

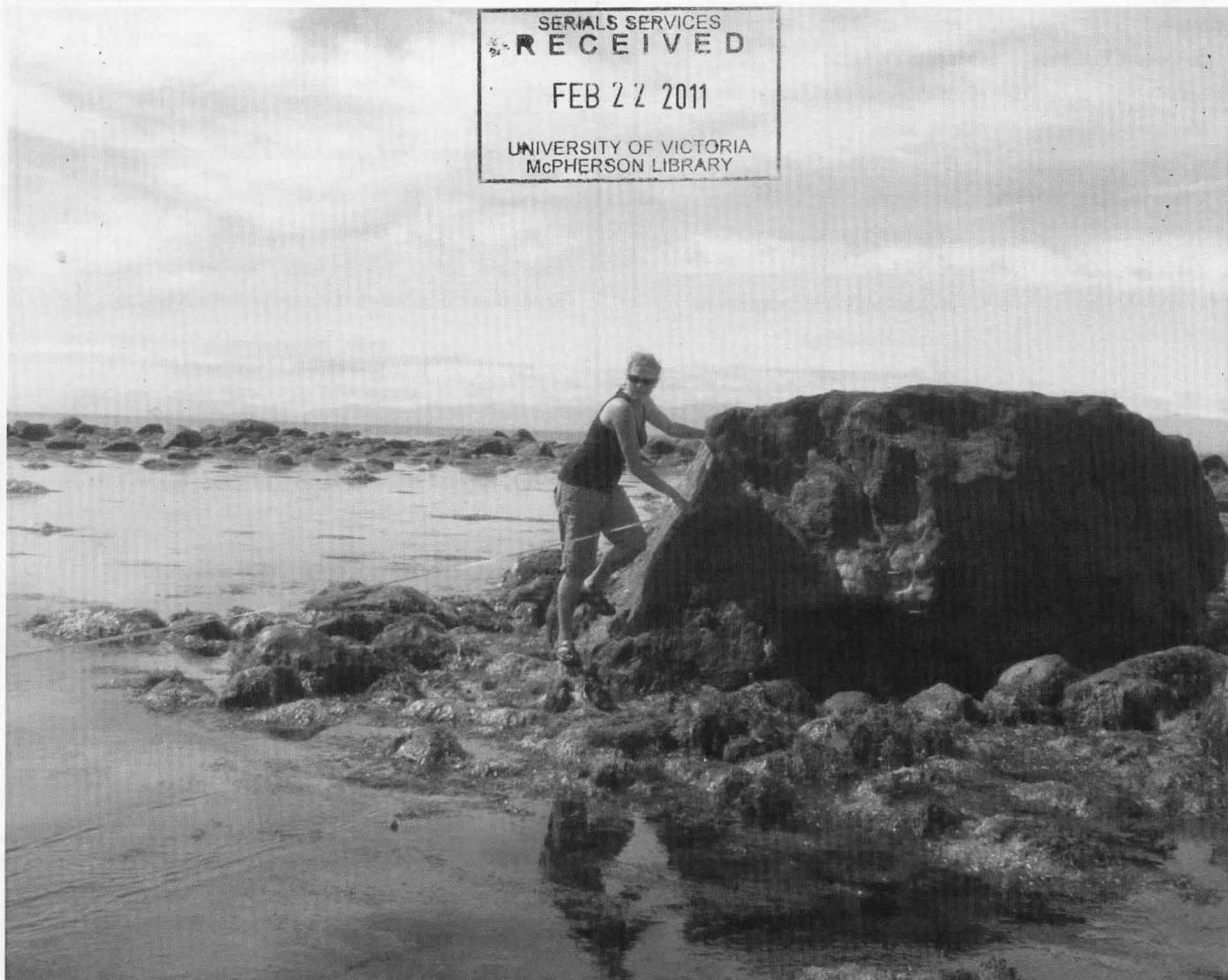
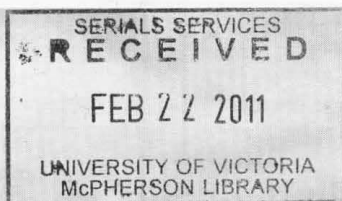
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOLS OF 2010

B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM IN REVIEW



THE MIDDEN

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THE MIDDEN

Volume 42, No. 4 2010

In this issue

ASBC Pages..... 2

Archaeology News

The 2010 B.C. Archaeology Forum Reviewed4
by Marina J. La Salle

Features

Fine Pallets.....6
by Grant Keddie

Archaeological Field Schools in 2010

Houses, Settlements, and the Intertidal: Simon Fraser University
2010 Field School in Tla'amin First Nation Territory7
by Chris Springer, Megan Caldwell, and Nyra Chalmer

The UNBC/Lake Babine Nation 2010 Field School.....9
by Farid Rahemtulla

The 2010 Capilano University Archaeology Field School..... 11
by Bob Muckle

UVic 2010 Archaeological Field School..... 13
by Nick Waber

Reviews

Contemporary Archaeologies: Excavating Now,
edited by Cornelius Holtorf and Angela Piccini..... 15
by Marina La Salle

Archaeology as Political Action, by Randall H. McGuire 17
by Bill Angelbeck

Permits20

Events & Conferences..... Back Cover

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Cover:

SFU field school student, Katie Hausch taking measurements of an intertidal feature (photo by Megan Caldwell).



The ASBC Page

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

This time of year many of us who share an interest in B.C.'s cultural heritage are writing up reports and publications that cover our most recent activities. Many encouraging themes of academic, consulting and First Nations research into the past have emerged in recent times.

Early in my archaeological career the B.C. Archaeology Forum was an intense experience for those who attended. Issues surrounding the guidelines and standards of archaeological practice throughout the province were hotly debated. For those involved during those times it seemed that there were no easy answers on who, how and why archaeology was being done throughout the province.

Since the early 1990s I've witnessed many changes at the B.C. Archaeology Forum. At one time the attendance was almost entirely consulting archaeologists with smatterings of academic, government and First Nations representatives. Furthermore, reports on the activities of various consulting companies dominated the proceedings while discussion panels revolved around the quality of various sized assessments of archaeological heritage. Since then the B.C. Archaeology Forum has become a meeting of a more equalized collection of people, cultures and organizations who are working toward similar goals, yet some noticeable absences from these proceedings has become apparent.

Presently B.C. archaeology still discusses the issues from the mid 1990s. From finger pointing and blaming for the (mis) management of archaeological sites and cultural heritage, those who are concerned are now working together for the betterment of the B.C. heritage landscape. This is a strong theme in the articles assembled in this issue of *The Midden*, where we see First Nations and academics working in close partnerships in the various regions of the province. I appeal to those working in government and consulting to do likewise, as it is important to focus on our successes. All the projects represented in this issue share admirable aspects of Indigenous Archaeology that the research is being done with, for and by First Nations communities. I hope that these efforts continue so that we have more First Nations individuals gaining qualifications to do these projects in the future, as their government managers, consultants and/or academics. This was an important theme that resonated at various pitches during the most recent B.C. Archaeology Forums. To that end this offers new perspectives on why, how and who has a role in interpreting the cultural heritage of B.C.

Rudy Reimer

FROM THE EDITOR

This is my last issue as editor of *The Midden*. I do intend to still be involved in its production and contribute to other aspects of the ASBC. I have been editing it for many issues now, and it will be good to have new direction for *The Midden*.

Our next editor will be Marina La Salle. She has been on the masthead for some time and has written many words in these pages. In this issue, she discusses this year's B.C. Archaeology Forum and reviews the book *Contemporary Archaeologies*. I look forward to reading next year's issues and hope that *The Midden* continues to be published for many years and decades to come.

To keep *The Midden* and the ASBC going strong, it helps when members contribute to its endeavors. There is always a need for help organizing our monthly lectures, and we always can use people that help with *The Midden*. So, consider volunteering some time and get to know some fellow members in the process.

Bill Angelbeck



Archaeology News

The 2010 B.C. Archaeology Forum Reviewed

Marina La Salle

This year's BC Archaeology Forum was co-hosted by the Musqueam Indian Band and the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of British Columbia (UBC). Held at the Musqueam community hall, the lineup featured 23 speakers on behalf of First Nation communities, universities, and professional consulting firms from across the province. With so many presenters, the timeline was tight with several presentations at just 10 minutes, and no time for questions. However, an organized panel and end-of-day open discussion provided the chance for some audience participation, an essential feature given that over 160 people attended the event.

Several themes emerged from the presentations this year, offering a fresh take on what archaeology is now about in British Columbia. These include integrating cultural understandings with archaeological approaches; a focus on minimal-impact methods, and growing concern over repositories for collections; establishing long-term research projects; public and community outreach; and a commitment to teaching good archaeological practice. All of these issues revolve around one core concept: *professional responsibilities*.

Teaching Archaeology

Teaching archaeology is possibly the most important professional responsibility of archaeologists, and field schools were well-represented at the forum (several are detailed on pages 7-14). Opening the day's event, Andrew Martindale discussed the Musqueam-UBC field project that began forty years ago with Charles Borden's

work in the area and was renewed in 2006. Operating as a collaborative project, the research agenda is created in large part by the Musqueam community with "the pursuit of scholarship" as a mutual aim; thus far, the field school has trained 55 undergraduate students, and hosted perhaps a record 40 barbeques.

Moving up the Fraser River, Doug Hudson of the University of the Fraser Valley provided an outline of an "archaeological field school on a shoestring." This two-week "mini" field school in Castlegar was tied into an introductory course, allowing students to learn excavation techniques at a pithouse site. Supported by the local college, press, and community of Castlegar, this project was primarily about "building sensitivities" by creating a 'buzz' around archaeology, and aimed to "sensitize students to the cultural landscape" of the Kootenays. Doug is planning a community field school for 2011 and is in search of an appropriate site for student projects; please contact him if you have some ideas.

Further north, Farid Rahemtulla discussed the University of Northern B.C.'s field school undertaken with the Babine Lake First Nation at Nikitara Lake, north of Fort Babine. Their focus is on 'cultural resource management' (CRM) techniques but, as Farid noted, "there's no real break between traditional knowledge and archaeology," which is emphasized in the range of skills that students learn, including flintknapping, bark stripping, repairing fishing nets, and experimental cooking with a roasting pit. They'll return in 2012 for a multi-year project looking at a coastal-style village long estranged from the Babine Lake First Nation, in a move

that Farid described as "taking back the site." Read more about the project on page 9.

Speaking for the Simon Fraser University crew, Nyra Chalmer described the "community outreach" and teaching focus of their field school with Sliammon First Nation. Although in Desolation Sound, they managed to arrange weekly field trips and maintained an "open door policy" for visitors. Excavation was focused at Cochrane Bay, dating between 4000 and 850 BP, while survey and sampling explored the relationship between shell middens and intertidal resource management. (Details of the field school can be found on page 7.)

Nick Waber presented for the University of Victoria's field program with several local First Nations and Parks Canada, integrating student learning with an existing parks program. Set up as a CRM project, students began with risk management training and finished with lab work. Each student prepared an individual projects based on work at Portland Island, Arbutus Point, and Sidney Island, focusing primarily on intertidal sites and erosion monitoring. See Nick's field school review on page 13 for details.

Establishing Long-Term Research Goals

Several long-term projects were discussed, including the work of Parks Canada discussed by Daryl Fedje in Gwaii Haanas. Their goal is to enable marine resource decisions by collecting pre-industrial data to create a baseline. This has meant a focus on intertidal features, weirs, and rock walls, and identifying ancient

shorelines and areas of coastal erosion, as part of a 5-year intertidal and subtidal inventory and assessment project. Also concerned with erosion, Lenore Thompson of Millennia Research described their work with Tsay Keh Dene crew members on a Williston Reservoir Dust Abatement project north of Prince George. Here, a 9-year project is underway using Lidar to identify patterns of erosion resulting from reservoirs, which involves documenting artifacts but not collecting them. Lenore described this project's goals of First Nation capacity building and establishing a local repository as "looking to work ourselves out of a job."

Charles Menzies (UBC) presented his "Laxyup Gitxaala" project as "new research in an ancient place." He discussed how the permitting process restricts the identification of sites, which in Gitxaala territory has produced a perception that there are no sites in the area. Negotiating with potential developers is thus frustrating, and so Charles' aim is to document sites in the area to provide baseline data, primarily using a percussion corer to produce "an idealized model" of stratigraphy with initial and terminal dates. Jim Stafford's (Coast Interior Archaeology) recent archaeology on the south central coast with 'Namgis First Nation also documented new sites, including 'arborglyphs,' complex CMTs, and a rock shelter. At the Kokish river, Jim described a lithic scatter dating 5600 to 9400 BP, while a raised beach in Port McNeil was dated to 8600 BP. At Kingcome Inlet, a large site with a 4000 year-old raised beach 5.5 metres above high tide revealed 200 intertidal artifacts. Together, these sites contribute to a better understanding of the sea-level curve for this region.

