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Dionisio Point Excavations



THE MIDDEN

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Contributors this issue

Fred Braches, Renée Carriere, Stanley Copp, Colin Grier,
Bev Kennedy, Heather Myles and Eldon Yellowhorn

The **British Columbia Heritage Trust** has provided
financial assistance to this project to support conservation
of our heritage resources, gain further knowledge and
increase public understanding of the complete history of
British Columbia.



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Meetings on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm at the
Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria.

ASBC Diary

MEETINGS featuring illustrated lectures are held on the
second Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at
8:00 pm. Meetings are usually held at the Auditorium of the
Vancouver Museum at 1100 Chestnut Street in Vancouver.
New members and visitors are welcome.

14 April – **Daryl Fedje** (Parks Canada)

Shifting Shorelines and Early Holocene Archaeology
in Haida Gwaii.

12 May – **David Schaepe** (Stó:lo Nation)

Better Late Than Never: Looking Back at the 1973
Excavation of an Ancient House at the Maurer Site.

9 June – **Annual General Meeting**

Speaker t.b.a



MIDDEN

GOOD NEWS FROM VICTORIA

Archaeologists, First Nations, and all those others concerned about the protection and research of the past in our province may breath a sigh of relief. It seems that what was known as the Culture Library is no longer in jeopardy—at least not for now.

Last year *The MIDDEN* reported that the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture was planning to close the Culture Library and to transfer their holdings to the BC Archives to become a *reference only* collection.

However, the Heritage Resource Library, as it is called today, did receive funding last fall and *The MIDDEN* was happy to hear from librarian Romy Casper that funding will allow the library to provide the usual services during this fiscal year.

The ASBC hopes that plans to close the library have now been shelved for good and that funding will continue to be provided in the coming years.

For more information contact Romy Casper at the Heritage Resource Library by phone (250 356-1440), fax (250 356 7796) or email (RomiCasper@gems6.gov.bc.ca)

Front Page

One of two incised stone bowls recovered at the Dionisio Point site (DgRv 3) on Porlier Pass at the north end of Galiano Island. See page 5, "Household Archaeology at Dionisio Point" by Colin Grier.

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CHUNTA RESOURCES ARCHAEOLOGY

REALIZING CHIEF STILLAS'S VISION

by Renée Carriere

Over the course of the past decade, the Ulkatcho First Nation in Anahim Lake, BC has encountered exceptional progress in the direction of self-sufficiency and economic development. However, to comprehend the manifestation of Chunta Resources Limited and its archaeology division, we must introduce the visionary that made it all possible. The late Chief Jimmy Stillas, an entrepreneur from an early age with great aspirations for his people, has left behind a legacy. Furthermore, he is not a regular individual, but rather an icon among Ulkatcho people.

Chief Stillas was a highly respected idealist, who maintained a holistic perspective on the cultural, social, and economic development of the Ulkatcho community. It is through endeavours of such visionaries that employment opportunities, and the renewal of language and culture, are being realized within Ulkatcho'ten traditional territory. Even prior to his appointment as Ulkatcho Chief, Jimmy Stillas perceived how various external, societal factors were contributing to the deterioration of culture, language, and family unity. According to granddaughter Crystal Duncan, Jimmy Stillas persevered to make a difference because he wanted to improve these socio-economic conditions, and he would do so by adhering to traditional ways.

Throughout his duty as Ulkatcho Chief, Stillas was a strong advocate for the perpetuity of traditional gatherings such as those at Gatcho and Tanya Lakes. The objective of these assemblies was to allow band members to reunite and restore their heritage. By engaging in traditional activities, the significance of ancestral lifeways was also emphasized. Among some of the activities were: travel to Ulkatcho village, either by horse or by foot; sweats led by a spiritual leader, who oversaw the construction of the sweat lodge; traditional feasts; fishing; and

games such as *lahal*:

They played a lot of *lahal*, and anything traditional, they tried to do that more than anything else. Obviously there was still gambling and other things, but they had *lahal* games until god knows when in the morning. (Duncan, personal communication, 1999).

Chief Stillas appreciated and understood Ulkatcho'ten history, but more importantly, he enlightened friends and family on the significance of preserving the cultural record so future generations could interpret Ulkatcho heritage through the application of traditional use and archaeological studies. Crystal Duncan, was among this group of friends and family who personally experienced Chief Stillas's lessons:

I learned so much because I was helping, and listening to the stories; there were also recorded stories. I was digging and I found arrowheads, fishhooks, and things like that. I was only 12 years old at the time, and awe-struck, and he gave me a lot of respect for this but told me that I couldn't keep it. I was mad at first, but he explained to me how it was part of our heritage, and we had to leave it there for others to find, leave, and preserve. He held the belief that it was something to be shared amongst everybody, and that it didn't matter if you were actually from Ulkatcho or somewhere else, if they wanted to learn, he would teach them." (Duncan, personal communication, 1999).

Living within the same household as her grandfather, Ms. Duncan was also witness to his strong compassion for the people and the land. She remembers the empathy Chief Stillas experienced through the Ulkatcho people's achievements and disappointments, which may be only one reason for his heightened awareness of the urgency to manage their natural resources.

It is such a concern that led to the emergence of the Ulkatcho Band's Year 2000 planning strategies, and Chunta Resources Ltd. The "Year 2000 Model" transpired as a result of Ulkatcho Band consultation,

which extended over a two-year period, between 1987 and 1989. This plan integrated Stillas's holistic perspective, by incorporating traditional land and resource management, family and community health, education, and spirituality, into its proposal. Chunta Resources, which was initially set up in 1987, focused on the forest sector in its effort to generate employment and promote a long-term community economic development strategy (Vaughan, personal communication, 1998). Chief Stillas saw the impact of detrimental logging practices, and persevered against activities such as clearcuts. The same determination also contributed to the two-month period he spent separated from his family, while actively protesting this issue. The incentive for these actions was his dedication to providing sustainable utilization of the natural resources, in order to prevent desecration of the land, so that Ulkatcho people could secure revenue.

Since its foundation, almost a decade ago, Chunta Resources Limited has prospered into the First Nation owned and operated forestry company that we see today. Through the combination of unprecedented leaders, such as Chief Stillas, and exceptional collective striving on behalf of Ulkatcho'ten, Chunta is able to incorporate a multi-disciplinary approach to the forest industry, ranging from silviculture to archaeology.

Chunta Resources - Archaeology

Roscoe Wilmeth provided some of the most comprehensive investigations within Ulkatcho territory, contributing significantly to the archaeology of Anahim Lake (e.g. Wilmeth 1980). Since his intensive research, there have been many archaeological studies conducted in Ulkatcho territory in the past few decades (Donahue 1973; Mitchell 1970). These consist primarily of heritage overviews and impact

assessment studies, excavation and site specific studies, and obsidian-related studies. The number of recorded sites for the area encompassed by Map Sheet 93, exceed 180 (Bussey and Alexander 1992:109). Ninety-one of these sites are concentrated within the Dean River Valley region (Apland 1977, Eldridge and Eldridge 1980). These results may be subject to review due to the increase in archaeological investigations conducted on behalf of the forest industry, particularly within the past decade.

In 1994, Chunta held its first licence in association with the Chilcotin Forest District. Archaeologist David Friesen, who had conducted previous work on behalf of the Ulkatcho Band, directed the project. The proposed development was near Abuntlet Lake, in the vicinity of Morton Meadow. Elder Henry Jack assisted crew members in identifying numerous trails within the investigated area.

This project allowed Chunta Resources' Archaeology Division the opportunity to initiate its primary objective, which is to promote and develop the skills leading towards a self-sufficient Ulkatcho community. Although various archaeological studies had been conducted in this area, it wasn't until the mid-90s that the Ulkatcho Band began to conceive of archaeology as a business. In 1995, following a traditional use study conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Forests (Chilcotin Forest District), Laurie Vaughan and archaeologist Hugh Middleton established Chunta Resources' archaeology division. The basic premise being to provide the necessary training to the Ulkatcho First Nation, so individuals could become skilled field crew members. This has also provided employment opportunities for these trained crew members, with other consultants working in Ulkatcho territory.

Hugh Middleton, a graduate student from the University of Calgary, directed the archaeology division from its inception in 1995 until the 1998 field season. The archaeological work conducted during this period consisted primarily of archaeological impact assessments in affiliation with the local mill, the Ulkatcho Band's partner in their joint venture. In the last four field seasons, Hugh Middleton held six permits on behalf of Chunta Resources. Three of these permits pertained to the 1998 field season. Al-

though Mr. Middleton no longer oversees the day-to-day operations of Chunta Archaeology, he still continues to provide input and assistance on field projects.

As holder of the timber licence, within the mentioned joint venture, the Ulkat-cho'ten have acquired a certain political influence, thereby approaching Chief Stillas's objective for a self-sufficient and self-governed Ulkatcho First Nation.

In addition to archaeological consulting within Ulkatcho traditional territory, Chunta Resources' archaeology division continues to study and provide direction on resource planning. Such administration is most frequently applicable to land management, in association with government and forest development agencies. Accelerated and unremitting development constantly pressures Chunta Resources to remain abreast of current issues in order to preserve Ulkatcho land, its traditional use, and aboriginal right within these territories. Development of an archaeology division, within this First Nation organization, has enhanced archaeological resource management by enabling Chunta Resources to oversee daily operations, which may have a potential impact on Ulkatcho traditional territory.

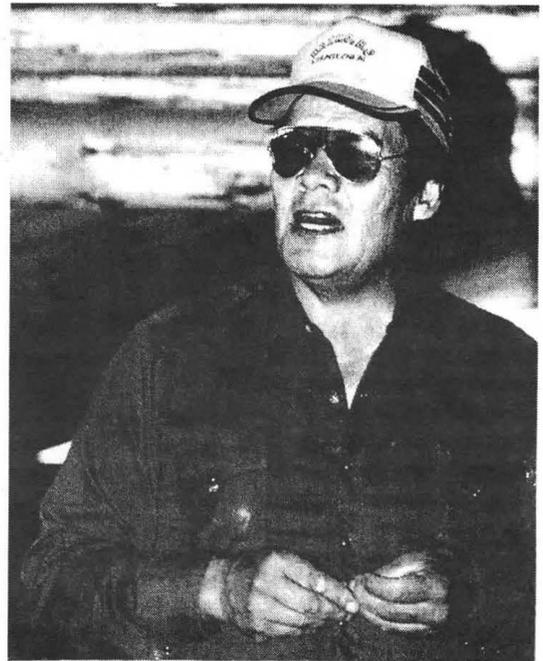
Archaeology is but one component that evolved from Chief Jimmy Stillas's holistic approach: seeking to maintain Ulkatcho's natural resources by preserving the heritage.

