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THE MIDDEN

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UBC Field School Summer 2002
11th Annual BC Archaeology Forum
Permits & Book Review

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**Andrea Davidson and Kathryn Hepburn Excavate Unit 1 DgRv 3,
Dionisio Point. Summer 2002 UBC Field School. Photo courtesy
Colin Grier**

GETTING OUT OF THE HOUSE

THE 2002 UBC FIELD SCHOOL AT DIONISIO POINT

by Colin Grier and Bill Angelbeck



Figure 1. Bob Laing provides pointers on the fine art of clam digging at Shingle Point, Valdes Island.

The 2002 Project

The months of May and June 2002 saw the return of archaeological field research to the Dionisio Point (DgRv 3) site in Dionisio Point Provincial Park on the north end of Galiano Island (Figure 2). Fieldwork at the site included the archaeological field school offered every summer by the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of British Columbia (UBC) in Vancouver. The field school added a new dimension to the archaeological activities that have been conducted at the site since 1996. Previous years of excavation at the site (described in *The Midden*, see Grier 1999) targeted the remains of one of five large houses that existed at the site roughly 1,500 years ago. Much has been learned over the last few years about the architecture of this ancient house and the household it contained.

The research focus also took a new tack in 2002, expanding to consider the organization of the village as a whole. Many questions about ancient Hul'qumi'num Salish villages remain unanswered. How many people did they contain? Did they form a single political unit? Were they large social units, such as extended family lineages? Did the entire village cooperate economically to secure resources? Did they share or pool resources amongst households within the village? These questions can be addressed in part with data from Dionisio Point (known as Quelus in the local Hul'qumi'num language). Fieldwork in 2002 sampled areas of midden around all five of the known house remains in order to obtain a preliminary sense of what resources each household was obtaining and consuming.

Archaeological research at Dionisio

Point is aided strongly by the amazing preservation of the remains of the village. To most park visitors the village site area appears as an undulating landscape sloping towards the beach. To an archaeological eye, three broad terraces and prominent trash midden "berms" are visible. Trash appears to have been dumped around the exterior of each house during occupation, resulting in pronounced depressions marking where the ancient houses stood (Figure 3). From this surface topography we have determined that four of the houses at the site measured around 10 metres wide by 20 metres long. The largest house measured upwards of 10 by 40 metres. Excavations inside what has been named House 2 indicate that this house, and likely the others as well, resembled the shed-roof style houses built by the Coast Salish at the time of contact with Europeans.

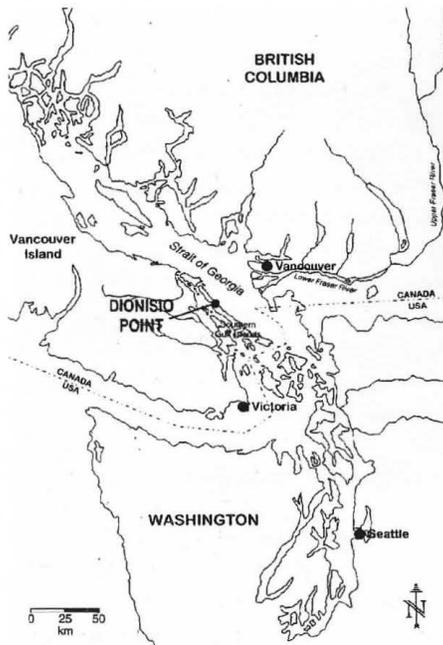


Figure 2. The location of the Dionisio Point site on Galiano Island.

The Field School

The 2002 UBC field school was taught by Dr. Colin Grier, who has directed research at the Dionisio Point site since 1996 (Grier 2001). Bill Angelbeck, a UBC PhD student in Northwest Coast archaeology, acted as teaching assistant. Ten students were enrolled, nine from UBC and one from the University of Victoria. Two members of the Penelakut Tribe, Robert "Bob" Laing and Pecolliket "Peco" George, joined the project, assisting in the archaeology and passing on their knowledge of traditional culture, ecology, and food resources. This 14-person crew camped in Dionisio Point Provincial Park, just 150 m from the ancient village site. This proximity to the site, the remoteness of our camp (Dionisio Point Park is a marine access only park), and the tough challenge of living next to one of the nicest beaches in the Gulf Islands (not too mention a sunny and dry early summer), all contributed to a thoroughly educational and enjoyable experience for everyone.

The course itself (Anth 306) emphasized instruction in excavation methods and Gulf of Georgia prehistory. Eight excavation units (1-x-1 m) were dug in the middens around the five houses. Students were paired and shared digging, screening, paperwork, and photography duties over the course of the project (cover). Students also were taught mapping techniques

through use of a total station (Figure 4). This surveying and mapping device, which measures distances and elevation differences with a precise radar beam, has become a regular component of archaeological data collection methodology. This technology certainly has assumed a prominent role in collecting spatial and topographic information at Dionisio Point (for example, in collecting the information to produce the surface wire-frame map in Figure 3).

In addition to excavation and mapping, Bill Angelbeck introduced students to site survey and subsurface testing methods. The main village area of the Dionisio Point site is bounded to the north by the waters of Maple Bay and by prominent sandstone ridges to the east and west. However, to the south lies a relatively flat expanse of shrub, ferns, and forest. This area had not previously been explored, and so we had almost no sense of how far behind the main village area the site extends. Bill supervised teams of students who completed a series of survey transects extending south, excavating test pits every 10 m with a posthole digger. Results indicate that cultural materials occur within 25 metres of the houses, and that the flat area behind the village was not intensively used for site activities.

Partnership with the Penelakut Tribe

Research at Dionisio Point has been conceived and conducted under the premise that the Penelakut Tribe, within whose traditional territory the site lies, would play a prominent role in the research. The Penelakut have a strong interest in the local area, and recognize the opportunity that research at the site

provides for training their members in archaeological methods and facilitating a broader range of cultural studies, including ethnographic, place name, and linguistic research. The Dionisio Point site currently enjoys the protection from development that being within a provincial park offers. Thus, research interests (rather than development or forestry) control the pace and intensity of research at the site. This has had a number of benefits. First, it was possible to take the time to develop a research protocol in partnership with the Penelakut Chief and Council early on in the research program (before the 1998 field season). This protocol outlines the types of data that should be collected and defines the roles and obligations of all involved in the project. This collaborative effort has ensured that problem-oriented research, careful methodologies, and sensitivity to Penelakut traditional values and interests hold sway.

Broader research collaboration has paid off in the development of diverse projects complementary to the archaeology. In 2002, Peco George was engaged, in addition to his archaeological efforts, in collecting information from Penelakut elders concerning the resources available in the local environment. The Penelakut still use much of the area for hunting and fishing, and local elders hold a wealth of information about the way in which one makes a good living - in the traditional fashion, of course - in the Gulf Islands. Peco's work in 2002 (both archaeological and ethnographic) was funded through the HRDC Summer Employment program administered by the Penelakut.

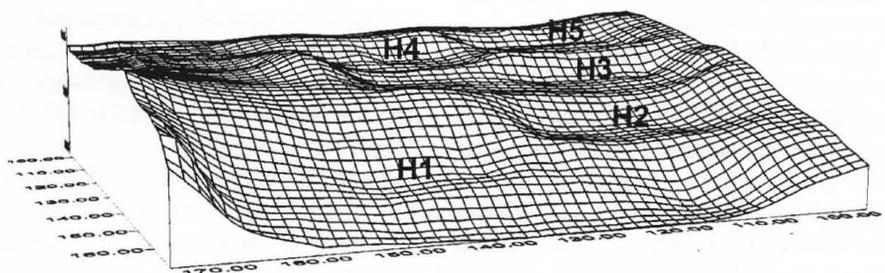


Figure 3. Surface wire-frame map of the house depressions at Dionisio Point. Topographic information has been collected with a total station since the beginning of research in 1997.

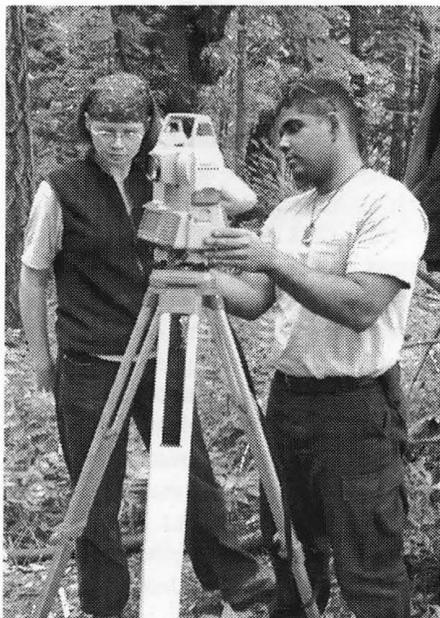


Figure 4. Jodie Anderson and Vlad Avila putting the total station through its paces.

Studying the Gulf Islands Ecology

The Gulf Islands terrestrial and marine ecology is unique in coastal British Columbia, and in fact within Canada as a whole. Situated in the rain shadow of the Vancouver Island mountains, these islands form the driest region of the British Columbia Coast. Constricted marine passes, including Porlier Pass between Galiano and Valdes Island, contain waters that flow at speeds of up to 10 knots as the tide ebbs and floods. These "tidal streams" create an energetic and tumultuous marine environment that hosts a distinct suite of marine resources, including sea urchin, mussels, scallops, cod, and sea mammals.