Peter Vigneault and Ryan Dickie of AMEC presented the results of a shorter-term project completed at a hydro line near Pemberton, where they recovered long-term hearth dates between 7000 and 3000 BP. This includes a pithouse feature dating to 6900 BP, one of the oldest housepits known. Peter and Ryan's focus was on the lithics of the area, which were primarily local river cobbles, although microblades found may represent a different kind of technique than usually seen (i.e., soft-hammer not punch technique). Also dealing with lithics, David Pokotylo (UBC) presented the results of the 3rd

year at Hat Creek investigating the use and intensification of roots with colleagues from UBC Okanagan. Having excavated about 25 earth ovens around a wetland, his research team recovered 20,000 lithics from only 9 test pits. Their 37 radiocarbon dates, as David said, "traces the roots of intensification" to around 2400 BP (perhaps the best pun of the day).

Repositories and Preservation 'In Perpetuity'

Speaking from her experience working with LOA and now in archival science at UBC, Elizabeth McManus discussed the role of archives, repositories and institutions in managing archaeological collections. She emphasized that all documents generated during field work are needed, otherwise the context is lost. Her talk was followed by a panel on repositories, where Dave Schaepe (Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre) stressed the need to include 'what happens after fieldwork' in curricula and field schools. Sue Rowley (UBC) noted that we presently have a "curation crisis" where the primary responsibility of repositories - to hold collections 'in perpetuity' - is being undermined and now questioned. In the ensuing discussion, several people noted that the official repositories are mostly full, and while suggestions were made to build *more* warehouses to hold archaeological materials, this is a 'band-aid' solution perpetuating a practice that is simply not sustainable. Even where materials are held, they are often without the accompanying documents putting the artifacts into context.

As one audience member noted, "without the records, artifacts are just things to put on your mantle." Thus, the intangible value, or 'intellectual property,' of material culture needs to be addressed, as the two concepts and components are really indivisible. George Nicholas's (SFU/IPinCH) multi-year, international and collaborative project on 'Intellectual Property in Cultural Heritage Issues' seeks to investigate just these issues (<http://www.sfu.ca/ipinch/>). Yet Dave put it simply: the only way to get rid of the problem is to stop collecting things. (There is something in this, but just try telling that to a room full of archaeologists.)

Cultural Approaches to Archaeological Problems

The role of local Indigenous knowledge in understanding heritage sites has proven essential in archaeology. In his archaeological and ethnographic study, Michael Klassen (SFU and Klahanee Heritage Research) addressed 'shaped standing trees' (SSTs) and in particular trail marker trees (TMTs). He noted that both may be relevant for Aboriginal right and title cases but are not accepted by the Archaeology Branch, foresters and developers, and many archaeologists. This is because it is very difficult to establish the cultural origins of these culturally modified trees; indeed, Michael observed that even forestry professors couldn't definitively say whether the marks were cultural or natural. For this research, Michael had the good fortune to work with several people who were responsible for creating these SSTs years previous. He is now reviving a scoring system using weighted criteria to give a "less subjective" confidence level, and convince foresters and others that these 'artifacts' are real.

Looking at the problem of dating rock art, Chris Arnett (UBC) discussed his attempt to draw upon Indigenous theory alongside meticulous excavation techniques designed to collect pigment and charcoal for dating Stein Valley pictographs. He referred to this as "linking the material deposits to immaterial stories through excavation," stressing that creating rock art is a living tradition, still in use today, and thus it is only right to call these sites by their Indigenous place names. Also focusing on the spiritual and cultural aspects of heritage, Susan Crockford (Uvic and Pacific I.D.) presented a convincing argument for intentional dog burials in British Columbia, stressing the spiritual significance of dogs as potential spirit guardians to guide people into the next world. Susan advertised her new book, which is a field manual to dogs and dog burials, conveniently printed on write-in-the-rain paper to survive this coastal weather (available for \$56).

Public and Community Outreach

Speaking on behalf of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia, our President, Rudy Reimer, provided an

update of ASBC activities including a recent project with the Sunshine Coast Museum where archaeologists volunteered in the cataloguing, photographing, analysing, and curation of artifacts held by the museum (more on this in a future issue of *The Midden*). Our partnership with the Museum of Vancouver will also include public education events, fulfilling the core mandate of the ASBC; look to our website for more information on these projects as they develop in the coming months (www.asbc.bc.ca).

Dave Schaepe presented an update of activities on behalf of the Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre, including a field school directed by Anthony Graesch (University of California Los Angeles), and over 100 permits issued so far to archaeologists working in the area. Of particular note, however, is the newly opened Stó:lō Resource Centre, an amazing structure where curated objects will be on display for the first time. This is a place for communities to interact, and showcases an indigenous ethnobotanical garden, large sculptures and design features that make the centre truly a sight to behold.

Casey O'Neill from the British Columbia Association of Professional Archaeologists (BCAPA) gave a run-down of their goals, which in the long term include increasing their "profile and professionalization." In the short term, priorities include organizing workshops, such as an upcoming osteology workshop in February 2011, and forging new partnerships; a new membership category of 'Intern' has also been introduced to fill a gap between 'Students' and 'Associates.' The BCAPA annual general meeting will be held in Victoria on March 5th, 2011, location TBA.

In an important and long overdue project, John Welch (SFU) is creating a database of Heritage Conservation Act violations in the province to explore the causes behind the ongoing destruction of archaeological heritage sites. John's project has identified 56 well-documented cases so far, and is calling on the archaeologically-interested community to assist in this endeavour, which he sees as the first step in "strategic mobilization" toward affecting a conservation ethic in practice. Please contact John if you can help: welch@sfu.ca.

'Professional' Responsibilities

The day was wrapped up with a presentation by Wayne Point, who is a Musqueam Indian Band member, a long-term employee of LOA, and has been involved in archaeology in the area since he was 7 years old. Wayne's discussion focused on the concept of 'site monitors,' a term often applied to First Nation people who are present for archaeological field work. 'Monitor' is defined as "to stand and watch," yet in practice it means really participating in all aspects of archaeological field work. For this reason, Wayne advocates a name change from 'monitor' to 'field worker,' a title that is now in use for Musqueam Indian Band.

Such terms are more meaningful than may be realized at first glance, and Wayne's talk quietly but powerfully highlighted a core tension in B.C. archaeology: control. As Wayne noted, archaeology in the local area all the way back to Borden has always involved First Nation individuals on the digs, and a "cohesive relationship" between Indigenous field workers and archaeologists has been integral to these projects. Yet 'field workers' are often not considered 'real' archaeologists by the archaeological community. Wayne put it simply: "given the opportunity most field workers can excel in archaeology." The ensuing discussion highlighted that there are few First Nation archaeologists because the 'community involvement' that has become so popular over recent years (especially on field schools) *does not extend post field work*. This means that cataloguing, analysis, and writing up reports are skills that 'field workers' are not exposed to and do not learn. In a province where First Nations are increasingly taking control of their cultural heritage, such practice is simply untenable; but until this changes, field workers and monitors are *designed* to remain 'grunt labour,' and control remains firmly in the hands of degree-laden archaeologists.

The Future of Archaeology

To conclude this forum review, I would like to reflect upon some comments made by Wayne's mother, Rose Point, well-known locally for her ethnobotanical knowledge. During the discussions on repositories and monitoring, she voiced

concerns about archaeologists encountering contaminated soils, and about structures in the Lower Mainland that were built using pine beetle wood. In the literal sense, Rose's concern, as an ethnobotanist, was for the health and safety of people encountering or building with 'diseased' materials. But I also took her comments metaphorically, speaking to something larger that resonates with the theme of professional responsibility: how to build a healthy community, and a healthy future. In this endeavour, as Rose said, it's not just about ethnobotany or archaeology, because drawing lines prevents us from coming together and seeing the whole picture; instead, we must focus on *helping each other*.

If the forum presentations are representative of a larger trend, then archaeologists in British Columbia are transcending their traditional roles as 'material culture analysts' to become increasingly concerned with living people, remodelling archaeology into something that is respectful, relevant, and really more about its practice than its products. This means *breaking down boundaries*: between archaeologists, communities, 'monitors' or 'field workers,' student, teachers, CRM, academia, museums, archaeology, traditional knowledge, and between the past and the present. This year's forum highlights that 'helping each other' needs to be, and is becoming, a core value for archaeologists who work in a province where heritage remains politically and legally estranged from its descendants. Such an ethic moves away from a preoccupation with 'preserving things' to conserving *relationships* built on solid, healthy, and respectful foundations. This is the future of the archaeological community, and it is one we can only build together.

Marina La Salle is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of British Columbia, undertaking a 'contemporary archaeology' of Pacific Spirit Park and the ideological landscape of Point Grey.

Fine Pallets

By Grant Keddie

These two unidentified stone objects, in the collection of the Royal B.C. Museum, are similar in quality of design to the scribe's pallets that one finds in Egypt. I would suggest that these are fine paint pallets, possibly used in the process of body painting.

One upper pallet has two separate carved-out compartments. One compartment shows wear patterns on both sides typical of what we can observe on modern paint pallets where excessive rubbing at the centre wears into the hard surface under the paint.

The upper example (DjRi-Y:156) was collected by Charles Newcombe from the "Lower Fraser" in 1913 (old catalogue # 2518). It is only 60mm long by 14.5mm wide and weighs 9.75 grams. Thickness varies from 6-8mm. It is made of a clorite-like material.

The lower artifact (EbRj-Y:483) was originally in a large private collection, donated in 1944, that came from the general area of Lytton. It is 113mm long with the main body being 16mm high by 10mm wide. It weighs 25.8 grams and is made of a slate-like material. The carved head (18mm by 11.5mm) is an unidentified mammal.

A hole through the head, back of the mouth, is likely for tying a cord—possibly to pull the object out of a specially made container? A smaller hole was originally made through the nose, but wore through—requiring the drilling of a second hole.



Figure 1. Two possible paint pallets (above); Figure 2. Front view of animal face on EbRj-Y483 (below); Figure 3. Side view of animal face on EbRj-Y483 (left).

Houses, Settlements, and the Intertidal: Simon Fraser University 2010 Field School in Tla'amin First Nation Territory

Chris Springer, Megan
Caldwell, and Nyra
Chalmer

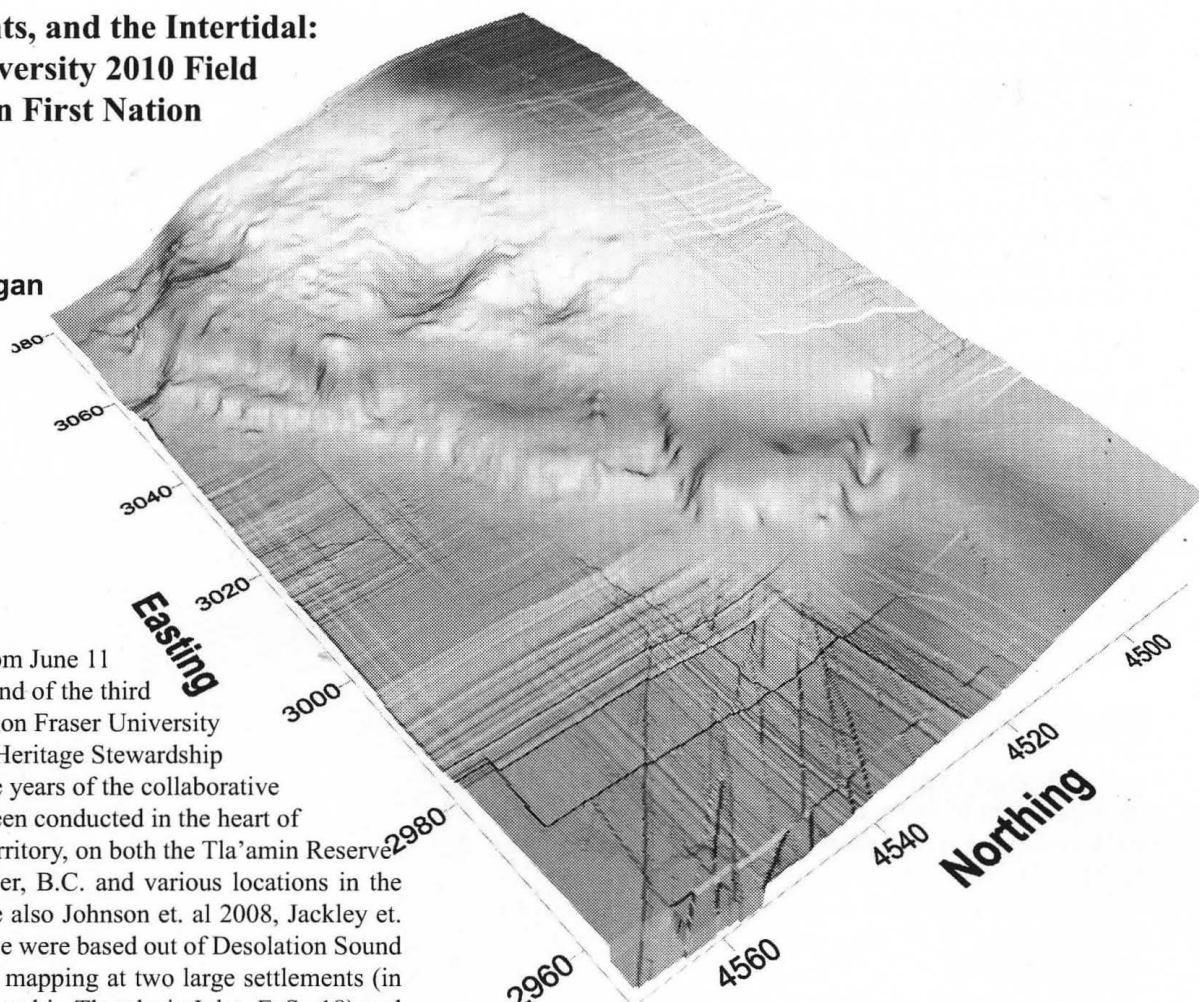
The 2010 field season from June 11 to August 8 marked the end of the third year of the Tla'amin-Simon Fraser University (SFU) Archaeology and Heritage Stewardship Program. These last three years of the collaborative heritage program have been conducted in the heart of Tla'amin First Nation Territory, on both the Tla'amin Reserve just north of Powell River, B.C. and various locations in the Malaspina Complex (See also Johnson et. al 2008, Jackley et. al 2009). This summer, we were based out of Desolation Sound Marine Park, testing and mapping at two large settlements (in Cochrane Bay, EaSe 76; and in Theodosia Inlet, EaSe 18) and continuing intertidal survey throughout Tla'amin traditional territory. The work has added significantly to our understanding of the archaeology in the area, complimenting Tla'amin Nation's extensive oral knowledge of their history and information derived from archival and ethnographic sources. The collaborative heritage program is a five year joint venture between SFU and Tla'amin Nation with co-directors Drs. Dana Lepofsky and John Welch representing SFU and Michelle Washington as the main project partner representing Tla'amin Nation.