I know that he tried to lay out a good background, and obviously he has, but I think in a lot of ways, when he left, he didn't know if it would be continued....it has been, so much!" (Duncan, personal communication, 1999)

Conclusion

Fondly remembered and respected by many, Chief Stillas has instilled the knowledge that inspired the progression of Ulkatcho's economic development. Today, it is Ulkatcho'ten who persevere together towards the communal objective, leading to self-sufficiency and economic development.

I did not have the opportunity to meet the man who set the precedent for what we recognize today as Chunta Resources.



In Memory of Chief Jimmy Stillas (1936-1990)

I am grateful, however, to be involved in the perpetuation of Chief Jimmy Stillas's vision, a holistic approach incorporating archaeology and heritage conservation.

Every field season, Chunta Resources Archaeology continues its training program of Ulkatcho First Nation members, and hopes to continue expanding its operation. Chunta also anticipates that its personnel will become actively involved in career-orientation, with the Ulkatcho Youth Learning Group, to inspire post-secondary education, and elaborate on employment opportunities. In addition to ongoing heritage research, Chunta is in the process of developing a heritage policy and permit, resolute on allowing superior management of Ulkatcho'ten traditional territory. The past decade has been challenging for the Ulkatcho First Nation, but prosperity is gradually emerging. Chief Jimmy Stillas would have definitely been proud.

Acknowledgements

I would like to commend the Ulkatcho First Nation for maintaining the holistic approach that allows Chunta Archaeology to continue their work within Ulkatcho traditional territory. I would also like to thank Leo Stillas, Jacqueline Stillas-Clement, and especially Crystal Duncan for their input. Finally, I thank Laurie Vaughan and Hugh Middleton for their continuous support and guidance.

Continued on next page

XÁ:YTEM CATALOGUING PROJECT

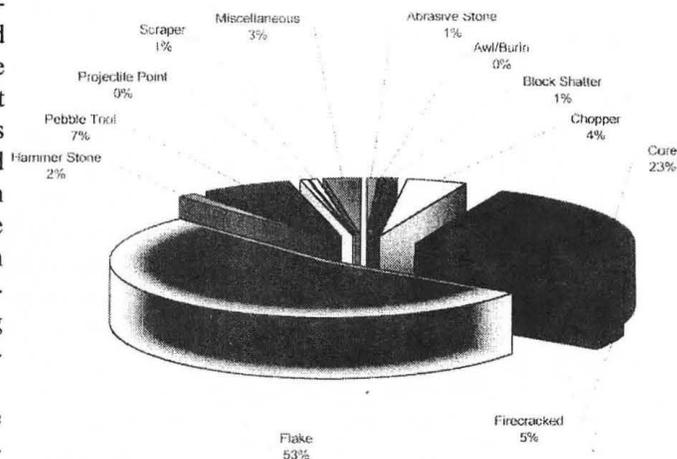
by Bev Kennedy

The "Cataloguing and Culture Project," an initiative of the Xá:ytem Siyaye Society, started in January, 1998 and continued until December of the same year. The Society (a "friends" society), along with the Stó:lo Heritage Trust, Xá:ytem Longhouse Interpretive Centre, Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), Kilby Store & Farm, and BC Heritage, came together to achieve a common goal. Xá:ytem, also known as the Hatzic Rock site, is located just east of Mission, BC on Highway No. 7. The project endeavoured to catalogue, number and digitally photograph over twelve thousand artifacts.

Additionally the participants designed exhibits and created a web site showcasing these ancient stone tools. The artifacts are lithic objects unearthed from the bulldozed berm created before the province acquired the site. Children participating in the extensive school programming at the site sifted and collected the objects.

Over the course of the year, six "Information Assistants," three "Program Leaders" and one "Handy Helper" conducted the core work of the project. They also created newsletters, developed a database, wrote press releases, constructed exhibits and compiled procedural manuals & reports. Two members of the group were mainly responsible for supporting the project's carpentry, labouring and landscaping components. The ten people on the program were hired through HRDC Job Creation Partnership funding. The project provided the participants with many transferable workplace skills and experiences. The knowledge and training gained in "leading edge" technology gave the workers abilities that were highly portable to the job market.

Many archaeologists visited the labs and work areas, set up 32 km east of Xá:ytem at the project's partner site, Kilby Store & Farm in Harrison Mills. Assisting the group in identifying the more difficult artifacts were Gordon Mohs, David Pokotylo, Joyce Johnson and David Schaepe. The joint SFU and UBC field school at Scowlitz was also in progress just 1 km down the road from the work site. Michael Blake from UBC and Dana Lepofsky from SFU contributed to the identification process. Lisa Seip, an MA student in archaeology from SFU, helped to train the project participants while working on a student grant.



Over sixteen thousand objects were processed and approximately twelve thousand artifacts were catalogued. Flakes comprised 53 percent of the total artifacts; cores were 23 percent; pebble tools 7 percent; fire-cracked rock 5 percent; choppers were 4 percent. The remaining percentages were divided amongst hammer stones, projectile points, scrapers, abrasive stones and awl/burins. The final 3 percent of artifacts were listed individually under miscellaneous.

The catalogued artifacts are stored at Xá:ytem and an artifact database from this collection now also resides at the site. The project participants created a web site <http://www.xaytem.museum.bc/xaytem/>. Future plans are to produce a searchable database linked to the web pages.

Xá:ytem is located at 35087 Lougheed Highway (Highway 7) just east of Mission BC. The phone number is (604) 820-9725, the fax number is (604) 820-9735. The hours of operation are currently 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Monday through Friday. In July and August the hours change to 10 A.M. To 5 P.M. Thursday through Monday.
E-mail address: xaytem@dowco.com

Continued from page 3
Chunta Resources Archaeology

Renée Carrière received her BA in Archaeology from Simon Fraser University in 1996. She has worked as an archaeological consultant in both Coastal and Interior BC since 1992. She is currently directing the Archaeology Division of Chunta Resources Ltd. in Anahim Lake, BC.

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HOUSEHOLD ARCHAEOLOGY AT DIONISIO POINT

A PREHISTORIC GULF ISLANDS VILLAGE

The Dionisio Point Household Archaeology Project

by Colin Grier

The Dionisio Point site (DgRv 3) is located on Galiano Island in the Gulf Islands of southwestern BC. It is tucked in a double bay on the northeast tip of the island, protected from the fast running waters of Porlier Pass and the intimidating swells waltzing in from the adjacent Strait of Georgia (figure 1). While Galiano Island has been substantially logged over the last century, the forests have regrown. From a boat on the pass the site locale looks very much like it probably did two millennia earlier—tall cedars and a few arbutus lining a gravel beach with a Douglas fir-dominated forest in behind. Back then, the forest enclosed a substantial village; today the remains of this village lie subtly beneath the forest understory.

The significance of the Dionisio Point village site was clear during my initial visits in 1996. Here, visible in the surface topography, were five large, rectangular

depressions. Their size and regular rectangular shape indicate that the houses probably were some type of cedar-plank "longhouses," perhaps not unlike those inhabited by the Coast Salish when Europeans arrived in the area. Don Mitchell of the University of Victoria carried out modest test excavations at the site in 1964, and obtained three carbon dates that place the occupation of the site to between roughly 2,200 and 1,400 years ago (Mitchell 1971).

With the alteration of large areas of the BC coastline by both human and natural processes, the remains of prehistoric village sites are now rare. If Mitchell's carbon dates are correct, occupation of the village occurred during the Marpole phase of Northwest Coast prehistory. Few village sites of this particular age are known to exist in southwestern BC; R.G. Matson and Gary Coupland (1995:208) list only five, with the total rising to six if the Tualdad Altu site near Seattle is included. The Dionisio Point site is thus a rare specimen, and presents a unique opportunity to investigate village life during the Marpole phase in the Gulf Islands.

In the months following my initial visit in 1996, I developed a two-year excavation strategy to investigate the site. This project became the Dionisio Point Household Archaeology Project. At its core, the project focused on reconstructing household organization at the

site, which involved excavating at least one house intensively. A fine-grained approach offered promise for answering some fundamental questions about how houses were constructed, how they were organized inside spatially, and the nature of the social group—the household—inhabiting the houses. Two years of excavations have now been completed, and the following sections detail both the excavations themselves and the underlying theoretical approach that drove the project.

Household Archaeology: The Objectives

An archaeologist must approach the excavation of houses much differently than other archaeological remains. Middens, ubiquitous on the coast, generally are accumulations of refuse—artifacts, animal bones, shell, and other materials—which are used up and discarded. In most cases, midden materials have been removed and re-deposited away from the area in which they were used, and may no longer be associated with other artifacts with which they were used. That is, they are no longer in primary context. The remains of houses offer the potential for investigating prehistoric domestic activities in the place where those activities occurred. Of course, we cannot assume that we will find a moment or moments frozen in time; Pompeii and Ozette are exceptions rather than the rule. The reality is that archaeological materials found in houses can be a mixture of materials in primary or secondary context, with perhaps some introduced refuse thrown in, all of which may have been subject to disturbance from post-abandonment activities. Sorting out the situation makes the investigation of houses challenging.

