3D or 2D images of the particular element), and provides a number of options for comparing images in the database. The user can return to the main menu at any time by clicking on the menu icon at the lower right hand corner, or can go back to a previously loaded

Element Wall by selecting the “Back” button on the upper left hand corner.

#### Accessing Complete Skeletons:

At the initial launch of the DIE tool (after selecting a taxon), a place holder image (usually the cranium) of each specimen is displayed on the image grid. The complete skeleton of the specimen can be displayed by selecting “2D Images” → “View all Elements”. This will bring up a new Element Wall displaying all skeletal elements for the specific specimen (by default, the anterior or dorsal views are displayed). The Element Wall is designed to mimic the visual queues received from a tray or box of bones from a real physical specimen,



FIGURE 3. AN IMAGE IN THE DIE TOOL AT MAXIMUM ZOOM (*EUMETOPIAS JUBATUS* CRANIUM).



FIGURE 4. THE VZAP IMAGE MENU SYSTEM.

allowing the user to quickly search for anatomical features or morphology that may match the bone fragment they are analyzing (Figure 6). An orientation grid is displayed in the upper right hand corner which the user can consult to determine the names of the elements they are viewing (the name, side, and view can also be accessed by clicking on the image).

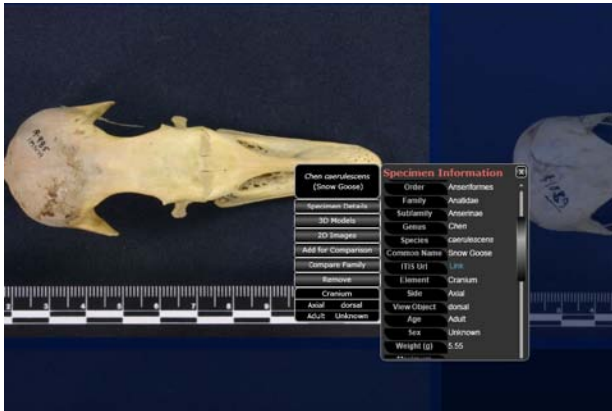


FIGURE 5. THE VZAP IMAGE MENU DISPLAYING DETAILED SPECIMEN/ELEMENT INFORMATION.



FIGURE 6. ELEMENT WALL DISPLAYING COMPLETE VIRTUAL SKELETON FOR A *RANGIFER TARANDUS* SPECIMEN.

#### Displaying Anatomical Orientations:

Understanding anatomical orientations is critical to the proper analysis and description of fragmentary faunal remains. To meet this need, VZAP includes up to six photographs of each element in proper anatomical orientation. While this degree of detail is necessary to display all views and angles of the element, it also provides a useful means to organize the photographic database and display images (all images are linked to an anatomical orientation and all images are initially displayed with their cranial or dorsal orientations). When

a specific element is selected, the user can click on “2D Images” → “View all Orientations” from the menu interface; the proper anatomical orientations are displayed with an orientation grid which defines each view (Figure 7). Anatomical orientations are derived from standards in Pales and Garcia (1981), Pales and Lambert (1971), Gilbert et al. (1985), and Cannon (1987).



FIGURE 7. VIEWING ALL ANATOMICAL ORIENTATIONS FOR A LEFT *PHOCA VITULINA* FEMUR. NOTE THE ORIENTATION GRID REFERENCE IN THE UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER.

#### Synoptic Comparison:

A significant feature of the DIE tool is the ability to display multiple elements from several different specimens simultaneously. There are two means to do this; in the first option the user can select an element image from the specimen of interest and then select “Compare Family”. Here all of the elements from all specimens in that taxonomic family are loaded in a comparative Element Wall (Figure 8). The second option allows for more control of species included for comparison; from the DIE tool the user simply selects an image from the specimen they wish to add to the list, and then selects the “Add for Comparison” link from the drop down menu. The specimen is displayed in a queue at the top of the screen, which is populated each time a user selects a new specimen from the Element Wall. When the list is complete, the user simply selects “compare” from the queue and all elements from the selected specimens are displayed in a comparative grid. The user can limit the number of elements displayed by first selecting the necessary elements from the DIE tool main menu, although this is often not necessary. Each image displays the anterior or dorsal aspects of the element although other views can be selected from small

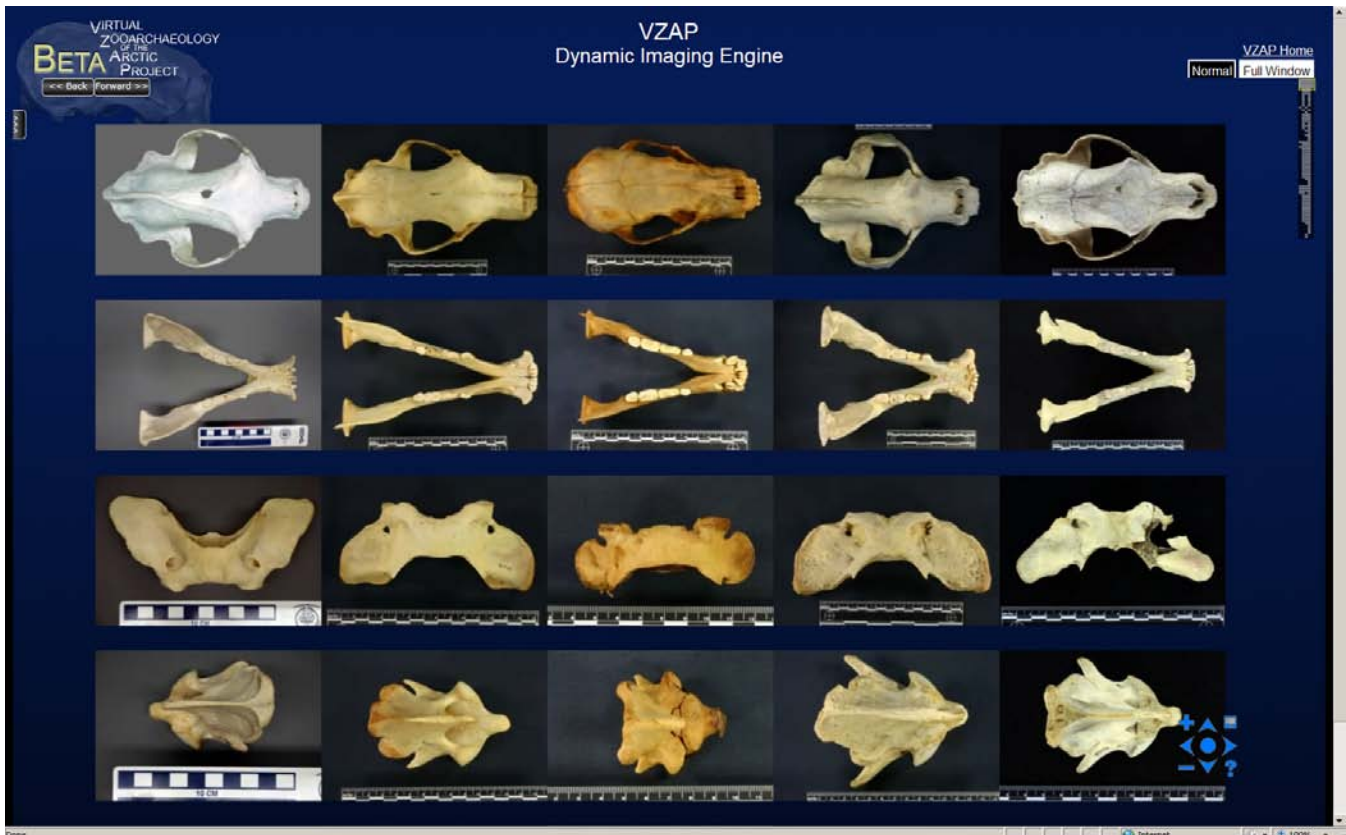


FIGURE 8. COMPARING CRANIA AND CERVICAL VERTEBRAE FROM SPECIMENS IN THE FAMILY URSIDAE. DIFFERENT ANATOMICAL VIEWS CAN BE CHOSEN BY CLICKING ON THE SPACE BELOW EACH IMAGE.

thumbnail images below each larger image. If the researcher wishes to eliminate a taxon, specimen, or element from the comparison, they can simply select “Remove” from the menu interface.

### 3D Models:

Perhaps the most unique feature of VZAP is the comprehensive suite of 3D models provided for every specimen. We believe 3D models are generally superior to 2D images because the models can convey the complex 3D morphology that is critical to proper identification (see discussion in Betts et al. 2011, and Niven et al. 2009). The models are currently provided through the Adobe PDF platform, which can be viewed by any user through the freely distributed Adobe Reader software. The models are provided in three versions which allow more flexibility for users with varying computer specifications and internet connections (Figure 9). These include:

- 1) Low resolution, full color: Ca. 8000 polygons with a high resolution (1024 X 1024, pixel 72 dpi) texture map, appropriate for cursory inspections or low-bandwidth Internet connections.
- 2) High resolution, full color: Ca. 140,000 polygons with a high resolution (1024 X 1024 pixel, 72 dpi) texture map. These are intended to be a realistic 3D representation of an element, with detail-appropriate comparative analysis.
- 3) Original resolution, no color: Over 1,000,000 polygons, with no texture map. These models provide the maximum three dimensional data captured by the scanning technology and are suitable for measurement studies and rapid prototyping (3D printing).

The models in VZAP can be accessed by clicking on an image of interest and selecting “3D Models” from the menu interface. From here the user will select the resolution needed and the PDF will download and automatically launch.