Mapping and Testing at EaSe 76 in Cochrane Bay

The Cochrane Bay site is comprised of extensive midden deposits and three large pit features (above). Based on local knowledge and ethnographic descriptions (Barnett 1944) the

Figure 1 (above): Preliminary map of the Cochrane Bay site (EaSe 76). The largest and smallest of the three pit features can be seen just left of centre and the third is at the far left eroding out of the front bank adjacent to the 3080 at the end of the Easting axis, (map by Chris Springer).

Figure 2: EaSe 76 – the Cochrane Bay site, clockwise from top: Murray Mitchell (Tla'amin First Nation), photo by Buffy Johnson; Jason Francis (Tla'amin First Nation), photo by Buffy Johnson; Tyrone Hamilton (SFU field school student), Chris Springer (SFU field school TA), and Heather Kendall (volunteer SFU graduate student) (photo by Nicole Slade).



pit features were initially thought to have been a series of underground defensive structures. This last summer, using a sampling strategy that employed a series of excavation units, shovel tests, percussion cores, and total station mapping, we set out to establish the depth and horizontal extent of cultural deposits. Based on our preliminary findings, we established that the site was once a large settlement composed of flattened terraces running parallel to the shore and at least three semi-subterranean structures.

A series of radiocarbon samples were taken from hearths throughout the site in order to begin constructing a chronology for Cochrane Bay. A hearth feature located on sterile deposits at the back of the site yielded a date of Cal BP 4150 \pm 40, while another hearth feature found shoreward dated to Cal BP 2180 \pm 40. This suggests that over the millennia, midden deposits accumulated and were pushed outward in order to level the rocky, coastal terrain to maximize usable surfaces for processing areas and above ground structures. With more intensive excavations next summer, we hope to better understand this site and what it can reveal about community and household interactions within the Northern Coast Salish region.

Mapping and Testing in the Intertidal

Continuing from the work conducted in 2008 and 2009, our exploration of intertidal resource management features was focused on ground truthing the 120+ elements discovered during last summer's aerial flyovers. At low tide sequences, we located the fish traps and cleared beaches and clam gardens that were identified over the fall from our aerial photographs. This entailed pedestrian survey, followed by the use of either pace and compass or total station methods to map the features, and locating them with handheld GPS. Additionally, we documented the ecological setting of each feature to help us understand why certain beaches were chosen over others. We were able to locate and ground truth almost half of the sites identified in the aerial photographs during the 2010 field season, and the remaining sites will be visited between May and August, 2011.

We also conducted sample excavations at seven on shore sites to obtain faunal remains from midden contexts. These data will allow us to ascertain what species were targeted, how productive intertidal features were, and temporal changes in resource use possibly related to intertidal features. Samples were obtained from long term habitation sites, shorter term camps or lookouts, and from locations both adjacent to and away from intertidal features. Our intention is to gain an understanding of how people were using intertidal resources, and to understand Northern Coast Salish resource use in general as well.

Mapping and Testing at EaSe 18 in Theodosia Inlet

We began work at EaSe 18 near the end of June and were there for approximately two weeks spending much of our time clearing and total station mapping. The site was probably a large settlement given the depth and extent of the midden deposits. Due to wave action some spots along the shoreward deposits were fully exposed and measured two meters deep, allowing for the collection of a column sample with minimal additional



Figure 3: SFU field school student, Katie Hausch taking measurements of an intertidal feature (photo by Megan Caldwell).

impact. Charred material was also collected from a hearth feature at this location and was dated to Cal BP 800 \pm 40. Similar exposures from a combination of human (i.e., logging) and natural (fluvial action) factors, ran along both sides of a trench running perpendicular to the shore bisecting the site and extending approximately 80 meters inland. On the west side of this trench roughly 20 meters in from shore, we took a second column sample where midden deposits were still quite deep at 1.8 meters. Work at EaSe 18 is still in preliminary stages and the map along with further sub-surface testing will be completed during the 2011 field season.

Community Day on the Tla'amin Reserve

In addition to the above, together with Tla'amin Nation, we hosted a hugely successful "Community Day" on the Tla'amin Reserve, inviting people from the surrounding area including elementary and high school children, members of the media, and the general public. This involved a variety of activities such as excavation, screening, artifact ID, storytelling, cedar weaving, and mapping. Contrary to previous years, once the field work began, we were not as accessible due to our location in the marine park; however members of Tla'amin Nation and the general public were

To learn more about the Tla'amin-Simon Fraser University Archaeology and Heritage Stewardship Program, please visit:
<http://www.sliammonfirstnation.com/archaeology/index.html>.

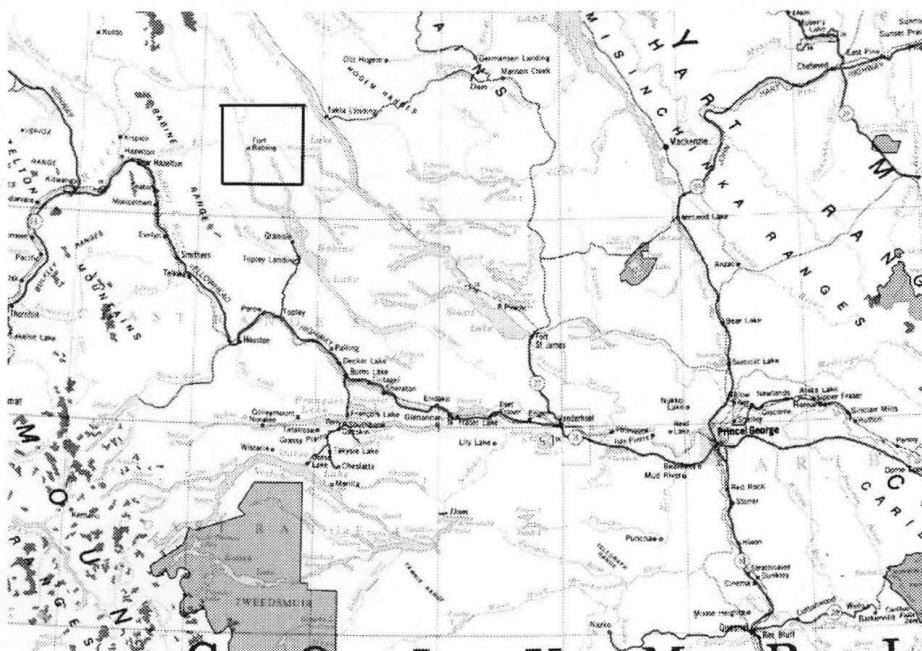
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Chris Springer is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University. His interests include household archaeology, built environment studies, the archaeology of identity, and lithic technology. His current research focuses on how group identity and social roles correlate with settlement patterning among past complex hunter-gatherers on the Northwest Coast.

Megan Caldwell is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alberta. Her research focuses on the ties between Northwest Coast intertidal fish traps, clam gardens, and shell middens.

Nyra Chalmer is a Master's student in the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University. Her research interests include Northwest Coast household and settlement studies and gender archaeology. The subject of her MA thesis concerns the nature of household dynamics among the ancestral northern Coast Salish communities.



The UNBC/Lake Babine Nation 2010 Field School

Farid Rahemtulla

During the summer of 2010 the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) partnered with the Lake Babine Nation (LBN) to conduct an archaeology field school in the Babine Valley, in the north central part of the province. In keeping with the model that UNBC has been developing over the years with various First Nations communities, the students this year were a mix of post-secondary students and members of the LBN. This is a unique set up in which all participants including the community members receive university credits upon successful completion of the field school. The field school consists of three courses that total 15 credits: Archaeological Survey and Mapping; Excavation and Field Interpretation in Archaeology; and Archaeology and First Nations. In 2010 we had 15 participants including nine post-secondary students (Erin Beckett-UNBC, Alauna Brown-UNBC, Nicole Chunick-UVic, Keith Hansen-UNBC, Erica Henderson-UNBC, Christine Mueller-Northwest Community College, Noah Scheck-UNBC, Mark Tomlinson-UNBC, and Kirk Walker-Langara College) and six students from the LBN (Byron Adam, Matt Adam, Patrick Adam, Ramona Williams, Victor Williams, and Yolanda Williams). The field school began with a number of field trips to various sites in the central interior of BC, followed by a trip to the Bella Coola Valley. The goal of these field trips is to expose students to the diversity of archaeological sites and First Nations communities within the province.

Classes formally began at Fort Babine in June with a number of readings-based discussions on the past history between archaeology and Aboriginal peoples. Though contentious at times, it is important that students understand this history as we move forward to establish more community-based approaches. The students were also given a brief introduction to the discipline of archaeology and how it is practiced in many parts of the world. Also included were a flintknapping session where students received hands on training on stone tool production, and a session on learning to use a spear thrower (atl atl). These activities are important as they greatly enhance student learning. During the community day, we also created and used a roasting pit to cook some store bought meat; the results were better than expected! Not only did everyone enjoy the cooked meat, students and many community members participated in, or saw the creation of a roasting pit for the first time in their lives.

Figure 1. Map of project area.

A number of mapping exercises followed where students worked in groups and created maps with a hand level, optical transit and compass and chain. Although the actual site mapping is done with a total station, students must demonstrate a basic understanding of mapping before they use the total station. After the mapping exercises a number of shovel tests were conducted at Ft. Babine to illustrate the process, and introduce students to detailed note taking.

In consultation with the LBN, the excavation project took place at the north end of Nilkitkwa Lake. This narrow body of water is north of Babine Lake itself, and both are part of the Skeena watershed. As was true in the past, this is still a prime location for fishing for trout and various species of salmon as they make their way upstream to Babine Lake. The archaeological site here (GiSq-4) was recorded in the 1970s by Gordie Mohs, as part of his monumental survey of Babine Lake. Much of the site now sits within a property maintained by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, who operate a fish counting fence and associated camp at this location. This was a fairly large village with numerous cultural depressions, house depressions, and surface as well as sub-surface lithic scatters. The site runs several hundred meters along the shore of Nilkitkwa Lake, and also extends for some distance into the wooded area behind the current DFO camp. In his preliminary survey Mohs estimated that there are 1100 cultural depressions within the village. Perhaps the most surprising aspect of the site is the house depressions, which are clearly coastal style longhouses. Some of these depressions now lie under the DFO workers' cabins, although the extent of the impact is not known. There appear to be at least 8-10 depressions, which if they were contemporaneous, would have been the heart of a densely populated village.

The focus of excavation this year was on two areas within the village; the first is an area with a high density of cultural depressions. Several 1 x 1 m units were opened in this area and two cultural depressions were trench-excavated. One of these depressions is a roasting pit and although the cooked material remains unknown, several samples were collected for future floatation and analysis. The second area of excavation was along the riverbank. This area is very rich with sub-surface lithic materials. Dozens of chipped stone artifacts were recovered along with several thousand flakes. Analysis is still under way, but the most common artifact is the retouched flake. These could be used as cutting and/or scraping implements for a number of other tasks. A small number of projectile points was also recovered along with one scraper that has macroscopic residues still adhering to the tool. What is very apparent in the lithic sample is the great diversity of raw materials; at least eight different raw material types are represented. This reflects the high mobility and/or extent of trade networks within this region. Dating of the site is unknown, however, several charcoal samples were collected and have been sent away for radiocarbon dating.

This year's excavation was exploratory in nature, but we plan on continuing the work at this site during the coming years. In 2011 the UNBC field school will take place on the central coast of B.C., but in 2012 we plan to return to the Nilkitkwa Village with the LBN. At that time, we will begin excavation of one of the house depressions, as well as continue to explore the rest of this amazing site.