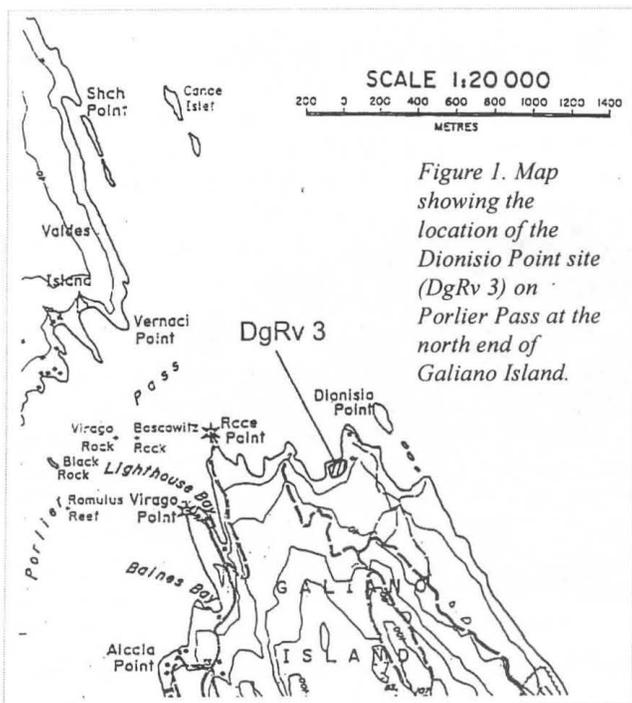


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Dionisio Point site (DgRv 3) on Porlier Pass at the north end of Galiano Island.

What is productive about excavating houses, however, is that there is a defined space—the house interior—in which we can frame our observations. Within this frame of reference, we can look to recover evidence of what activities took place, how intensively, and where. Through archaeological excavation, we can then put together some basic understanding of how a house was constructed, where people slept, where they cooked their meals, and the other productive activities in which household members were engaged.

Beyond the reconstruction process, studying the form and layout of the house allows us to investigate the relationships existing between the people that lived there. Ethnographic study informs us that large Northwest Coast plank houses usually consisted of a number of co-residing nuclear or composite families, and that while often related by kin, individual families usually inhabited separate sections of the house. Cohabitation was generally, though not entirely, for the purpose of pooling resources and labour to make a living. The coastal environment offers abundant resources if you have the labour and technology (and time) to obtain them. By studying what activities occurred in the house and what resources were components of the household economy, we can get some sense of the economic, social, and political relationships that existed among household members. Indeed, this

is a fundamental objective of household archaeology, and one that pushes us to study not just houses but the people who inhabited them.

In most societies the household is a basic unit of economic and social activity. It is an institution that meets many of the basic needs of its members. The composition of the household, and how it is organized to fill its members' basic needs, is intimately linked to broader patterns of social and economic organization within a society. In a lecture for the ASBC, I showed a number of slides of modern houses, apartments, and condos to illustrate just this point. In our modern industrial society, small nuclear family households inhabiting single family dwellings are common. This situation exists, at least in part, because it suits the larger economic organization of our society. With the advent of intensive urbanism, cars, and factories, the economic and social role of the large, extended family of more rural, agrarian times has been largely displaced.

While a bit of a simplification, the point that house architecture and the composition of a household are linked to the broader organization of the economy and social relations is also relevant to our understanding of prehistoric Northwest Coast groups. One interesting aspect of Northwest Coast societies that has intrigued ethnographers and archaeologists is that coastal cultures had very complex

social systems coupled with a hunting and gathering economy. In many coastal groups, social status was emphasized to the extent that people were organized into distinct social classes. The class to which a person belonged was a salient factor determining what economic, social, and political opportunities that individual had. How did the household fit into this system? Were large households composed of people or families of different social classes? If so, was this always the case? If not, when did unequal relations first develop, and for what reason? Is the underlying reason for social inequality an economic or a social one, or both?

Engaging these kinds of questions allows household archaeology to be a vehicle for the study of larger patterns of organization in societies. The household is one of the fundamental organizing institutions in almost all societies. If we can come to understand the organization of the household at various times in the past, then we will be a few steps closer to reconstructing the history of Northwest Coast First Nations over the last 10,000 years.

The Dionisio Point Excavations

With those theoretical notions in hand, excavations were conducted at the Dionisio Point site for six weeks in 1997 and 12 weeks in 1998. Over these two field seasons, many people, paid and unpaid, lent their assistance to make the

Dionisio Point Village (DgRv 3) -- Surface Map

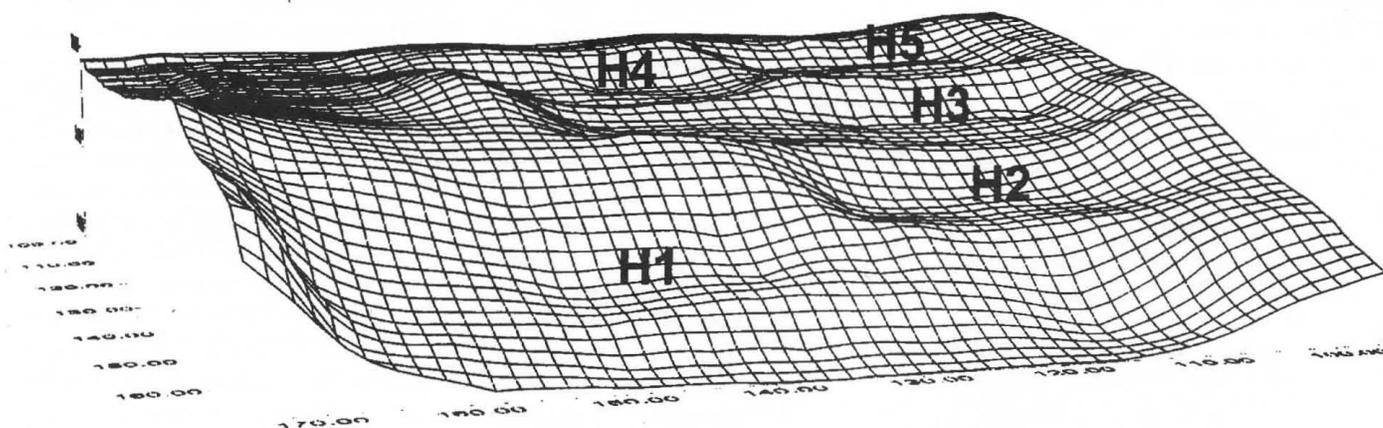


Figure 2. Surface map of the house depressions at Dionisio Point site showing our field numbering system for the houses. House 2 was the subject of substantial excavations in 1998.

project successful. I can write no further without extending sincere thanks and appreciation to them all.

The excavations in 1997 sampled House 2 and House 5 (see figure 2 for House numbering) in a preliminary way. In 1998 I gathered together a large team to open up excavation units in House 2. House 2 had been selected for intensive excavation because the number of artifacts recovered in 1997 suggested that further work in House 2 would provide the data necessary to answer some of the questions outlined for the project. Because it was not possible to excavate the entire house, the excavation strategy was designed to sample a number of areas of the house interior. We wanted to get a sense of which artifacts were occurring where in the house, and also to put together a reasonable map of the house interior layout. A number of 2-x-2m units arranged into series of contiguous trenches suited these goals.

By the end of the 1998 field season, we had excavated just under a 50 percent sample of the roughly 200m² House 2 (figure 3). The information and material culture recovered were useful, intriguing, and at times surprising. In general, we were able to establish the location of the house interior-exterior boundary, and to reconstruct and map the basic spatial layout of the interior (figure 3). Numerous postholes, hearths, and pit features were identified, and we uncovered a large two-tiered gravel bench along the front edge of the house running from approximately the centre through to its eastern end. This bench was probably part of a long, linear series of interior benches or sleeping platforms abutting the exterior wall. Large, charcoal-rich, stratified hearths were found in various areas of the house interior, perhaps marking the loci of distinct family living spaces.

When considering house excavation, it may seem immediately obvious that one should try to locate the floor upon which people lived, and upon which the material remains of their activities should lie. However, for a few reasons this is not always a straightforward task, and in some cases is not even possible. First, floors were likely made of earth in these houses, though sometimes covered with mats or even planked. It is typical that over the

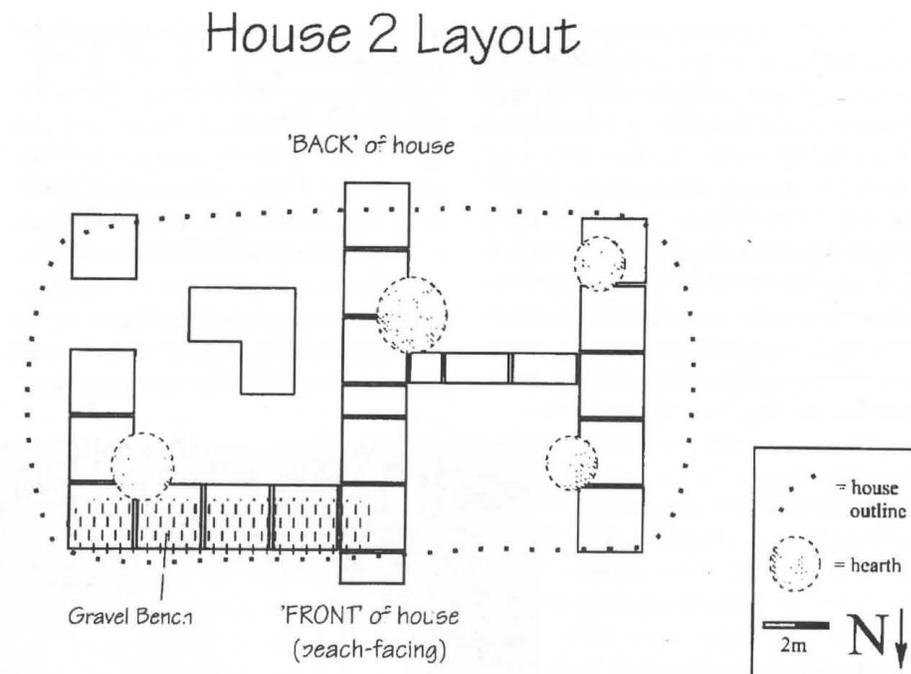


Figure 3. Schematic map of House 2 showing the location of excavation units and major house interior features. Courtesy Colin Grier

occupation of the house the floor surface was cleaned, levelled, filled, and otherwise refurbished and modified. The result is that the stratigraphy of a house often amounts to a series of superimposed floors that are only partially preserved. Second, after abandonment, floors are disturbed by subsequent human activity, roots and burrowing animals, and natural soil development processes. Thus, to expect a single, intact "floor" to exist across the entire house is in many cases an ambitious and potentially misleading assumption.

At Dionisio Point, the preservation overall is excellent, but even so we encountered primarily patchy, spatially restricted remnants of old floor surfaces. The depth and location of these remnant floor surfaces were indicated by the depth of hearths, ash, shell and charcoal lenses, and other features that when in use must have rested on the active floor surface. Also, a localized collection of artifacts lying flat on their sides proved to be a good indicator of the existence of remnant floor surfaces, even in cases where the surfaces themselves were not distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix.

