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MIDDEN

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SOUTH TEXADA ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

TLA'AMIN SFU HERITAGE PROGRAM 2009

THE BC ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM OF 2009



THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA meetings in Vancouver featuring illustrated lectures are now generally held on the last Wednesday of each month from September to June at 7:00 P.M. at the Vancouver Museum, 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver, BC. Details on lectures are often listed on the *Conferences & Events* page (back cover). New members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.



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Single copies of most previous issues are available for \$5.00 each, plus postage.

Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our website (<http://asbc.bc.ca>).

Cover:

Crew from the Texada Island Survey enjoying a view across Sabine Channel from base camp on South Texada Island (photo by Chris Burk).



The ASBC Pages

State of *The Midden* Address

FROM THE EDITOR:

Since this is the first issue out during the new year, it's a good time to provide an update the State of *The Midden* before the readership. We can consider the history of this quarterly and the course we would like to take here on. Also, I would like to discuss some changes at present, with this issue.

First, I want to draw your attention to a new feature that we hope to be running regularly. Here, we've called it the "Briefing": it's a one- or two-page spread that will highlight a particular aspect of an archaeological research rather than a full discussion of the project. In this issue (pages 8-9), we highlight one feature at a site and a unique ground slate knife that was found in it. The main idea for these pieces is that these should be primarily visual, with a minimum of text to explain the photo, graphic figure, map, or table. Consider these a miniature form of a poster as you might see at a conference.

It is hoped these briefings will allow archaeologists to provide information more quickly and these even could be done for investigations or research that may be ongoing. Or, perhaps you have completed a thesis or report, in which there are no plans (or time) for a long-form piece, but there is a neat stratigraphic profile or some radiocarbon dates that would be good to spotlight. It's a good way to alert people to your work and provide

a glimpse of what's in your research or what's to come. So, send your briefings in.

Upcoming, there are plans for a retrospective of the many volumes of *The Midden*, since its first publication in 1966. To help us prepare this, please let us know what particular articles have been notable to you in the past. Or, more generally, let us know what aspects of *The Midden* have been useful to you.

We are always considering new ideas for contributions and content proceeding in the future. Any feedback would be appreciated by the editorial team about the quarterly. For instance, is it useful that we publish the permit listings? Undoubtedly, there are useful to see what work is being done in the province. However, years ago, the lists were short. Now the lists can add several pages to the print. If it's useful information for our readership, then it's worth doing, but any comments you might have on this would help us decide.

Regarding any of these, please send comments by email or handwritten letter or any of the editors listed in the masthead.

Bill Angelbeck
Editor



Archaeology News

UBC's Museum of Anthropology Re-Opens

In January, the Museum of Anthropology (MOA) at the University of British Columbia reopened with a celebration, marking the completion of a \$55.5 Renewal Project. The new facilities were launched along with a new exhibition of contemporary works by twelve international artists, in a weekend program that included involved First Nations and community partners, funders, sponsors, donors, as well as dignitaries, artists and luminaries from around the world. The program featured First Nations dancers and drummers, a carving demonstration, behind-the-scenes tours, and new exhibits, and was followed by an dance party featuring Delhi 2 Dublin. The opening was a success, and MOA now stands poised to welcome visitors to its major new exhibit:

Border Zones: New Art Across Cultures

On exhibit until September 2010, this collection of international contemporary art features "a dialogue about cultural boundaries—within and between communities, art practices, audiences, or institutions—and the possibility of translation across them." More information about the exhibit, its artists, and the process behind its creation, can be found here: <http://www.moa.ubc.ca/exhibits/>

SFU Museum Launches Exhibit on BC Archaeology

Simon Fraser University's Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology opened a new exhibit on "Transformations, Continuity and Change: BC Archaeology and First Nations Cultures" this January. Also be sure to check out the museums' award-winning virtual exhibits on Indigenous cultures and the peopling of the New World, available here: <http://www.sfu.museum/>