Figure 2 (top). Cabin built on top of rectangular house depression.

Figure 3 (middle). Excavation of roasting pit.

Figure 4 (bottom). Selection of retouched flakes.

Acknowledgements

We thank the people of Ft. Babine for their generosity and friendships, the LBN Treaty Office, the principal and staff at Ft. Babine School, all the students in this field school, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Farid Rahemtulla teaches archaeology in the Anthropology



The 2010 Capilano University Archaeology Field School

Bob Muckle

The 2010 Capilano University archaeology field school concentrated fieldwork in the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve in North Vancouver. The fieldwork built upon that of previous field school groups, which, in addition to training students in field methods, had these goals: documenting early 20th century residential sites and logging camps that have been overgrown by several decades of forest re-growth; contributing to a more complete picture of local history; providing public education on archaeology and local history, and contributing to archaeological studies of early 20th century camp life, with particular focus on the historic archaeology of logging camps and Asian-American sites.

The focus of field work was at the McKenzie Creek site. Previous investigations suggest the site was a camp for Japanese loggers and their families, with the peak period of occupation around 1920.

The primary research objective was to test the hypothesis that following a year or two of use as a logging camp, the site

may have continued to be occupied by a small group of Japanese up until WW II internment. One of the ways of testing the hypothesis was to identify artifacts dating from 1921-1942. Preliminary analysis of artifacts does not support the hypothesis. Of several hundred artifacts recorded, none are clearly more recent than 1920, with one exception.

The exception was an empty bottle of "Bud Light Lime" which was deposited in the depression left by the uplifted roots of a tree which fell sometime during late 2009 and early 2010; this serves as a reminder of potential problems associated with doing archaeology in areas of high public use. Situated in a part of the Seymour Valley with no well-known old logging roads, or hiking or bike trails, the site was probably left undisturbed by people for several decades. Several years ago a recreational trailway for the public was built, effectively bisecting the archaeological deposits and resulting in the looting of surface artifacts.

Most artifacts catalogued during the 2010 field season came from under and around the roots of a single tree on the periphery

of the site, and are typical early 20th century camp refuse. The assemblage includes cylindrical food cans, rectangular meat cans, tobacco cans, oil cans, and a can for boot polish. Bottles and jars include those for hand cream, oil, ink, medicine, condiments, and liquids. Remnants of clothing include fragments of work boots and more than a dozen buttons (three being identified as 'Carhartts' which remains a popular brand of work clothing).

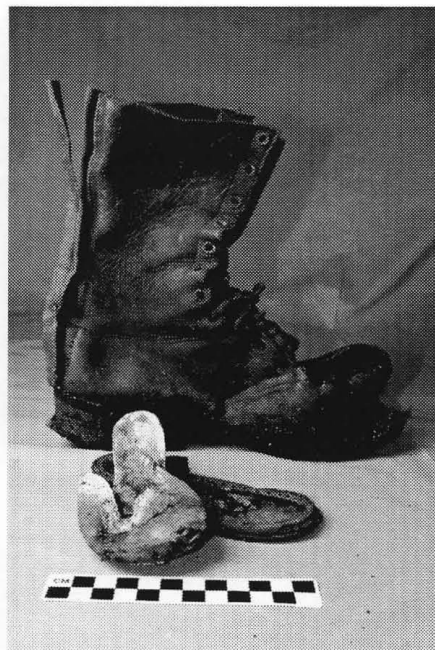
Two wooden features were excavated. One was an apparent cabin on a hillside, about 60 meters from the main part of the camp and based on the preservation of wooden planks, was assumed to be more recent than other structures. Besides planks, window glass and nails, only three artifacts were recovered (stove parts and a door hinge), which may ultimately prove to be post-1920, but that is yet to be determined. The other wooden feature consisted of several large cedar planks laid side-by-side near the central part of the site, close to a previously excavated bathhouse, other cabins, and what may be a garden area. Excavation revealed nails of various sizes, but the function remains a mystery. It may have been a canvass-topped building (not uncommon in early 20th century camps) or perhaps a structure to store firewood.

Although most field work was concentrated at the McKenzie Creek site, time was also spent on survey and monitoring some previously documented early 20th century sites. It hasn't been uncommon for historic artifacts in this area to become exposed by natural processes from year to year. One artifact of note was discovered in an area alongside the Seymour River that had a store with an attached house and several cabins that were occupied between 1900 – 1949. Natural processes had exposed fragments of a 78 rpm record. One enterprising student was able to get enough information from the fragments (colour residue from the label as well as the catalogue and matrix numbers impressed in the vinyl), to determine that it was likely a recording of *Broken Heart Polka*, by Roman Gosz and his Orchestra, pressed by DECCA in 1939.

Public education took the form of site visits, participation in public events, and a blog. Visitors were an almost daily occurrence and included professors and students from other universities, as well as members of the public who happened upon the excavations. A video news organization was on-site for a day with a view to making a story and creating stock footage of archaeology fieldwork. Public events in which the field school was represented included MetroVancouver –sponsored events in Upper Lynn Headwaters Regional Park and the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve, in which several hundred people were introduced to the project through artifact displays and discussions with field school students and the instructor.

A blog created and maintained by a student (archaeology-fieldschool.blogspot.com) was perhaps the most successful public education component, providing daily updates with text and photos of both field and laboratory work. There were close to 1200 visits to the blog, with more than 3100 page views. Visitors to the blog came from 29 different countries. Besides Canada, this includes the U.S., Turkey, Korea, Phillipines, Chile, Singapore, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Japan, Macedonia, Russia, the Netherlands, Italy, Finland, India, Brazil, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Greece, Ireland, Algeria, France, Slovenia, Malaysia, Spain, Belgium, and Serbia.

Students participating in the field school were Brittany Allinson, Sean Barnes, Jessica Clayton, Simon Danvers, Suzannah Forbes, Andrea Goutier, Bora Guc, Max Meridith, Anja Micevic, Nadia Pucci, Sonya Reid, Paul Roote, Verena Schneider, Rikki Seddon, and Andy Tung. Three previous fieldschool students – Spencer Kitson, Christie Leung, and Kaylen Riedlinger – volunteered in the field, the lab, or public events. The field school was directed by Capilano University archaeologist Bob Muckle



Bob Muckle teaches at Capilano University.

UVIC 2010 Archaeological Field School

Nick Waber

The University of Victoria's 2010 archaeology field school, held from July 9th until August 8th of this year, took place in the Gulf Islands National Park Reserve (GINPR) in Southwest British Columbia as a joint project between UVic, Parks Canada, and several First Nations from the Gulf of Georgia. Led by Dr. Duncan McLaren (UVic) and Daryl Fedje (Parks Canada), six undergraduate students from the University of Victoria participated in the month-long field school, learning a host of field methods and getting an opportunity to work on several sites within the Park Reserve. They were joined by expert volunteer Quentin Mackie, intern Ambrose Jim from Cowichan, Parks Canada archaeologist and GPR specialist Bill Perry, and Parks Canada archaeologist/landing-craft operator David Dyck.

The Gulf Islands National Park Reserve is located among the Canadian Southern Gulf Islands in the Strait of Georgia, off the northern tip of Vancouver Island's Saanich Peninsula. The UVic archaeology field school was based on Portland Island, but also carried out fieldwork on Russell Island and Sidney Island. The joint UVic/Parks Canada endeavour was structured to introduce field school students to archaeology under the auspices of a pre-existing summer fieldwork programme as laid out by the Parks Canada archaeology section. This arrangement provided the field school a number of sites, already known to varying degrees, to work on, enabling students to learn a suite of archaeological skills and techniques. Furthermore, they could apply these skills in a setting where their work would have immediate relevance, as it applied directly to a number of projects previously identified by Parks Canada archaeologists. Also, Parks Canada provided logistical support, using a landing craft to shuttle crews to and from sites around the GINPR as well as to bring fresh water and supplies from Sidney, B.C. to the field school base camp on Portland Island.

The fieldwork component of the field school may be split into four primary areas: (possible) clam garden surveys on Russell Island and Portland Island; site survey, mapping and erosion risk assessment at Arbutus Pt. on Portland Island; intertidal survey and excavation on Sidney Island; and a series of individual student research projects at various sites. The first of these, the clam garden surveys, took place immediately upon arrival in the field. Since July 10th, 11th and 12th were predicted to have the lowest low tides of the field season, these three days were dedicated to investigating possible intertidal cultural features (specifically clam gardens) at Portland Island's Shell Beach and on Russell Island's north side. These sites were mapped using a total station laser surveying unit, and a series of shovel tests were carried out in order to determine whether or not the flat, sandy areas identified as clam gardens had a different sediment pattern than the areas immediately downslope of the rock berm marking the clam garden's



lower margin. Unfortunately, the tides were not low enough to permit shovel testing below the berm.

The shell midden site at Arbutus Point (1659T) was a major activity focus for the field school. This site, located on a point on Portland Island's northern side, has been battered by ferry wake for several years, resulting in accelerated rates of midden exposure and erosion. The goal of the project here was to map the site in some detail, identify where shovel tests from previous years' projects had been placed, and to create a comprehensive yet minimally invasive testing strategy to try to understand the site's structure and exactly how it was being affected by the ferry wake. First, three main site areas were identified: the southeast portion of the site is made up of a bank of midden exposure, generally 30-100cm deep, above a beach made up primarily of rock shelf, but with some shell. A number of unofficial trails cut through the bank, increasing midden erosion. The northeast area encompasses the park campground, where tent pads have been established on the midden itself. Trees and grass appear to prevent much damage from campers, though trail erosion regularly exposes patches of crushed shells. Also, the rocky shelf beach here is accessed by a number of unofficial trails which, like in the southeast area, cut through exposed midden. Finally, the western area is a long, north-facing shell beach which is constantly pounded by ferry wake waves. The shells appear to be the remnants of a midden that was once much larger, as can be seen by residual patches of midden held in tree roots 3 metres up a rocky bluff above the beach's western edge. This area also has a muddy pond or bog, trapped behind the ridge of the beach/midden. This entire beach is favoured by kayakers, boaters, and many other park users, as it offers a sunny, comfortable and picturesque place to enjoy the GINPR's scenery from. Unfortunately, the traffic around the remaining areas of intact midden along the beach's upper margin also appears to be contributing to accelerating deterioration of the site.

This western area was the focus of most of the fieldwork carried out at Arbutus Point. The beach, midden ridge and bog were mapped in detail with the total station, and a grid of auger tests were taken. Also, two evaluative units were excavated in the upper and middle intertidal near the western end of the beach

in order to assess whether there was intact midden underneath the wave-churned beach, and how deep those intact layers were. While these operations were being carried out, a basic surface survey identified dozens ($n=50+$) of formed stone tools and hundreds of flakes. The formed lithics were virtually all contracting-stemmed points, usually so waterworn as to be barely recognizable.

Sidney Island's Hook Spit (1820T) was the other primary activity area for this season. Here fieldwork was designed to add to an existing body of data recovered primarily during the 2009 field season by a team of Parks Canada archaeologists. Initial plans to investigate cultural features found among the shrubs and grasses of the spit were abandoned as an endangered species of bird was nesting at the time, and the archaeology crew was restricted to the sandy beach. Nonetheless, evaluative units excavated in 2009 had uncovered cultural material in the intertidal zone, so a slightly more intensive excavation programme (three 1m x 1m units) was adopted. In addition to these excavation units, Parks Canada archaeologist Bill Perry and UVic field school student Drew MacLennan conducted a GPR survey of the upper intertidal zone in that area of the spit, and identified what appeared to be a house platform. A 4m x 50cm trench was excavated across the margin of the feature, and a stone labret, faunal remains and several lithics were recovered.

One particularly strong aspect of this field school was the introduction of independent student projects. Each of the six students was assigned a project, which they would conduct with one or two assistants. The student in charge of the project would direct field operations (with guidance from senior archaeologists) and be responsible for producing a final report for Parks Canada, detailing the project and making recommendations for further action(s) at the site(s). This exercise not only provided students with the opportunity to design a research strategy and carry out fieldwork largely independently, but it also provided Parks Canada with valuable information regarding aspects of GINPR archaeology that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Student Projects

Emily Benson's project involved surveying and mapping a burial cairn site on the west side of Portland Island (1843T). Benson was able to identify several previously unknown cairns, using both a systematic ground survey and referring to a detailed 3D contour map produced using the total station. This latter method was especially valuable as it created a bare earth model, giving Benson a view of the terrain underneath the chest-deep salal that surrounds the trail. As a result of Benson's work, Parks Canada may be able to reroute a park trail that currently runs through the cairns.

Erin Gregg directed the intensive mapping project at Arbutus Pt., where she used the total station to map the site's surface contours and the locations of the auger tests and the evaluative units. Gregg also defined the extents of the exposed midden banks and recorded the areas threatened by erosion from trails or campers. This detailed map will permit Parks Canada archaeologists to closely monitor the site, and quickly identify areas that have been damaged further since this survey.