Through these clues we were able to identify two cultural layers that correspond to two major occupation periods. The lower layer represents an intensive

Marpole occupation of House 2; I have obtained two carbon dates from hearth charcoal that confirm a 1,800-1,500 year age for this lower occupation. The upper layer may represent a re-occupation and major reconstruction of House 2, perhaps after a short hiatus in occupation. While I have yet to date the upper occupation layer, artifacts suggest it may date to as late as the Marpole to Gulf of Georgia transition—a transition Brian Thom has recently discussed in *The MIDDEN* (vol.30, no.2, 1998).

The number of artifacts recovered from House 2 is impressive. Most of the expended tools and manufacturing or food processing debris would have been swept up and eventually removed from the house as part of long-term house maintenance strategy. There is an impression among coast archaeologists that if you are interested in recovering artifacts, don't look for them in houses. However, we recovered a substantial number of artifacts, many of which were still in usable condition. This suggests that the abandonment of the house at various points in time may have been relatively rapid.

The artifacts recovered from House 2 represent a wide variety of household activities. These artifacts include manufacturing and food processing tools (adze blades, antler wedges, bifaces, slate

knives), nine projectile points of various sizes, barbed bone points (including one robust, collared example in the typical Marpole style), and numerous small bone points and bi-points. We also recovered one of the enigmatic Gulf Island 'whatsits', two labrets, two incised stone bowls (figure 4), and upwards of 3,000 shale and sandstone beads. The distribution and specific provenience of a few of these items is suggestive. Both stone bowls were found upright in their normal use position, perhaps exactly where the house occupants left them. Red ochre residue is observable on one of the bowls, suggesting a ceremonial use for the preparation or storage of an ochre-based product. A few beads were found scattered throughout the house interior, but the great majority, almost 3,000, came from a single pit feature adjacent to the large hearth in the centre of the house. It is unclear whether these beads were a cache of loose beads or the remains of one or more pieces of adornment (such as a necklace).

Analysis of the artifacts and their distributions across the house floor is still in the preliminary stage, but the quantity and nature of these artifacts offers the potential to significantly inform our understanding of Marpole household organization. Since many artifacts (e.g. the labrets, beads, and the two stone bowls) have implications for the status of their owners, we may also be able to make inferences concerning the status (and thus access to social and material resources) that various individuals or families co-residing in the house may have had.

Faunal materials were exceptionally well preserved. We have recovered a diverse array of fish bone (many of which appear to be herring vertebrae), bird bone, land and sea mammal bone, and shell. Initial examination of this material shows that sea lion bone occurs exclusively in the west end of the house, though the strength of that pattern has yet to be corroborated. Conversely, shell predominates in the eastern end. Mapping these distributions will be helpful in sorting out whether different families in the house were consuming

and/or specializing in the hunting of specific resources.

Another important piece of information that will hopefully come from these faunal materials is the season in which the house was occupied. This information will help us to understand how the village site, with its relatively high investment in architectural facilities, fits into the seasonal, spatial movements of the inhabitants. In the past few centuries, patterns of movement for southern Gulf Island and southeast



Figure 4. One of the two incised stone bowls recovered from House 2. A carbon sample from immediately beside the bowl was dated, producing an age of 1570 ± 70 years B.P. (WSU 5033). Courtesy Colin Grier.

Vancouver Island groups included wintering in large village sites. A more mobile pattern was pursued from spring to fall that ultimately took Island groups to the Fraser River to fish. Large quantities of fish were caught and dried on the Fraser, and subsequently brought back to support populations over the winter in large villages in the Islands (Burley 1989:46-50; Rozen 1985).

If we assume that the ethnographic pattern has some relevance for understanding when the Dionisio Point houses were occupied, then we might infer a winter sea-

son occupation. The presence of a substantial number of herring bones at the site does indicate that the residents remained at the village until at least the herring were running in early spring. However, this does not mean that people were following exactly the same pattern 1,500 years ago, and ethnographic information should be considered as a model to test against the archaeological record rather than an explanation in and of itself. Looking at shell growth rings should allow us to further refine the season of occupation at Dionisio Point.

Overall, the diverse and abundant materials recovered from the houses at Dionisio Point forces us to consider the household as an intensive productive enterprise, organized to pool labour and increase the productivity and wealth of the household. However, it does not necessarily follow that the products of household labour were distributed to every household member equally. The southern BC Coast mortuary record inform us that significant status differentiation was present at least as early as the Marpole phase, and probably existed in some form well before then (Matson and Coupland 1995:210). Households may then have been organized in order to promote and/or maintain inequality, with certain individuals promoting and using their positions of status to obtain greater control over household resources. If the Dionisio Point materials can show that the distribution of resources within households was unequal, we will have identified

an important dimension of how inequality was structured in Northwest Coast societies.

As I mentioned, analysis of data from the excavations is in progress, so at this juncture I have no substantial conclusions to offer. The Dionisio Point excavations are geared toward providing us with a better footing to answer some of these "big" questions about the nature of Northwest Coast social systems in the past. But the process starts small, with a collection of artifacts, animal bones, and spatial information. The evidence obtained through

archaeology is, by its nature, partial and indirect. Rather than providing watertight answers to complex, difficult questions, the inferences we produce from empirical research are more akin to informed hypotheses for which we struggle to find evidence to reject or accept. I am confident that the Dionisio Point site will provide at least partial answers to some important questions, and that further work at the site will bring us closer to understanding prehistoric lifeways on the coast.

Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the keen interest and support of the Penelakut Tribe. To them, and particularly Chiefs Jill Harris and Randy James, as well as Frank Norris, Robert Laing, and Neil Miller, I offer sincere thanks. The 1997 excavations at Dionisio Point were made possible through grants from the Graduate Research Support Office at Arizona State University and the British Columbia Heritage Trust. The 1998 excavations were funded by the National Science Foundation, Washington, DC and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, New York, NY. I thank these organizations for their generous support.

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FIELD NOTES

ACTIVITIES OF ANTIQUUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS IN 1998 AND EARLY 1999.

MIKE ROUSSEAU writes that Antiquus Archaeological Consultants primarily undertook impact assessment (AIA) studies, a few small overviews, and two detailed excavations during 1998 and the first months of 1999. Most AIA studies were done for the forest industry; specifically, for harvesting blocks and access roads in the Chilcotin, Lakes, Mid-Coast, Prince Rupert, and Quesnel Forest Districts. Smaller AIA projects were mostly for private subdivisions or commercial developments, but a gravel quarry was also inspected. Several archaeological overview studies (AOA) were conducted for forest companies and some private subdivisions. While the majority of investigations were undertaken in central and interior south-central BC, Antiquus also accepted some small forestry-related projects on the central and northern coast, as well as a few AIAs in the lower Fraser River valley.

Antiquus was lucky enough to undertake archaeological investigations at two prehistoric pithouse villages. The first project was at EcRj 15, which was to be impacted by upgrading of the Botanie Lake Dam. The site lies at the south end of Botanie Lake, about 17 km northeast of Lytton. This upland setting is locally renowned for its plant resources, fishing, and hunting. The archaeological project was an initiative of the Lytton First Nation. Excavations in the primary area of the site (Area 5)—which lay within a proposed spillway channel—revealed at least two small, shallow ovoid dwelling depressions, interpreted to be the foundations of mat lodges. They were repeatedly re-occupied during the latter part of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition, (ca. 2,400 to 200 B.P.), as indicated by diagnostic projectile points, lithic raw material types, and radiocarbon dates. The lithic assemblage is interesting, in that thousands of very small small core reduction and tool production flakes were recovered. Rousseau suggests that these represent extensive

production, refurbishing, and recycling of simple flake tools associated with traditional plant harvesting and processing. Indeed, unformed utilized flakes are the primary tool type, and there is an obvious scarcity of complete and fragmented formed tools when compared to contemporary "low-altitude" sites. Several bifaces and biface fragments were also recovered; they appear to be general-purpose knives. A few diagnostic projectile points were recovered, signifying that some hunting also took place, but it does not appear to have been the primary activity of the site's inhabitants. Three radiocarbon dates from EcRj 15 confirm Late Period occupations; however, a sparsely represented and somewhat uninformative earlier component of unknown temporal affiliation was also identified within Area 5. Additionally, the base of a Lehman Phase obliquely-side-notched point was recovered, though no other direct evidence for a component of this age was noted. Historic period remains were also recovered; they relate to camps established for the original construction of the dam in the late 1800s, as well as various upgrading events in the early 1900s.

Antiquus also worked with the Stó:lo Nation on another excavation at prehistoric pithouse village and fishing site DgRk 10, in January of 1999. The "Allison Pool" site is situated beside the Chilliwack River, about 15 km southeast of Chilliwack. The river is famous for its prolific salmon and steelhead runs that persist throughout the year, and its valley supports a variety of potential plant resources. Excavations within and outside of two small but well-defined housepit depressions revealed that the site was occupied on numerous occasions during the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 3,000 to 200 B.P.). Further information will be available by mid-1999, pending detailed analysis and reporting.

For the past year's fieldwork, Antiquus engaged archaeologists Kelly Bush, David Crellin, Joanne Curtin, Paul Ewonus, Simon Kaltenrieder, Michael McCoy, Peter Merchant, Monty Mitchell, Jim Spafford, and Mike Will. In addition,

Colin Grier is currently a PhD candidate at Arizona State University. He has undertaken archaeological research in the Canadian Arctic, Alberta, US Southwest, and Germany prior to his work on the southern BC Coast.

many First Nations administrators and fieldworkers worked with us. They include folks from the Alexis Creek Band, Broman Lake Band, Burns Lake Indian Band, Heiltsuk Nation, Gwa'Sala - Nakwaxda'xw Indian Band, Lake Babine Band, Lax-Kw'laams Band, Lheidli T'enneh Band, Lytton First Nation, Nazko Band Government, Nee Tahi Buhn Band, Nuxalk Indian Band, Oweekeno Nation, Saik'uz First Nation, Skin Ytee Band, Skwah Band, Sliammon Native Council, Spallumcheen Band, Stó:lo ation, Stone Indian Band, Tsay Keh Dene, Wet'suwet'en Tribal Organization, and Xení Gwet'in First Nations Government.

