

Forests and Lonepine Publishing, Vancouver.
Ray, Verne F. 1938 *Lower Chinook Ethnographic Notes*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Rivera, Trinita 1949 Diet of A Food-Gathering People, With Chemical Analysis of Salmon and Saskatoons. *Indians of the Urban Northwest*, edited by Marian W. Smith, pp 19-36. 1969 reprint, AMS Press, New York.

Ruby, Robert H. and John A. Brown 1976 *The Chinook Indians: Traders of the Lower Columbia River*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Schalk, Randall F. 1981 "The Structure of an Anadromous Fish Resource," in *Advances In Archaeological Method and Theory*, edited by Michael Schiffer, 4:207-249.

Sillitoe, Paul 1983 *Roots of the Earth, Crops in Highland Papua New Guinea*. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

Suttles, Wayne 1996 "Katzie Ethnobotanical Notes." Chapter 3 in *Katzie Natural Resources Past and Present: A Report on the History of the Natural Resources Within the Traditional Territories of the Katzie People*, edited by Waneta Woodcock, pp 44-57. Katzie Band Office, Pitt Meadows.

——— 1998 Names in the Fort Langley Journals. In *The Fort Langley Journals 1827-30*, edited by Morag MacLachlan, Appendix E, pp 233-238. UBC Press, Vancouver.

Trigger, Bruce G. 1989 *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Turner, Nancy J. 1979 *Plants in British Columbia Indian Technology*. Handbook No. 38, British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria.

——— 1995 *Food Plants of Coastal First Peoples, Royal British Columbia Museum Handbook*. UBC Press, Vancouver.

Turner, Nancy J., Randy Bouchard, and Dorothy I.D. Kennedy 1980 Ethnobotany of the Okanagan-Colville Indians of British Columbia. *Occasional Papers of the British Columbia Provincial Museum*, No. 21, Victoria.

Turner, Nancy J., John Thomas, Barry F. Carlson, and Robert T. Ogilvie 1983 Ethnobotany of the Nitinaht Indians of Vancouver Island. *British Columbia Provincial Museum, No. 24 Occasional Papers Series*, Victoria.

Woodcock, Waneta 1996 *Katzie Natural Resources Past and Present: A Report on the History of the Natural Resources Within the Traditional Territories of the Katzie People*. Katzie Band Office, Pitt Meadows.

FIELD NOTES

TRACES ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH & CONSULTING LTD.

TRACES Archaeological Research & Consulting Ltd. had a busy year in 2001 investigating and recording 170 cultural heritage sites in the Vanderhoof Forest District (VFD) under permit 2001-171. A total of 46 development areas were surveyed, and cultural heritage resources were identified in all but three of these developments.

Developments investigated include large areas along trail routes, lakeshores, and drainage systems surveyed for Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) salvage operations, as well as small MPB broods, logging blocks, and a forestry recreation site. TRACES conducted 39 AIAs (archaeological impact assessment), seven PFRs (preliminary field reconnaissance), as well as an AIA, test excavations, and subsequent monitoring at site GaSe 10. The latter project was in response to a proposal to relocate four outhouses within a forestry recreation site. A large portion of the archaeological site GaSe 10 is located within the recreation site area.

TRACES employed representatives from the Cheslatta Carrier Nation, Lhooskuz Dene Government, Nazko Band Government, Saik'uz First Nation, Ulkatcho Indian Band, and Nadleh Whut'en Band during these assessments. Many of our representatives had considerable archaeological survey experience with either TRACES, or other archaeological consulting companies.

Of the 170 sites investigated by TRACES in 2001, 14 were previously recorded archaeological sites which were revisited for verification of locations, as well as additional recording and mapping. One hundred and nine of the sites identified and revisited by TRACES in 2001 were protected sites and include cultural material (subsurface and surface), cultural depressions (cache pits, a roasting pit, and house pits), pre-1846 CMT sites, heritage trails, message trees, and an arborgraph of a human face. Sixty-one non-protected sites were recorded, the majority of which

were post-1846 CMT sites, as well as trails, a trap house, a historic cabin, and two above-ground caches.

The archaeological sites identified and recorded by TRACES in 2001 ranged in size from isolated lithic scatters and CMTs, to small village sites with up to 56 cultural depressions, large-scale cambium harvest CMT sites, and large expanses of heritage trails. Many of the survey areas investigated by TRACES in 2001 were situated along major trail corridors within the VFD including the Messue, Mill's Creek, and Cutoff Creek trail routes. The trails proved to be rich in cultural heritage sites from the pre-contact period into the historic period, confirming that Aboriginal trails should be heavily considered when predicting areas of high and moderate archaeological site potential (Carlson 1996).

—NICOLE JACKMAN-CRAIG

DEBITAGE

Coming this autumn to the **Society for American Archaeology's Web site** <www.saa.org> is a peer-reviewed serial in a digital format. It will be available on-line free of charge. The publication will provide context for scholarly contributions to archaeology that cannot be produced in traditional hardcopy media. If you are interested in creating a submission for this new digital publication, contact editor John Hoopers at the Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas, 785.864.2638 or e-mail <hoopers@ku.edu>.

Individuals interested in looking for archaeological fieldwork opportunities can now submit their c.v. to the **Canadian Archaeological Association's (CAA) Fieldwork Resume Database**. Your resume stays in the database, and CAA members can search the database for field workers in the CAA Webmember's Section. The Fieldwork Resume Database is located at <www.canadianarchaeology.com/home.lasso>.