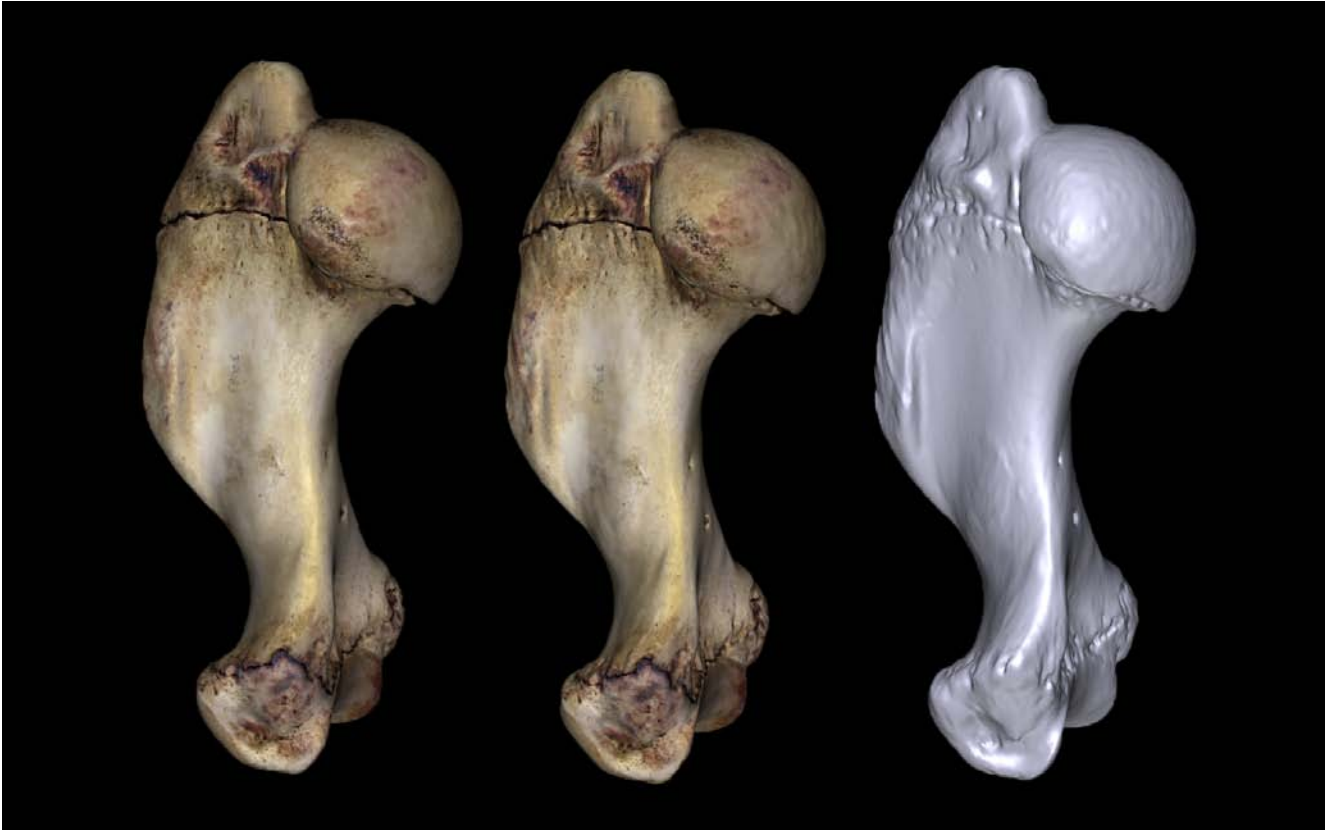


FIGURE 9. LEFT: LOW RESOLUTION 3D MODEL. MIDDLE: HIGH RESOLUTION 3D MODEL. RIGHT: ORIGINAL RESOLUTION 3D MODEL. EACH MODEL IS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD IN VZAP.

The PDF model viewer has a number of built-in features that are particularly useful, including rotation and zoom capabilities, the ability to change render and lighting modes (for more detailed scrutiny of the model's morphology), and perhaps most crucially, the ability to save the model for later examination in the field or other remote locations. Several other critical aspects of the models are discussed below.

#### **Cross Sections:**

Cross sections are often critical to the analysis of long bone fragments and other fragmentary elements. Unfortunately, many vertebrate reference skeletons consist of complete skeletal elements; cross sections are typically only obtainable by damaging the reference specimen or using a "formagauge" or profile gauge. The PDF viewer can be used to easily display a cross section through any desired plane and orientation on any of the scanned skeletal elements (Figure 10). Cross sections are displayed by selecting the "Cross Section" toggle on the 3D tool bar; the user can then modify the axis of

orientation and define an offset and tilt value to mimic any breakage pattern displayed by the bone fragments being analysed.

#### **Point-to-Point Measurement:**

The size of animal bones is critical to sexing and aging studies, but is also vital to the process of differentiating closely related taxa (e.g. ducks). Point-to-point measurements can be made on every 3D model in the database, simply by utilizing the measurement tool function in the Adobe Reader (Figure 11). Here the user can both define the units of measurement and the type of measurement they wish to take, including linear distances (point to point), angles, and circumferences, among other measures. The accuracy of the PDF full resolution models are within  $\pm 10$  microns (0.01 mm) of the actual bone element (Betts et al. 2011: 761). While in measurement mode the user can press "Alt" to rotate the view, press "Shift" to pan the view, press "Alt-Shift" to zoom the view, and press "Ctrl" to disable the snap feature.

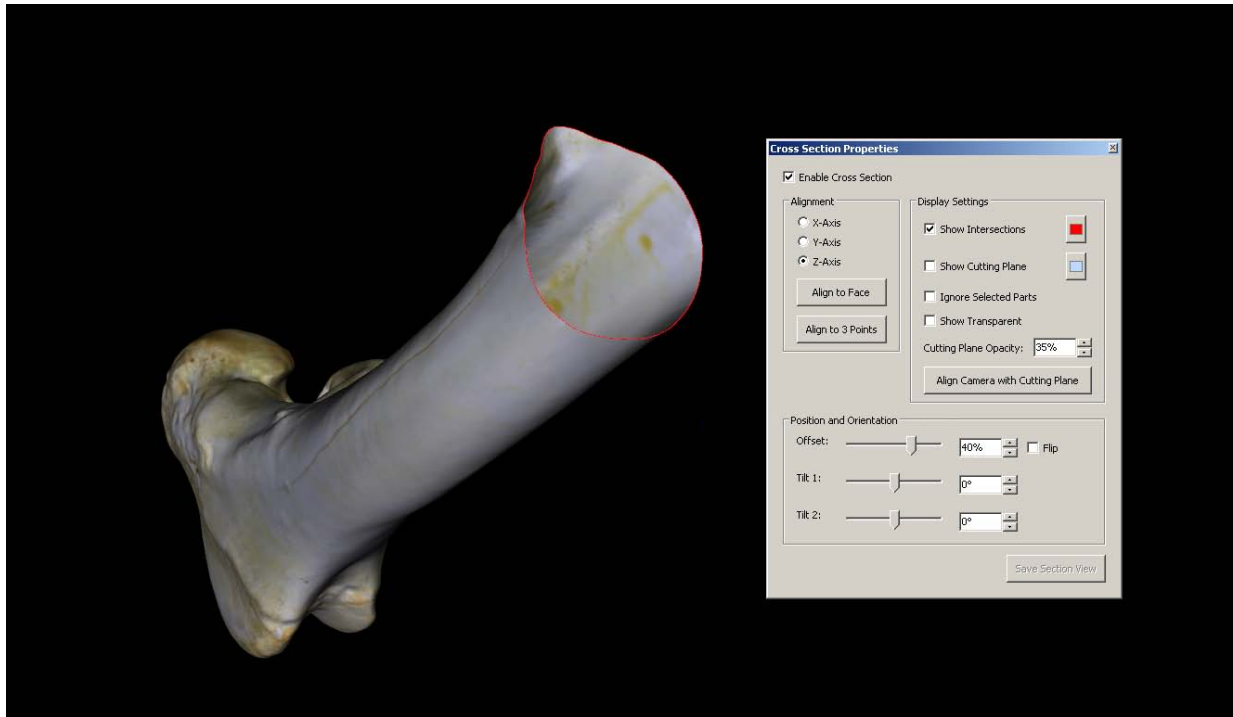


FIGURE 10. 3D MODEL OF LEFT *ALCES ALCES* FEMUR WITH CROSS SECTION FEATURE ENABLED. NOTE THE OPTIONS IN THE CROSS SECTION PROPERTIES WINDOW ON THE RIGHT.