ACTIVITIES OF ARCAS CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGISTS IN 1998

RICHARD BROLLY reports that new or continued projects conducted by Arcas Consulting Archeologists in 1998 included the usual mix of archaeological impact assessments, development-specific overviews, GIS-based archaeological potential overviews, some archaeological survey training programs for First Nations communities and displaced forestry workers, and a slide-cataloguing project for the Royal British Columbia Museum.

As in years past, forest-industry impact assessments dominated ARCAS activities in 1997. Fewer coastal forestry projects were located on Vancouver Island, but more were conducted on the North Coast in 1998. A small numbers of assessments were also done in the Sunshine Coast, Howe Sound, Squamish River valley, Desolation Sound, and Johnstone Strait areas. A total of 116 forestry development areas were inspected, resulting in the identification and recording of 61 archaeological sites. A few of these were middens, but most were CMT sites, of which DkSp 44 on Nootka Island is believed to be the largest known coastal forest utilization site (n=2,062).

Most of the Interior forestry effort was within the Chilcotin Forest District, though projects also took place in the Clearwater, Horsefly, Lakes, Kamloops, 100 Mile House, Quesnel, and Vanderhoof Forrest Districts. Assessments were conducted for 16 timber companies and/or the Ministry of Forests. A total of 12,939 ha of forestry development areas and 83 km of proposed access roads were inspected

during these assessments. Eighty-five archaeological sites were identified and recorded, including lithic scatters, isolated finds, cultural depressions, CMTs, and historic habitations.

In 1998, ARCAS conducted work for three oil and gas sector clients in north-eastern BC. Impact assessments were undertaken for 12 well sites or other development areas, as well as 4.94 km of pipeline extensions. A single site was identified during these projects.

Impact assessments and overviews for restricted-area developments were conducted for a variety of private landowners, BC Parks, the District of Squamish, Fraser Valley Regional District, and industrial developers. Of particular interest were an ongoing impact assessment for the proposed Skytrain extension from Vancouver-Burnaby-New Westminster, and an assessment for a proposed quarry near Ashcroft. A total of 11 new sites were identified during the latter project, including one with extensive cultural deposits underlying Mazama ash. Nineteen additional sites were identified or relocated during the other projects conducted in the past year.

During 1998, Arcas continued to develop past partnerships and working relationships with many First Nations communities. As in previous years, a number of forestry projects and research studies were conducted in partnership with or under contract to First Nations. Arcas employed First Nations field assistants from the Adams Lake, Blueberry, Bonaparte, Broman Lake, Canim Lake, Canoe Creek, Cheslatta, Cowichan, Ditidaht, 'Esdilagh, Haisla, High Bar, Kamloops, Kitkatla, Klahoose,

Kwantlen, Kwa-Wa-Aineuk, Lax-Kw'laams, Lhatako dene, Little Shuswap, Mount Currie, Mowachaht/Muchalaht, Musqueam, NAMGIS, Nat'oot'en, Nazko, Neskonlith, North Thompson, Oweekeno, Pacheedaht, Sechelt, Skeetchestn, Sliammon, Squamish, Tanakteuk, Tl'azt'en, Tl'etingox-t'in, Tlowitsis-Mumtagila, T_i Del Del, Tsleil-waututh, Ucluelet, Uchucklesaht, Ulkatcho, Whispering Pines, Williams Lake, Xat'sull, Xení Gwet'in, Yekooche, and Yune_it'in First Nations.

ACTIVITIES OF EQUINOX RESEARCH AND CONSULTING IN 1998

IAN FRANCK writes that the bulk of work conducted by Equinox Research in 1998 continued to be focused on archaeological impact assessments, preliminary field reconnaissances, and overviews for the forest industry. This work predominantly took place within the Salmon Arm Forest District, with a lesser amount in the Lakes Forest District. A single project was also undertaken for the Clearwater Forest District. One small mitigative project was conducted on the shores of Little Shuswap Lake, on the Quaaout IR near Squilax. The remainder of Equinox's 1998 work consisted of small impact assessments and overviews in the Lower Mainland and upper Fraser Valley areas, particularly for the Stó:lo Nation.

A total of 26 new archaeological sites were recorded in 1998. Culturally modified trees were associated with 12 of these sites, two contained housepit and cache pit depressions, and two were historic camps. The remaining sites were comprised mainly of small lithic scatters or isolated artifacts. Eight sites were also recorded as part of Ian Franck's MA research on alpine and subalpine environments in the North Cascades. These included two huckleberry-processing trenches, an isolated projectile point, and a small Hozomeen Chert quarry at 2,000 m asl.

Equinox Research hires archaeologists primarily on a project-by-project basis, relying heavily upon First Nations personnel as field assistants. A total of 15 First Nations assistants were employed at one time or another.

ARCAS is offering the **Richard P. Brolly Prize** in Archaeology at SFU (Richard's *alma mater*) and the **D. Geordie Howe Prize** in Archaeology at UBC (Geordie's *alma mater*). These awards, in recognition of Richard's and Geordie's contributions to consulting archaeology in BC, are being offered on the occasion of their 10th anniversary of continuous service at ARCAS. The awards are student paper prizes in the amount of \$350 and will be awarded at the end of the current term. ARCAS is grateful to **David Pokotylo** at UBC and **Philip Hobler** at SFU for their assistance in making these prizes possible.

ACTIVITIES OF GOLDER ASSOCIATES IN 1998

ANDREW MASON reports that archaeologists at Golder Associates' Burnaby office completed a variety of projects in 1998, including a 3-year inventory of archaeological sites in Clayoquot Sound, a survey of four watersheds on the Sunshine Coast, and an inventory of aboriginal trails in the Fraser Canyon. In addition, four mitigative excavations were conducted at sites on the east coast of Vancouver Island, in the Fraser Canyon, and in NW Washington. The results of these excavations are summarized below.

Archaeological site D1Sh 6 is located near the Oyster River on the east coast of Vancouver Island. The site is an inland lithic scatter, believed to represent a camp used by a small group of hunters in the summer and/or fall. Charcoal from one of two hearths identified has been dated to the late Locarno Beach/early Marpole period ($2,630 \pm 50$ B.P.). Lithic reduction activities were primarily focused on processing basalt and chert, using distinct strategies for each material. Analysis indicates that basalt was used in a wide range of reduction activities. In contrast, chert is principally represented in later reduction stages, suggesting the production of both expedient and formed tools. Limited late-stage reduction of obsidian was also carried out. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis indicates the obsidian originates from the "Burns A" source in central Oregon, extending the known archaeological distribution of this lithic raw material.

Mitigative excavations were also conducted on Vancouver Island at the Buckley Bay site (DjSf 13), near the community of Courtenay. The site is a single-component village dating to the Marpole period. Faunal remains indicate that the site was occupied year-round, but used most intensively during the spring and summer. Excavations yielded a very low density of artifacts, with just six artifacts recovered ($0.39/m^3$). They include two obsidian microblades (one complete and one fragmentary), the distal portion of a chert projectile point, a fragmentary bird bone drinking tube, and two sandstone abraders (one formed and the other unformed). Using XRF, the microblade fragment was sourced to the Mackenzie Pass locality of the Central Coast. Two fragments of an

anthracite (i.e. coal) bead and the basal portion of a faceted ground slate point were also recovered, from the surface of the site. Subsurface features include several concentrations of ash and a cairn burial.

Golder Associates also undertook mitigative excavations at archaeological site DIRj 9, south of the Nahatlatch River in the Fraser Canyon. The project focused on data recovery from some disturbed pithouse features. Systematic surface survey, mapping, artifact recovery, and subsurface testing were conducted prior to the excavation. Reports suggested that some of the cultural features had been looted, and such illicit collecting may have contributed to the relatively low number of artifacts recovered during the excavation. Recovery of three artifacts attributed to the Lochnore phase (5,500 to 3,500 B.P.), together with a radiocarbon date of $2,400 \pm 60$ B.P. from a hearth feature in one of the houses, suggests that DIRj 9 was continuously or periodically occupied for at least the last 5,500 years.

Most recently, Golder Associates completed an excavation at a large midden site (45WH17) on Semiahmoo Spit in Blaine, Washington. This location is known to have been the primary winter village site of the Semiahmoo First Nation. A geophysical survey was completed in advance of the excavation, to help identify disturbed areas of the property, buried utilities and the depth of cultural deposits. At least three small postholes, as well as several ash concentrations and shell dumps, were identified during the excavation. Recovered artifacts include 13 antler wedges, six antler tine tools, a ground slate point, a pebble spall tool, a *pièce esquillée*, a tooth pendant, and numerous bone tools. Cultural materials associated with this site range from 4,000 years ago to the 1800s.

ACTIVITIES OF MILLENNIA RESEARCH IN 1998

MORLEY ELDRIDGE writes that in 1998, Millennia Research undertook over 790 projects for a wide variety of clients, principally provincial and federal government departments, First Nations, and the forest industry. Four particularly interesting projects are briefly summarized below.

Millennia Research completed reporting of the Early/Middle Prehistoric site EdRa 14, excavated in the Interior Plateau near Kamloops. Artifacts typical of the Early Nesiikep phase were recovered, which makes this site only the third from this period ever to be formally excavated. Two radiocarbon dates, 5,750 B.P. and 4,940 B.P., suggest that the site dates to near the end of this period. There is also a Lochnore or Lehman Phase component present at the site. Some 831 microblades were recovered. About 100 tools or formed artifacts were found, along with 12,000 lithic flakes. The small amount of faunal remains recovered indicate exploitation of a wide range of resources by generalized foragers. Eggshell fragments suggest a spring occupation. Arguments between various authorities regarding the existence and meaning of two nearly contemporaneous phases—Lochnore and Lehman—were explored. It was noted that the prime difference between the two phases is based on approaches to biface manufacturing style, with Lochnore bifaces having thick cross-sections and coarse flaking, and Lehman bifaces being thin and well-made. Lithic raw materials used for the former are almost invariably relatively coarse-grained, while Lehman stoneworkers preferred fine-grained stone. The two phases share some unusual traits, especially striking-platform or cortex-based bifaces. It is suggested that, rather than alien cultures with totally different cultural and economic bases sharing such an unusual technological trait, the apparent differences may result from adaptations to different raw materials, in turn differentially available during different seasons.