Marina La Salle

ASBC Memberships Can Now Renewed Online

Please note that the ASBC now has a Paypal account, so if you have not yet renewed your membership for 2010, you will find the link to do so online here:

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

We are also in the process of updating our website so please check back periodically for ASBC news and events: www.asbc.bc.ca

Hedley Reloaded

The BC Archaeology Forum 2009

Jim Pound



Wendy Hawkes leads visitors around the Chuchawaya Rock Shelter near Hedley, British Columbia. (photo by author)

In 2005, the BC Archaeology forum was held in Hedley, in southeastern B.C., 75 km northwest of Osoyoos, in the Upper Similakeen River Valley on November 28 and 29, 2009. Once again, we had the privilege of revisiting this wonderful part of our province. Wendy Hawkes and Chief Richard Holmes of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band opened the forum with a traditional greeting from the Smelqmx Syilx people at the Snaza'ist Discovery Centre. What followed was a weekend of sharing and exchange between all participants. So, to our hosts, "LimLimpt."

Wendy Hawkes, Saturday's first speaker, discussed indigeneity within a framework of inheritor communities as opposed to ancestral. She supported Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) as a force that binds people to place, acknowledging both the physical and spiritual worlds. This was followed by an informative presentation by Kristy Whitehurst on the culturally modified tree (CMT) work done by the Kwantlen Polytechnic University field school this past summer in the South Ainslie drainage; this was a project done in collaboration with the

Boston Bar and Boothroyd First Nations (see *The Midden* 41[3], "The Gold Rush, CPR, and Cedar: Applied Archaeology in the Fraser Canyon" for more information on this project).

Diana Cooper of Millennia Research rounded off the morning with an overview of some of the work being done by their group, revisiting the Williston Reservoir with its vast amount of artifacts accumulated, especially projectile points. She also discussed their work on the Nanaimo shoreline. What caught the attention of many was the use of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) based predictive modelling with photo mapping and geomorphology at a metre optimal resolution.

After lunch Yumks—Rudy Reimer, Simon Fraser University (SFU) instructor and President of the ASBC provided the audience with an update and synopsis of many of the staff and events happening at SFU, within the ASBC. He also touched on his own research where indigeneity and science can be blended into a harmonious relationship to explore new pathways of understanding of time and place. Possibly the highlight of the meeting was Angela Clyburn's presentation

on Digital Enhancement of Pictographs through the use of DStretch software, an image enhancement algorithm especially developed for rock art applications—it was truly stunning. The afternoon continued with excellent presentations by Megan Fisher about work being done on Haida Gwaii; Brenda Gould discussing the challenges of rural archaeology and acceptance of cultural heritage protocols, stewardship, and monitoring even when there are Memorandums of Understanding in place; and finally Kimberly Christensen of Golder Associates Ltd. spoke of their work in Northern British Columbia and the diverse lithic assemblage with some ungulate fragments that seems to point to a tool kit that was more opportunistic than defined. The last presentation of the day was both moving and inspiring, following the lead set the last time the forum was held in Hedley. This time, however, it was by the Penticton Indian Band youth, Darius Kruger. In a video presentation, Randi Baptiste, a young Syilx teenager follows a path of questions and discovery, of what Wendy Hawkes spoke of earlier in the day, an understanding of indigeneity and that of being an inheritor of her rich culture.

That night we were treated to a dinner social at the Hitching Post Restaurant (and one of the best steaks every had by this reporter). On Sunday morning, the final day of the Forum was not to be outdone by the previous day thanks to Brenda Gould, Wendy Hawkes, and Chief Richard Holmes as guides. We visited the Chuchawaya Rock Shelter, a part of the Similkameen Spirit Trail and its pictographs finishing up with a site visit to the Ochre Bluffs in Princeton (see *The Midden* 37[4], "Pictographs in the Upper Similkameen Traditional Territory, a Guided Tour" for more information).

Jim Pound graduated from SFU archaeology in 2006, is a Masonic Historian for the oldest Freemasonry Lodge on the mainland of British Columbia and is the current treasurer for the ASBC.