Learning about the ecology of the Gulf Islands is critical for understanding the way in which the environment was utilized in the past by Hul'qumi'num peoples. Bob Laing and Peco George provided invaluable traditional knowledge about resource acquisition strategies on our field trips and excursions in the local area. Our first trip involved an enjoyable boat ride and day trip to the Shingle Point (DgRv 2) site on the south west coast of Valdes Island. On the long stretches of beach Bob demonstrated techniques of digging for clams (basket cockles, in this case, Figure 1). As well as giving (almost) everyone a taste for raw clams, we were able to gain

an appreciation for the amount of labour involved in digging clams. We also gained a "fresh" perspective on the mounds of archaeological shells that comprise the middens we were excavating back at Dionisio Point. Peco and Bob regularly brought in many traditional marine foods to supplement our camp diet, including ling and rock cod, salmon, sea urchin, prawns, oysters, and octopus.

Public Archaeology

The Dionisio Point site is situated in a provincial park and we all spent time talking with and presenting archaeology to interested visitors. The well-trodden main park trail passes immediately behind the site. Many local Galiano Islanders use the park trails to get some summer sun, scenery, and exercise. Our activities certainly peaked the interest of passersby, who were often surprised to find large scale excavations occurring at this remote location. Field school students gained considerable experience in interacting with the public and communicating the nature and significance of our research. Many locals had some interesting information of their own to offer concerning the recent history of the area, and we were happy to listen.

More formal guided tours of the site with interpretive talks and discussion were provided for members of the Galiano Island Museum Society and the Archaeological Society of British Columbia. Both Helmi Braches (former ASBC President) and Patricia Ormerod (current ASBC President) toured the site and took the opportunity to get in some camping time. The list of dignitaries didn't stop there. We were visited by Professor David Pokotylo, Head of the UBC Department of Anthropology and Sociology; Eric McLay, archaeologist for the Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group; and Neil Miler, Coast Research director and a Penelakut Tribe member who has participated in excavations at Dionisio Point in previous years.

An official visitors day was held on June 15. This "open house" day was announced in the local Galiano paper and at least 30 people arrived for a tour of the site. It is quite encouraging to see the level of interest in preserving the past that exists in the Gulf Islands. In these days of uncertainty concerning heritage

legislation, it is nice to know such interest exists.

We were in turn treated to our own tour of the site we thought we knew so well when Penelakut elders Florence James and Mary Jo arrived by boat with Lisa Shaver (Penelakut economic development officer). The wealth of information they had about the symbolism and meaning that large houses held in traditional Penelakut culture was eye-opening to say the least. It was also a useful change of perspective from the basic functional perspective on houses one acquires when digging up piles of ancient food trash.

Some Preliminary Results

The artifacts and faunal remains recovered from the 2002 field school excavations are being analyzed and catalogued at UBC's newly christened Charles Borden Archaeological Research Centre. The students worked in the lab after the fieldwork season identifying and cataloguing artifacts and fauna, and many have continued on in the lab analyzing collections from previous excavation years. We are all furiously working towards producing a large FileMaker database for the entire site collection, including Don Mitchell's 1964 excavation material. This database will include artifact identifications, provenience information, and digital photos that can be used for research and instruction by both archaeologists and the Penelakut Tribe.

Data collected during the 2002 field season have been informative in a number of respects, and bear on the central objective of obtaining a preliminary sense of the village economy. The quantity and diversity of artifacts and faunal material recovered from house midden areas varied. Chipped stone manufacturing debris predominated in two excavation units, while other units were bereft of all but food refuse (shell and bone). Some contained very little cultural material at all.

While it is tempting to interpret these differences as related to differences in economic activity from house to house, a couple of points need to be considered beforehand. Some of the artifacts and faunal materials may be debris from outside activities rather than discard from interior house activities. Obtaining a broader sense of the way in which materials accumulated in various areas of



Figure 5. The 2002 field school crew. From left to right: Bill Angelbeck, Angelica Rost, Rastko Cvekic, Stacey Cunningham (seated), Jack Russell, Sara Perry, Jess Jansen, Andrea Davidson (seated), Jodie Anderson, Vlad Avila, Colin Grier. Missing: Kathryn Hepburn.

the site will be critical to understanding the preliminary patterns we now see. These "formation processes" are now fairly well understood for the interior house areas at Dionisio Point. However, they are less well-known for exterior areas.

For example, it has not been entirely clear how much of the lay of the site reflects initial terraforming of the site area into flat platforms for house construction versus how much resulted from the dumping of refuse in mounds over time. Based on this summer's observations, much of the mound-like topography is not necessarily dense shell midden. Consequently it now appears that there may have been a much greater labour investment in initial site construction than we had previously recognized. Clearly we need to expand our efforts to obtain greater samples. Trash middens are probably the least homogenous deposits one can investigate, and so bigger samples make for stronger inferences.

A few more radiocarbon dates will help us sort out these matters as well. Previous radiocarbon dating tells us that the site was occupied for small-scale shellfish collecting after the village was abandoned around 1,400 years ago. Identifying which

exterior deposits can be assigned to the village occupation phase and which post-date the village will help us more clearly model site formation processes.

In a field school situation, results are also measured in terms of the knowledge and experience gained by the students we train. The objectives of the course were to provide students with both a stimulating research experience and skills that would be applicable to consulting work. We also wanted to illustrate the many benefits of partnerships with First Nations in archaeological research. In these respects, the summer was a great success. And the camping was fun too.

Acknowledgments

Long-term projects cannot happen without the contributions of many individuals, many of whom go beyond the call of duty. For the 2002 season a few of the many people who deserve sincere thanks include Lisa Shaver and Chief Earl Jack from the Penelakut Tribe, Dave Hutchcroft from the Archaeology Branch, Chris Kissinger of BC Parks, and Fred King of K2 Park Services.

The students (Figure 5) were an energetic bunch, and deserve thanks as

well for their tireless efforts and unbridled enthusiasm in their work. Also, the field season would have been much less enjoyable and not nearly as informative without the participation and good humour of Bob Laing and Peco George.

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- Grier, Colin 1999 Household Archaeology at Dionisio Point: A Prehistoric Gulf Islands Village. *The Midden* 31(1): 5-9.
- 2001 *The Social Economy of a Prehistoric Northwest Coast Plankhouse*. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Colin Grier received his PhD from Arizona State University in 2001 and is now a sessional lecturer at the University of British Columbia. He has conducted archaeological research in the Gulf of Georgia region since 1996.

Bill Angelbeck is a PhD student at UBC focusing on Northwest Coast archaeology. He acquired an MA in cultural anthropology from the University of Missouri-Columbia. His prior archaeological fieldwork has been in the US Southeast and Plains.

11TH ANNUAL BC ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

The following presentations were made at the 11th Annual BC Archaeology Forum in Nanaimo during a session titled *Future Management of Archaeological Resources* organized by Bjorn Simonsen. The session was aimed at examining ways that BC archaeological resources can be better managed in the future. Panelists were asked to "think outside the box" about how the work of archaeologists should be regulated, and how the resource can be best managed to ensure optimum protection and management practices that will serve the needs and aspirations of both the discipline and First Nations.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

by Ian Franck

I speak about the future of archaeological resource management from several different perspectives: 1) as the current president of the BC Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists (BCAPCA), 2) as the owner of a consulting company, and 3) as an employee of a First Nation organization. Wearing these many hats, besides keeping me ridiculously busy, has allowed me to see many different sides to the general arguments which occur in the discipline. It has also been difficult at times not to fall into hypocritical conundrums, which I must admit I have. In this panel I officially represent the professional association; however, I can't say that I will always represent their views explicitly if I am to truly think "outside the box" as directed for this panel discussion.

There are obvious problems with the consistency in which archaeological resources in British Columbia are managed today especially as more people become actively involved, particularly First Nations. Foremost, I believe that an overarching problem is a general lack of effective communication and understanding between all parties who share an interest in archaeological resource management, and secondly a general lack of real accountability for those who work in the discipline. The professional organization was formed in large part to deal with these major problems by at least regulating

professional consultants, however, we have learned over the years that such regulation without meaningful integration with the concerns of other parties will many times fall short of its goals. We have to some extent worked inside of a box of our own creation. This box, we feel, however, was a necessary step in the association's evolution. We had to first get our own house in order before we could tackle the many concerns of other stakeholders. We believe that we have been somewhat effective in attaining this with the creation of a code of ethics and bylaws as well as an integrated grievance procedure, and finally a position paper directed to government. All of these elements have attempted to create an atmosphere of consistency and fairness for those who work in the discipline and have tried to respect the concerns of other groups who are affected by our work.

In our position paper to government we state the three main purposes of the association:

- i. To establish and maintain principles and standards of practice for archaeological consultants who work in British Columbia;
- ii. To promote the awareness, respect, appreciation, and management of archaeological sites; and
- iii. To foster communication relating to our profession.

The underlying principles of the position paper included:

- i. The protection of archaeological sites.
- ii. Accountability in archaeological site management.
- iii. Effectiveness in the regulation of archaeological site management.