A study on behalf of Skeena Sawmills Ltd. included the selection and analysis of CMT samples from two cut blocks located near Bish Creek, on Kitimat Arm. The site was comprised of a large number of aboriginally-logged features, as well as bark-strips, found on old-growth cedar trees. Approximately 115 CMTs (84 bark-stripped and 31 logged) were noted or recorded by Millennia within small portions of previously-recorded sites F1Te 11 and F1Re 12 (which are probably contiguous). The trees are located 0.5 to 1.6 km inland and at 100 to 150 m asl. A total of 54 CMTs were marked for sampling, and often more than one feature was present,

resulting in the potential for 75 to 100 harvesting dates. However, due mainly to the great age and poor health of many of the cedar trees, only 24 samples survived falling, sorting, bucking, and shipping. These 24 samples provided calendar dates for 22 features/events, which proved to range in age from about A.D. 1575 to A.D. 1894.

Millennia Research performed a burial recovery project north of Spences Bridge, on behalf of CP Rail and the Cook's Ferry Band. The remains of four individuals were located and reburied. These individuals date to the proto-historic period and include a neonate interred with an abundance of grave inclusions and an extremely large dog.

Further work in Cook's Ferry territory included impact assessments for forestry developments within the Murray and Twaal [Creek] watersheds west of Spences Bridge, at elevations ranging from 1,200 m to 1,700 m asl. Ongoing survey of the forested slopes of middle and high elevation watersheds between the Thompson and Fraser Rivers over a four-year period has resulted in the location of 33 archaeological sites related to resource extraction (approximately one site located per 40 ha of survey). The majority of these sites include cambium-stripped pine trees associated with trails and camps, as well as hunting, and plant gathering and processing.

ACTIVITIES OF POINTS WEST HERITAGE CONSULTING IN 1998

JEAN BUSSEY reports Points West conducted archaeological investigations in BC and the Northwest Territories. Most projects involved two experienced archaeologists and a local assistant. In BC, work was conducted for a number of forestry clients in the Penticton and Fort Nelson Forest Districts and for three gas and oil clients in northeastern BC; all but one were archaeological inventory and impact assessments. Representatives of the following First Nations were employed on a project-specific basis: Fort Nelson Indian Band, Halfway River First Nation, Osoyoos Indian Band, Penticton Indian Band, Prophet River Indian Band, Upper Similkameen Indian Band, and Westbank First Nation.

A major project, undertaken for B.C. Gas Utilities Ltd., involved coordination of the archaeological investigations for the Southern Crossing Pipeline between Oliver and Yahk. This second year of the project was undertaken in conjunction with Wayne Choquette (independent consultant) and Martin Handly and Rob Lackowicz (Kutenai West Heritage Consulting). In addition, Points West was involved with Stan Copp (Itkus Heritage Consulting), in the assessment of compressor station locations for this pipeline project. Representatives of the Ktunaxa Nation, Sinixt-Arrow Lakes First Nation, the Osoyoos Indian Band, and the Upper Similkameen Indian Band assisted with these investigations.

A number of smaller projects were also completed in BC. One was an overview assessment for a proposed mine located near Revelstoke. The second involved the detailed assessment of an archaeological site near Fort Steele and the third was an inventory and impact assessment of two proposed bridge relocations near Golden. Members of the Ktunaxa Nation assisted with the inventory. Inventories and impact assessments were also undertaken in Port Moody and near Okanagan Falls. Members of the Tseilil-Waututh First Nation, Squamish Nation, and the Penticton Indian Band assisted with these projects.

In the central Northwest Territories, two projects were undertaken. This was the fifth consecutive year for a diamond mine located near Lac de Gras (approximately 300 km northeast of Yellowknife). Ten new archaeological sites and four traditional sites were located; in total, 126 have been recorded. Representatives of the Dogrib and Yellowknives Dene First Nations, including a number of elders, assisted with field investigations. Of particular note is the fact that the Arctic Small Tool tradition was confirmed in the study area in 1998. The second NWT project involved an overview assessment for a proposed diamond mine, followed by the initiation of field investigations; the latter were prematurely terminated because of the onset of winter. This project will be completed early in the 1999 season.



ACTIVITIES OF TRACES ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND CONSULTING IN 1998

FRANK CRAIG and NICOLE JACKMAN write that TRACES Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd. conducted nine archaeological projects during 1998. All of these were within the Nechako Plateau of Central Interior BC, and all were resource management studies concerned with proposed forestry operations. The projects included two systematic CMT data collection studies, as well as site inventories and impact assessments. TRACES also participated in archaeological training workshops for Ministry of Forest staff and forest industry personnel in the Vanderhoof and Prince George Forest Districts, to provide a better understanding of archaeology and cultural resource management to these stakeholder groups.

The field projects entailed survey of 137 individual study areas, primarily logging blocks and woodlots. A total of 116 new sites were recorded. Of these, 92 are CMT sites (24 of which pre-date 1846). The others include 13 lithic scatters representing short-term occupation or activities, seven cultural depression sites, a new section of a major aboriginal/historic trail, and a multiple-use site comprised of subsurface lithics, cultural depression, and CMTs, interpreted as an intensively occupied, late winter-spring village.

Again in 1998, forest utilization sites dominated the identified cultural materials. They represent over 10,000 individual CMTs, predominantly pine-cambium stripping scars. Based on the high frequency of cambium-stripped CMTs recorded in the Central Interior over past seasons, it is quite conceivable that the pine-cambium stripping scar is the most common CMT in BC.

A new survey methodology for sampling and recording extensive CMT sites was developed and effectively deployed for the investigations of two significant sites in 1998. The first was an exceptionally large pre-1846 forest utilization site where 3,020 CMTs were tallied of an estimated total of 7,200–8,400. The other CMT site was associated with an important aboriginal trail.

The pine-cambium-stripping classification scheme originally defined by Arne

Carlson was corroborated by the 1998 findings. The first is the "Travel or Trail Type." CMTs at such sites commonly occur in relatively small clusters, distributed in zones between 20 and 100 m wide and centred on or near a trail, or natural travel route such as a lakeshore or wetland margin. Functionally, such sites are interpreted as representing harvest and immediate use of cambium which was eaten on the spot. Scar dates obtained from these sites tend to be tightly clustered. The second CMT site is the "Cambium Harvest Area Type", wherein up to thousands of CMTs can be scattered throughout an extensive area. Such sites are found within approximately 5 or 10 km of permanent or semi-permanent villages, and also commonly within 5 or 10 km of large lakes. These large sites are perhaps better described as "culturally modified forests," in which it is not uncommon to find virtually every pine tree

in the stand having at least one scar on it. Recorded CMT densities range between approximately 30 to 130 per hectare. These large sites are interpreted as evidence of intensive cambium-harvesting, which product was carried back to settlements, and perhaps preserved for later consumption. Scar dates from these large sites tend to span 30-to-50-year intervals, and multiple scars are frequently present, representing repeated use of the site. There are many challenges still to be addressed with such sites, notably in terms of what constitutes appropriate levels of cultural resource management in relation to timber-harvesting developments.

Frank and Nicole go on to provide the following dedication to the Memory of Arne and Lesley Carlson, originally read at their memorial service at UNBC (Prince George) on 8 January 1999:

ON BEHALF OF ALL PAST AND PRESENT TRACES employees we would like to extend our deepest sympathies to all family and friends of Arne and Lesley. Arne was a receptive and generous employer. He was able to make potentially monotonous work forever interesting. He had exemplary ethics and was a motivational force to all of us. Arne's parting words at the beginning of each day of fieldwork were to "find sites."

Arne and Lesley treated us like family. We shared their cabin in the summer, cooked Thanksgiving dinners with them, and celebrated every birthday in some way. They even rented and furnished a house to provide us with a home away from home during the field seasons.

Arne and Lesley will be deeply missed by all. FIND SITES!

Howie Alexis, Frank Craig, Curtis George, Nicole Jackman, Vandy Boyer, Remi Farvaque, Mary Quirolo, Dave Cruz, Paul Prince, Lisa Rankin, Rick James, Amanda Smashnuk, Jackie Mitchell, Derek Bliss, Jim Morrison, Joe Morris, Nadine Grey, Maralyn Ketlo, Cecilia Thomas, Yvette Munger, Vanessa Williams, Mike Harrower, Jim Spafford.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Petroglyphs on Quadra Island

Spirit in the Stone

By JOY INGLIS

Horsdal & Schubart, Victoria, 1998. 129 pp., illus., apps., endnotes, refs. Price: ISBN 0-920663-58-3 (Pb) \$9.95 CDN.

Joy Inglis has written an important book documenting petroglyph sites on Quadra Island. Although short—the text and figures number only 111 pages including the bibliography—this work will stand alongside other important Pacific Northwest Coast and Plateau Rock Art sources for years to come.

Quadra Island, off the northeast shore of Vancouver Island, is located in the traditional territory of the Lekwiltok-speaking We-Wai-Wai band of the Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwagiulth) First Nation. Eleven of 19 known petroglyph sites

form the database. Individual carved and pecked boulders are described, with fine quality sketch maps illustrating locations on public beaches for readers who may wish to visit them.

The Quadra Island petroglyph data discussed includes most of the known sites located on the southern portion of the island. Each site is described with the design motifs present as well as the site location (setting) and relation to nearby petroglyph features.

Ninety separate rock features form the basis of the book. Forty-four have been identified as spirit figures as opposed to 46 features characterized solely by pits pecked into the rock surfaces. An additional four features are classified as bowls pecked into boulder tops.

Spirit features are characterized by anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figures, some possibly representing masks, others representing more or less complete individuals. Of particular interest are the few boulders that exhibit external shapes of animals. These include whale, seal and

salmon-shaped boulders that also exhibit surficially-pecked spirit figures and/or pit designs.

Joy's training as an anthropologist is readily apparent throughout the individual site descriptions as well as in her inferences regarding the functions and meanings of site features. This is reflected in the organization of the book into two parts. Part One, entitled "The Stone", describes the differences between petroglyphs and pictographs, problems with site dating, and provides detailed information of ethnographically recorded activities which help explain the sites. Inglis also serves as a tour guide to some of the sites through her role as an interpreter with the Kwagiulth Museum and Cultural Centre on the island.