Tla'amin-SFU Archaeology Heritage Program 2009

Julia Jackley, Dana Lepofsky, John R. Welch, Megan Caldwell, Chris Springer, Morgan Ritchie, Craig Rust, and Michelle Washington



In June and July 2009, Simon Fraser University (SFU) and Tla'amin First Nation conducted the second year of a jointly planned and managed archaeological field school and heritage stewardship program. The program is co-directed by Michelle Washington of the Sliammon Treaty Society, Dr. Dana Lepofsky of SFU's Archaeology Department, and Dr. John Welch of SFU's Archaeology Department and School of Resources and Environmental Management. The goal of this year's research was to further explore and understand Tla'amin history through continued archaeological investigation, knowledge sharing, and partnerships with the Tla'amin and regional community. The field school was located on the Sunshine Coast and in Desolation Sound, B.C., encompassing important sites and landscapes in the northern, central, and southern reaches of Tla'amin traditional territory. Projects featured in 2009 included survey and mapping in Desolation Sound Marine Park, excavations at *Kleh Kwa Num* (Scuttle Bay), and aerial and ground survey of intertidal management systems. By investigating sites throughout the territory we have increased our understanding of the cultural activities and interactions of

Tla'amin ancestors. The Tla'amin possess considerable knowledge of their history, but the region is poorly understood archaeologically. The field school's collaborative approach allows for the combination of oral traditions and archaeology that are helping to illuminate and share Tla'amin history. The overarching goals of the SFU-Tla'amin program are: (1) To establish and sustain meaningful relationships between Tla'amin, SFU, and other partners; (2) To understand, enhance, and share knowledge about Tla'amin culture and history; (3) To integrate an archaeological perspective with Tla'amin traditional knowledge as a means of understanding the past relationships between Tla'amin people and their relationship to the landscape.

Survey and Mapping in Tla'amin Territory

The field school investigated sites near the northern and southern extents

of Tla'amin territory. In the north we mapped and surveyed sites and landscapes in Desolation Sound Marine Park including several bays and promontories at the northern margins of the park. One of these was previously identified and initially mapped by Bill Angelbeck (2009) as the "Flea Village" of Vancouver's 1792 voyage, where houses were perched defensively on the top of these artificially flattened promontories. Our mapping showed that similar sites are located on the adjacent promontories and that each site is associated with an extensive fish trap. Radiocarbon dates from a longhouse and the fish traps suggest that these defensive sites date to the last 600 years or so. In addition, the survey identified two new sites and redefined the boundaries of four sites, increasing the total area of archaeological sites in the park.

Outside of Desolation Sound, we conducted surveys on the Sliammon Reserve and various locations north and

Figure 1 (above). Tla'amin-SFU team. Front: Tanner Timothy; First row: (left to right) Debbie Dan, John Welch, Georgia Combes, Vanessa Medland, Nyra Chalmer, Julia Jackley, Andrea Unrau, Guillermo Garcia, Dana Lepofsky, Michelle Washington; Middle row (left to right): Craig Barnes, Anna Stewart, Allison Hill, Diana Wasyluk, Rachel White; Back row (left to right): Mike Szepvolgyi, Aaron Racicot, Fred Foster, Craig Rust, Simon Lloyd-Price, Megan Caldwell, Lisa Wilson.

south of Powell River. South of town, we excavated a site located on an ancient sea terrace ten metres above the modern shoreline. This site has yielded early to late Holocene projectile points indicating that the landscape has been occupied for thousands of years. Private collections from nearby areas have also yielded early Holocene points. We will continue to work with the landowners to assure conservation of these important heritage sites.