I believe that these three principles are shared by most or all stakeholders, however, how they are attained will undoubtedly have many differing viewpoints. I believe that the work the association has carried out so far could serve as a framework in which to integrate these viewpoints. In order to do this effectively I believe that it will be necessary to revamp the association constitution to make its membership more inclusive. If we simply consult with different groups and then retreat to our associational box we will undoubtedly misrepresent the concerns of some or all of these groups. We need to have these viewpoints represented by members in the association which would make it necessary to establish several different categories of membership each with different responsibilities and areas of practice, but all of which will help direct the development of and be governed by mutual standards of practice, ethical conduct, and accountability. This may sound like an unattainable goal; however, if we are to get the ear of government and move away from an often confrontational relationship with one another, I believe that it is a necessary

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NOTES FROM THE KAMLOOPS UNDERGROUND:

SOME THOUGHTS ON "THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES"¹

by George P. Nicholas and Nola M. Markey

The coming decade is likely to see significant changes in the way that archaeology is done in British Columbia. This will be the result of both internal developments within the discipline, including its relationship with First Nations and other descendant communities, and external factors stemming from provincial and federal politics, public opinion, and global economics. When Bjorn Simonsen invited us to participate in a panel on "The Future Management of Archaeological Resources" at the BC Archaeology Forum, he requested that participants "think outside of the box." This we do in offering a number of observations on the current state of things in the province, and making some guarded predictions concerning possible future developments affecting the management of archaeological resources.

Our starting position is that the current infrastructure for provincially mandated and monitored archaeology is severely under-funded, and that this has had, and will continue to have, significant consequences for archaeological, First Nations, and public interests. It is also our position that First Nations have an inherent interest in the care and management of their ancestral sites; that they must be involved in all discussions that affect provincial heritage legislation; and that their notions of significance and recommendations for the preservation and/or care of these sites may differ from those of non-Aboriginal archaeologists and heritage managers. Finally, we take this opportunity to state that the (dis-)integration of the former Archaeology Branch into the Ministry of *Sustainable Resource Management* (our emphasis) is a worrisome development on several different levels. Archaeological sites are finite and fragile, and any implication that they are sustainable is dangerous. The

term "resource," if it is to be used, must always be done with caution in this context.

The primary issue that Bjorn Simonsen sought to address in this session concerned how the work of archaeologists could be regulated and the resource best managed to ensure optimum protection and management practices that will serve the needs and aspirations of both the discipline and First Nations. More specifically,

- Who should manage the resource, how should permits be issued, who should set standards for archaeological research and field work, and who should care for and manage archaeological collections and data?;

- What should be the future of the province in all of this?; and

- Should government even play a role in these matters, or should archaeologists and/or First Nations assume these responsibilities?

Despite their importance, we found these questions too broad and slippery to discuss with any satisfaction during the time limits imposed. We therefore chose a somewhat different approach to addressing problem areas confronting archaeologists, First Nations, and the public when it comes to doing archaeology and caring for heritage sites in the province. Our remarks are thus organized around four topics: 1) The Context of Archaeology in Post-Delgamuukw Times; 2) The Practice and Regulation of Archaeological Research; 3) The Responsibilities of Doing Archaeology; and 4) The Products of Archaeological Research. The final part of this paper, A Sampler of Some Current First Nations Concerns, identifies issues raised by First Nations individuals who attended the Forum.

The Context of Archaeology in Post-Delgamuukw Times

There have been numerous changes in the social, political, and economic context in which archaeology gets done, especially in the last decade. This leads us to pose several questions for further thought and discussion:

- What specifically sets this decade off from previous ones?;

- What have been or are recent and anticipated changes in legislation?;

- What has happened with the Liberal government?;

- What have been the real results of Delgamuukw?; and

- What role, if any, may such organization as the Union of BC Indian Chiefs and the Assembly of First Nations have?

The First Nations of British Columbia have become increasingly influential and articulate players in heritage issues, both prior to, but especially since Delgamuukw in 1997. As a result, consultation between industry, archaeologists, and First Nations has become an expected part of doing business. How has this been working out? Probably better than some would have expected (but not as well as others perhaps hope). Degree of success aside, there are still issues that are outstanding. For example, when any work is proposed for crown land, First Nations land, and private land, are all stakeholders involved aware that consultation needs to take place? There may also be some degree of resentment concerning the seemingly "special" status of First Nations afforded by Delgamuukw, when it is actually no different than the protocols required when doing urban expansion and the non-Native public is notified and consulted. The "duty to consult" is reflected not only by Delgamuukw but also in such recent court cases as *Haida Nation v. BC Province* and *Weyerhaeuser* (Docket: CA027999), Taku



Figure 1. Lyle Joseph and Murray Jules (both North Thompson Band) participating in RIC courses in Archaeological Inventory Training for Crew Members, Kamloops 2002. (Photo: G. Nicholas)

River Tlingit First Nation v. Ringstad et al. (Docket: CA027488), and Treaty 8 Communities v. BC Province (in progress).

For the past decade, archaeology has been very much forestry-driven archaeology. However, recent downward economic trends have demonstrated how fragile that market is. On the other hand, mining and other forms of resource extraction, as well as urban expansion, in the province are increasing, all of which will require archaeological involvement. Meeting the needs associated with these trends is complicated by challenges to, or changes in, existing cultural and natural resource legislation influenced by the provincial government's pro-business agenda.

In terms of long-term trends, the involvement of First Nations in heritage legislation and management will continue to increase. It would thus be useful for interested and involved parties to review the potential of cooperative or interactive strategies, such as co-stewardship models, that may prove useful for this province. Two examples of a move towards this model at the local level are, the Tmixw Archaeology Department of the Nicola Tribal Association and Highland Valley Copper Mining Corporation, and also one between the Haida Nation and Parks Canada for Haida Gwaii. Both cases, however, are the result of either so-called "crisis-based co-management" or land

claims, and not because First Nations were sought as partners in management.

Recommended Readings

BC Provincial Consultation Guidelines for First Nations 2002; BC Treaty Commission; Burley et al. 1994; Byrne et al. 1984; Delgamuukw 1997; Ferris 2000; First Peoples' Organization; Gwaii Haanas Agreement 1993; Klimko et al. 1998; Klimko and Wright 2000; Lilley 2000; Pokotylo 2002; Press et al. 1995; Stapp and Burney 2002; Yellowhorn 1997, 1999.

The Practice and Regulation of Archaeological Research

What many of us here are most concerned about are two factors that influence how we go about doing archaeology: 1) changes at different levels of government, and 2) the role of First Nations in such matters.

In principle, the transfer to First Nations organizations of specific responsibilities is overdue and necessary. However, we strongly suspect that move by the province to move some responsibilities to First Nations will be done not because of progressive thinking, but more likely the result of the trend towards privatization of responsibilities once housed in government for economic reasons. This isn't just about archaeology for First Nations, but also many other federal and provincial responsibilities (e.g., Bill C-61,

the proposed federal initiative that would impose a new governance act upon on all bands in Canada without proper consultation).

What are the practical considerations of transferring responsibilities to First Nations? In practice, it will be difficult and contentious unless adequate, long-term funding and other resources are available (and such funding from the federal government was recommended by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoplesⁱⁱ). If First Nations are expected to assume more responsibility in stewardship of heritage protection (and the practice of CRM), how many communities in BC are prepared to do so? For many Aboriginal communities, this will require yet another new portfolio for already overburdened band administrators. Does the First Nation have the expertise of archaeological work and evaluation of this work being done in its territory? How are the archaeological collections and data accessed? Before discussing any of these issues, we first need to ask if First Nations actually want to assume this responsibility. And if they already have such mechanisms in place, then we need to inquire what problems have emerged to date under First Nations' management compared to those under the Archaeology Branch?

There is likely to be increasing instances of, or need for, multi-First Nation management projects, especially for lands that fall within shared areas or overlapping claims area. Such projects may require new types of protocols to be developed between those nations that will involve both cultural and natural resources. There are also concerns to discuss relating to archaeological fieldwork and assessment standards, including designing and implementing collaborative research designs, the requests of First Nations regarding qualifications of archaeologists wishing to work on their lands, and the degree of overall satisfaction with the RISC (formerly RIC) program of the Resource Information Standards Committee.ⁱⁱⁱ

Finally, the continuing lack of consultation by the provincial government with both the archaeological community and First Nations in matters of cultural and natural resource management can only have a detrimental effect on the process of doing archaeology, and the degree of

protection given to heritage sites in the future. The trickle-down method of communication that takes place is a constant source of frustration,^{iv} especially concerning expected changes to the Heritage Conservation Act in the near future. This continuing trend by government ministries not to seek input from all involved parties is especially irksome to, and disrespectful of First Nations, whose ancestral remains comprise most of the archaeological record.

Recommended Readings

BC Provincial Consultation Policy 2002; Environmental Assessment Act 1996; Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act 1996; Forest and Range Practices Act of British Columbia (Bill 74); Heritage Conservation Act 1996; Markey 2001; Mihesuah 2000; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996.

The Responsibility of Doing Archaeology

There are four areas of responsibility that we briefly comment on here: 1) Community Relations; 2) Education and Training Needs; 3) Ethics; and 4) Communication.

Community Relations

Good community relations between various interest groups in BC are one means to avoid the types of problems that sometimes arise in archaeology, especially in the area of sensitive sites, human burials, and the public's bewilderment at how their tax dollars are being spent. While each of us have a role in this, we have come to depend on the Archaeology Branch to coordinate between First Nations organizations, archaeological consultants, academic institutions, schools, and the public. They have also had an important role as a source of information and education. We hope that their involvement in this area will expand.^v We also hope that those First Nations who come to share such responsibilities with the provincial government will recognize and assume a similar role in this area.