Nicole Greenhalgh was assigned to survey Portland Island for culturally modified trees. This survey was carried out primarily



around the perimeter of the island, within 50m of the park trail. In addition to recording many cedar CMT's, Greenhalgh identified several large douglas fir trees that had had bark removed in large patches. These were especially interesting as they frequently exhibited clear toolmarks where the bark had been chopped away, rather than the partly-overgrown scar that was common on many of the cedars.

As mentioned earlier, Drew MacLennan worked closely with Bill Perry, a Parks Canada archaeologist, to conduct a GPR survey of Hook Spit (1820T). This survey was instrumental in guiding excavation efforts at the site. MacLennan and Perry also carried out a GPR survey of the beach/midden ridge on the western edge of the beach at Arbutus Pt.

Finally, Phoebe Ramsay and Galen Morris each led the excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit at Hook Spit. Morris's unit was located in the extreme upper intertidal zone, nearly level with the grassy verge behind the beach, while Ramsay excavated in the middle intertidal zone. Both recovered cultural materials from their units, including utilized lithics and a fragment of a projectile point from Ramsay's unit, and over 20 stone beads from Morris's.

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Contemporary Archaeologies: Excavating Now

by Cornelius Holtorf and Angela Piccini (Editors)

Peter Lang, Frankfurt am Main, 2009.
221 pp, 50 illustrations, paperback, index.

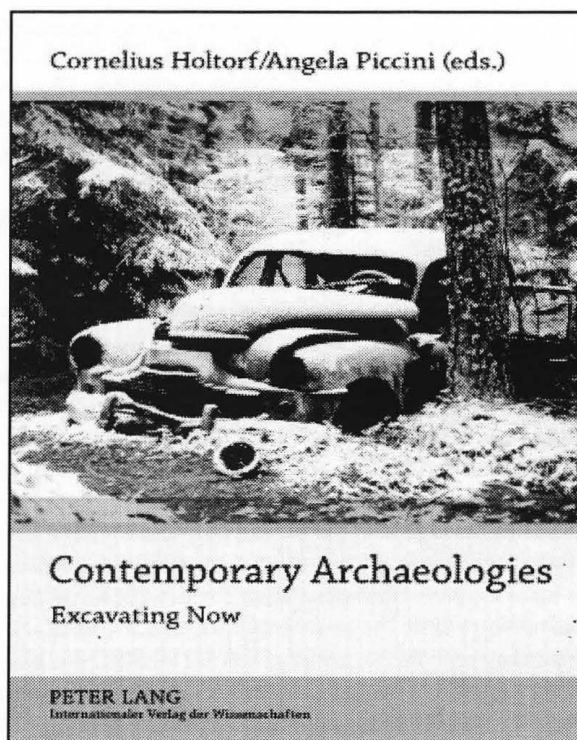
Reviewed by Marina La Salle

If there's one word that could neatly sum up this book, it'd be: 'unconventional.' But this volume cannot be so easily summed—indeed, it would be a disservice to try—so to this, I will add, 'refreshing,' 'liberating,' 'unsettling,' 'innovative,' and 'unexpected.' Throughout, its emphasis is on plurality: no one approach or collection of methods, aims, or interpretations is offered, for instead the core philosophy of this volume revolves around diversity and creativity.

Like 'historical' archaeologists, those who study the 'recent past' face criticism both within the discipline and without. Objections are based on two points, the first being how the past is often valued—older is better. Why would we want to preserve all this 'modern stuff' anyway? We already *know* what it means...don't we? This ties into the second assumption, that archaeology is "what you do if you do not have books" (Piccini 11). Yet books are themselves *artifacts* of particular contexts, agendas and perspectives, and so rather than making things easier, they usually further complicate matters.

Both critiques represent the *strength* of 'contemporary archaeologies,' for studying the material world of today makes it possible to compare a plethora of evidence from material culture, oral and written texts, and ethnography, allowing us to speak directly with people about the things they use. For Holtorf, these evidences converge in the concept of 'materiality'—the dynamic relationship between people and things—and indeed the chapters in this book actually "tell stories *through* material culture" (Piccini 12). A focus on the meaning highlights that archaeology is wholly a *contemporary* practice, undertaken today to serve the interests of today, and thus archaeologies of the contemporary demonstrate "the impossibility of speaking about the past in any other terms than the present" (Piccini 10).

The volume is organized into three parts: "On the character of archaeology/heritage," "Recording and preserving twentieth-century heritage?," and "New dimensions of materiality." The myriad topics, methods, and presentation styles really resist such artificial organization, but for ease of discussion, I present the chapters here thematically, just one of the many ways this book could be understood.



Landscapes of capitalism

Several chapters invoke a landscape approach to understand contemporary ideology, in particular the relationship between 'heritage,' material symbols, and capitalism. With his usual flair for 'pop culture,' Holtorf analyses the use of archaeology in contemporary theme parks such as Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas, concluding that such sites are not offering 'authenticity' but are instead "telling fairytales and selling dreams" (52). Yet Holtorf suggests that theme parks can "contribute to peoples' social identities and can give inspiration, meaning, and happiness to their lives" (59), for "all history is to some extent invented" (60), no matter what some archaeologists might suggest.

Focusing on the global trend towards privatization, Graves-Brown investigates its relationship to changing technology, from the British rail system, promoting integration while reinforcing class and gender segregation, to cars "as symbols of status and expressions of style" (208). Graves-Brown believes that such technological privatization increases alienation—i-pods and mobile phones "hint at our atomised way of life" (211)—and prompts the need for intimacy, reflected in the 'social networking' movement that has made Facebook and Twitter so popular.

The archaeology of globalization prompted Gorman to consider the material culture of space—a launch facility in South Australia and Syncom 3, the first satellite in orbit and now considered space junk. Gorman discusses how space technology has contributed to the marginalization of already-disenfranchised groups, for example where rocket ranges were built on the territories of Indigenous peoples, who were in the process of being forcibly removed from their lands. Such colonialism is supported

by the view that there is "natural human urge to explore" (164), which means that spacefaring states are portrayed as evolutionarily 'fit' and thus 'more advanced.' Gorman concludes: "For some, globalisation has meant new possibilities and opportunities; for others, it has meant the erosion of identity in contexts where colonial exploitation has already exacted a high price" (176).

Endangered heritage

Archaeology is often broadly used to mean exposing, revealing, unravelling, or uncovering; as it turns out, we have Sigmund Freud to thank for this. Delving into the mutual influences between Freudian psychoanalysis and archaeological excavation, Thomas notes how both draw upon the themes "of repression, of loss and concealment, of discovery and revelation" (33). In this sense, "archaeology serves as a metaphor for the recovery of hidden or suppressed knowledge, and the pursuit of origins" (36) for nation states and the human species itself. Archaeology is also seen as a way to 'save the past' from destruction, which Piccini articulates as "a narrative of loss, the sense in which as sites as landscapes disappear, they call out for preservation" (21). Still, it is possible that some events might be "remembered better through the absence of material remains than through their presence" (Holtorf 23).

Burström's study of a decomposing car cemetery in Sweden confronts this challenge in contemporary archaeology by considering whether an old junkyard and car wrecks should be "considered garbage and cleared away or protected as cultural heritage" (131). While public opinion was in favour of preservation, the department responsible for cultural heritage did not consider the site to be 'real' culture. Public opinion won in the end, but the process highlighted for Burström (131) that:

Within heritage management as well as within archaeology there is a tradition of a rather narrow-minded view on material remains focusing on them just as potential sources of information about the past. Inherent in the material past there is, however, also a strong power to affect people and to evoke reflections concerning eternal human questions.

Archaeologies of the contemporary, then, bring to the fore the contested nature of heritage, and question the authority of archaeologists in determining 'significance.' While many archaeologists got into the business because they are 'things-people' and not 'people-people,' increasingly they are having to become conflict mediators and social workers. This forces them to consider how people related to material culture and how material culture *affects* people, thus "it is necessary to consider the emotive and reflective potential in things" (142).

In one of my favourite chapters, May provides a fascinating analysis of the representation of tigers in recent history, illustrating how their portrayal has shifted from that of "dangerous outsiders, from which humans need to be protected, to endangered insiders in need of protection themselves" (67). This, she describes as 'domestication,' and considers "the way in which endangerment domesticates dangerous things" (76). But May takes an unexpected turn by relating this to post-US invasion Iraq, arguing that its heritage is threatening to the ideology of the "New World Order" and so is neutralized via a 'conservation' discourse. This chapter

truly demonstrates the innovative thinking of archaeologists who study the representations of heritage and history in the recent past.

Complex materiality

Looking at contemporary material culture means looking at ourselves, with attendant challenges and benefits. In Pearson's analysis of the material remains from expeditions to Antarctica, he confronts the "inherent instability in the nature and meaning of things" whereby one object "might be *functional, decorative, representational, fictive* and/or *cognitive*, both from time to time and concurrently" (86). Recent material culture is left open to this ambiguity, for we can all recognize it in our own things but somehow 'uncertainty' gets filtered out as 'noise' when we are looking at the things of 'others,' of 'past peoples.'

Not only can the things of today challenge our interpretive assumptions, but the people who made them can, too. Beck *et al.* discuss challenges they faced while working at a controversial site in use today, specifically the 'Peace Camp' in Nevada, a protester's camp directly opposite a nuclear testing area. Using the techniques of archaeological survey and ethnography, they sought to understand the use, value, and perceptions of this site. Their interactions with local protesters, state authorities, and media forced the researchers to recognize "archaeologists as political figures, the effects of our research on a site, and the interests of those who created and use the site" (109), to whom archaeologists have a fundamental responsibility.

Experience, perception, emotion

Studying 'our own things' also blends the lines between art and archaeology, reality and perception, experience and emotion; and it was refreshing to see such creative presentation of these concepts by several authors. For example, Wilson pursues the use of sound in creating representations of militarised landscapes, specifically at Orford Ness, a 'Cold War' military testing site in the United Kingdom. Her exhibit was provocative and emotive, reminding us that archaeologists can make use of all five (or more) senses in communicating their interpretations. Piccini follows this up in her chapter discussing her film "Guttersnipe," a 14-minute video and live spoken word performance. Its focus is the street curb as an archaeological landscape where objects connect disparate worlds and histories—for example, in a 'Bounty' wrapper, there is a story of "slavery and Bristol's wealth all in one convenient bar" (187). Her goal was to explore "photographic practice as archaeological practice" (184), and her gaze is on the event and its performance; the curb becomes like the river of Heraclitus, never twice the same. Piccini's work highlights the impermanence of experience and that meaning is created in the moment, not in the 'thing,' which inherently resists the typologies and stringent record keeping that archaeologists are trained to produce. Ulin also constructs a unique presentation of the excavation of her childhood home, where the memories, experiences and meanings of over 500 artifacts are related through poetry, prose, and photographs. Finding things that are already linked with a personal memory and emotionally loaded is unusual for many archaeologists; but it is a good

lesson in empathy in order to understand what is in many cases a regular occurrence for descendant communities engaging with archaeologists.

Reading this volume, I was delighted by the diversity of fresh topics and innovative approaches, and by the direction of thought and connections made in some very critical pieces. It was a pleasure to be off the beaten path and this volume both demonstrates the capacity of archaeology to surprise, and its limitless potential to see the world through new eyes. While 'historical' and 'contemporary' archaeologists will no doubt continue to receive criticism for studying 'the things we already know,' Holtorf puts it simply: "there is no reason why archaeologists, studying material remains, should not be studying objects from the recent pasts" (9). Indeed, this practice is singularly in a position to "help us to apprehend everyday realities that we are usually expert at ignoring" (Holtorf 16).

This is the strength of anthropology—making the familiar, seem unfamiliar—and archaeology is most potent, most powerful, when it is used to look at our own material culture, where we already have some understanding of our cultural analogies, metaphors, and networks of meaning. Applying an 'archaeological gaze' can destabilize these, disrupt our accepted norms, expose our ideologies, and challenge us to think critically about everything that we say, do, or buy (into). It can also "give a voice to those silenced in or by society" (Holtorf 12), and in doing so create "a powerful narrative in a global politics of power, domination and resistance" (Piccini 14). An archaeology of the contemporary therefore is immediately socially relevant, in part because those responsible for the material record are in large part still around, still interacting with the material world, and still making meaning from it. As Holtorf and Piccini (16) assert, "contemporary archaeologies marry archaeology in the modern world with the archaeology of the modern world." This book illustrates the diversity and creative potential of such a marriage, and is a must-read for all who want to broaden their archaeological horizons—the sky is no limit.

Marina La Salle is the Assistant Editor of *The Midden*.

Archaeology as Political Action

by Randall H. McGuire

University of California Press, Berkeley, 2008.
xv + 294 pp.; figures, maps, index

Reviewed by Bill Angelbeck

Scholars cannot resolve the dilemma of politics and archaeology by invoking a sterile vision of archaeology as either science or politics. Two decades of debate have shown us that archaeology is both science and politics. The productive question is not, How do we make archaeology one or the other? but, instead, How do archaeologists link science and politics in our practice (McGuire, p. 36).