Intertidal Resource Management Survey

The SFU-Tla'amin team continued research on intertidal resource management systems across the territory. During extreme low tides in June and July, the team took two helicopter flights to record intertidal modifications through photographs and GPS locations. Over 2,500 images resulted from these flights and no fewer than 120 new intertidal features were identified in at least 60 previously undocumented locations. The astonishingly diverse range of features includes at least ten distinct types of stone fish traps, clam gardens, and other intertidal modifications. In addition to the aerial survey, the team conducted intertidal surveys during the May, June, and July low tides. During these surveys, additional unrecorded intertidal features were documented, including the first recorded wooden stake fish traps in the area. Dates from five of the wooden fish traps range between 300-600 Cal B.P. While still in its initial stages, this research has the potential to help us understand ancient and prospective intertidal management techniques on the northern Northwest Coast, to know more of the regional relationships between intertidal and residential components of settlement systems, and to put to rest notions that ancient people could not or did not understand how to invest in sustainable resource management.

Kleh Kwa Num Excavations

Throughout June and July the field school excavated in the heart of Tla'amin territory at *Kleh Kwa Num*. In 2008, we learned that, during the 19th and 20th centuries, large amounts of herring were processed in smokehouses and drying racks on a rocky promontory on the northern

side of the bay (site DISd-6). A survey in 1976 also identified an earthwork (DISd-7) on the southern side of the bay (Acheson and Riley 1976). In 2009, we aimed to gain a better understanding of how Tla'amin forebears used the landscape through time. We did this by expanding our excavations and by locating new sites around the bay. Our team implemented numerous methods of investigation including survey, mapping, shovel tests, test pits, percussion coring, and excavations.

Through the excavations we discovered that *Kleh Kwa Num* was once a village settlement composed of at least six long-houses. The houses were identified by the presence of compacted and leveled floors, hearth features, postholes, charred posts, stone post supports, and charred planks. The houses can be characterized by an initial leveling of the ground followed by multiple re-building events. Each of the excavation units revealed that the ancient Tla'amin imported gravel, rocks, and

shell midden to create level surfaces upon which to construct their houses. Our initial sets of radiocarbon dates indicate that the first houses were built 2100-2090 Cal BP. Two additional houses, one with an early date of 730-920 Cal B.P and the other with a late date of 220-260 Cal B.P, may indicate that the Tla'amin expanded toward the shoreline in an east and west direction over time. The late date in combination with continual cultural deposits indicates that the houses were occupied steadily until the 18th century. A 10- to 20-cm layer of green urchin and mussel shell caps the last occupation of the houses, apparently marking a significant shift in resource and land use. We do not yet know the reason for this change, but we hypothesize that it is related to the introduction of smallpox and the resulting decline in the Tla'amin population.

Kleh Kwa Num was a place where fishing, hunting and resource processing activities were conducted. Ancient