Education and Training Needs, Opportunities, and Concerns

There has been a significant increase in education and training opportunities for archaeology throughout the province.

Some are government-initiated training programs, such as the RIC/RISC training modules (Figure 1); others are coming from colleges and universities, such as the series of CRM courses offered through the University of Victoria; some are opportunities provided to First Nations individuals by trained Aboriginal archaeologists; and others still are the result of requests from First Nations and non-Aboriginal organizations.

Academic institutions have an important role to play in the future management of archaeological resources. To a degree, universities have been tardy in addressing the need for students trained to do consulting archaeology, now the primary employer of archaeologists. Our own institution, Simon Fraser University, is only now implementing a stream in cultural resource management. Nonetheless, these are positive signs. Academic programs tailored for the coming generation of British Columbian archaeologists must include not only the usual courses in archaeological theory and methods, but also courses in ethics, First Nations issues, applied anthropology, and business administration. Recommendations to universities and colleges from consulting archaeologists and First Nations as to what skills are required to address current and future needs are clearly important.

The RISC modules provide another type of opportunity for First Nations members and others to gain basic archaeology skills, albeit very limited ones. We know a number of First Nations individuals that have certificates not only for RISC, but also have five or six other programs certificates, making them very qualified for a variety of positions.

It is important to note that sometimes First Nations and other organizations, including non-Aboriginal ones, assume that a RISC certificate or completion of a university field school qualifies that individual to conduct or evaluate archaeological field projects. One former student of Nicholas', who has taken various archaeology courses and completed the SCES-SFU Archaeology Field School, has been pressured by her band to conduct an archaeology survey on her reserve, but recognized that she was not yet qualified to do so. We know of other First Nations individuals who were required by their band to take the RISC

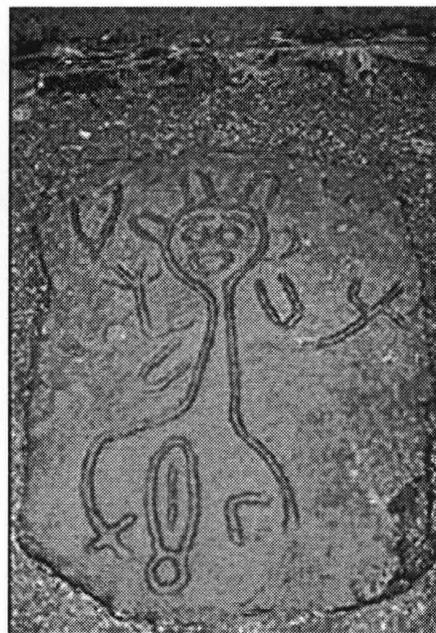


Figure 2. One of the 10 petroglyphs of the Snuneymuxw Nation now protected by the Canadian Intellectual Property Office. (Photograph used with the permission of the Snuneymuxw Nation)

course, but had no interest in archaeology and subsequently proved ineffective in the field.^{vi} There are several shortcomings with the RISC program that need to be addressed in the future, including the non-existent RIC II module.

Ethics

In recent years there has been growing awareness of ethical issues in archaeology and anthropology. This is reflected by the increasing willingness to identify and discuss the types of moral or professional dilemmas that we are or may be confronted in the field with, and by the drafting of ethical codes for many professional organizations. Since discussions of ethics are often linked to situations caused by conflicting interests and cross-cultural misunderstandings, they are likely to remain a frequent topic in archaeological resource management.

There is also a Dark Side of heritage management in BC. Many of us are aware of poor management decisions, misguided efforts at political correctness, the removal of archaeological materials from crown land and reserves without permits, double-standards set by First Nations, consulting archaeologists doing inadequate drive-by or fly-by assessments, and both private landowners and First Nations individuals

deliberately destroying archaeological sites. Disturbing examples, to be sure, but part of the reality of heritage management. Not all people value the past, and this is something we need to recognize. Nonetheless, it is only by willing to recognize and openly discuss these travesties that we can collectively seek the means to prevent them from occurring.

Communication

One of the most fundamental responsibilities that we have in doing archaeology is to communicate to the public what we do and why we are doing it. Related to this is the need to share our results to the community in a meaningful fashion, and this applies especially to First Nations communities. Archaeologists and anthropologists have had a long history of taking without giving, and such behaviour is no longer acceptable.

Communication can also be expanded or improved between the practitioners of archaeology and their clients. There are currently a number of important venues for interaction, including this Forum, as well as such organizations as the Archaeological Society of British Columbia (ASBC), British Columbia Association of Practicing Consulting Archaeologists (BCAPCA), and the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA). The development of a First Nations archaeological organization would be a valuable addition. But such organizations only work through the efforts of its members, and we strongly encourage that you join or support such organizations.

There is also much room for improvement between the Archaeology Branch and the archaeological community. The Branch needs to be more involved and communicative than it has been. Until recently, for example, its representatives have been conspicuously absent at archaeology meetings. We hope that the good attendance represented at the recent Archaeology Forum in Nanaimo reflects a change in management, and not simply the fact that the meeting took place on Vancouver Island.

Recommended Readings

Bender and Smith 2000; Jameson 1997; Kuhn 2002; Nicholas and Andrews 1997; Pokotylo 2002; Rosenwig 1997; Vitelli 1996; Wylie 1997.

The Products of Archaeological Research

Our last set of comments concerns the products of archaeological research, namely issues of access and ownership or control.

Information Access

Most archaeology being done in the province today is by consulting archaeologists. This is fortunate given the significant reduction in funding in recent decades for academic-oriented archaeology. However, most of the research results of these projects resides only in the notorious "gray literature" of contract reports. This is a serious issue in contemporary archaeology that needs to be addressed, not just in BC, but everywhere. All of us doing archaeology have a responsibility to publish our results, and to do so in a timely fashion. We also have a responsibility to make this information available to descendant communities and to the public that funds much of this work. We suggest that eventually these responsibilities apply to First Nations-based organizations.^{vii}

Material Property and Intellectual Property Rights Concerns

A topic that will prove important in the coming decade is who controls the products of archaeological investigations. If developments in ethnobotany and other disciplines are any indication, then the descendants of the people responsible for the archaeological record are likely to be concerned about the appropriation, misuse, and loss of control of knowledge, and the loss of access to its product. The emergence of intellectual property rights (IPR) in archaeology is something that will affect us all.

Appropriation and commodification of cultural knowledge and property affect the cultural identity and integrity of contemporary Indigenous societies. In BC, artifacts, sites, and rock art images representing the material culture and knowledge of past people appear in books, t-shirts, postcards, and other media, but seldom with permission or proper attribution.

Indigenous communities may also be

affected by the degree of control that researchers have in disseminating information derived from archaeological sites. To gain control, or at least greater equity, in accessing archaeological knowledge of their own past, some Aboriginal groups have developed local protocols as the basis for research agreements between the communities and outside investigators. For example, the Kamloops Indian Band has a protocol and permitting system that are now required for all archaeological research on the Reserve, which include provisions that a) all artifacts, data, maps, and other material generated by the project be submitted to the Band within a stipulated time frame; and b) efforts made to jointly publish the results of the project, with joint copyright held by Permittee and the Band.

Other forms of intellectual property protection are likely to be employed as well. The Snuneymuxw Nation of BC has recently registered 10 petroglyphs (Figure 2) with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office to prevent them from being copied and reproduced by anyone for any commercial purpose^{viii}. Patents may also prove an important option when it comes to controlling and/or marketing information derived through analysis of ancient DNA, such as could conceivably be obtained from Kwāday dān Ts'inchī.

Recommended Readings

Battiste and Henderson 2000; Clavir 2002; Friedlaender 1996; International Journal of Cultural Property; Janke 1998; Nicholas and Bannister 2002.

A Sampler of Some Current First Nations Concerns

Prior to and following the 2002 BC Archaeology Forum, First Nations individuals raised a number of concerns about the process of archaeology in BC. This section identifies some of these issues, as well as several derived from subsequent conversations with various individuals. Our purpose here is to present items that were identified to us. While we cannot verify the accuracy of all statements below, at the very least they present the personal perspectives of some First Nations individuals.

Archaeology On Reserve (Not in Treaty Negotiations)

One issue of concern raised by many First Nations bands is that Indian Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) does not provide funding for any archaeological work if on-reserve development is required. This then requires bands with limited funds to make very difficult decisions about their ancestral sites; they must either pay for archaeological work with funds that had been meant for other purposes, or to do without it.

Many bands also have to raise funds for reburial and repatriation or share the costs between the province and museums as there is no funding provided for this through INAC. There may be not enough reserve land for the reburials, or access to lands from which skeletal remains were removed are now private lands. In addition, there are often significant costs relating to reburial, including transporting Elders to the [new] site to perform the ceremonies. One individual suggested that museums see repatriation as a means to alleviate their storage problems due to funding cuts.

Some individuals raised the issue of permit issuance for archaeology done on reserves. In those instances where a permit is not required, such as when the Archaeology Branch defers to the local First Nation, there is concern about the monitoring or evaluation of the work. Many bands in the province have established or are working towards a heritage policy, members of one First Nations archaeology department commented to us that standards under these policies vary substantially.