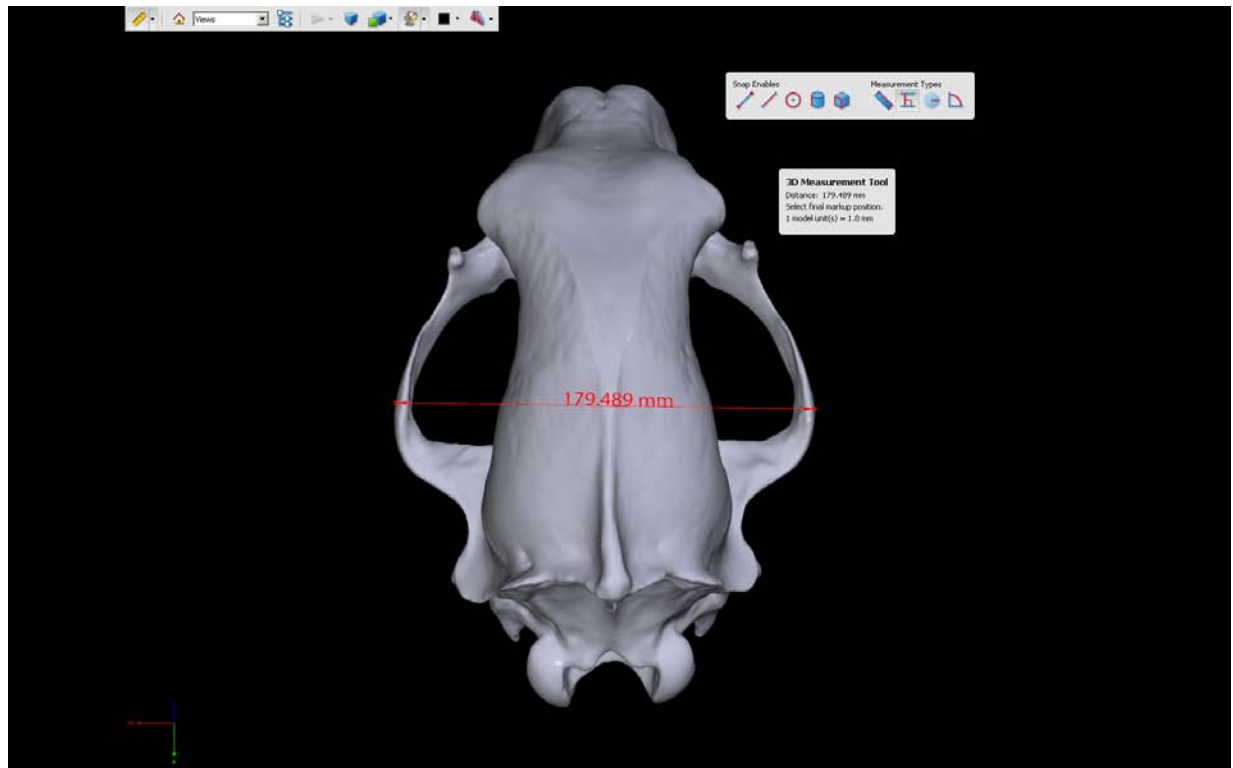


FIGURE 11. MEASURING THE ZYGOMATIC BREADTH (ZY) OF AN *URSUS MARITIMUS* CRANIUM.

### Didactic Models:

Comprehensive reference collections must not only contain a diverse range of skeletons, but also a library of anatomical reference materials necessary for the proper description of fragmentary remains. VZAP has designed a series of 3D models with labels that define the morphological features of the major elements of a mammalian skeleton (additional aids are planned for

birds and fish). The models can be accessed from the “Teaching Aids and Reference” tab on the website. Here the user can select the appropriate element and launch a PDF-based model; to view the anatomical labels the user selects the desired orientation from the “Views” menu of Adobe Reader. The model will automatically rotate and display the visible morphological features (Figure 12).

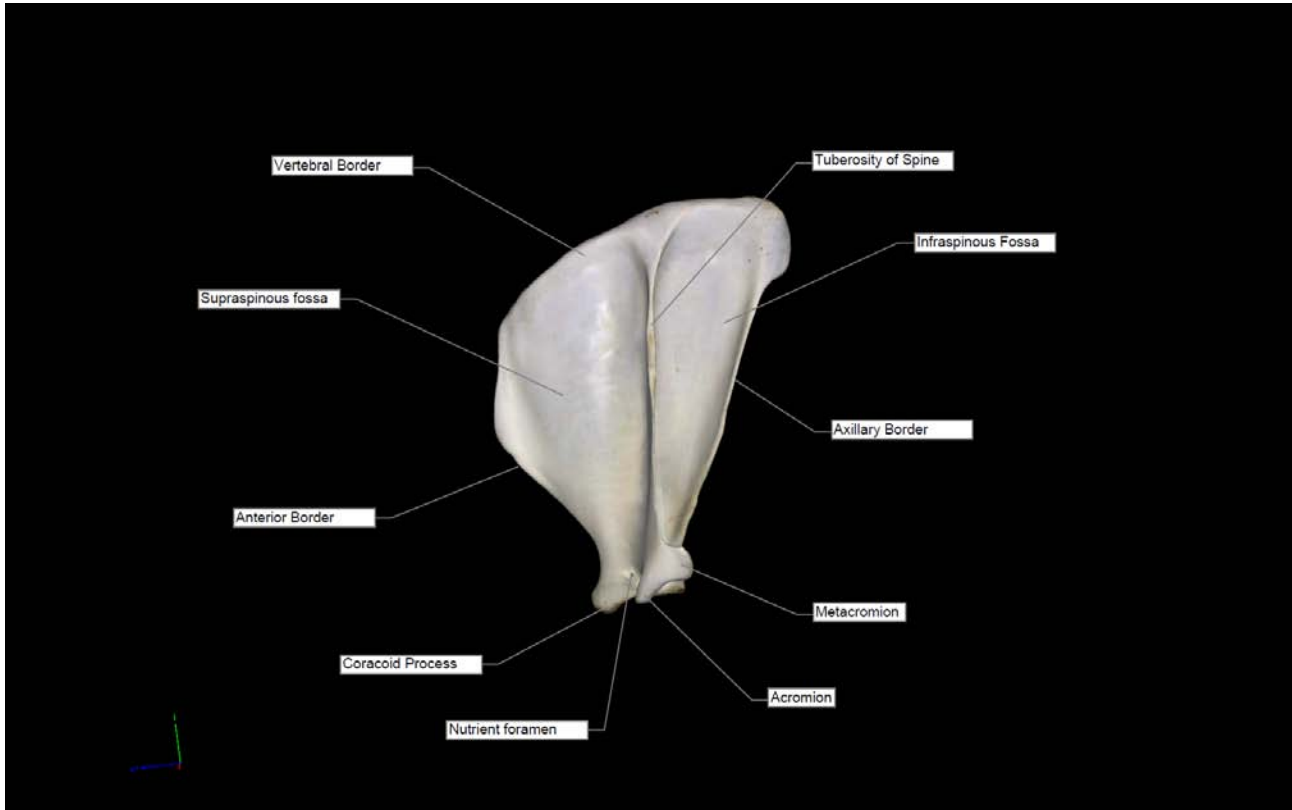


FIGURE 12: DIDACTIC 3D MODEL OF A LEFT *ENHYDRA LUTRIS* SCAPULA (LATERAL VIEW).

### Conclusions and Future Plans:

In many respects, VZAP is an experiment in informatics – we view it as virtual laboratory space where researchers can consult and analyse a comprehensive reference collection that does not exist in the real world. Many upgrades are planned for the upcoming year; we are currently redeveloping the DIE tool to make access more intuitive to less advanced researchers. This will be achieved by simplifying and clarifying the taxonomic structure of the front-end menu system, and by implementing a graphical tool which displays an image of a complete mammal, bird, or fish skeleton for selecting specific skeletal elements from the menu system. We are also developing a new 3D model viewer which will negate the need for lengthy PDF downloads,

and which will be capable of displaying (and rotating) up to four 3D models simultaneously. The viewer will also incorporate measurement, cross section, and render/lighting features similar to the Adobe Reader. Eventually, we hope that VZAP’s scope will expand south to cover taxa from all of North America, becoming simply the Virtual Zooarchaeology Project.

VZAP is already being used by researchers around the world to support and enhance their faunal analyses. VZAP participates in a recent trend amongst zooarchaeologists to make digital reference collections available online (e.g. Niven et al. 2009; see the VZAP website for a comprehensive list of online zooarchaeological reference aids). We believe such



endeavours are a natural progression from the myriad text-based reference aids that have been produced to support zooarchaeological analyses - guides that some have argued are an essential part of the zooarchaeological enterprise (e.g. Driver 1992:40). We view VZAP as an important piece of the conscientious zooarchaeologist's toolkit, but not as a replacement for a physical reference collection. Nevertheless, we believe the functionality we have built into VZAP can significantly alter the way that traditional archaeofaunal analyses are conducted. Used judiciously to support the myriad collections that lack taxonomic and intraspecies diversity, or in situations where field analyses must be carried out, we believe VZAP can significantly increase the efficiency, accuracy, and comprehensiveness of arctic-based archaeofaunal research.

The Virtual Zooarchaeology of the Arctic webpage can be found at <http://vzap.iri.isu.edu/>

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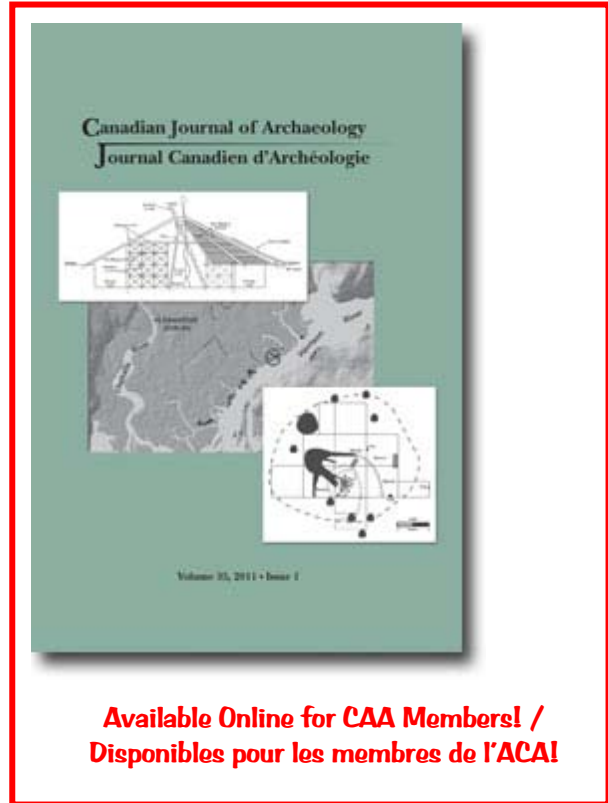
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#### Acknowledgements:

We would like to thank the Burke Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and the Idaho Museum of Natural History for allowing access to their collections. The project is generously funded by grants from the National Science Foundation ([ARC-0808933](#), [ARC-1023321](#)).