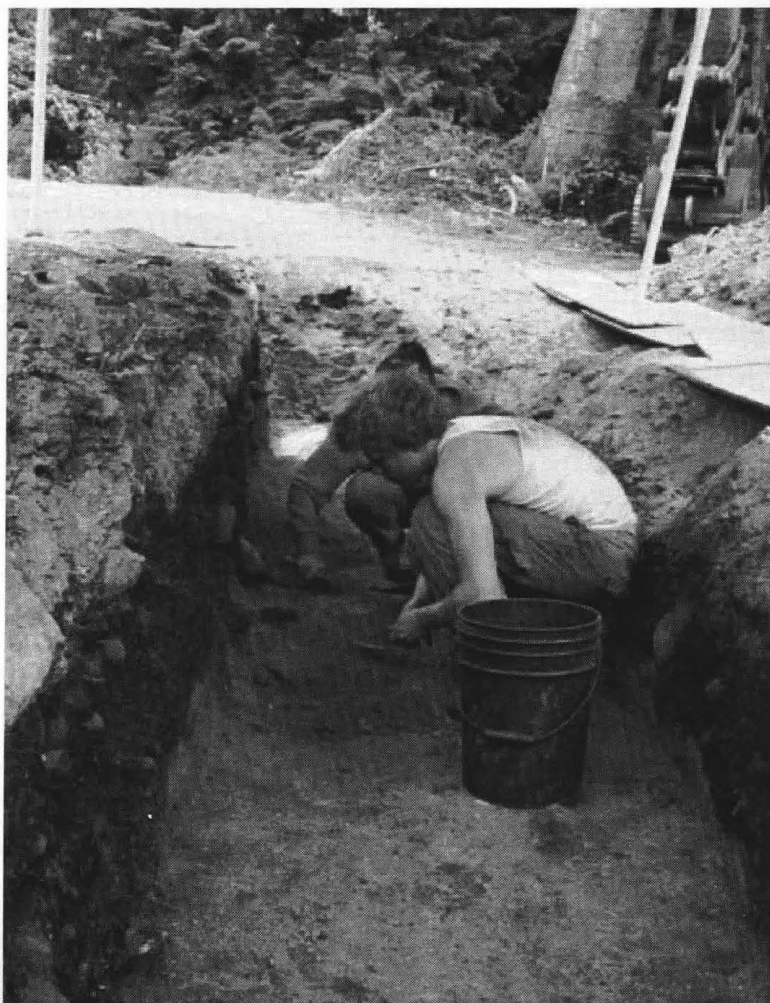


Figure 2. Students excavating a longhouse.



Figure 3. Dr. Dana Lepofsky discussing artifacts at a community event.

artifacts were encountered in all of the excavation units and date to the last 1,000 years. The artifacts include bone harpoon valves and points, projectile points, slate knives, an obsidian flake, and a California mussel shell celt. Significantly, the obsidian and mussel shell celt indicate that the Tla'amin at *Kleh Kwa Num* had long distance trade connections to the north and west. The obsidian is from a source at the base of a glacier in Kincome Inlet. The mussel shell celt is from the west coast of Vancouver Island. Finally, we also identified a petroglyph at the head of the bay. The image is located on a granite boulder and consists of pecked circles that align to depict two mirror image triangles. It is possible that the two triangles represent the two settlements that were located on either side of the bay (sites D1Sd-6 and -7).

Community Outreach

In addition to survey and excavation, we actively promoted Tla'amin heritage stewardship through numerous community events and site tours, visiting local schools, and providing interviews with interested media outlets. In consultation

with the Tla'amin, the field school students designed and created a website to provide accessible and comprehensive information about Tla'amin culture and history to the public. The website features summaries, photographs, videos, links to media pieces, and other multimedia to provide visitors with diverse ways of learning about the past. The outreach projects were made possible by the continual support of and partnerships with Tla'amin individuals and governmental bodies including the Cultural Committee and Chief and Council and Georgia Combes. Our team is excited to continue work with the Tla'amin in 2010.

To learn more about the project please visit <http://www.sliammonfirstnation.com/archaeology/index.html>.