Archaeology Off Reserve

Off Reserve archaeology has long been a major area of interest and concern by First Nations. If archaeology work is required in their homelands not settled by treaty, they want to choose the archaeologists who will do that work. Some bands have also criticized the policy of awarding contracts to the cheapest bidder, which has raised concerns by them about the quality of work and the lack of adequate consultation. In the latter case, we have been informed that this has resulted in traditional sites known to the band not being identified by the archaeologists.

The protection of sacred sites is an important problem. These are sites considered very important in Aboriginal world view (e.g., transformation rocks), but which often lack an associated archaeological record. Sacred sites are not defined under the current Heritage Conservation Act. Thus, in those instances where such sites have been protected from logging, it has been a result of their proximity to water, and not their cultural or religious values.

One particularly contentious issue is



Figure 3. Bark-stripped birch (CMT), Vanderhoof Forest District. (Photo: G. Nicholas)

that of culturally modified trees (CMTs) (Figure 3). Three areas of concern have been raised by First Nations. These are: 1) questions about the protection, or lack thereof, offered by the 1846 date in the Heritage Conservation Act; 2) the definition and maintenance of adequate buffer zones around identified CMTs; and 3) apparent inconsistencies in the protection of CMTs between forestry regions in the province.

A number of other issues have been raised by First Nations individuals and organizations, including concerns over: 1) private land owners currently escape archaeological costs; 2) the growing need for co-management or stewardship of heritage sites between industry and bands,

especially for crown lands; 3) the lack of implementation of the Heritage Conservation Act in municipal jurisdictions when development takes place; 4) determinations of site significance in the absence of band consultation; and 5) the possibility of an archaeology license system (see Ian Franck, this issue).

As we noted at the beginning of this section, the issues identified in this section were raised by First Nations participants at the Forum, or by other individuals afterwards. We have not added our own commentary to this section.

Concluding Remarks

In this paper we have offered some thoughts and observations as the basis for discussion and further exploration. In doing so, we have chosen not to talk about those elements of current archaeology in the province that are working well, and instead focus on areas of current or future concern. If some of our comments are critical of various organizations, they are meant so in a constructive way. Finally, in supporting greater First Nations' involvement in heritage management and assessment, we want to make it clear that we advocate greater equity here, not political correctness.

Acknowledgements

This paper was originally presented at the 2002 BC Archaeology Forum. We thank the Snuneymuxw First Nation, the traditional stewards of this land, for being such gracious hosts, and also the many chiefs, elders, and community members of that and other Nations who have contributed to the maturation of archaeology in British Columbia. We thank Catherine Carlson for comments on this paper, and acknowledge the Tmixw Archaeology Department, Nicola Tribal Association, for contributing to some of the ideas expressed here. Additional information was provided by Karen Lovisa Church and Barney Edgars (Council of the Haida Nation), Jack Foster (Archaeology Branch), Lorraine Littlefield, Anthropologist (Snuneymuxw Nation), Gerry Manson (Snuneymuxw Nation), Elroy White (Heiltsuk Nation), and several individuals who requested anonymity. Any errors of omission or commission are our own. Hay ceep qa; Mi-gwetch! Thank you.

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Nola Markey is a member of the O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation (Saulteaux) and is currently in the PhD program in Archaeology at SFU, working on the interpretation and integration of oral history into archaeology. Her MA thesis (SFU, Anthropology) is "Gathering Dust": An Analysis of Traditional Use Studies Conducted within Aboriginal Communities in British Columbia (2002).

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End Notes

- i Invited presentation, 2002 BC Archaeology Forum, Nanaimo. October 26th, 2002. Our title is taken from Fyodor Dostoyevsky's (1864) book, in which he depicts characters of sometimes contradictory impulses.
- ii "In keeping with its fiduciary obligation to protect traditional Aboriginal activities on provincial Crown lands, the federal government should actively promote Aboriginal involvement in provincial forest management and planning. As with the model forest program, this would include bearing part of the costs" (RCAP 1996:641).
- iii The RISC program is now being revised, with the plan to combine the Archaeology Inventory Training and CMT Recording modules into a single short course (Tom Rankin, personal communication 2003).
- iv This is not limited to heritage issues, but has also occurred in the realms of health care and education.
- v There is substantial room for improvement; for example, the Archaeology Branch Web site (<http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/arch>) should provide more timely updates on proposed or implemented policy changes and other issues of note. The excellent Web site maintained by the BCAPCA (www.bcapca.bc.com) would also be an important venue for summaries of, or discussions on changes to legislation that affect the process of doing archaeology.
- vi In one such situation in which Markey was involved, the problem was immediately rectified by replacing that person on the team.
- vii We do, however, recognize that there are special considerations since Aboriginal communities may consider the results of archaeology done on their ancestral sites to be their intellectual property.
- viii Participants in the 2002 Archaeology Forum field trip discovered that one of these petroglyphs had been recently vandalized.

Franck continued from page 6

step.

I should stress that the suggestion that we expand association membership to include those other than consultants is not shared unanimously by the current membership. I do know, however, that there are often problems between consultants and First Nations, consultants and government, and consultants and the academic community, which more times than not, are simply a result of bad communication. An inclusive association embodying all these groups with decision making arrived at by caucus could greatly increase our ability to remedy these problems.

There are many things I feel we could work towards as a larger association, the first being a Professional Archaeology Act to regulate our members with true accountability. Within this act I would suggest that we move away from the permitting system as it now exists and implement a licensing system. Permits should be reserved for true site investigations, however, I believe archaeology at the inspection level could be more easily conducted under annual professional license although only if it is strictly enforced by a code of conduct and standards embodied in a professional act. I believe that removing the need for government to deal with hundreds of permits every year would free government archaeologists to deal with the enforcement of the Heritage Conservation Act and allow for more effective and consistent attention towards archaeological inspection referrals.

A larger association incorporating a broader base of membership will have the ability to more effectively lobby for amendments to the Heritage Conservation Act, currently under review, and perhaps lay the groundwork for a Professional Archaeology Act. It would allow us to tackle more effectively the issue of site significance which currently fails to address sites of spiritual value to First Nations, not to mention many sites of historic significance. I do not suggest that a new system of site significance can be easily attained, however, if we do not work together as a group to develop it,

we will once again be dissatisfied with the results. A broader-based group of professionals, technicians, and students representing not only the field of archaeology but that of history, anthropology, aboriginal studies, resource management, among others could offer well-integrated professional development programs as well as participate in important multi-disciplinary projects as members of the same association bound by the same ethical standards, bylaws, and practices.

I believe that archaeological resource management is at a watershed stage from which we either continue to drag each other down with conflicting agendas or come together as an inclusive association, that, in partnership with government, could develop truly meaningful standards of practice and accountability for those involved in archaeological resource management, while ensuring effective and appropriate respect and protection for archaeological resources. I believe that we all have the underlying desire to protect archaeological resources even if that desire is to different ends. But with this shared underlying principle we should be able to work together towards a brighter future for archaeological resource management in British Columbia.

Ian Franck is president of Equinox Research and Consulting Ltd. in New Westminster and Equinox Research and Consulting International Inc. in Concrete Washington. He is also employed as a Project Archaeologist for Stó:lō Nation, and is the past President of the BC Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists.



BOOK REVIEWS

What Can We Learn From Those Who Have Passed On?

Prehistoric Mortuary Variability on Gabriola Island, British Columbia

by A. JOANNE CURTIN

Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, 2002. viii + 157 pp., illus., app., refs., index. Price: ISBN 0-86491-227-7, (Sc) \$25.00

Joanne Curtin's publication is a slightly revised version of her PhD dissertation at Ohio State University. One consequence is that the book is organized in the style of a dissertation as opposed to a more narrative format.

The book deals with the analysis of a set of burials from five burial features at two sites on Gabriola Island in the Gulf of Georgia region of British Columbia, and their comparison with burials from the nearby False Narrows midden. The organization follows that of a typical dissertation. In the first paragraph of chapter one, Curtin outlines the problem that she was researching and presents the three hypotheses that she wished to examine, specifically, that the two burial populations recovered on Gabriola Island represent either:

1. "diachronic variation in mortuary practices";
2. "different biological populations with different burial customs"; and
3. "different social groups within the same biological population."

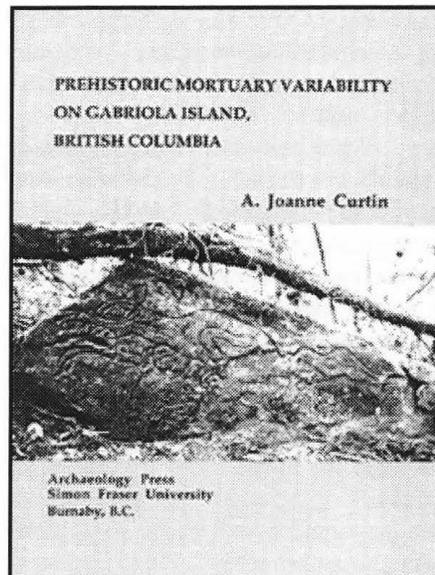
Unfortunately, Curtin does not tell us until sometime later which populations she is referring to. Next Curtin introduces the topic of mortuary analysis, beginning with a brief summary of the development of the subject, followed by observations on its application on the Northwest Coast and on Gabriola Island. Thus, this chapter provides a good introduction to the following description and discussion. It clearly outlines what is to follow and makes it much easier for readers to locate themselves in relation to the data Curtin presents.