**Available Online for CAA Members! /  
Disponibles pour les membres de l'ACA!**

## Introducing ... New Archaeology Faculty at Memorial University (Compiled by Patricia J. Wells)

### Vaughan Grimes



Dr. Vaughan Grimes  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Archaeology  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland Canada A1C 5S7

Telephone: +1 709 864 8861

Fax: +1 709 864 8686

Email: [vgrimes@mun.ca](mailto:vgrimes@mun.ca)

<http://www.mun.ca/archaeology/faculty/vgrimes.php>

Dr. Vaughan Grimes is a bioarchaeologist whose research focuses on using bone and tooth chemistry to reconstruct human and animal behaviour, mobility and diet.

He obtained his PhD from the University of Bradford, England and was an affiliated member of the Ancient Human Occupation of Britain (AHOB) project. Following this, he spent three years as a post-doctoral researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, where he was responsible for the development of new analytical

methods to measure strontium isotopes in biological tissues for mobility studies.

The results of this research offer insights into landscape use by early hominins, and the reconstruction of late Pleistocene *Rangifer* with implications for Neanderthal hunting strategies. His research covers a range of spatial areas including North and South America, Iceland and Europe. Likewise the temporal scope of his research extends from studies of modern fauna to the early Pleistocene (~3mya).

Since January 2009 he has held the position of Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, Memorial University, Canada. He teaches courses in bioarchaeology, archaeological science, human osteology and palaeopathology. Presently he supervises two PhD and five MA students.

### Recent Publications:

#### Journals

Copeland, S.R., Sponheimer, M., Lee-Thorp, J.A., de Ruiter, D.J., le Roux, P.J., Grimes, V., Codron, D., Codron, J., Berger, L.R. and Richards, M.P. (*in press*) Using strontium isotopes to study site accumulation processes. *Journal of Taphonomy*

Richards, M., Grimes, V., Smith, C., Smith, T., Harvati, K., Hublin, J.J., Karkanas, P., and Panagopoulou, E. (2009) Response to Nowell and Horstwood (2009). *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 36:1657-1658

Briton, K., Grimes, V., Dau, J. and Richards, M.P. (2009) Reconstructing faunal migrations using intra-tooth sampling and strontium and oxygen isotope analyses: a case study of modern caribou (*Rangifer tarandus granti*). *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 36:1163-1172.

Copeland, S.R., Sponheimer, M., le Roux, P.J., Grimes, V., Lee-Thorp, J.A., de Ruiter, D.J., and Richards, M.P. (2008) Strontium isotope ratios ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ) of tooth enamel: a comparison of solution and laser ablation multicollector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry methods. *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry*, 22:3187-3194.

Richards, M.P., Harvati, K., Grimes, V., Smith, C., Smith, T., Hublin, J. J., Karkanas, P., and Panagopoulou, E. (2008) Strontium isotope evidence of Neanderthal

mobility at the site of Lakonis, Greece using laser-ablation PIMMS. *Journal of Archaeological Sciences*, 35:1251-1256.

Wilson, A.S., Taylor, T., Ceruti, M.A., Chavez, J.A., Reinhard, J. Grimes, V., Meier-Augenstein, W., Cartmell, L., Stern, B., Richards, M.P., Worobey, M. Barnes, I., and Gilbert, T.P. (2007) Stable isotope and DNA evidence for ritual sequences in Inca child sacrifice. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 104(42):16456-16461.

### Edited Volumes

Stallo, J. R., Shepartz, L.A., Grimes, V. and Richards, M.P. (2008) Strontium isotopes ratios and mobility reconstruction. In Amore, M.G. (Ed.) *Necropolis of Apollonia. Tumulus 9*. Tiranë: International Center for Albanian Archeology Monograph Series No. 2.

Müldner, G. and Grimes, V. (2007) Stable Isotope Analysis of Cetaceans and Fish from Flixborough - Preliminary Results. In Dobney, K., Jaques, D., Barrett, J. & Johnstone, C. (Eds.). *Farmers Monks & Aristocrats. The environmental archaeology of an Anglo-Saxon estate centre at Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, U.K.* Oxford, Oxbow/English Heritage.

Jay, M., Grimes, V., Montgomery, J., Lakin, K. and Evans, J. (2007) Multi-isotope analysis, Chapter 8: Environmental Evidence. pp. 351-354. In Brown, F., Howard-Davis, C., Evans, T., O'Connor, S., Spence, A., Heawood, R. and Lupton, A. (Eds.) *The archaeology of the A1 (M) Darrington to Dishforth DBFO Road Scheme*. Lancaster, Oxford Archaeology North.

Jay, M., Grimes, V. and Richards, M.P. (in press) Stable isotope analysis of animal bone from Pontnewydd Cave. In Aldhouse-Green, S., Peterson, R. & Walker, E. (Eds.) *Pontnewydd and the Elwy Valley Caves*. Cardiff, University of Wales Press.

Richards, M.P., Grimes, V. and Blockley, S.M. (in press) Stable isotope analysis (C,N,O) of Lynford Quarry faunal samples. In Boisemeir, W. (Ed.) *A Middle Palaeolithic Site at Lynford Quarry, Mundford, Norfolk*. English Heritage.

### Posters

'Neandertal exploitation of reindeer in the Quina Mousterian at Chez Pinaud, Jonzac (France): zooarchaeological and isotopic evidence.'

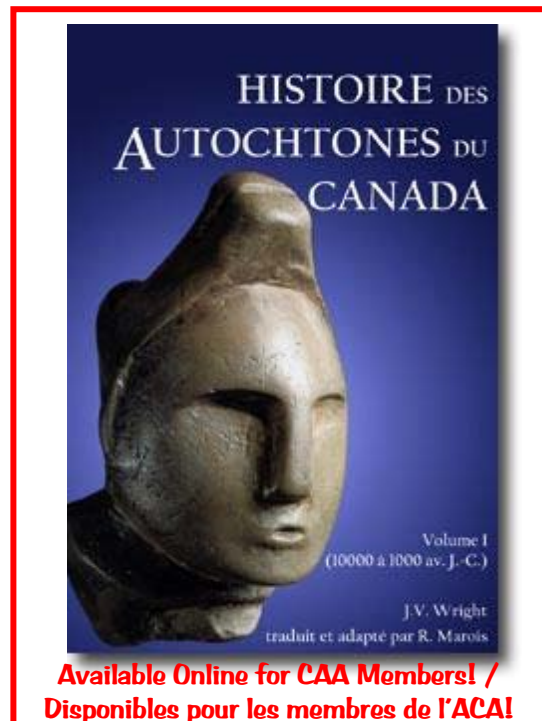
*Paleoanthropology Society Meetings*, Chicago, 31 March – 1 April 2009. (With T. Steele, L. Niven, K. Britton, J.-B. Mallye, W. Rendu, and M. Richards).

'Strontium isotope analysis ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ) of dental tissues: comparison of solution and LAM-PIMMS.' *International Symposium on Biomolecular Archaeology (ISBA3)*, York, England, 14 – 16 September 2008. (With S. Copeland, P. le Roux, M. Sponheimer, J. Lee-Thorp, D. de Ruiter and M. Richards).

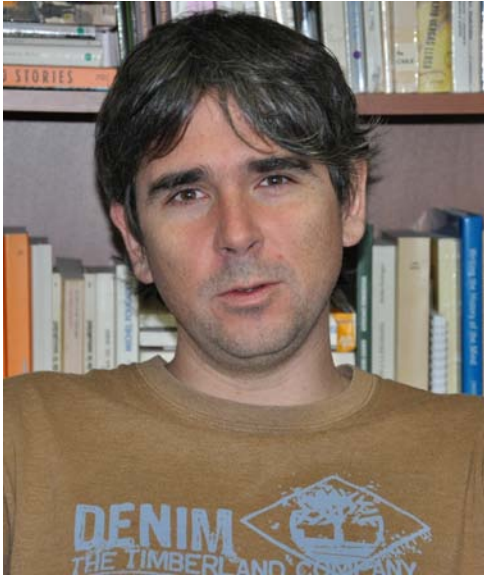
'Status, diet and child sacrifice: diachronic isotopic data on Inca *capacocha*.' *International Symposium on Biomolecular Archaeology (ISBA3)*, York, England, 14 – 16 September 2008. (With A. Wilson, T. Taylor, M.C. Ceruti, J. A. Chavez, J. Reinhard, W. Meier-Augenstein, L. Cartmell, B. Stern, M. Richards, M. Worobey, I. Barnes and T. Gilbert).

'Biogeochemical evidence of human mobility in medieval Nubia. *American Association of Physical Anthropologists, 77<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting*, Columbus, Ohio, USA, 9-12 April 2008. (With Sandberg, P., Smith, C., Richards, M., Sponheimer, M. and D. Van Gerven).

'Mapping herd movements and migrations: preliminary investigations using multi-elemental isotopic analysis of modern herbivore teeth. *UK Archaeological Sciences Conference*, 31 August – 3 September, Cambridge University, UK. (With Britton, K.H., Millard, A., Nehlich, O., Rowley-Conwy, P. and M.P. Richards).