The ethnographic record, as interpreted by Inglis, indicates that some of these culturally modified boulders functioned in shamanic rituals — particularly those associated with salmon and rain. Salmon, of course, were an important subsistence food as they were integral to many myths

BOOK REVIEWS (CONT.)

and rituals conducted by the indigenous peoples. They are also found in the archaeological record of the region.

Part Two ("The Relationship of Quadra Island Petroglyphs to Features of the Sites Where They are Found") provides maps to the eleven site locations. This section illustrates the spatial relationship between and among the stone features and contains wonderful pen and ink sketches of individual design motifs by well-known artist and writer Hilary Stewart, and additional information drawn from the ethnographic record as well as from local informants.

Inglis's analysis of the Quadra Island sites tends heavily towards that characteristic of the post-processualist, that is the archaeologist who is concerned with the diversity of plausible cultural interpretations for data. Whereas a processualist would have provided detailed charts and graphs showing statistical associations of sites as well as of intra- and inter-site stone features and design motifs, Inglis has chosen to focus more on the cultural context of the sites. At a slim 111 pages, one doubts if a more processual approach is even possible.

By describing the sites in terms of a cultural landscape and thus contextualized in both Euro-Canadian and First Nations' realities, Inglis achieves a blending of the scientific and local cultural perceptions—although logically treading much more heavily in terms of the First Nations' perspectives.

Especially interesting is Inglis's inclusion of two appendices which document a more spiritual, or psychic, approach to site interpretation. Appendix One documents the impressions of a psychic to a site near Kulleet Bay. Appendix Two deals with another psychic's impressions through "psychometry" (reading energy within objects) of a Seawolf image.

Although studies of this type are often regarded as less "scientific" than those offering huge portions of strictly empirical data, this reviewer found the approach both refreshing and informative even if it is more difficult to verify compared to a more strictly empirical approach.

I must confess I hugely enjoyed this book and found myself wishing that more

data and interpretations had been included. My criticisms include only an unnecessarily frequent repetition of some ideas throughout the text and a lack of specific in-text referencing for some bibliographic entries.

From the perspective of the general public, this little volume represents a gold mine of information not generally available in one place at such a reasonable price. I strongly recommend that anyone interested in Rock Art studies acquire it.

Spirit in the Stone now resides in my library adjacent to copies of favourite Rock Art volumes including Mallery (1893), Corner (1968), Keyser (1992), York et. al. (1993) and, of course, Beth and Ray Hill's (1974) and Beth Hill's (1975, 1994 and 1997) coastal works, all of which provide insight into the people who study the sites and the sites themselves.

Stanley A. Copp

Stan Copp teaches Anthropology/ Archaeology at Langara College and continues to attempt to finish a PhD on Similkameen Valley Archaeology at SFU.

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No Stone Untrod

Native Americans and Archeologists: Stepping Stones to Common Ground

Edited by NINA SWIDLER, KURT E. DONGOSKE, ROGER ANYON, and ALAN S. DOWNER

AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 1997
289 pp., illus., refs., index. Price: ISBN 0-7619-8900-5 (Hc) \$49.00 US; ISBN 0-7619-8901-3 (Pb) \$24.95 US

Judging by the appearance of this volume, the winds of change are blowing some fresh air into American archaeology. Thirty-three authors contributed twenty-five articles that explore the relations between Indians and archaeologists, they address the on-going efforts to forge an equitable discourse on antiquity, they revisit contentious issues that have long dominated the debate, and they propose models of cooperation that could be practiced on future archaeological projects. Twenty authors representing fifteen first nations share their views on their common interest as stewards of their culture's heritage. While not all are archaeologists by profession, nevertheless their work places them in an intermediary role. All contributors have either worked with tribal governments on heritage projects or have published works regarding Indians and archaeology. Of the twenty-one male authors eleven are Indian and ten non-Indian, and among the twelve female authors, nine are Indian and three non-Indian. The current list price for a hard cover copy makes it an expensive addition to any Canadian bookshelf; fortunately an affordable soft cover version is available. The book is dedicated to William V. Turnbull, a Northern Cheyenne elder who has gone to live in the spirit world. His efforts at heritage preservation served as the inspiration for the articles that evolved from the three sessions organized for the 1996 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA).

From the outset it is recognized that past relations between Indians and archaeologists have been strained and lop-sided and this volume is intended to open channels of communication to introduce some balance to the dialogue, particularly now that passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) and amendments to the NAGPRA (National Historic Preservation Act, 1992) has legislated a fundamental shift in the way archaeologists practice their trade. As the editors note they, "asked the authors to suggest ways to integrate Native American opinions and needs into the mainstream of American archaeology and to discuss and consider other valid ways to know the past" (p.12). One of the greater challenges identified for archaeology is to demonstrate its relevancy to an Indian constituency that has not been well served by the discipline in the past. Integrating scientific methods and Indian traditions is considered a crucial stage in this dialogue because they are the stepping stones to common ground.

It used to be only scientific motives could satisfy a systematic study of the archaeological record. In this milieu the laws dealing with artifacts favoured an archaeological perspective until the emotional debate over the repatriation of human remains caused the US Congress to enact the NAGPRA which "changed everything" (p.25). Suddenly archaeologists were directed by federal law to reappraise their work. It is taking some time for everyone to adjust to the new regime and because of the recent vintage of the

NAGPRA there are more questions than answers at this time. The recurring theme reminds archaeologists to be more cognizant of the need to inject some humanism into interpretations of archaeological data. Past failure to do so dehumanized Indians by reducing their ancestors to simply another class of artifacts to be collected, catalogued and curated. These practices are now relics themselves, and the articles presented in the six sections of this volume report on how practices have changed in the post-NAGPRA era.

Now that researchers have been mandated by law to work with Indian communities they are finding a receptive and curious audience. Some even lament the fact that as university students majoring in archaeology they seldom had any meaningful contact with Indians, which left them "ill prepared to deal with the types of issues" (p.175) confronting archaeologists today. Archaeology is proving to be relevant to Indian tribes which only stresses the importance of communication as opposed to just talking archaeology, especially since most Indians are not privy to its esoteric language. It may be a sign of the changing perceptions of archaeology in the First Nations but increasingly tribal governments are of the opinion that archaeology "is neither good or bad...[it] is a tool that can be used to further knowledge and to support business and land use planning" (p.160). Professional archaeologists who work with tribal government must become accustomed to their new role as cultural mediators. As tribal employees consultation is embedded in their job

description, and as advocates for tribal governments they have to deliver cultural concerns to the profession and interpret professional practices for the tribe. Far from having an adverse effect on their work, these two poles will likely create a dynamic tension that can only benefit their work.

This book is a necessary addition to the archaeology section of the book shelf because it provides a glimpse of the state of affairs in Indian/archaeology relations. If there is a shortcoming it is the lack of a detailed discussion to deal with archaeological theory, or any discussion of exactly how traditional knowledge will contribute to knowing about the past. Perhaps the next words in this dialogue will be spoken by Indian archaeologists as they contribute their perspectives. Clearly Native people are struggling to make up for lost time and they are taking this opportunity to influence the way archaeologists do their work. It seems the phrase "opportunity for change and cooperation" (p.248) may yet become the *zeitgeist* for archaeology in the nineties.

Eldon Yellowhorn

Eldon Yellowhorn is an archaeologist from the Peigan Nation in southwestern Alberta. In 1993 he received an MA in Archaeology from Simon Fraser University, and he is currently a graduate student at McGill University where he is completing his PhD. His interests include the use of Native traditional knowledge for interpreting archaeological material.

LOOK FOR

Pacific Latin America in Prehistory: The Evaluation of Archaic and Formative Cultures, edited by Michael Blake. 1999 Washington State University Press, Pullman. 233 pages.

This is the second volume to come out of the Circum-pacific Prehistory Conference, held in Seattle in 1998 to mark Washington State's Centennial. In this volume 21 specialists discuss their recent findings. The book looks at the remarkable range of ancient societies and economies that flourished in the environmentally diverse coastal regions from Mexico to Chile. In broader terms, this volume helps to address the question of how the ancient civilizations of the Pacific region first arose?

Basketry & Cordage from Hesquiat Harbour, by Kathryn Bernick. 1998 Royal British Columbia Museum, distributed by UBC Press. 160 pages.

Kathryn Bernick, a wetland archaeologist for more than 25 years, documents an archaeological collection of 19th century plant-fibre Nuu-chah-nulth artifacts from Hesquiat Harbour on the westcoast of Vancouver Island.

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compiled by Heather Myles and Fred Braches

*indicates illustrated article

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Issued by the Archaeological Branch, January–mid March 1999

As always, the assistance of RAY KENNY (Manager, Assessment and Planning Section) and ALAN RICHES (Branch Secretary) in providing the following information is gratefully acknowledged. A number of recurrent abbreviations appear in this list, and are described herein. The most commonly used abbreviations are "AIA" (Archaeological Impact Assessment), "MoF" (Ministry of Forests), and "CMT" (Culturally Modified Tree). Many forest industry-specific abbreviations occur throughout, including "CP" (Cutting Permit), "FD" (Forest District), "FL" (Forest License), "TSA" (Timber Sales Area), "TFL" (Tree Farm License), and "TL" (Timber License). Terms often used in legal descriptions also appear: "DL" (District Lot), "Sec" (Section), "Tp" (Township), "Rge" (Range), and "r/w" (right-of-way). Lastly, the following abbreviations refer to the different types of Permit issued by the Archaeology Branch: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation.