In the second chapter, "The Study Area," Curtin describes the geography, geology, and biology of the Gulf Islands, covering the time from the late Pleistocene to the present. It also provides an ethnographic overview of the study area. A regional culture history for the Gulf of Georgia follows, relying on generally accepted chronologies and classifications. Last is a summary of the prehistory of the Nanaimo area, including Gabriola Island. By the end of the first two relatively short chapters, a total of 16 pages, the problem, its theoretical background, and the context

reconstructed parts. A section on comparisons of the Gabriola Island burials that she recovered with those from the False Narrows midden is included, with descriptions of the False Narrows materials, and of the method for determining biological distance, or similarity, between the two sample sets.

In chapter four, Curtin discusses the site reconnaissance of a three kilometer long section of the False Narrows bluffs on Gabriola Island. Three site areas are described, one of which (DgRw 204) is the subject of this study and two of which (DgRw 210 and 213) are not. A second study area (DgRw 199) is mentioned in the previous chapter but is not described in detail as are the three sites presented in this chapter. It would seem useful to have similar descriptions of both study sites in the same chapter.

Chapters five through nine are reports on five burial features from two sites (DgRw 204 and 199). Each provides a description of the feature, the results of the excavations, a description of the matrix of the feature, a listing of faunal remains, a list of artifacts recovered, dates for the features, and a discussion of the recovery and analysis of the human remains. Included in the discussion of buried remains are observations on the conditions of the remains, the spatial distribution of remains, skeletal reconstruction, evidence for burning, demographic information, skeletal anomalies and pathologies, and mortuary practices. The largest of the burial features is DgRw 199 - F1, which is given the longest description and discussion. Some of the remains from this feature and from DgRw 199 - F9 exhibit burning, and some exhibit a variety of pathologies such as degenerative joint disease, developmental defects, dental anomalies, fractures, cultural modification of one individual's skull, and infectious diseases; specifically there were three individuals, and possibly another, diagnosed as suffering from treponemal infections. The data in these chapters are presented in a



and prehistory of the study area have been summarized. While somewhat condensed, this provides the reader with the necessary background information to situate the analysis that follows.

In chapter three, Curtin describes the methods used to address her hypotheses. She outlines the reconnaissance methods for the Gabriola Island sites, including definitions of the recorded data types. A description of the excavation and data collection methods for human remains follows, with appropriate definitions provided. The author describes how she reconstructed and conjoined the various bone fragments and elements found, and how she collected data from the

straightforward manner, which enables the reader to follow the discussion with ease.

In chapter 10, Curtin brings together her results and addresses her three initial hypotheses, although not in the same order that she presents them in her introduction. The first hypothesis, that of population variation as a cause of mortuary variation, is rejected because the biological distance between populations is essentially zero. The second hypothesis, regarding chronological variation as a source of mortuary differences, is rejected. The third hypothesis, relating social differentiation to mortuary differences, is similarly rejected. This leaves the author to present an alternative hypothesis, that the differences in mortuary pattern reflect the manner of death of the individuals. At this point Curtin links the presence of burned bone, infectious diseases, and skeletal pathologies to suggest that they are the reasons that burials at DgRw 199 differ from the midden burials at the False Narrows site (DgRw 4). She supports her conclusion by comparing these burials with a multiple burial group from the Duke Point midden (DgRx 5) that was analyzed by Cybulski in 1978, the members of which seem to have suffered from some form of infectious disease.

In addition to the chapters outlined above, there are three appendices in the book. The first is a catalogue and analysis of all of the faunal remains recovered. The second is artifact descriptions. The third is a set of osteological comparisons for the five features reported; it does not include any comparative data from the False Narrows midden burials.

I find this publication to be reasonably representative of similar analyses of burial sites in North America and elsewhere. The hypotheses being examined are straightforward and provide reasonable alternative explanations for the differences between burial sample sets. Curtin's approach to their analysis is academically sound and also straightforward. I have some quibbles with the manner in which the report is written. I had a bit of difficulty sorting out which sites were being discussed in the earlier chapters,

particularly when it came to the False Narrows midden (DgRw 4) materials. I also wonder why the faunal data are included. These play no part in the discussion of mortuary patterns and are not part of the discussion and conclusions of the study. My feeling is that the faunal data deserve more complete treatment in either a site report or a separate report that relates them to the sites and to the archaeology of the region. A summary of the artifacts found with the burials is pertinent to discussion of burial goods, but beyond that is not particularly relevant to the analysis. Detailed presentation of the artifacts and their attributes also seems more appropriate in a site report than in this analysis.

Overall I find the study interesting and informative and I imagine that many researchers of Northwest Coast prehistory will too, however, I suspect that since it is somewhat dry it will be of limited interest to a general audience. Because the report is based on a dissertation, it treats the analysis of burials quite objectively and impersonally. Curtin succeeds in avoiding any extravagant claims or interpretations and does not glorify the research in any way. This is an important consideration when dealing with the dead, particularly when many First Nations people are reticent about such analyses. The dead deserve to be treated with respect, and Curtin has done so.

Brian Chisholm

Brian Chisholm received a PhD from Simon Fraser University in 1987, and after a year in Japan began teaching at the University of British Columbia in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, where he is now. Since 1978, his research has been based on the use of stable isotopic analysis for the reconstruction of prehistoric diet. He is presently involved in projects in Japan, Thailand, Mexico, Belize, the American Southwest, and in BC.



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Note: The journal *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* changed its name to *Journal of Northwest Anthropology* beginning with Vol. 36, No. 1.

Issued by Archaeology and Registry Services Branch

The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Archaeological Planning & Assessment) and Alan Riches (Administrative Clerk) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged. Permitted project descriptions as provided by Archaeology and Registry Services Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity.

Glossary of Abbreviations: A number of recurrent abbreviations may not be familiar to many readers of *The Midden*, and the most common of these are explained here. *Permit types:* ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation; *Archaeological project types:* AIA = Archaeological Impact Assessment; AIS = Archaeological Inventory Study; PFR = Preliminary Field Reconnaissance; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery; *Forest industry terms:* CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest Licence; FSR = Forest Service Road; MoF = Ministry of Forests; SBFEP = Small Business Forest Enterprise Program; TFL = Tree Farm Licence; TL = Timber Licence; TSA = Timber Sales Area; TSL = Timber Supply Licence. *Other government agencies:* DFO = Department of Fisheries and Oceans; DINA = Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; MELP = Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks; MEMPR = Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; MoTH = Ministry of Transportation and Highways; *First Nations concerns:* ATT = Asserted Traditional Territory; FN = First Nation; *Legal title descriptions:* DL = District Lot; LD = Land District; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; P/L = pipeline; Sec = Section; T/L = transmission line; Tp = Township

2002-225	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Federated Cooperatives, Louisiana Pacific, and other licencees' forestry operations within the Salmon Arm FD
2002-226	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP and other licencees' forestry operations within the North Coast FD
2002-227	Ian Wilson	INS	Post-construction AIA for an existing 2.5 km-long Pacific Northern Gas Ltd. gas pipeline located along Limonite Creek in the Telkwa Pass area, north-central BC
2002-228	Gary Holisko	ALT	Possible alteration to DcRt 7 by installation of a new hydro pole E of the junction of McAnally and Smuggler's Cove roads on the N side of Maynard Cove, Saanich
2002-229	Barry Wood	INS	Site inventory of DLs 885 and 886, Kootenay LD, located on the SW side of Kootenay Lake
2002-230	Joanne Green	INS	AIA of Tolko Industries' forestry operations in Blocks CP 45, Block 2 (Ramsey Creek), CP 650 Blocks 1-4 and 6-8 and access roads (Blackwater River), CP 640 Block 2 (Tripp Creek) and CP 513 Block 1 (Baker Creek) all within the Quesnel FD
2002-231	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Lignum Limited' forestry operations W of the Fraser River, within portions of Williams Lake and Chilcotin FDs.
2002-232	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company Ltd.'s forestry operations within CP 188 on the N slope of Eldorado Mtn, approximately 76 km NW of Lillooet, within the Lillooet FD
2002-233	Morley Eldridge	INS	CMT inventory of Timberwest property around Comox Lake, Vancouver Island, to approximately 30 m above high water mark
2002-234	Tanja Hoffmann	INS	AIA for a 177-unit housing subdivision by Grand Estates Ltd., located at 11256 South Bonson Road and bounded by Katzie Slough to the E, South Bonson Road on the W, and Katzie IR #1 to the S, Pitt Meadows
2002-235	Rick Kuhn	ALT	Alterations to DdRu 4 by the installation of 10 Hydro poles and 2 guy-wire anchors adjacent to the E side of Lochside Drive, District of North Saanich
2002-236	Doug Perdue	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within FiRm 3, in TFL #53, CP 176 Block 1, Lodi Lake, Prince George FD
2002-237	Susan Rogers	ALT	Alterations to DhRr 8 by proposed improvements to Cates Park by the District of North Vancouver
2002-238	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser (West Island Timberlands) forestry operations within TFL 44, on west-central Vancouver Island, extending S from Strathcona Park to Walbran Creek, and W from to the Beaufort Range and Mount Arrowsmith to the coast, South Island FD
2002-239	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for the Toller, Sky, and Sinkut borrow pits, and ancillary developments by the MoT in the Vanderhoof area (NTS Map Sheets 93F/16 and 93G/13), Prince George Region
2002-240	Rudy Reimer/David Hall	INV	Research inventory and excavations in the vicinity of Gustafsen Lake, near 100 Mile House
2002-241	Paul Prince	INS	Site inventory of the perimeter of Kitwancool Lake and test excavations of GiTa 2, N of the village of Kitwanga, Kitwanga River valley