Archaeologists often strive for scientific objectivity. This can lead to the idea that archaeology is, or should be, apolitical. Randall McGuire, in *Archaeology as Political Action*, argues that archaeology always has a political context to it. Yet, this is not to abandon any sense of objectivity—rather, his main point is that archaeology is both political and scientific. Archaeologists have to retain the authority of their craft, but they also should be vigilantly aware of the sociopolitical context in which they operate. They should use their work for positive and moral ends to serve the needs of communities. To be effective in doing so requires that our knowledge claims be tied to the data we gather.

McGuire acknowledges that archaeology can seem to be a most arcane intellectual pursuit. Many might think that archaeological information could only be used in critique, as Jared Diamond or Brian Fagan cited such data to comment on the issue of global warming, for instance. However, in this book, McGuire shows how archaeologists can use archaeology to further positive political action, to help those communities that have been oppressed historically or exploited economically. This is using archaeology to effect changes in society, to make it relevant.

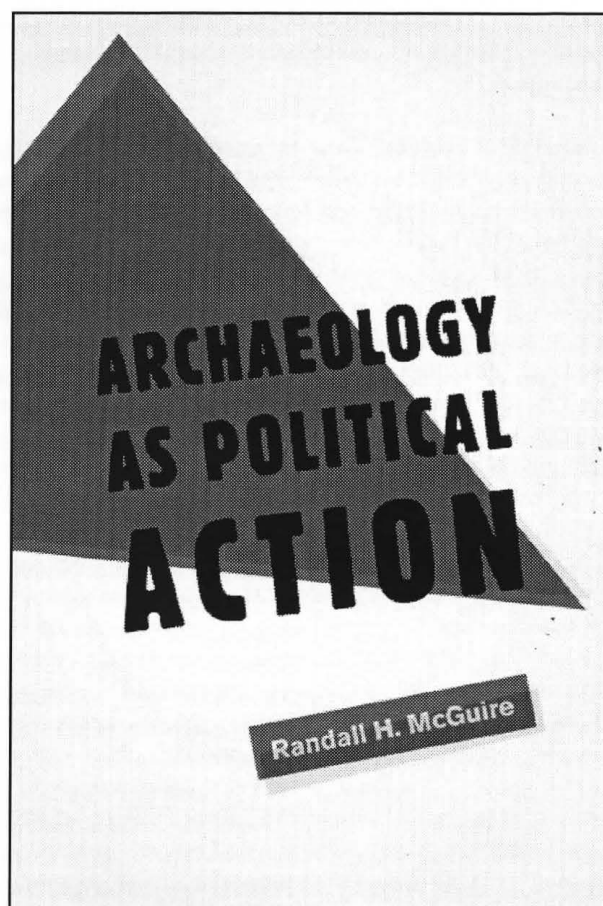
To set the basis for this, McGuire recalled how important archaeological sites have been strategically targeted in wartimes. Many acts of war have aimed to destroy the heritage of the enemy. This includes the routine acts of conquerors in the ancient near east to scrub evidence of prior rulers, and it includes more recent events, such as the Croats specifically bombing the centuries-old Stari Most bridge in Mostar valued by Bosnians (an act that has been described as "killing memory"). These actions constituted attacks upon their heritage and ideology, and these can be devastating for a people. McGuire argues that archaeology can serve to work the opposite way: as a positive force, extolling heritage or providing accuracy or corrections to claims about the past. This is using archaeology as praxis.

His theory of praxis, outlined in the second chapter, sets the framework for the rest of the book. Praxis is based in Marxism as a theory of social relations and, in this respect, he develops upon his prior book, *A Marxist Archaeology* (1992, Academic Press). Accordingly, Marxism treats society primarily as differentiated by class. His framework also draws upon feminist approaches in that archaeologists should be vigilant about how we present our data, interpretations, arguments—including the language used—so that we do not exclude relevant communities. A third component of praxis draws upon indigenous archaeologies in how collaboration should be integrated into archaeological practice.

He further describes praxis as involving the “four C’s.” Archaeologists need to exhibit a *coherence* in their logic and argument and have *correspondence* between their interpretations and data. Moreover, archaeologists should aim to be aware of the *contexts* in which they operate and the *consequences* their interpretations have for relevant communities.

In the third chapter entitled “Class,” co-written with Mark Walker, the authors describe the conditions of North American archaeology through the perspective of class and political economy. By this, they focus on archaeology both in the academy and the cultural resource management (CRM) industry. They argue that capitalism applies “pressure to produce more for less” (132). In the universities, this is shown in the expansion of use of adjunct and sessional instructors who receive inadequate pay, benefits, and job security for the skills they provide. They use this as an example of how economy devalues many archaeologists. In this discussion, it is revealing to read it through their perspective, however, it applies to many other disciplines more generally. Their analysis of the CRM industry applies to archaeology alone.

In this section, McGuire and Walker detail how capitalism economically pressures archaeologists, particularly those that conduct the actual fieldwork. Here, their discussion applies more to the U.S. than Canada or B.C., but is relevant nevertheless for the underlying processes they highlight. They describe the “archaeological proletariat”: field technicians are skilled labour, but the industry devalues their knowledge and skills—this is reflected in the slang terms used for these laborers, such as “shovel bum,” “grunt,” or “digroo” (128). They also discuss the history of the United Archaeological Field Technicians (UAFT), recounting their attempts to organize archaeological fieldworkers into a union and the obstacles they faced from the archaeological firms. Unfortunately, that is not a history of success. Yet, their discussion highlights the need for collective bargaining. In one study, unskilled laborers working on a highway project made \$18.64 per hour on average, while archaeological technicians on the same project averaged \$10.50 per hour. As they note, “Unskilled labor is cheap labor, and unorganized labor, regardless of skill, is cheaper still” (130). In reflecting upon both the academy and industry of archaeology, they show that there is an extreme “bifurcation of the labor force,” which leads to growing inequalities (128). The authors offer some proposals to make archaeologists more conscious of the effects of class in archaeology, in the hopes that some will act to better working conditions for those employed in this craft. And, to not just provide criticism, McGuire describes how they were conscious of such elements in their own research projects. This included



educating archaeological students and other fieldworkers about their rights as labourers, adhering to an eight-hour workday, and ensuring safe working conditions on site. Two of these research projects are the case studies for the next two chapters, “Mexico” and “Ludlow.”

The first case study is McGuire’s excavations with the Trincheras Tradition Project in Northern Mexico. In enacting this project, his research team operated with an awareness of the history of colonialism. As he details, the descendant border community of Tohono O’odham (or Papago) have experienced a double colonialism: Mexico and the United States. He uses this project to consider the main types of interactions that archaeologists can have with descendant communities or other interests; this section has relevance for archaeologists working in the Northwest Coast. One relation is through education: to inform the communities about your research and findings in the area; it can also involve archaeologists learning about those communities. Another interaction is consultation, having discussions about your research project with leaders or representatives from those communities. Importantly, such actions acknowledge a community’s power, rights, and authority. However, consultations can also be bureaucratic, often having only limited goals. McGuire maintains that consultation always has the potential for relationships to become more than instrumental. This is collaboration, and it entails the integration of goals, interests, and practices. He stressed that “effective collaboration begins before the definition of an objective or problem so that all parties can contribute to this definition” (146). He also

emphasizes that true collaboration means that local communities have the power to say no. Yet one more form of relationship McGuire outlines is opposition, which may be necessary to take against certain interests.

McGuire provides an important discussion about the archaeologist's role when working with communities. Collaboration does not mean giving up "authority as good crafts persons" (xii) in archaeology. His position is apt. For archaeologists to maintain such authority, they need to connect their interpretations to the data. Archaeologists cannot simply advance claims of certain groups without making those arguments fit the data in a way that is acceptable to the community of archaeologists. To do so not only undermines the archaeologist's authority, it also does not serve the community well when such claims do not stand.

... in our knowledge claims, archaeologists need to have some independence from the social groups and interests that we serve. The basis for this independence resides in our craft and in our obligations to the community of archaeologists. It is, therefore, almost inevitable that our knowledge claims will come into conflict with the claims of the communities we work with. I view this situation as good. Such contradictions create tensions that force each community to critically examine its own dialogue as well as the other's (95).

It is commendable that McGuire examines his own failures from his project in Mexico. The issue concerned ten burials that his team excavated. They sought permission from the Tohono O'odham community to excavate the burials and to perform some nondestructive analyses. Once the analyses were complete, they requested permission from the Mexican authority, the Consejo de Arqueologia, to repatriate the remains. But, they were denied. A main reason was that the Consejo did not want to acknowledge the Tohono O'odham's rights over the remains—they viewed archaeological remains as Mexican heritage; to allow repatriation to the Tohono O'odham would have acknowledged their authority over that heritage. Plus, the Tohono O'odham had relations as well with the U.S. (with many members living north of the border as well as relations with the archaeological team) and the Consejo also viewed this as an imposition on the authority of Mexico. McGuire's team was not able to repatriate the burials, and they felt that they had broken their trust with the Tohono O'odham community. From this experience, he learned that collaboration needed to involve all relevant parties, including the Consejo. They tried to be conscious of the effects of the double colonialism upon the Tohono O'odham, yet it was precisely that legacy that hampered their own investigations and relations with the community.

In the second case study, McGuire and colleagues describe their excavations at Ludlow in Colorado, a site that is an example of, literally, class warfare. From 1913 to 1914, battles broke out between the coal mining companies and labourers. The Colorado National Guard arrived and attacked a tent colony of striking workers and their families at Ludlow, killing nineteen people: five men, two women, and twelve children. Other tent villages of workers were also attacked during the Colorado Coalfield War. In 1996, McGuire and Dean Saitta began their investigations at the site of Ludlow to highlight those events. In this way, they

performed "archaeology as memory" (210), where the fieldwork serves as a form of societal recall. Indeed, their excavations received media coverage in local and national outlets, which served as opportunities to relate that history and discuss the events.

A major component of the project involved educating visitors from the local community and members of the United Mine-worker's union, with whom they were collaborating. In this way, they showed how archaeology can be much more powerful than evidence on documents. Archaeology recovers not something written about an event or what led to it—it uncovers the actual artifacts of the individuals involved. In this case, they unearthed clues about their living conditions, charcoal from their burned tents and homes, and bullets from the guns that fired at them. The use of archaeology as "memory" is important here and marks an important way that archaeology can be political.

Overall, the book is a tremendous resource. Throughout the work, McGuire summarizes and cites numerous archaeological studies as examples of effective political action. In so doing, the book provides a worthwhile overview and is a sourcebook for further exploration of these issues. It is dense with good information that can only be hinted at here, and it is clear in its prose and argument.

My main complaint concerns his use of power. There are often references to "speaking truth to power." While this concerns wording, it has some implications. This is using "power" primarily in contexts that apply to one group dominating another, or what could be seen as a "vertical" notion of power from top to bottom. There is also a "horizontal" form, the power of coalitions and alliances—it's the power that speaks truth to power. While McGuire is arguing for organizing weaker parties in unions and collaborations, he rarely uses "power" to refer to it. This leads to a sense that only those in roles of dominance over others have power. Power should not just be used in a negative sense—everyone wants power; it is attractive and it can help various communities see the benefits of alliance. To not use power in a positive manner is, in a sense, disempowering. It is important to use the term in other contexts, so that idea of collective power can be a draw precisely to support and strengthen political actions.

In the end, McGuire solidly establishes his main point that archaeology is political. This does not mean that archaeology, therefore, cannot accord with reality. Rather, to be effectively political, archaeologists need to tether their arguments to objective facts. More to the point, McGuire stresses that archaeology, to be relevant, should be political; otherwise, the research can lead to the "three dangers" (19-20) of displaying triviality, being complicit, or having unexamined prejudices.

McGuire's book reminds us that archaeology is always political, even while it strengthens and even aims for better scientific methods. Archaeology is a scientific craft that occurs within the legacies of history and operates within sociopolitical circumstances. No matter how far archaeologists may strive for the objectivity of a natural or positive science, archaeology will always remain a social science.

Bill Angelbeck is the editor of *The Midden*.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY

SERVICE BRANCH, Summer - Fall, 2009

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Permitting & Assessment Section) and Jim Spafford (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

Note: Information about Permits is subject to restrictions imposed by Federal privacy regulations. For this reason, Site Alteration Permits issued to private landowners will not identify those Permit-holders by name, or provide exact addresses or legal descriptions for their properties. The federal privacy regulations do not apply to corporate developers, or archaeologists.

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 defined here.

Permit types: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation.

Archaeological project types: AIA = Archaeological Impact Assessment; AIS = Archaeological Inventory Study; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery.

Forest industry terms: CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest License; MoFR = Ministry of Forests and Range; TFL = Tree Farm License; TL = Timber License; TSA = Timber Sales Area.

Other government agencies: FOC = Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DIAND = Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; LWBC = Land and Water B.C., Inc.; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation; RD = Regional District.

First Nations abbreviations: ATT = asserted traditional territory; FN = First Nation.

Legal title descriptions: DL = District Lot; P/L = pipeline; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; Sec = Section, Tp = Township; T/L = transmission line.