## **Oscar Moro**



Dr. Oscar Moro  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Archaeology  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland Canada A1C 5S7

Telephone: +1 709 864 3439  
Fax: +1 709 864 8686  
Email: [omoro@mun.ca](mailto:omoro@mun.ca)  
<http://www.mun.ca/archaeology/faculty/omoro.php>

Since I became professionally involved in historical and archaeological research in 1998, I have developed research and publications in several interrelated areas. First, my main research interest lies in the history of science and the history of archaeology. The interest for the history of archaeology has led me to participate in several international projects, including the coordination of the AREA project (Archives of European Archaeology) in Paris, a research network dedicated to the history of archaeology financed by the "Programme 2000" of the European Commission. I have also organized two major conferences on post-colonialism and archaeology and published numerous articles on the topic.

Second, I have developed an increasing interest in the history and philosophy of science. I have been

particularly focused upon the history of the concepts of "presentism", "externalism" and "internalism", publishing a number of peer-reviewed articles, including some papers in journals such as *History of Science*, *Asclepio* and *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science*.

Third, my combined interests in the history of archaeology and the history of science have resulted in intense research on the history and epistemology of Prehistoric art. In particular, I have analysed some of the categories and concepts ("style", "mobiliary art", "rock art") used by Western European and American archaeologists, anthropologists and art historians to classify prehistoric images. I have published nearly twenty essays in this area, including some articles in French and English peer-reviewed journals such as the *Journal of Anthropological Research*, the *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française* and the *Journal of Social Archaeology*. I have also participated in numerous international conferences, specifically in those concerned with historical and theoretical interpretations of Paleolithic art research.

### **Current Research Interests:**

•In the field of the history of archaeology, I am looking for scholars and students to develop a project about the history of archaeology in Canada. In particular, I would like to focus on the implications of important stereotypes about First Nations people that Canadian archaeologists have historically created and supported. This project seeks to provide those scientists (including anthropologists, linguists, sociologists and historians) working with the cultural heritage of First Nations peoples with a better understanding of the stereotypes that have influenced their activities.

Moreover, a project of this kind could provide archaeologists with a social history of their discipline concerned with how certain biases have influenced the interpretation of archaeological remains.

•In the field of the history of science, I am currently working on the analysis of some concepts traditionally used by historians of science (such as "precursor" and "discovery") and the examination of their application to the history of archaeology.

•In the field of prehistoric art, I am working on a book on the genealogy of prehistoric art where I deconstruct the theoretical foundations of Western interpretations of prehistoric representations.

### Academic Background

I spent five years (2001-2006) completing my doctoral dissertation, *Archaeology and the History of Science: Towards a Critical History of Archaeology*, published in 2007 with a preface by Professor Bruce G. Trigger. During that time, I worked at several universities, including École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris), Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie (Nanterre), University College of London (London), and the University of California (Berkeley). In 2006-2007 I developed a post-doc project at the University of Toronto, under the direction of Dr. Michael Chazan. During the last two years, I spent several months working at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) and at the Center for the Study of Human Origins (New York).

### Recent Publications

#### Books

Roldán, C.; Moro Abadía, O. 2009. (eds.) *Aproximaciones a la contingencia. Historia y actualidad de una idea*. La Catarata, Madrid.

Moro Abadía, O. 2007. *Arqueología Prehistórica e Historia de la ciencia: Hacia una historia crítica de la arqueología (Prehistoric Archaeology and History of Science: Towards a Critical History of Archaeology)*, Ed. Bellaterra, Barcelona. Preface by Bruce G. Trigger.

Moro Abadía, O. 2006. *La perspectiva genealógica de la historia (The Genealogical Perspective of History)*, Universidad de Cantabria, Santander.

### Articles

Moro Abadía, O. 2009. Thinking about 'presentism' from a historian's perspective: Herbert Butterfield and Hélène Metzger, *History of Science*, xlvii, 55-77.

Moro Abadía, O.; González Morales, M. R. 2008. Palaeolithic art studies at the beginning of the 21st century: A loss of innocence, *Journal of Anthropological Research* 64 (4), 529-552.

Moro Abadía, O. 2008. Beyond the Whig Interpretation of History: lessons on 'presentism' from Hélène Metzger. *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science Part A*, 39 (2), 194-201.

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Moro Abadía, O.; González Morales, M. R. 2007. L'art paléolithique est-il un "art"? Réflexions autour d'une questions d'actualité. *L'Anthropologie* 11, 687-704.

Moro Abadía, O. 2006. Art, Crafts and Paleolithic Art, *Journal of Social Archaeology* 6 (1), 119- 141.

Moro Abadía, O. 2006. The history of archaeology as a "colonial discourse". *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 16 (2), 4- 17.

Moro Abadía, O.; González Morales, M. R. 2005. L'analogie et la représentation de l'art primitif à la fin du XIXe siècle, *L'Anthropologie*, 109, pp. 703- 721.

Moro Abadía, O. 2005. Pour une nouvelle histoire des sciences humaines: Lartet, Mortillet, Piette et le temps de la Préhistoire, *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française*, 102 (4), 715- 720.

Moro Abadía, O.; González Morales, M. R. 2004. Towards a Genealogy of the Concept of "Paleolithic Mobiliary Art. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, Volume 60(3), 321- 339.

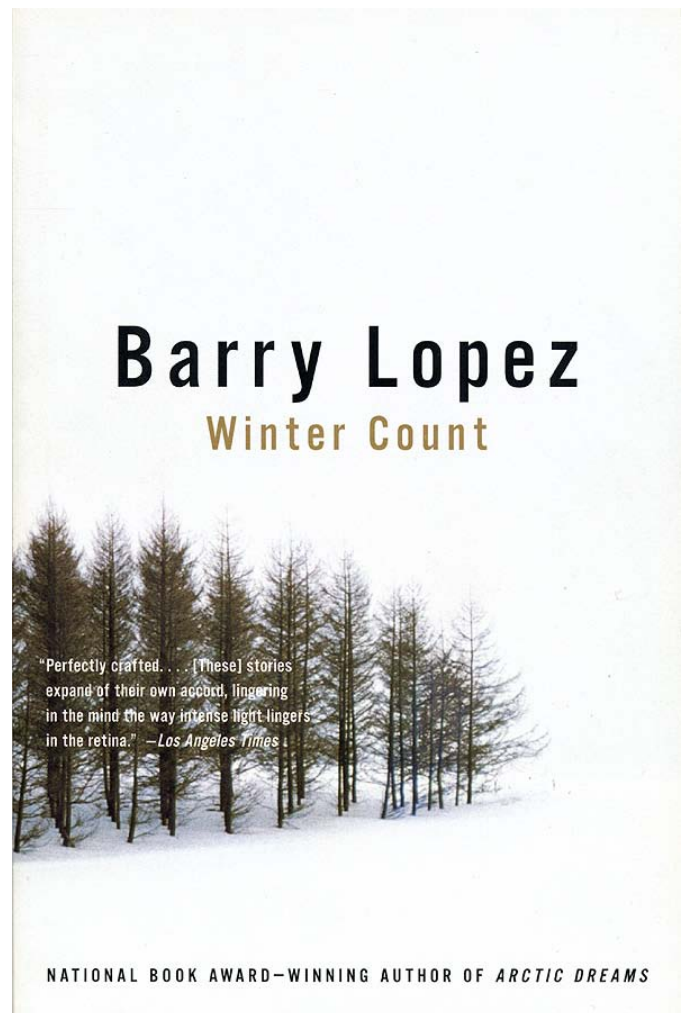
***Digging Books: A Review of Winter Count by Barry Lopez - Alwynne B. Beaudoin (Royal Alberta Museum)***

How do people remember their personal history? As a continuous narrative? Or as a series of vivid and deeply felt incidents? Do incidents colour and give character to particular life intervals? And are these incidents individual and private (the year I broke my arm, the year I moved to Canada)? Or events shared by all or part of the wider community (the year Lennon was shot, the year the tornado hit Edmonton)?

In this collection of nine exquisite short stories, written in his characteristic lyrical style, Barry Lopez explores the way in which incidents establish personal narratives. In his stories, incidents are usually small-scale and low-key, even though some may be shared. Like Proust tasting a tea-soaked madeleine, incidents often evoke mood and sensation associated with a particular place or time, rather than action or trauma. In Lopez's rendition, such incidents take on the character of a winter count. Winter counts, which are especially associated with Plains Aboriginal groups, involve noting a significant event characterizing each year, in the form of a pictograph, typically drawn on hide. This acts as a memory device, a way of remembering and passing on the history of the group. In Lopez's stories, the counts are not as formalized or sequential, but are intense happenings, held in the memory of an individual as emblematic of an interval or a place. Using vivid prose and sharp detail, each story focuses on an iconic experience, recollected by a single narrator, who is often a scholar concerned with history or anthropology.

The role of stories and connections with the past preoccupy Lopez, perhaps nowhere better than in the title story. A college professor from Nebraska, an historian specializing in Native Studies, is invited to attend a conference in New Orleans and make a presentation on the winter counts of the Dakota, Crow, and Blackfeet people. In the windowless conference room, he feels that he is in an alien environment, and one that is not conducive to the presentation of those stories. He recognizes a collision between mythic time, the poetic view, the personal perspective on history represented by the winter counts, and the linear and structured time, grounded in historical theory, that is being abstracted

from similar records by his colleagues. Ultimately, he feels, stories are the only things that connect people and they are given to us in trust. This theme, the conflict between, and apparent irreconcilability of, different perspectives on the past, is not new, indeed it concerns all who study the human past, but Lopez treats it in a superbly lyrical fashion. Lopez leaves us with a wistful but hopeful message; that "stories and compassion" can hold us together and that disparate perspectives can be resolved. As the narrator finds balance and calm in hearing wild geese through the sound of a storm, Lopez asks us to step out of our conference rooms and re-enter the living world.