2002-242	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIAs of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Division) forestry operations within the Prince George and Fort St. James FDs
2002-244	Laura Pasacreta	INS	Site inventory of the Chinese cemetery at Wild Horse Creek Provincial Historic Site (DjPv 40)
2002-244	Chris Sdrakas	ALT	Alterations to DdRu 4 by installation of a sewer line at 9193 Lochside Drive, Sidney
2002-245	Gail Wada	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations solely within the ATT of the Boothroyd, Spuzzum, and Boston Bar First Nations, Chilliwack FD
2002-246	Rodney Moore	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GhTg 26, in Cut Blocks VET001 and VET002, located on the W side of Tseax River valley, N of Beaupre Creek, North Coast FD
2002-247	Rob Lackowicz	INV	Systematic data recovery from Cultural Depression #6 within DkQu 2, located at 4639 Lakeshore Road, (Lot 3, Plan 6731, DL 167, SDYD), Kelowna
2002-248	Grant Gaucher	ALT	Alterations to DkQu 2 by vegetation removal, grading, filling, landscaping, and trenching activities, then covering with geotextile cloth and capping of that portion of the site containing Cultural Depressions 1-5 with 1 to 5 m of imported fill, at 4639 Lakeshore Road, Kelowna, on Lot 3, Plan 6731, DL 167, Similkameen Division, Yale LD
2002-249	Ian Franck	INS	AIA for the proposed Skyline Trail System within Manning and Skagit Valley Provincial Parks
2002-250	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIAs of Canadian Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Bobtail Operating Area, Vanderhoof FD
2002-251	Andrew Ashford	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 1-2 within DgSh 19 by construction of access road to Block 403-D, TSL A67054, near Lucky Creek, N of Pipestem Inlet on the W coast of Vancouver Island
2002-252	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Nisga'a Lisims Government's forestry operations in Ksedin Cut Block KSD502, near the confluence of Ksedin Creek and the Nass River, Kalum FD
2002-253	Shawn Kenmuir	ALT	Alterations of CMTs within FiTe 3 by timber harvesting in Block PH3D, FLA16820, situated E of the Paril River and S of Ochwe Bay, north coast of BC
2002-254	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA of Plateau Pipeline Ltd.'s proposed Transient Pressure Relief Site near Savona
2002-255	Ian Wilson	INS	Inventory and post-AIA of an approximately 1 km-long realignment of Pacific Northern Gas Ltd.'s Prince Rupert Mainland pipeline located at MP 258.5, 16 km E of Terrace in the Copper River Valley
2002-256	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of DIRj 16 and adjacent areas within Cut Block S-83, near Km 13 of the Scuzzy Mainline above Scuzzy Creek, S of North Bend, Chilliwack FD
2002-257	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FL A18700, CP 177, Nosebag, Lillooet FD
2002-258	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FL A18700, CP 204 Tyaughton, and CP 221 Gun Creek, Lillooet FD
2002-259	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of proposed Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FLA18700, CPs 192 and 233, Lillooet FD
2002-260	Gail Wada	INS	AIA of Lakeside Pacific Forest Products' forestry operations in their operational areas east and west of Harrison Lake
2002-261	Jean Bussey	INS	Inventory and AIA of activities associated with the construction of a portion of the BC Gas Inland Pacific Connector Pipeline and ancillary developments between KP 0 located near Oliver, and KP 120 located near Jacobsen Lake and the headwaters of Podunk Creek, W of the Cascade Recreation Area, as well as the construction of the proposed Lone Pine/Gilpin and Boundary/ Mount Baldy compressor stations, located at approximate KP 191 and KP 284, respectively
2002-262	Peter Merchant	INS	Inventory and AIA of DjRw 1 located on Porpoise Bay, DiRx 6 at Trail Bay in the Thormanby Islands, S.I.B. 02-01 and S.I.B. 02-02, located on Sechelt Indian Band Lands #2, and selected alpine and subalpine areas in the vicinity of the head of Princess Louisa Inlet, the upper reaches of Deserted River, the W and E sides of Jervis Inlet near Patrick Point, Tzoonie Mountain, Mount Spencer and Mount Churchill, Tetrahedron Peak, and the upper reaches of Skwawka River and Freil Lake, located between Jervis Inlet and Hotham Sound
2002-263	Nicole Jackman	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the Lakes FD
2002-264	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within Block 44, CP 999, near Tiffin Creek, Lillooet FD
2002-265	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed redevelopment of the Brentwood Inn property, lying S of Verdier

			Avenue and W of Brentwood Drive, adjacent to the Mill Bay Ferry landing at Brentwood Bay, Saanich Peninsula
2002-266	Dave Schaepe	INS	Inventory and AIA of activities associated with the construction of a portion of the BC Gas Inland Pacific Connector Pipeline, and ancillary developments, from KP 120 located near Jacobsen Lake and the headwaters of Podunk Creek, to KP 237.2 located at Huntingdon in the Fraser Valley
2002-267	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA of Coast Mountain Hydro Corp.'s proposed Forrest Kerr Hydroelectric Project, Iskut River, NWBC
2002-268	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of Russ and Tina Cummins' proposed timber harvesting and clearing of leased Crown lands, along the N bank of the Swift River, W of Swan Lake, in NWBC
2002-269	Keary Walde	INS	AIA for the Ministry of Transportation's proposed 1 km-long realignment of the Taylor Hill portion of the Alaska Highway (Highway 97), located S of the Peace River, approximately 5 km SE of Taylor
2002-270	Bruce Middleton	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within FiSh 9 by the MoF/SBFEP forest health activities in TSE A70012 Block3, W of Knewstubb Lake in the W-central portion of Vanderhoof FD
2002-271	Trent Tanner	ALT	Alterations to DcRt 8 by the removal and replacement of a concrete pad fronting the residence at 3355 Beach Drive, Corporation of the District of Oak Bay
2002-272	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Iisaak Forest Resources Ltd.'s forestry operations within Cut Blocks H001 and H002, in TFL57 on the E shore of Herbert Inlet, South Island FD
2002-273	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed residential development within DcRu 20 at 319 Plaskett Place, Lot A, Section 11, Plan 43256, Municipality of Esquimalt in Fleming Bay
2002-274	Martin Ross	ALT	Alterations to Fort Steele Provincial Heritage Site, by excavation of a 6' x 6' x 10' deep rock pit for drainage control on the shoulder of Selkirk Avenue; a 3' x 4' x 390' trench along the shoulder of a service road paralleling the Kootenay River; and foundations for Fort Steele Schoolhouse, the Presbyterian Church, the Taenhauser House, and the Hanson House
2002-275	Chris Vukovic	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within DfSg 73 (#39, 44-46, 53-73, 98), DfSg 74 (#40, 51-52, 88-97, 104-107, 113-121), DfSg 75 (#S-1, 25-26, 30-37, 74-81), and DfSg 76 (#38), by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited West Island Timberlands Division, Franklin Operation) forestry operations in TFL 44, Cut Block 8552, South Island FD, on the S side of Trevor Channel, SW of the Sarita River and N of Sugsaw Lake
2002-276	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA for proposed residential redevelopment (removal of existing residence/foundation, construction excavation for new residence and ancillary services and facilities) at 2570 Esplanade, Corporation of the District of Oak Bay; locality within recorded extent of DcRt 10 (Willows Beach Site)
2002-277	Paul Pashnik	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within DISs 41, DISs 42, DISs 43, DISs 44 and DISs 45 by Hecate Logging Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block W11, FLA19236 (Campbell River FD), on the E side of Port Eliza Inlet near Zeballos
2002-278	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Fort St John FD
2002-279	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FL A18700, CP 205 LacMare, and CP 207 Slok/McKay, Lillooet FD
2002-280	Jordan Mills	INS	Alterations to DdRu 4 by demolition of an existing house and construction of two residences and associated structures on Lot B, Sec 8, Rge 3E, North Saanich District, Plan 40645, at 9462 Lochside Drive, on Bazan Bay near Sidney
2002-281	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations around Moore Cove, FLA16841, situated about 35 km SE of Prince Rupert, North Coast FD
2002-282	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA on behalf of the MoF, for salvage logging of fume-killed trees near Anyox in the Alice Arm/Hastings Arm/Observatory Inlet area of the North Coast FD
2002-283	Doug Brown	INS	Inventory and AIA for Leader Mining Ltd.'s proposed upgrades to select portions of the Ruby Creek, Garnet Creek, Talc Creek, and Cogburn Creek FSRs, the proposed Emory Zone quarry site in the Talc Creek watershed approximately 21 km NW of Hope, and two proposed magnesium processing plant sites approximately 8 km E of Agassiz
2002-284	Karl Hutchings	INS	Inventory and AIA of Dominion Exploration, Suncor Energy Inc., Canadian Natural Resources Ltd., Anadarko Canada Corp., and other proponents' oil/gas developments within the Fort St. John FD
2002-285	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA of AEC, Domcan Boundary and others proponents' oil/gas developments within the Fort St. John FD