2009-0289	Bill Burton	ALTs to DiPv-1 by BC Hydro's installation of a single power-distribution pole at the Lazy Lake Day-Use Area, in the Rocky Mountain Trench northeast of Wasa	ALT
2009-0290	Allan Davidson	Research evaluation of archaeological sites at Rose Point, Haida Gwaii, including GaTv-1, GaTv-2, GaTv-3, GaTv-4, GaTv-5, GaTw-23, GaTw-24 and GaTw-25	INS
2009-0291	Beth Hrychuk	AIA for Spectra Energy Transmission's proposed Angusmac Creek Revetment Project, approximately 74 km N of Prince George	INS
2009-0292	Joel Kinzie	AIA for MOTI's proposed small scale non-capital projects in their Thompson-Nicola and Okanagan-Shuswap Districts	INS
2009-0293	D'Ann Owens	AIA for routine activities associated with minor municipal infrastructure works, conducted by the District of Oak Bay	INS
2009-0294	Patrick Robins	ALTs to DiRc-39 and DiRd-31 by the Town of Princeton's proposed water system expansion project	ALT
2009-0295	Matthew Begg	AIA for BCTS's proposed timber-harvesting blocks and access roads in the Skeena Business Area	INS
2009-0296	Hugh Middleton	AIA for forestry operations proposed by DWB Forestry Services Ltd. and other potential licensees in the Chilcotin FD	INS
2009-0297	Shauna Huculak	AIA for proposed installation and maintenance of small-scale facilities within Capital Regional District parks	INS
2009-0298	Heather Pratt	AIA for a proposed property subdivision on Pylades Road in the community of Cedar	INS
2009-0299	Joel Kinzie	AIA for New Town Services, and other possible developers, proposed small residential developments within the North Okanagan Regional District, Central Okanagan Regional District, and Okanagan Similkameen Regional District	INS
2009-0300	Steven Gray	ALTs to DiSf-72 by HFN Forestry Limited Partnership forestry operations in NFRL A85819, Block 961215 located on the E slopes of Mount Blenheim, N of the Sarita River	ALT
2009-0301	Beth Hrychuk	AIA for oil/gas projects proposed by Breaker Energy Ltd. and other proponents within NTS map sheets 94 H/2-6 (S of Beaton River), 94 B/8-10, 94 B/15-16 (E of Halfway River), 94 A/1-4 (N of Peace River, W of Beaton River, E of Halfway River), and 94 A/5-7 & 94 A/10-15	INS
2009-0302	private individual	ALTs to EhRk-4 by property preparation activities	ALT
2009-0303	private individual	ALTs to DhRx-14 by installation of a natural gas line to service a residence in Nanaimo	ALT

2009-0304	Mike Rousseau	AIA for a proposed 11-lot residential subdivision on the S shore of Shuswap Lake in Sorrento	INS
2009-0305	Gerald Fleming	ALTs to DcRu-111 by Saanich Parks and Recreation's installation of a new irrigation system in Gorge Waterway Park, between Austin Avenue and Colquitz Avenue along Gorge Road West, in Blocks 7 and 8 of Parcel D, Plan 1020, Sec 21, Victoria Land District	ALT
2009-0306	Marianna Cervantes	AIA of Canadian Forest Oil Ltd.'s proposed Ojay Pipeline project within mapsheet 93 I/9, SW of Mistanusk Creek, NE BC	INS
2009-0307	private individual	ALTs to DiRu-15 by construction of a sea wall in the community of Gibsons	ALT
2009-0308	Clinton Coates	AIA for oil/gas developments proposed by Crew Energy Ltd. and other proponents in areas covered by NTS map sheets 94A, 94B, 94H and 94G, NE BC	INS
2009-0309	Clinton Coates	AIA for oil/gas developments proposed by Crew Energy Ltd. and other proponents in areas covered by NTS map sheets th94I, 94J, 94O and 94P, NE BC	INS
2009-0310	Clinton Coates	AIA for oil/gas developments proposed by Crew Energy Ltd. and other proponents in portions of the Peace FD covered by NTS map sheets 93I and 93P	INS
2009-0311	Dave Martin	ALTs to CMT site GcTg-6 by forestry activities proposed by A & A Trading Ltd. in cut block C16013, Exstew Chart of FL 16836, Kalum FD	ALT
2009-0312	Rob Paterson	AIA for oil/gas projects proposed by Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and other proponents operating within NTS Map Sheets 94/A, 94/B, 94/G and 94/H, NE BC	INS
2009-0313	private individual	ALTs to DcRu-35 by subdivision of a property in Esquimalt	ALT
2009-0314	Robbin Chatan	AIA for the proposed construction of an access trail and upgrades to visitor/camp facilities in Raft Cove Provincial Park, at the mouth of the Mackjack River, Rupert Land District, N Vancouver Island	INS
2009-0315	Frank Craig	AIA for TTM Resources Inc.'s proposed CHU mining project, approximately 100 km S of Vanderhoof, NE of Tateluk Lake and W of Chutanli Lake, within BCGS mapsheets 93F.037, 93F.038, 93F.047 and 93F.048	INS
2009-0316	John Cormier	AIA of Westcoast Energy Inc.'s proposed Spectra Energy Boulder Re-Injection Pipeline, about 44 km SW of Chetwynd and 3 km N of the North Burnt River, mapsheet 93/O8	INS
2009-0317	Ken Schwab	AIA of Greg Wilson's proposed gravel quarry within d-6-A, 94-B-1, near Rocky Mountain Portage	INS
2009-0318	Doug Hyde	ALTs to DgRq-83, DgRq-84 and DgRp-31 by installation of the North Nicomekl trunk sewer line by Metro Vancouver, the City of Langley, and the Township of Langley, above the N bank of the Nicomekl River	ALT
2009-0319	Aidan Burford	AIA for the proposed subdivision of land in the Peace River District	INS
2009-0320	Nicole Nicholls	AIA of Teck Coal Limited's Line Creek Operations Phase II Project Mount Michael/Saddle coal tenures and Burnt Ridge ex-Consol leases, immediately N of their existing mine operations 20 km NE of Sparwood	INS
2009-0321	Brian Kingzett	ALTs to DiSe-13 by developments at the Centre for Shellfish Research (Vancouver Island University) near Deep Bay	ALT
2009-0322	Andrew Tucker	ALTs to DhRx-43 by City of Nanaimo's demolition of a residence at 4050 Morningside Drive to allow consolidation with adjacent Neck Point Park, Nanaimo	ALT
2009-0323	Jennifer Storey	AIA for a residential subdivision proposed by W.R. Colclough & Associates for a property on Spray Point, Hornby Island	INS
2009-0324	Duncan McLaren	AIA of the inundation zone at Cannell Lake with the Municipality of Abbotsford's proposed extraction of water from the reservoir, approximately 13 km NW of Mission	INS

2009-0325	Eva Brooke	INS	AIA of AltaGas Renewable Energy Inc's proposed run-of-river hydro project in the Log Creek watershed, including transmission lines and ancillary facilities, near the Fraser River and in the vicinity of Nahatlatch River
2009-0326	Eva Brooke	INS	AIA of AltaGas Renewable Energy Inc's proposed run-of-river hydro project in the Kookipi Creek watershed, including transmission lines and ancillary facilities, near the Fraser River in the general vicinity of the Nahatlatch River
2009-0327	Ginelle Taylor	INS	AIA for the proposed replacement of the Chemainus River Bridge on Highway 1A, in the community of Osborn Bay NW of Crofton
2009-0328	Geordie Howe	INS	Inventory and AIA for BC Hydro's Daisy Lake Reservoir in the Cheakamus River valley approximately 32 km N of Squamish
2009-0329	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of Terasen Gas Inc's proposed residential and commercial gas service developments and upgrades to existing systems in the S portion of Terasen's Inland operating area, from the Canada/ USA border N to the Thompson River, W to Hope and E to Salmo, including the Revelstoke area
2009-0330	Charla Downey	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments proposed by Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and other possible proponents within those portions of NTS Map Sheets 93/O, 93/P and 93/I that lie within the Peace and Mackenzie FDs
2009-0331	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Inc's proposed forestry developments at the head of Knight Inlet in the North Island-Central Coast FD
2009-0332	Kira Kristensen	INS	AIA for a residential development in the vicinity of DcRt-10, Willows Beach, Oak Bay
2009-0333	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA for proposed redevelopment of property within the boundary of site DiRx-6, on Sand Island, Malaspina Strait
2009-0334	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DcRw-54 by redevelopment of two residential properties in Sooke

2009-0335	David Hall	INS	AIA on behalf of the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games proposed parking area in Lots 1 and 2 on the Function Junction Legacy Land, Whistler
2009-0336	Rob Field	INS	AIA of BCTS' proposed forestry operations within the Seaward (Tlausta) operating area of the North Island-Central Coast FD
2009-0337	Darren Gridley-Haack	ALT	ALTs to EhQr-2 by upgrades to Beswick Road in Silver Beach Provincial Park, in Seymour Arm, Shuswap Lake, on Lot 22, DL 2946, KDYD, Plan 7346
2009-0338	Jay Buckley	ALT	ALTs to DkRm-1 and DkRn-1 by BC Hydro's construction of the Southern Communities Grid Connection project in the Lillooet River Valley, at the head of Little Harrison Lake in the townsite of Port Douglas and on the W side of the Lillooet River
2009-0339	Hayley Chester	INS	AIA for proposed gravel/quarry pit developments and ancillary components in the Northern Rockies Region (NTS Mapsheets 94I, 94J, 94O, and 94P), for Devon ARL Corporation and/or Devon Canada Corporation
2009-0340	Shane Bond	INS	AIA for a proposed rain garden on a dedicated R/W between Yarrow Place and the Gorge Waterway, Esquimalt
2009-0341	Ed Rebelo	ALT	ALTs to FIRq-19 by Fortwood Homes and Sons' installation of a sewer line to properties in the College Heights area, Prince George
2009-0342	Margaret Rogers	INS	AIA for the City of Abbotsford's proposed upgrade to the Bevan Avenue Wells site, at the SW corner of Mill Lake, Abbotsford
2009-0343	Roy Funk	ALT	ALTs to DiRu-22 by YMCA of Greater Vancouver's development on DL 964, GP1, NWD, W side of Howe Sound
2009-0344	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DiQv-27 by installation of a natural gas line to a residence in Okanagan Falls
2009-0345	Geoff LeClair	ALT	ALTs to DiRb-8 by MTCA's (Recreation Sites and Trails Branch) reconstruction of the Paradise Lake Recreation site, approximately 40 km SE of Merritt
2009-0346	Jeffrey Fitzpatrick	ALT	ALTs to DhRp-37 by Metro Vancouver's construction of a gravel trail in Derby Reach Regional Park Fort Langley, on Lot 10, Tp 12 Langley Townsite, NWD, Plan 38718 (PID 008-546-193) and Parcel 4 (Explanatory Plan 10499) of Lot D (Explanatory Plan 2735) Langley Townsite 11, NWD (PID 013-257-234)
2009-0347	Zoltan Schafer	ALT	ALTs to CMT sites DhSm-98, and DhSI-159 - DhSI-163 by forestry operations in cutblocks C5 and C6, TFL 54, in Clayoquot Sound, South Island FD
2009-0348	David Hall	INS	Archaeological inventory for Fraser Health Authority's proposed property sale at 5750 Panorama Drive, Surrey, on Lot 13, Land 36, Sec 10, Tp 2, Plan LMP24916 (PID 023-208-732)
2009-0349	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for Abacus Mining and Exploration's proposed mining development S of Kamloops, approximately 3 km S of the junction of Highway 5 and 5A
2009-0350	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Flycatcher Communications Inc's proposed reconstruction of a residence and ancillary facilities within the boundary of DhRx-16
2009-0351	Vadim Stavrakov	ALT	ALTs to CMT sites EbSt-5 and EbSt-6 by Lions Gate Forest Products Ltd's operations in FL A84558, Block K1, Campbell River FD
2009-0352	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA for Spectra Energy Transmission's proposed Sierra Pipeline Reactivation Project 74.5 km E of Fort Nelson
2009-0353	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA for International Forest Products' forestry operations within the Broughton Archipelago and adjacent mainland, including FLA19238, FL A77806, FL A77807, and FL A77808, and other tenures in Coastal Land District Rge 1 and 2, North Island-Central Coast FD
2009-0354	Norm Parry	ALT	ALTs to GeTb-17 and GeTb-23 - 26 by forestry operations for BCTS, Skeena Business Area, in TSL A43397, 1.6 km SW of Bonser Lake, south of Carpenter Creek, Kalum FD
2009-0355	Diana Cooper	INS	Archaeological inventory for City of Nanaimo's proposed addition of a land parcel to Neck Point Park, N of Hammond Bay
2009-0356	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA for BCTS operations in the Okanagan-Columbia Business Area, within the Okanagan Shuswap FD
2009-0357	D'Ann Owens	INS	AIA for City of Nanaimo's proposal to widen Bowen Road and replace the Millstone River bridge in the vicinity of Bowen Park
2009-0358	Nancy Greene	INV	Research investigations to obtain dates from various fish traps within DkSf-43, Comox Harbour
2009-0359	Donna Falat	ALT	ALTs to EdQx-18, 20, 45, 47, 48 and 49 by MOTI's improvements to the Trans-Canada Highway between Monte Creek and Pritchard
2009-0360	Margaret Rogers	INS	AIA for Windcrest Homes Ltd's proposed subdivision in Duncan on Lot A, Sec 1 and 2, Comiaken District, and Sec 2, Rge 2 and 3, Cowichan District, Plan 27403 except part in Plan 29752
2009-0361	Chris English	INS	AIA for the proposed Sarita River Power Project, NE of Anacda and Bamfield, Vancouver Island
2009-0362	Ian Franck	INS	AIA for the District of Hope's proposed replacement of the Coquihalla Bridge at 65366 and 800 Kawkawa Lake Road on Lot 1, Plan 9724, DL 4 and 5, YDYL (PID 009-641-092) and Lot 1, Plan 7362, Block 3, YDYL (PID 010-005-200)
2009-0363	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA for AltaGas Ltd. Renewable Energy Division's amendments to the proposed Forrest Kerr Hydroelectric Project near the confluence of the Iskut River and Forrest Kerr Creek, NW BC
2009-0364	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for proposed improvements to Portage Park on lands between Portage Inlet and Thetis Cove, View Royal
2009-0365	Jessica Morrison	INS	AIA for MTCA (Recreation Sites and Trails Branch) proposed developments within the Rapids Recreation Area along the N bank of the Chilliwack River approximately 1 km SW of Chipmunk Mountain
2009-0366	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA for proposed The Shores at Big Lake Subdivision on the N shore of Big Lake approximately 35 km SW of Likely