The importance of nature, especially animals, is another recurring theme explored in these stories. In *Buffalo*, the narrator examines different ways to explain large bison remains found high in the mountains of the western states. A wildlife biologist explains them as evidence of a

distinct relict population. Arapaho stories say that in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, buffalo ascended into the mountains “trying to get away from what was coming”. Stories within stories occur in *The Location of the River*, as the narrator tries to piece together the scattered writings of an ethnologist, who was obsessed with an account told to him by the Pawnee about the disappearance of the Niobrara River. In *Restoration*, a scholar finds insight in the writings of a French nobleman, who in 1863 built a mansion in remote North Dakota and, after living there for a only a short time, concluded that animals were “the owners of the landscape”. Antelope still move across the prairie outside the mansion, now a historic site. Nature is present even in metropolitan centres, as a young man is startled by blue herons landing briefly during a snowstorm in *Winter Herons*.

Objects form the centrepiece of the remaining stories. *The Woman Who Had Shells* explores shared natural objects, seashells collected on a lonely beach, and the different but complementary meaning they can have for two different people. In *The Orrery*, the stately dance of the planets is reflected in an intricate and beautiful man-made object but the full complexity and wonder of the system is animated in the natural landscape. A young man absorbed in literature finds that, as *The Lover of Words*, he sees the world around him through the filter imposed by those books and is no longer content with his place in society. Stories can sometimes be lost too, as the narrator finds in *The Tapestry*. He learns about a medieval tapestry once owned by his grandfather, which is now in the Prado museum in Spain. Yet the scholarly analysis of the artifact – its provenance, technical details of the manufacturing process, and iconography – do not bring him closer to his family history but seem to detach him from the piece. His response emphasizes that an object is important not only in itself, but also for the stories it carries, a lesson all curators know well.

Lopez is a graceful writer, and these stories unfold in beautiful clear prose. His accounts of intensely felt experiences are often powerful and moving. The protagonists are always intelligent and self-aware, often well educated, and see their predicament against the wider societal situation. Lopez draws on both real and imagined sources to create his scenes; the scholarly paper that is central to *Buffalo*, for example, is an actual publication. This melding adds yet another level of

interpretation and differentiation. Short and spare they may be, but these tales repay contemplation and withstand multiple readings. Luminescent and meditative, as are all Lopez's works, these stories linger in the mind long after they are read.

**Barry Lopez, 1999, *Winter Count*. 112 pages. Vintage Canada. ISBN 0-679-31013-4 (Pbk.) \$15.95 (Can.)**

### Archaeological Associations in Your Area:

#### British Columbia

<http://www.asbc.bc.ca/>

#### Alberta

[http://www.albertaheritage.net/directory/archaeological\\_society.html](http://www.albertaheritage.net/directory/archaeological_society.html)

#### Saskatchewan

<http://canoesaskatchewan.rkc.ca/arch/sasadd.htm>

#### Manitoba

<http://www.manitobaarchaeologicalsociety.ca/>

#### Ontario

<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/>

#### Quebec

<http://www.archeologie.qc.ca/>

#### New Brunswick

<http://www.archaeological.org/societies/newbrunswick>

#### Nova Scotia

<http://www.novascotiaarchaeologysociety.com/>

#### Prince Edward Island

<http://www.gov.pe.ca/peimhf/>

## News from Our Members

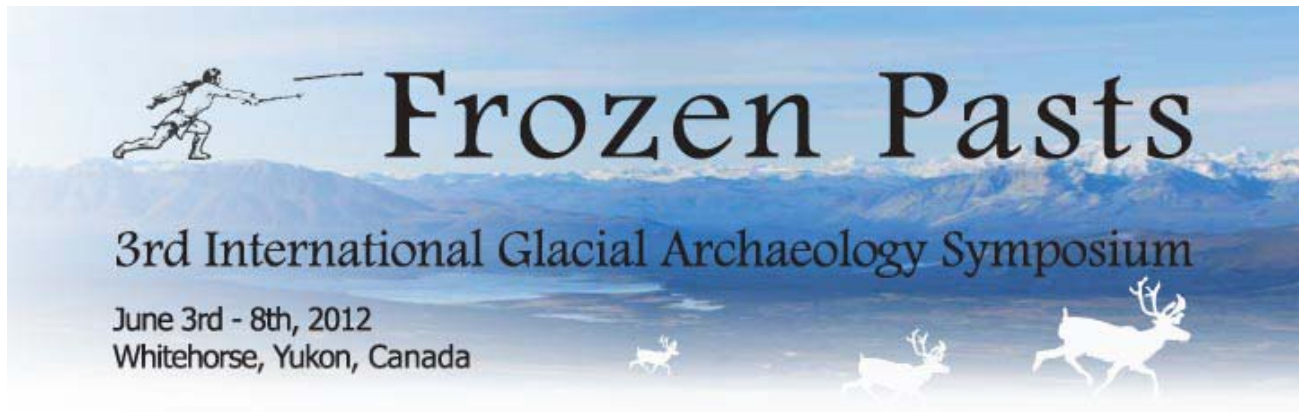
### **Ruth Gotthardt** (Government of Yukon)

'Frozen Pasts' – the 3rd International Glacial Archaeology Conference will be held June 3 to 8, 2012 in Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

Following the success of the two previous symposiums in Berne, Switzerland in 2008 and Trondheim, Norway, in

2010, the 2012 conference will highlight the discoveries of North American glacial archaeologists and showcase the opening of a major new Yukon First Nation Cultural Centre featuring ice patch discoveries. The 3rd International Glacial Archaeology Conference will be hosted by Kwanlin Dün First Nation and Government of Yukon.

<http://www.kwanlindunculturalcentre.com/frozenpasts/>



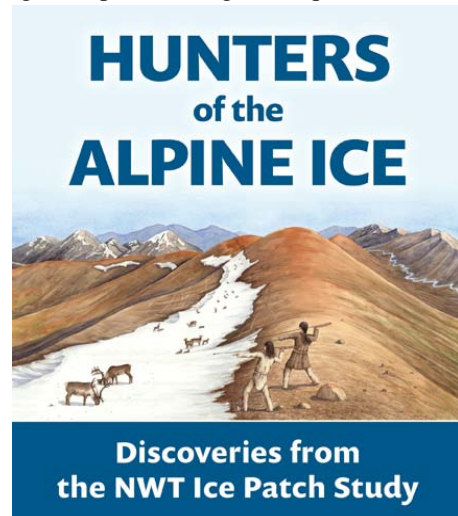
### **Tom Andrews** (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre)



The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife recently opened an exhibit entitled "Hunters of the Alpine Ice: Discoveries from the NWT Ice Patch Study."

The exhibit chronicles five years of multidisciplinary research funded through Canada's commitment to the International Polar Year and focuses on the archaeology,

geomorphology, paleoenvironmental record of ice patches in the Selwyn Mountains of the Northwest Territories. Shuhtagot'ine, or Mountain Dene, knowledge of alpine hunting techniques is also featured.



The exhibit will be available for public viewing until September 2012.

<http://pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca/visit/exhibits.asp>



## The Gilbert Buote Award Presented to Helen Kristmanson (Aboriginal Affairs and Archaeology, Government of Prince Edward Island)

The Sister Antoinette DesRoches Historical Committee has announced that the Gilbert Buote Award for 2010 was presented to Dr. Helen Kristmanson, PEI's provincial archaeologist, and to her dedicated staff of assistants, interns, and volunteers for the excavations done at Pointe-aux-Vieux (Low Point) in 2010.

The Gilbert Buote Award is presented by the Sister Antoinette DesRoches Historical Committee to recognize outstanding projects in the fields of Acadian history and heritage on PEI.

In awarding the Gilbert Buote Award to Dr. Helen Kristmanson and her team, the Sister Antoinette DesRoches Historical Committee wishes to recognize the overall quality of the Pointe-aux-Vieux archaeological project which is contributing to preserve the Island's heritage and to add to our knowledge of the French period on the Island.



*La récipiendaire du Prix Gilbert-Buote est Dr. Helen Kristmanson et son équipe pour leurs fouilles archéologiques sur le site acadien de Pointe-aux-Vieux. Claude Arsenault (à gauche) habite à Port Hill et a beaucoup aidé avec ce projet à titre de bénévole et à ses côtés on aperçoit le président du comité historique Soeur-Antoinette-Desroches, Georges Arsenault, ainsi que le vice-président Edmond Gallant, à la droite. (from La Voix Acadienne)*

For more information, please visit La Voix Acadienne at:  
[http://www.lavoixacadienne.com/New%20site/Archives%20La%20Voix%20acadienne/pdf\\_2011/06\\_juillet2011.pdf](http://www.lavoixacadienne.com/New%20site/Archives%20La%20Voix%20acadienne/pdf_2011/06_juillet2011.pdf)

### CAA Membership Sign-up and Renewal

#### ACA Devenir membre - Première inscription et Renouvellement

Your membership in the **Canadian Archaeological Association is due on April 1, of the New Year**. In order to receive your two issues of the *CAA Newsletter*, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and maintain your logon account for the *Members Only Section* of the CAA Web Site, you are encouraged to establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

Votre cotisation à l'**Association canadienne d'archéologie est de la première journée de janvier de la nouvelle année**. Afin de recevoir vos exemplaires du *Journal canadien d'archéologie*, du *Bulletin de l'ACA* et de continuer à accéder à la Section des Membres WWW de l'ACA, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhésion ou encore à devenir membre de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie.