1998-355	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed residential development of Plan 438, DL 7, Nelson District near Union Bay
1999-001	Kevin Twohig	INS	Site inventory for proposed subdivision within DL 10180, Cariboo LD, on Lynx Peninsula, N side of Quesnel Lake, in vicinity of FcRh 1
1999-002	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd. forestry operations within WL 806, Quesnel FD
1999-003	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for Phase 1 of Rapid Transit Project 2000 Ltd. proposed ALRT (Skytrain) system extension from Clark Drive to Lougheed Mall and New Westminster
1999-004	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of MoF/Small Business Forest Enterprise Developments (SBFEP) forestry operations within TSL A58484, on Smith Island, near mouth of the Skeena River, North Coast FD
1999-005	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within CBKH1, TSL A34814, at Matchlee Bay, west coast of Vancouver Island, Campbell River FD
1999-006	Bruce McKerricher	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within DjSm 7 and DjSm 8 by forestry operations within Blocks BH1, MH1, MH2, TS A34814, Matchlee Bay, within the asserted traditional territory of the Mowachaht/Muchalat First Nations
1999-007	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of TFL Forest Ltd. forestry operations within Block 5203-A and associated haul road AR-200, Kyuquot Development Plan, on the E side of Tahsish Inlet, north of Artish, Campbell River FD
1999-008	Rob Cooper	ALT	Alterations to DgSI 75 by proposed youth hostel development within Lot A, DL 114, L.D. 09, Plan 45912, Clayoquot LD, at 180/190 Grice Road in Tofino
1999-009	Sheila Minni	INS	AIA for proposed Ministry of Transportation and Highways (MoTH) developments as described: (1) widening of Hwy 1 between Annis Road and Hwy 9; (2) Hwy 1 realignment from Sumas Lake Drainage Canal to Vedder Canal; and (3) Corridor Study, Hwy 11 - Sumas Way to Harris Road
1999-010	Paul Hett	INS	Alterations to the Manson Creek Trail (temporary site #984501) by construction of proposed crossing road and nearby esker trail (temporary site #984502) from construction of two crossing roads, all within TSL A58924, S of Kalder Lake in Fort St. James FD
1999-011	Brian Hayden	INV	Excavation at EeRI 7, Keatley Creek, near Lillooet
1999-012	William Prentiss	INV	Excavation at EeRI 7, Keatley Creek, near Lillooet
1999-013	Maria/Tony Gledd	ALT	Geotechnical testing within that part of DgRs 9 on Lot 1048, Sec 3, Tp 5, NWD, Plan 47966, at 782 Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta
1999-014	Rod Heitzmann	INV	Excavation at EdQa 121, on the W bank of the Columbia River near Invermere
1999-015	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products forestry operations within TFL 19, FL A19231, TO 381, and associated tenures in the Nootka Sound area, Campbell River FD
1999-016	Rick Howard	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within TSL A59852, on the W shore of Kashutl Inlet, Kyuquot Sound, Campbell River FD
1999-017	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Port McNeill Division) forestry operations within TFL 39 and associated tenures, Campbell River, Port McNeill, and Mid-Coast FDs
1999-018	Bruce McKerricher	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-23, #31-61, and #67-68 in DjSm 9, by forestry operations in TSL A34814, Block KH1, at Matchlee Bay within the asserted traditional territory of the Mowachaht/Muchalat First Nations, Campbell River FD
1999-019	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA for 6 proposed MoTh bridge crossings, including West Fernie/East Fernie crossings of Elk River, Elk River at Hosmer, and 3 bridges across Michel Creek, on Hwy 3 between Fernie and Crowsnest Pass
1999-020	Gail Wada	INS	AIA of Pretty's Timber Co. Ltd. forestry operations within Block 3125, on N side of Twenty Mile Creek, W side of Harrison Lake, Chilliwack FD
1999-021	Rob Field	INS	AIA of InterFor (North Coast Operations) forestry operations in Blocks H2B, 60F, H60G, 60M, H60M, 60N, 60P, 60Q, H75, H76, 85C, 87C, 87D, H87F, and possibly others, in the Kumealon Inlet area of FL A16841, North Coast FD

1999-022	Duncan McLaren	INS	Site inventory and assessment along the shoreline of BC Hydro's Stave [Lake] Reservoir
1999-023	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments within those part of map areas 93P/15&16, 94A/2-15, 96G/1-2,7-9, and 94H/2-15, that are of heritage interest to the Blueberry River First Nation, and for which the proponents have agreed to contract archaeological services directly from the Blueberry First Nation, NE B.C.
1999-024	Michael Graup	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GiTt 8 and GiTt 9 by Skeena Cellulose Inc. (Terrace Operations) forestry operations in Settings No. 317676 & 317677, TFL 1, located NW of Dragon Lake, Kalum FD
1999-025	Gail Wada	INS	AIA of BC PARKS proposed developments at Davis Lake Provincial Park, Golden Ears Provincial Park, and Rolley Lake Provincial Park
1999-026	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for proposed rock quarry and ancillary facilities on unsurveyed Crown Land and DL 2803, plus fore shore license area 2401959, located at Watts Point on the E side of Howe Sound
1999-027	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA for BC PARKS proposed campground development and ancillary activities for the W side of Cultus Lake, Cultus Lake Provincial Park, near Chilliwack
1999-028	James Haggarty	INS	AIA of Palmer Bay Logging Ltd. forestry operations within Lot 1876, Rge 1, Coast Land District, on the N side of Chatham Channel, Vancouver Island, in the vicinity of EdSn 28 and EdSn T001, Campbell River FD
1999-029	John Waring	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1, 4-6, 9-11, 20-21, 23-24, within DkSp 40, by Western Forest Products forestry operations in Block A202, FL A19231, on Bligh Island, Campbell River FD
1999-030	Dave Schaepe	INS	Site inventory of Silverhope Creek area, Chilliwack FD
1999-031	Gordon Mohs	INS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products forestry operations within FL A19208, Blocks 39, F010, and F011, located in the Chehalis River watershed, Chilliwack FD
1999-032	John Waring	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-52, 54-56, 58-59, 61-65, 67-85 within DjSp 44, by Western Forest Products forestry operations in Block A200, FL A19231, on Bligh Island, Campbell River FD
1999-033	Tom Miller	ALT	Alterations to CMT #11 within EdSm 12, in TFL 47, Block 5-20C, Campbell River FD
1999-034	Gordon Mohs	INS	AIA for BC PARKS proposed campground development at Hicks Lake, Sasquatch Provincial Park
1999-035	Robert Vincent	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. forestry operations within TFL 39, including Blocks 8274, 8275, 8288, 8287, 8314, 8315, 9205, 9365, 9366, 9386, associated roads, and other possible areas, Mid-Coast FD
1999-036	John Wild	ALT	Alterations to DiRw-2 by construction of a sidewalk and watermain along Davis Bay Road and Laurel Avenue, District of Sechelt
1999-037	Sandra Witt	INS	AIA for MoTH South Coast & Vancouver Island regions; proposed Spetch, Rutherford Creek, Mount Currie, Devine, and Devine East gravel pits
1999-038	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of InterFor forestry operations within TFL 38 and FL A19209, in the Squamish River valley, Squamish FD
1999-039	Angus Hope	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-2, and 5 within FbSw-10, by forestry operations in Block DL-1, TL T0572, on Cousin Inlet, Mid-Coast FD
1999-040	Rick Howard	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. forestry operations within TFL 44 and associated tenures within the asserted traditional territory of the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, Southern Vancouver Island FD
1999-041	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Northwood Inc., and possibly MoF, other licensees, and Woodlot holders' forestry operations within the Bulkley FD
1999-042	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Northwood Inc., and possibly MoF, other licensees, and Woodlot holders' forestry operations within the Morice FD
1999-043	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Northwood, Canadian Forest Products, The Pas Lumber Company, MoF, other licensees, and Woodlot holders' forestry operations within the Prince George FD
1999-044	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of TimberWest (Honeymoon Bay Division) forestry operations between Port Alberni and Port Renfrew, South Island FD
1999-045	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) forestry operations on the N coast of VI and adjacent Mainland, within the Campbell River, Port McNeill, and Sunshine Coast FDs
1999-046	Angus Hope	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #3-5 within FbSu-5, by forestry operations in TL T0572, near the mouth of Green River on King Island, Mid-Coast FD
1999-047	Erika Laanela	INS	AIA for MoTH proposed improvements to Highway 99 between and in the vicinity of Culliton Creek and the S end of Cheakamus Canyon
1999-048	Peter Dady	INS	AIA for proposed residential development on Lot 10, Sec 16, Rge 2 West, North Saanich District, at 675 Towner Bay Road, vicinity of DeRu 11
1999-049	Rick Howard	INS	AIA of MoF/Woodlot License 0012 forestry operations, WSW of Brannan Lake, South Island FD
1999-050	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA for developments proposed within portion of Plan LMP 2316A, 2316B, and 2316C, located at 5353/5361/5375 Teskey Road, Chilliwack
1999-051	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) forestry operations within TFL 39, Setting 156, Sunshine Coast FD
1999-052	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed access roads, reservoir, and disposal site near Bluejackets Creek, Graham Island, QCI
1999-053	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP and Woodlot forestry operations within the Kamloops FD
1999-054	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA for BC PARKS proposed campground development and ancillary facilities for Kekuli Bay Provincial Park, on the W shore of Kalamalka Lake between Oyama and Vernon
1999-055	Rob Field	INS	AIA of InterFor forestry operations within FL A16841, Surf Inlet Chart Area, and associated tenures on Princess Royal Island, North Coast FD
1999-056	Vicki Feddema	INS	Site inventory for proposed MoF Woodlots 1439 & 1788, located on Malcolm Island, Port McNeill FD

CONFERENCES

1999

April 7-10 Northwest Anthropological Association, Annual Conference
Newport, Oregon, USA

Contact: Karen Mills, Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-6403; Tel.: (541) 737-3847; E-mail: kmills@orst.edu

April 28-May 1 Canadian Archaeology Association (CAA), 32nd Annual Meeting
Whitehorse, Yukon

The 1999 Canadian Archaeological Association Conference will be hosted by the Government of Yukon Heritage Branch.

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E-mail: Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca; Web page: www.canadianarchaeology.com*

November 12-15 Chacmool, 32nd Annual Conference "Indigenous People and Archaeology" Honouring the Past, Discussing the Present, Building for the Future
Calgary, Alberta

Currently, there is a trend in archaeology in which traditional schools of thought concerning the past are being augmented and adjusted as a result of increased exchanges with indigenous people. This interaction has generated both cooperative efforts and strained relations between indigenous people and archaeologists. The purpose of this conference is to share information on the mutual benefits of cooperative ventures and to open a dialogue on issues of controversy. Now is the time to hear from the many voices that speak for the past, present, and future.

*Contact: 1999 Chacmool Conference, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4; Tel.: (403) 220-7120; E-mail: chacmool@ucalgary.ca;
Web page: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/chacmool.html>*



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