2009-0367	Paula Thorogood	INS	AIA for DFO's proposed upgrades to the Chilko Lake Field Camp fuel system, approximately 44 km SE of Tatla Lake on Block A, DL 559, Rge 2, Coast District (PID 364-850-11)
2009-0368	Douglas Brown	INS	AIA for Metro Vancouver's proposed small-scale development projects in the Coquitlam Lake watershed
2009-0369	Shane Bond	INS	AIA for the proposed construction of a garage in Oak Bay
2009-0370	Kevin Lagan	ALT	ALTs to DkSf-1 by the City of Courtenay's upgrades to a sewer main on 17 th Street, 19 th Street, 20 th Street, 21 st Street and Cliffe Avenue
2009-0371	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for Golden Eagle Berry Farms Ltd's proposed blueberry cultivation and pump house on the E side of the Pitt River in Pitt Meadows
2009-0372	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for Greyv Investment Ltd's proposed residential subdivision near Kawkawa Lake in Hope, on Lot A, Plan 5261, Sec 15, Tp 5, Rge 26, W6M, FVRD (PIN: 010-363-068)
2009-0373	Lance Loggin	ALT	ALTs to CMT sites FITE-49 - FITE-86 (inclusive) and FITd-14 - FITd-26 (inclusive) adjacent to Clio Bay and Gobeil Bay approximately 10 km S of Kitimaat in TFL 41, Kalum FD
2009-0374	Duncan McLaren	INS	AIA for BC Hydro's redevelopment of the Ruskin Dam hydroelectric facility, approximately 60 km E of Vancouver
2009-0375	Wayne Procter	ALT	ALTs to DkSf-49 by construction of a gas station at 3080 Comox Road in Courtenay, on Plan 1255R, Sec 5, LD 15
2009-0376	Sarah Smith	INS	AIA for District of Maple Ridge's proposed construction of the 256 th Street sanitary sewer line extension, between 232 nd and 256 th Street in Maple Ridge
2009-0377	David Hall	INS	AIA for C-Free Power Corporation's proposed Jamie Creek Hydroelectric Project, on the S shore of Downton Lake W of Gold Bridge
2009-0378	Margaret Rogers	INS	AIA for Kvarno Island Ltd's proposed subdivision of Kvarno Island, in Ucluelet Inlet approximately 3.5 km NW of Ucluelet
2009-0379	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of Lot 15, Plan 27410, DL 1601, KDYD, S of North Thompson Provincial Park and N of Gill Creek, along the W side of the North Thompson River
2009-0380	Ian Franck	INS	AIA for Aqua Terra Power Corporation's proposed Pebble Creek Geothermal Project, in the Upper Lillooet River valley approximately 60 km NW of Pemberton
2009-0381	Dave Cunliffe	ALT	ALTs to EfQu-23 by development of the Captains Village Marina Subdivision, on the N shore of Shuswap Lake in Scotch Creek, on Part of the SW¼ Sec 27, Tp 22, Rge 11, W6M, KDYD (PINs: 026-532-658 and 026-532-674)
2009-0382	Matthew Begg	INS	AIA for MOTI's proposed upgrades to Sierra Yoyo Desan Road E and N of Fort Nelson between the 30 km and 188 km markers
2009-0383	Margaret Rogers	INS	AIA for proposed improvements to a residential property in Ladysmith, including a portion of DgRw-189
2009-0384	Lyle Bolton	ALT	ALTs to CMT sites GdTe-27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 by Kalum Ventures Ltd's forestry operations in FLA73726, CP 017, Block 1, Kalum FD, lower Kitsumkalum River Valley
2009-0385	David Hall	INS	AIA for Sunstone Ridge Group's proposed residential development in Pemberton, on Lot 2, DL 211, Lillooet District, Plan EPP1353 (PID: 027-950-19) and Lot 1, DL 211, Lillooet District, Plan KAP87819 (PID: 027-701-522)
2009-0386	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA for proposed forestry operations by Coast Tsimshian Resources Limited Partnership and potential other clients within the Kalum FD
2009-0387	Dale Malloch	ALT	ALTs to DcRv-27, 163 and 164 By Minc Management Ltd's development of the Montreuil Hill subdivision at 5419 Rocky Point Road in Metchosin, on Lot 1, Sec 30 and 40, Metchosin District, Plan VIP83420
2009-0388	Lynda Floyd	ALT	ALTs to DhRr-6 by the Village of Belcarra's watermain project from the District of North Vancouver across Indian Arm to Belcarra
2009-0389	Paul Dagg	ALT	ALTs to CMT tree sites DfSf-69, 70 and 71 by HFN Forestry Limited Partnership's forestry operations in CB 964405, TFL 44, South Island FD, in the vicinity of Spencer Creek on the E side of Alberni Inlet
2009-0390	Doug Perdue	ALT	ALTs to bark beetle infested CMTs within FIRm-4 by Dunkley Lumber Ltd's forestry operations within TFL 53, CP 268 Block 3, 250 m W of Hay Lake, Prince George FD
2009-0391	David Hall	INS	AIA for Quadri Properties Limited's proposed 64-lot residential subdivision at 170 th Street and 0A Avenue in Surrey, on Lot A, Plan 16117, Lot 57, Plan 42537, Sec 6, Tp 7, NWD
2009-0392	Aaron Bible	INS	AIA for the of Campbell River's proposed sewage lift station and improvements to Highway 19A between 1551 South Island Highway and the junction of Highway 19A and Hilchey Road
2009-0393	Mark Freberg	ALT	ALTs to EcRg-18 by Teck Highland Valley Copper Partnership's construction of the Valley South Dump, in the Highland Valley approximately 40 km SE of Ashcroft
2009-0395	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory for Chilco Road Properties' proposed residential development of Lots 30 and 31 in View Royal
2009-0396	Mike Rousseau	INS	Inventory for a proposed 2-lot subdivision on the N shore of Loon Lake, N of Cache Creek
2009-0397	James Martin	ALT	ALTs to DfSj-35 by the Wild Pacific Trail Society's Terrace Beach trail extension within the District of Ucluelet, on Lot 40, VIP 64737, Sec 21, Clayoquot District (PID: 023-656-301)
2009-0398	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for BC Hydro's rehabilitation of property on the W shore of Sugar Lake, on Plan 2071, DL 4026, ODYD
2009-0399	Justin Kumagai	ALT	ALTs to CMT site DeSf-67 by Western Forest Products' operations in TFL 44, CB 761415, South Island FD, in the vicinity of Klanawa River

2009-0400	private individual	ALT	ALTs to EdQa-11 by redevelopment of a residential property in the Kootenay Land District
2009-0401	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA for Shelter Bay Lands Ltd's proposed resort development on the W shore of Upper Arrow Lake, approximately 45 km S of Revelstoke on DL 811, Kootenay District
2009-0402	Shane Bond	INS	AIA for the proposed redevelopment of 4 residential lots in Sooke
2009-0403	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA for a proposed residential development SE of Williams Lake
2009-0404	D'Ann Owens	INS	AIA of the Capital Regional District's proposed alternate locations for wastewater treatment facilities in Saanich, Oak Bay, Victoria and Esquimalt
2009-0405	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for a proposed residential subdivision on the N shore of Shuswap Lake, approximately 2 km E of Celista
2009-0406	Simon Kalten-rieder	INS	AIA for Metro Vancouver's proposed improvements to the Neptune and Lynnterm West Terminals at 1001 Low Level Road in North Vancouver, on Lot A, Block 49, Plan 17592, DL 204 (PID 007-269-986) and Lot C/Z, Block 27, DL 273 (PID CNV-000-346)
2009-0407	Gary Goldwood	INS	Heritage inspection of the barge Foss #138 for possible salvage, which sank in 1951 in about 116 m, while being towed by the American tugboat Andrew Foss, approximately 0.8 km N of Waterfall #2 in Grenville Channel
2009-0408	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DfRv-6 by reburial of found human remains on a property on Salt Spring Island
2009-0409	Ian Cameron	INS	AIA for the District of Maple Ridge's proposed road realignment between 127 th Avenue and Abernethy Way at 224 th Street
2009-0410	Donna Falat	ALT	ALTs to EFRj-145-153 (inclusive) by MOTI's improvements to Highway 97 near Maiden Creek, between Cache Creek and Clinton
2009-0411	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DiQv-27 by installation of a natural gas service line to a new home on the E side of Skaha Lake, approximately 2.5 km N of Okanagan Falls
2009-0412	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DgRr-1 by redevelopment of a property in Surrey
2009-0413	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for the proposed Tsussie Sewer Upgrade Project, along Crofton Road near Crofton
2009-0414	Bryan Fraser	ALT	ALTs to FgUb-25_1, FgUb-25_2, FgUb-26, FgUb-27, FgUb-28, FgUb-32_1, FgUb-32_2, FgUb-33, FgUb-34, FgUb-35, FgUb-36, FgUb-37, FgUb-39, and FgUb-40 to reduce blowdown risk and in the event of blowdown, resulting from harvesting in CP 604, CB EAST04 and EAST08, on Graham Island W of Long Inlet, Haida Gwaii FD on the S side of Kagan Peninsula, East Narrows, Skidegate Inlet
2009-0415	Howie Aikman	ALT	ALTs to CMT site DkSr-53 by Western Forest Products' operations in FL A19231, Block E45S, Brodick Creek drainage, Campbell River FD, 18.7 km SW of Zeballos
2009-0416	Marianna Cervantes	INS	AIA for oil/gas projects proposed by Terra Energy Corporation and other proponents within NTS map sheets 93H/16, 93I/3 & 5-16, 93J/16, 93O/1 & 7-16, 93P/1-16, 94 /1-16, 94B/1-16, 94G/1-16, 94H/1-16, 94I/1-16, 94J/1-16, 94K/1-16, 94N/1-16, 94O/1-16 and 94P/1-16, NE BC
2009-0417	Dave Podmoroff	ALT	ALTs to DcRu-1159 by the Town of View Royal's construction of chain-link fences between 216 and 218 Hart Road and at 209 Hart Road
2009-0418	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DeRv-107 by a property development Duncan
2009-0419	Douglas Hudson	INV	Research excavations at DhQj-14, 22 and 23 near the confluence of the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers

NORTHWEST COAST ANTHROPOLOGY BLOGS & WEBSITES

Northwest Coast Archaeology:

<http://qmackie.wordpress.com/>

Northwest Coast Maritime Heritage—Archaeology and Coastal Erosion:

<http://nwcmh.wordpress.com/>

Fieldnotes—For the Anthropology of British Columbia, Canada:

<http://www.anthroblog.tadmCILwraith.com/>

Brian Thom's Coast Salish Home Page:

<http://home.istar.ca/~bthom/>

CONFERENCES & EVENTS

BC ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS, Annual General Meeting
Victoria, B.C.

March 5, 2011

Info: <http://bcapca.bc.ca>

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 76th Anniversary Meeting
Sacramento, California

March 30 - April 3, 2011

Info: <http://www.saa.org/>

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

University of Idaho

Moscow, Idaho

April 21 - 23, 2011

Abstract Deadline: March 7

Info: <http://www.class.uidaho.edu/nwanthconference/>

BC STUDIES CONFERENCE

Kelowna, B.C., UBC-Okanagan Campus

May 5 - 7, 2011

Theme: Sustainability and Change: Studies in B C's Past, Present & Future Communities

Abstract Deadline: February 18

Info: <http://bcstudies2011.ok.ubc.ca>

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 44th Annual Meeting

Halifax, Nova Scotia

May 18 - 22, 2011

Info: <http://novascotiaheritage.ca/caa2011/>

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