**Regular/Régulier - \$ 75.00**

Membership Period is April 1st–March 31st

**Student/Étudiant - \$ 35.00**

Membership Period is April 1st–March 31st

**Supporting - \$ 100.00**

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/civcrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=1>

<https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/civcrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=2>

## Newly Minted: MAs, MScs, and PhDs 2008-2011

### ***Ph.D. Dissertations***

- ANGELBACK**, William (2009, UBC). They Recognize No Superior Chief: power, practice, anarchism and warfare in the Coast Salish past.
- BALE**, Martin (2011, UToronto). Storage Practices, Intensive Agriculture, and Social Change in Mumun Pottery Period Korea, 2903 – 2450 Calibrated Years B.P.
- BADENHORST**, Shaw (2008, SFU). The Zooarchaeology of Great House Sites in the San Juan Basin of the American Southwest.
- BATTILORO**, Ilaria (2010, UAlberta). Lucanian Sanctuaries: history and evolution from the Fourth Century B.C. to the Augustan Age.
- BUSHOZI**, Pastory Gozibert Magayane (2011, UAlberta). Lithic Technology and Hunting Behaviour During the Middle Stone Age in Tanzania.
- DOKIS**, Carly A. (2010, UAlberta). People, Land, and Pipelines: perspectives on resource decision-making processes in the Sahtu region, Northwest Territories.
- BIRCH**, Jennifer (2010, McMaster). Coalescent Communities in Iroquoian Ontario.
- BLEUZE**, Michele (2010, UWO). Cross-Sectional Morphology and Mechanical Loading in Plio-Pleistocene Hominins: implications for locomotion and taxonomy.
- BURSEY**, Jeffrey (2008, UToronto). Early Archaic/Early Holocene Lithic Technology in Southcentral Ontario, Canada.
- CAMPBELL**, Jennifer (2011, UToronto). Architecture and Identity: the occupation, use, and reuse of Mughal Caravanserais.
- CARVAJAL**, Diana (2010, UCalgary). Fishing, Curing and Smoking Fish at Cueva de los Vampiros: a contextual and archeofaunal evaluation of a purported Pre-Columbian fishing Camp near Parita Bay (Panama, Central Pacific).
- CLARK**, Terence (2009, UToronto). Rewriting Marpole: the path to cultural complexity in the Gulf of Georgia.
- CONGRAM**, Derek (2010, SFU). Spatial Analysis and Predictive Modelling of Clandestine Graves from Rearguard Repression of the Spanish Civil War.
- DERSCHE**, Ave (2011, UCalgary). Past, Present and Future Land Use of Swan River First Nation.
- FORREST**, Crystal (2010, UToronto). Iroquoian Infant Mortality and Juvenile Growth, 1250 to 1700 AD.
- FORTNEY**, Sharon (2009, UBC). Forging New Partnerships: Coast Salish communities and museums.
- GIBBS**, Kevin (2008, UToronto). Understanding Community: a comparison of three Late Neolithic assemblages from Wadi Ziqlab.
- GINTER**, Jaime (2008, UToronto). A Bioarchaeological Study of Mid-Holocene Communities in the Eastern Cape, South

Africa: the interface between foraging and pastoralism.

**GREGG**, Michael W. (2009, UToronto). Organic Residue Analysis and the First Uses of Pottery in the Ancient Middle East.

**HARRINGTON**, Lesley (2009, UToronto). Ontogeny of Postcranial Robusticity among Holocene Hunter-Gatherers of Southernmost Africa.

**HARTERY**, Latonia (2010, UCalgary). Dorset Paleoeskimo Warm Season Adaptations in Newfoundland and Labrador.

**HENDERSON**, Tanya Kim (2010, UAlberta). The Development of Public Baths in Campania.

**JOHNSON**, Donald S. (2010, UManitoba). Close World-System Encounters on the Western/Central Canadian Arctic Periphery: long-term historic Copper Inuit-European and Eurocanadian intersocietal interaction.

**JULIEN**, Marie-Anne (2011, U de Montréal). Chasseurs de Bison – Apports de l'Archéozoologie et de la Biogéochimie Isotopique à l'Étude Palethnographique et Paléoéthologique du Gisement Épigravettien d'Amvrosievka.

**LEBLANC**, Sylvie (2008, UAlberta). Middle Dorset Variability and Regional Culture Traditions: a case study from Newfoundland and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

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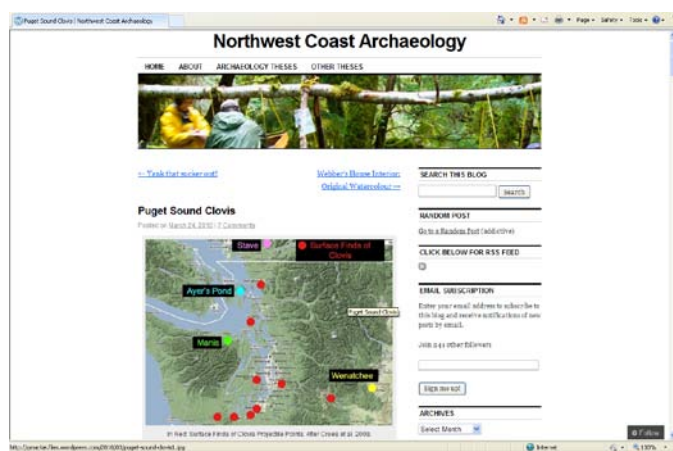
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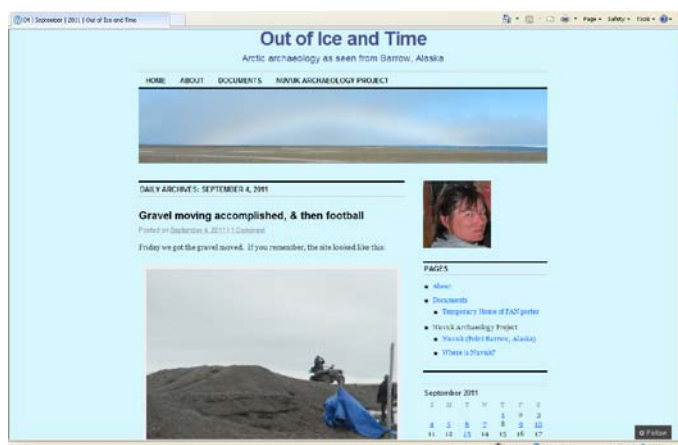
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Ruth Gotthardt (Government of Yukon) [Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca](mailto:Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca)

### Northwest Territories

Tom Andrews (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre) [Tom\\_Andrews@gov.nt.ca](mailto:Tom_Andrews@gov.nt.ca)

### Nunavut

**Vacant** – contact [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com) if interested

### British Columbia

Terrence Clark (Canadian Museum of Civilization) [terrence.clark@civilization.ca](mailto:terrence.clark@civilization.ca)

Trevor Orchard (University of Toronto) [trevor.orchard@utoronto.ca](mailto:trevor.orchard@utoronto.ca)

### Alberta

Alywnne Beaudoin (Royal Alberta Museum) [Alwynne.Beaudoin@gov.ab.ca](mailto:Alwynne.Beaudoin@gov.ab.ca)

### Saskatchewan

**Vacant** – contact [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com) if interested

### Manitoba

**Vacant** – contact [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com) if interested

### Ontario

Wai Kok (Ontario Ministry of Tourism) [Wai.Kok@ontario.ca](mailto:Wai.Kok@ontario.ca)

Adam Pollock (Past Recovery Archaeological Services) [Adam.Pollock@ontario.ca](mailto:Adam.Pollock@ontario.ca)

Ryan Primrose [ryanprimrose@gmail.com](mailto:ryanprimrose@gmail.com)

### Quebec

Adrian Burke (Université de Montréal) [adrian.burke@umontreal.ca](mailto:adrian.burke@umontreal.ca)

### New Brunswick

Brent Suttie (Government of New Brunswick) [brent.suttie@gnb.ca](mailto:brent.suttie@gnb.ca)

Michael Nicholas (Government of New Brunswick) [michael.nicholas@gnb.ca](mailto:michael.nicholas@gnb.ca)

### Nova Scotia

Laura de Boer (Davis MacIntyre and Associates Ltd.) [laura.deboer@eastlink.ca](mailto:laura.deboer@eastlink.ca)

### Prince Edward Island

Helen Kristmanson (Government of Prince Edward Island) [hekristmanson@gov.pe.ca](mailto:hekristmanson@gov.pe.ca)

### Newfoundland and Labrador

Patricia Wells (Memorial University of Newfoundland) [pwells@mun.ca](mailto:pwells@mun.ca)

## Call for Submissions to the CAA Newsletter

After an absence of three years, the CAA is reviving its biannual Newsletter. The Newsletter is intended to be a venue for discussing a wide range of topics relevant to the interests of CAA members and will appear in an online downloadable format twice per year. As in the past, the Spring publication will function primarily as a forum for researchers working in Canada or affiliated with Canadian institutions to present summaries and preliminary findings of their activities. The Fall Newsletter is expected to contain a diverse range of topics of interest to all CAA members.

As part of this rejuvenation, the Newsletter is currently soliciting contributions from individuals and groups whose interests include Canadian archaeology, as well as those who are based in Canada and involved in international projects. Academic or avocational, professional or student, the CAA Newsletter is where archaeologists can tell their colleagues about their work!

### What's in the Newsletter?

The Spring edition of the Newsletter features preliminary reports on fieldwork done in all areas of Canada by avocational societies, federal/provincial/territorial organizations, museums, CRM companies, and university or college-based groups. The Newsletter encourages submitters to include full colour images to accompany their text (500-1000 words); submitters may also link their Newsletter contribution to a field or lab video previously uploaded to the CAA's YouTube channel (email the channel's manager at [canadianarchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:canadianarchaeology@gmail.com) for details).