2002-286	Peter Merchant	INS	Inventory and AIA for residential development of a portion of Lot D, Plan 13575, Blocks 29-31, DL 1392, located at 5052 Francis Peninsula Point Road at Bargain Harbour on the Sunshine Coast, in vicinity of DjSa 51
2002-287	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for proposed stump removal, tree planting, deck- construction and related activities on Lot 23, Plan 11545, Sec 17, Tp 14, ODYD, located at 14308 Coral Beach Road on the E shore of Okanagan Lake
2002-288	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP and other licensees' forestry operations within the Fort St James FD
2002-289	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed DCL Construction Ltd. hydroelectric project, including widening of a transmission line extending N from Zeballos along the Zeballos River for approximately 11 km, and construction of penstocks, a power house, intake line, and possible ancillary facilities between Zeballos Lake and the Nomash River, NW Vancouver Island
2002-290	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FL : A18700, CPs 201 (Marshall Ridge) and 210 (Slim Creek), Lillooet FD
2002-291	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA of Arcis Geophysical Surveys, Integrated Geophysical Consultants Ltd., and other proponents' oil/gas developments within the Fort Nelson FD
2002-292	Richard Vossen	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within FkSj 5 and three crossings of the Binta Lake South Trail (FkSj 6), resulting from management of Mountain Pine Beetle infestations located approximately 1 km N of Ootsanee Lake approximately 50 km SE of Burns Lake, Lakes FD
2002-293	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA of Canfor's (Harrison Operations) forestry operations within Blocks 1356, 1359, 1362, and 1363, on the S side of Sloquet Creek, N of Harrison Lake, Squamish FD
2002-294	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the North Coast FD, excepting the ATT of the Heiltsuk First Nation
2002-295	Peter Merchant	INS	Inventory and AIA for residential development of Lots 66-70, Plan 7238, DL 1023, NWD, at Bargain Harbour on the Sunshine Coast, vicinity of DjSa 44
2002-296	Erroll Freeman	ALT	Alterations to DgRq 36 by soil removal and excavation for a single family-unit housing subdivision on Rem. Lot 121, Plan 27873, Except Plan 45037, Sec 14, Tp 5, NWD, situated at 6918 - 150th Street, Sullivan area of Surrey
2002-297	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for the transmission line component of Coast Mountain Hydro Corp.'s proposed Forrest Kerr Hydroelectric Project, Iskut River, NW BC
2002-298	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of Jane Lake Holdings Limited's forestry operations within the Colony Lake Woodlot located on the E side of Colony Lake between Holberg Inlet and Quatsino Sound, Port McNeill FD
2002-299	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations within the Kalum FD
2002-300	Owen Grant	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products and other licencees' forestry operations within the Campbell River FD
2002-301	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for the seaward portion of 9145 Lochside Drive, North Saanich, within DdRu 4
2002-302	John Dewhirst	INS	AIA for proposed development of Lot B, Sec 42, Comox District, Plan 15464, the "Millard Creek property" in the vicinity of DkSf 2, Courtenay
2002-303	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FL A18700, CP 193 Camoo and CP 219 Camoo/Ama, Lillooet FD
2002-304	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Gorman Brothers Lumber Limited's forestry operations within the Penticton FD
2002-305	Della Peterson	ALT	Alterations to DgPw 1 (West Yahk River Site) by road construction in the vicinity of Km 27 on the Hawkins/Freeman Creek FSR, Kootenay Lake FD
2002-306	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of DL 2564 and DL 3776, C.D.-Gisler, vicinity of FbRh 2, near Horsefly
2002-307	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of UBC Alex Fraser Research Forest forestry operations within their Knife Creek and Gavin Lake blocks, Horsefly and Williams Lake FDs
2002-308	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s proposed cedar salvage areas and possible ancillary activities within the Belize Inlet, Mereworth Inlet, Seymour Inlet, Nugent Sound, and Allison Sound areas of the Mid-Coast FD
2002-309	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA of PCL F (RP 12466), Block E, Lots 340 and 232, GP 1, Plan 6336, NWD, Block E DLs 340 and 232, GP 1, Plan 6336 except PCL F (RP 12466), NWD and Block G, DL 340, GP 1, Plan 20345 NWD, within the Municipality of Port Coquitlam
2002-310	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Slocan Group (Mackenzie Operations) and other licensees' forestry operations within the Mackenzie FD

LECTURES

Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia

The Underwater Archaeological Society of BC (UASBC) is one of the largest avocational, underwater archaeological organizations in Canada. Their Spring 2003 Underwater Explorations Speakers Series will be held on the last Wednesday of every month at 7:30 pm at the Vancouver Maritime Museum, 1905 Ogden Avenue, Vancouver. Everyone is welcome and admission is free.

- March 26 Secrets From the Past, Doreen Armitage, historian Forgotten instructions and inspirations that have impacted Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound.
- April 30 Recent UASBC Expeditions, Jacques Marc, underwater archaeologist New shipwreck discoveries and stories from BC's rich maritime history.
- May 28 Secrets From the Past, Charles Moore and Rob Field, underwater archaeologists Challenges in discovering and documenting underwater middens, canoes, and fish weirs.
- June 25 Cave Diving in the Yucatan, Bil Phillips, cave diving explorer Prehistoric man and ancient Mayas to modern day scuba diving technology.

For membership and other information, contact the UASBC at 604.980.0354 or execdir@uasbc.com. Visit their Web site at www.uasbc.com for an in-depth look at what they are doing to conserve, preserve, and protect BC's maritime heritage.

CONFERENCES 2003 USA

March 19-22 56th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference
Bellingham, Washington, USA

April 1-5 Wet Site Connections - Linking Indigenous Histories, Archaeology, and the Public.
Olympia, Washington, USA

The Wetland Archaeology Research Project (WARP) is an international conference about waterlogged archaeological sites. The conference will emphasize how wet sites bring the interests of indigenous peoples, scientists, and the general public together with mutual objectives - to preserve, study, and present the waterlogged perishable artifacts not normally found in less preserved archaeological contexts.

Conference activities will include conservation of ancient wood and fiber workshops, presentations of the latest and ongoing wet sites research around the world, field trips to the Squaxin Island Tribe/SPSCC wet site at Qwu?gwes, visits to the new Squaxin Island Tribe Museum Library and Research Center, and an optional field trip to the Makah Cultural and Research Center museum featuring the Ozette Village wet site materials.

The preliminary conference program and schedule of events is listed on the conference Web site, which will be updated regularly. Conference registration can also be done online.

Contact: Dr. Dale R. Croes, WARP Conference Coordinator, Anthropology, South Puget Sound Community College, 2011 Mottoman Road SW, Olympia, Washington, 98512-3872, USA; tel. 360.754.7711 extension 5336; fax 360.664.0780; e-mail: <dcroes@spscc.ctc.edu>; Web site: <www.spscc.ctc.edu/warpconference>.

April 9-13 Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 68th Annual Meeting
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

The 2003 Annual Meeting preliminary program is presented on the SAA Web site. Online registration is now available.

Contact: SAA Headquarters, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington DC, 20002-3557, USA; tel. 202.789.8200; fax 202.789.0284; e-mail: <meetings@saa.org>; Web site: <www.saa.org>.

CONFERENCES 2003 CANADA

April 12

Shipwrecks 2003, Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia (UASBC)
Vancouver, BC

Shipwrecks 2003 is the premier exploration conference on the west coast. The conference brings together noted maritime historians, technical and recreation divers, and avocational and professional underwater archaeologists for a day-long series of world-class presentations. Registration details, including a complete list of speakers and their topics, will be posted on the UASBC's Web site in the near future.

Contact: Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, c/o Vancouver Maritime Museum, 1905 Ogden Street, Vancouver, V6J 1A3; tel. 604.980.0354; e-mail: <uasbc@uasbc.com>; Web site: <www.uasbc.com>.

May 7-10

Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) Annual Conference "Current and Future Directions in Canadian Archaeology"
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

An overview of conference events and the list of proposed sessions is available on the conference Web site <www.socsci.mcmaster.ca/caa2003>. Students who volunteer for a few hours at the conference will receive free registration.

Contact: CAA 2003 Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON, L8S 4L9; fax: 905.522.5993; e-mail: <caa2003@mcmaster.ca>; Web site: <www.socsci.mcmaster.ca/caa2003>.

November 12-16

37th Annual Chacmool Conference, "Flowing Through Time: Exploring Archaeology Through Humans and Their Aquatic Environment"
University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta

The 2003 Chacmool Conference will focus on the different aspects of how humans relate to their aquatic environments. Some potential topics include: Water and Disease; Water in Desert Environments; Water Management; Water and Agriculture; Underwater Archaeology and Technology; Underwater Cities: Fact and Fiction; Ideology and Iconography/Mythology; Boat/Fishing Technologies; Dams: Old and New, impacts of modern dams on archaeological sites; how dams changed past landscapes; Marine Warfare; Transoceanic Contacts; Voyages of Exploration; Wetland Archaeology (i.e., bogs); Conservation of Artifacts From Marine Environments; Public Utilities: sewage systems, water storage and delivery, baths/hot springs/plumbing; Canadian Trade Routes, Resources, and Resource Management; The Canadian Maritimes.

Contact: Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary AB, T2N 1N4; tel. 403.220.7120; fax 403.282.9567; Web site: <www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/conferencemainpage.htm>.

 **THE MIDDEN**

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