The submission deadline for the Spring CAA Newsletter is February 15, 2012 to the appropriate regional editor; information on how to submit can be obtained by contacting the managing Newsletter editor at [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com).

The Fall Newsletter is a more diverse publication whose contents will vary according to the interests and needs of CAA member submitters and readers. Submissions should be sent directly to the managing editor at [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com) no later than September 15, 2011. A variety of submissions will be considered and are not limited to those suggested below.

### CAA Organizational Activities

Check out this component of the Newsletter for news about your Association. This is one of the means through which the CAA communicates directly with its members, providing updates on topics including membership, elections, upcoming CAA conferences, policy changes, information about how to nominate people for awards, and how to get more involved.

### News and Notes

Contributors can share news and announcements about the awards and honours they've received, grants and fellowships available in their area or institution, upcoming meetings, new digital resources, data sharing networks, and countless other useful tools. Tributes and obituaries for colleagues are also welcome.

### Archaeology In-Depth

The Newsletter will also showcase more in-depth reports on research that may not be ready for more formal publication; this includes ongoing lab-based work, experimental archaeology projects, as well as reviews of new techniques and technologies for archaeological conservation and analysis. Commentaries on a variety of issues and policies relevant to archaeology as conducted in Canada and abroad are also encouraged.

Archaeology In-Depth is also a great place to publish more detailed treatments of conference papers and posters, highlights and histories of longer-term research programmes, as well as various mitigation activities. For those interested in hands-on, life-in-the-trenches, archaeology, the Newsletter welcomes assessments of useful (or not so useful) products, especially field gear, lab equipment, and software.

## Spotlight On ...

The Newsletter's Spotlight On ... section allows members to focus on specific research problems and questions that they may be grappling with. If there is a puzzling artefact from a newly excavated site (or one newly discovered in an old collection) whose origin or significance presents more questions than answers, share the mystery with fellow CAA colleagues. The diverse backgrounds and experiences of fellow CAA members may mean a long-sought solution is within reach.

In a similar research vein, the Fall edition of the Newsletter is an ideal way to feature new or renovated archaeological facilities, exhibits, online resources, and community outreach activities.

## Student Corner

The Newsletter makes it easy for students to get involved in their association! Fieldwork and grant opportunities for Canadian researchers and those working in Canada are listed here, as well as information on upcoming field schools and new facilities in anthropology and archaeology departments across Canada. New graduate programmes and new faculty may also post details of their research and supervisory interests here in an accessible format.

## Newly Completed Theses and Dissertations

Have you, or someone you know, recently completed a Masters or Ph.D. in archaeology? If so, use the Newsletter to tell fellow CAA members all about it. Simply submit a title and brief (<300 word) abstract highlighting major findings to the managing editor at [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com) for inclusion in the Fall edition of the Newsletter. If the thesis/dissertation is available online, be sure to provide an electronic link and soon everyone in the CAA will know about this new research!

## Books Available for Review

Book reviews are published in the Canadian Journal of Archaeology, and a list of available books can also be found at <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/books-available-review>.



## Appel à contributions pour le Bulletin de l'ACA

Après une absence de trois ans, le bulletin biannuel de l'ACA reprend ses activités. Le Bulletin est conçu pour être un lieu de discussion pour une grande variété de sujets concernant les intérêts des membres de l'ACA et il paraîtra deux fois par an dans un format téléchargeable en ligne. Comme par le passé, la parution du printemps aura pour rôle principal de servir de forum aux chercheurs travaillant au Canada ou affiliés à des institutions canadiennes, pour présenter leurs résumés et les découvertes préliminaires de leurs activités. Le bulletin de l'automne contiendra divers sujets intéressants pour tous les membres de l'ACA.



Dans la foulée de cette régénération, le Bulletin sollicite actuellement des contributions de la part des individus ou des groupes concernés par l'archéologie canadienne, ainsi que de la part de ceux qui sont basés au Canada et impliqués dans des projets internationaux. Universitaires ou personnes sans affiliation, professionnels ou étudiants, le Bulletin de l'ACA est le lieu où les archéologues peuvent parler de leur travail à leurs collègues !

### **Qu'y a-t-il dans le Bulletin?**

L'édition de printemps du Bulletin présente des rapports préliminaires de travaux de terrain réalisés dans tous les domaines au Canada, par des sociétés d'amateurs, des organisations fédérales, provinciales ou territoriales, des musées, des compagnies de gestion des ressources culturelles et des groupes basés dans des universités ou des collèges. Le Bulletin encourage ceux et celles qui lui adressent des propositions à y inclure des images couleur pour accompagner leur texte (de 500 à 1000 mots) ; ils/elles ont également la possibilité de lier leur contribution au Bulletin à une vidéo de terrain ou de laboratoire préalablement téléchargée sur la chaîne YouTube de l'ACA (veuillez adresser un courriel à la personne ressource à [canadianaarchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:canadianaarchaeology@gmail.com) pour plus de détails).

La date limite d'envoi des propositions pour l'édition de printemps du Bulletin est le 14 février 2012, au rédacteur en chef régional concerné ;vous pourrez obtenir l'information sur le processus à suivre pour soumettre une proposition en contactant le rédacteur en chef du Bulletin à [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com).

Le numéro d'automne du Bulletin est une publication plus diversifiée dont le contenu variera en fonction des intérêts et des besoins des membres de l'ACA, lecteurs comme auteurs. Les propositions devraient être adressées directement au rédacteur en chef à [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com), avant le 15 septembre 2011. Nous considérerons une grande variété de propositions, celles-ci ne se limitant pas à ce qui est suggéré ci-dessous.

### **Activités organisationnelles de l'ACA**

Cette section du Bulletin est à consulter pour connaître les dernières nouvelles de notre Association. C'est l'un des moyens par lesquels l'ACA communique directement avec ses membres, en leur fournissant les plus récentes informations au sujet des souscriptions, des élections, des conférences de l'ACA en projet, des changements de politiques, ainsi que la manière dont proposer des candidats aux différents prix et comment s'impliquer davantage.

### **Informations et avis**

Les contributeurs ont la possibilité de partager les nouvelles et les annonces au sujet des récompenses et des honneurs qu'ils ont reçus, des bourses et des subventions offertes dans leur domaine ou leur institution, les réunions à venir, les nouvelles ressources en ligne, les réseaux de partage des données et d'innombrables autres outils très utiles. Les hommages et les notices nécrologiques pour les collègues seront également bienvenus.

### **Archéologie en profondeur**

Le Bulletin publiera également des rapports plus approfondis sur la recherche, qui pourraient ne pas être encore prêts pour une publication plus formelle ; cela inclura des travaux de laboratoire en cours, des projets d'archéologie expérimentale, de même que des commentaires sur les nouvelles techniques et technologies de conservation et d'analyse archéologique. Nous accueillerons aussi volontiers des commentaires sur divers sujets et questions concernant l'archéologie telle qu'on la pratique au Canada et à l'étranger.

Cette section représente également un lieu privilégié pour publier de manière plus détaillée des présentations par affiches ou des communications prononcées lors de conférences, pour faire l'historique de programmes de recherche à long terme, ainsi que pour l'intervention de divers modérateurs. Pour ceux qui s'intéressent aux aspects concrets, à la vie dans les tranchées de

l'archéologie, le Bulletin publiera des évaluations de produits (utiles ou inutiles), en particulier en ce qui concerne le matériel de terrain, l'équipement de laboratoire et le matériel informatique.

### **Coup de projecteur sur...**

La section « Coup de projecteur... » du Bulletin permet aux membres d'aborder des problèmes et des questions de recherche spécifiques avec lesquels ils éprouvent des difficultés. Si des fouilles sur un site mettent au jour un artefact déroutant (ou si l'on en découvre un dans une collection ancienne), dont l'origine ou la signification suscitent plus de questions que de réponses, partagez ce mystère avec des collègues de l'ACA. Les formations et les expériences diverses des membres de notre association pourront faire en sorte de résoudre une question qui pouvait paraître insoluble.

Dans une veine similaire pour ce qui est de la recherche, le numéro d'automne du Bulletin représente un moyen idéal de présenter des locaux, nouveaux ou rénovés, des expositions, des ressources en ligne et des activités communautaires de grande portée.

### **Le coin des étudiants**

Le Bulletin permet aux étudiants de s'impliquer plus facilement dans leur association ! Nous y présentons la liste des travaux de terrain et des opportunités de bourses pour les chercheurs canadiens et ceux qui travaillent au Canada, ainsi que des informations sur les chantiers-écoles à venir et les nouveaux locaux et départements en anthropologie et en archéologie au Canada. Les directeurs de nouveaux programmes de deuxième et troisième cycle et de nouvelles facultés pourront également y diffuser des informations sur leurs orientations et intérêts de recherche dans un format accessible.

### **Nouvelles thèses et nouveaux mémoires**

Avez-vous, ou quelqu'un que vous connaissez, récemment terminé une maîtrise ou un doctorat en archéologie ? Si oui, servez-vous du Bulletin pour en informer les autres membres de l'ACA. Adressez simplement un titre et un court résumé (moins de 300 mots) pour en décrire les principales découvertes au rédacteur en chef, à [caanewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:caanewsletter@gmail.com), pour qu'il puisse figurer dans la parution de l'automne. Si la thèse ou le mémoire est disponible en ligne, assurez-vous de fournir un lien électronique et tout le monde à l'ACA connaîtra bientôt cette nouvelle recherche !

### **Liste de livres pour comptes rendus**

Les recensions sont publiées dans le Journal canadien d'archéologie et la liste des livres disponibles pour compte rendu peut également être consultée à <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/books-available-review>