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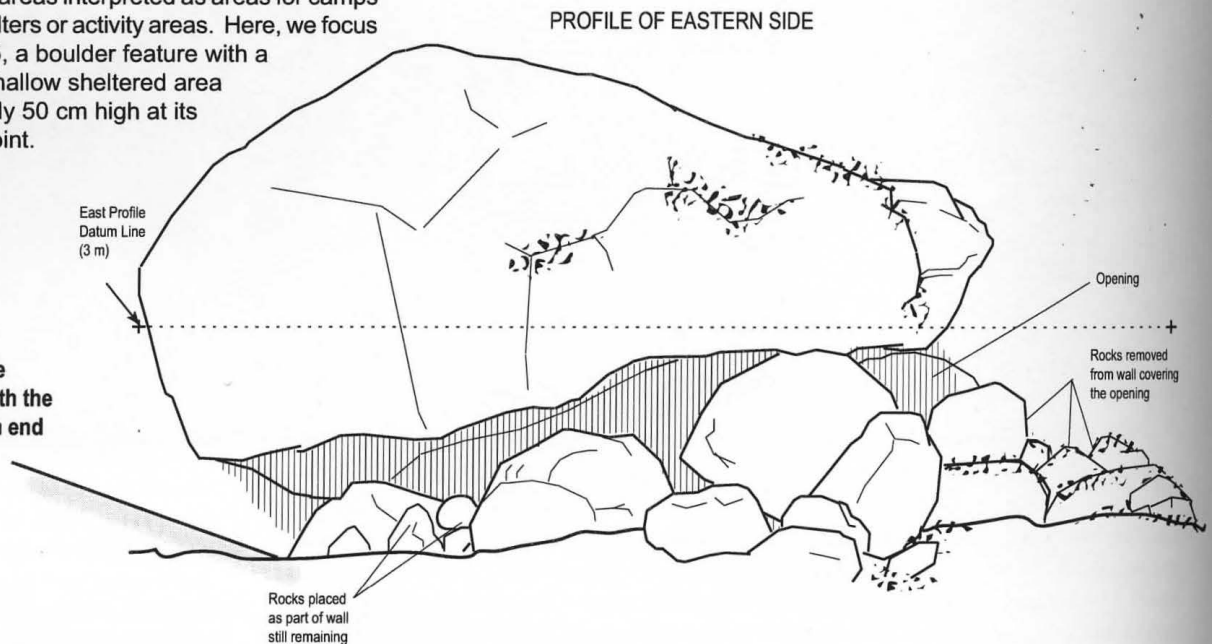
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An Unusual Ground Slate Knife Recovered from a Boulder Feature near Kwoiek Creek

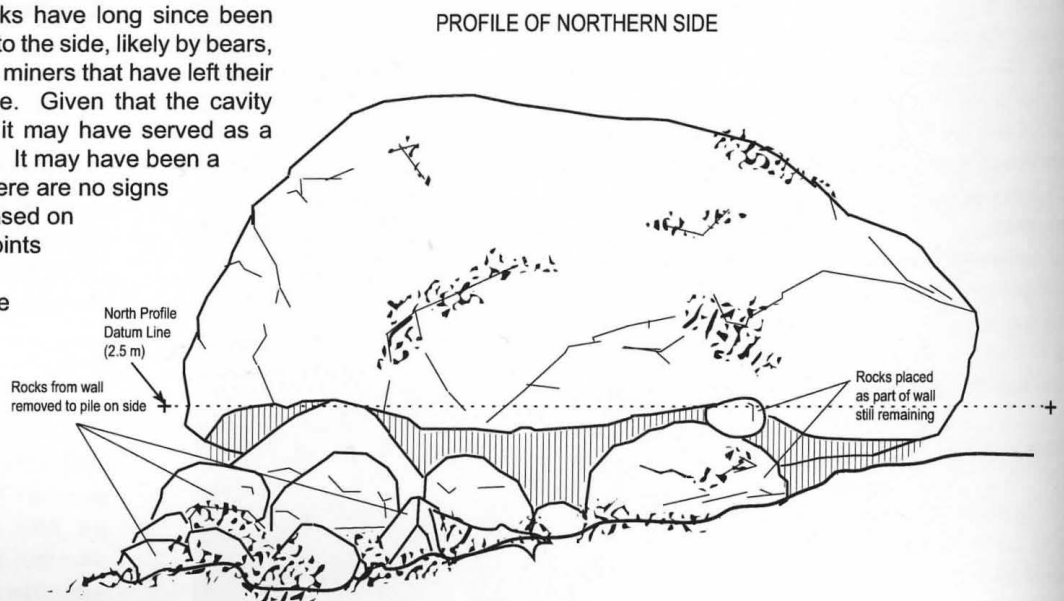
By Bill Angelbeck, Adrian Sanders, and David Hall

Site EaRj-83 is located near Kwoiek Creek's confluence with the Fraser River. The site contains numerous features, including roasting pits, cache pits, an isolated pithouse, and at least forty cleared areas interpreted as areas for camps with light shelters or activity areas. Here, we focus on Feature 5, a boulder feature with a broad and shallow sheltered area approximately 50 cm high at its maximum point.

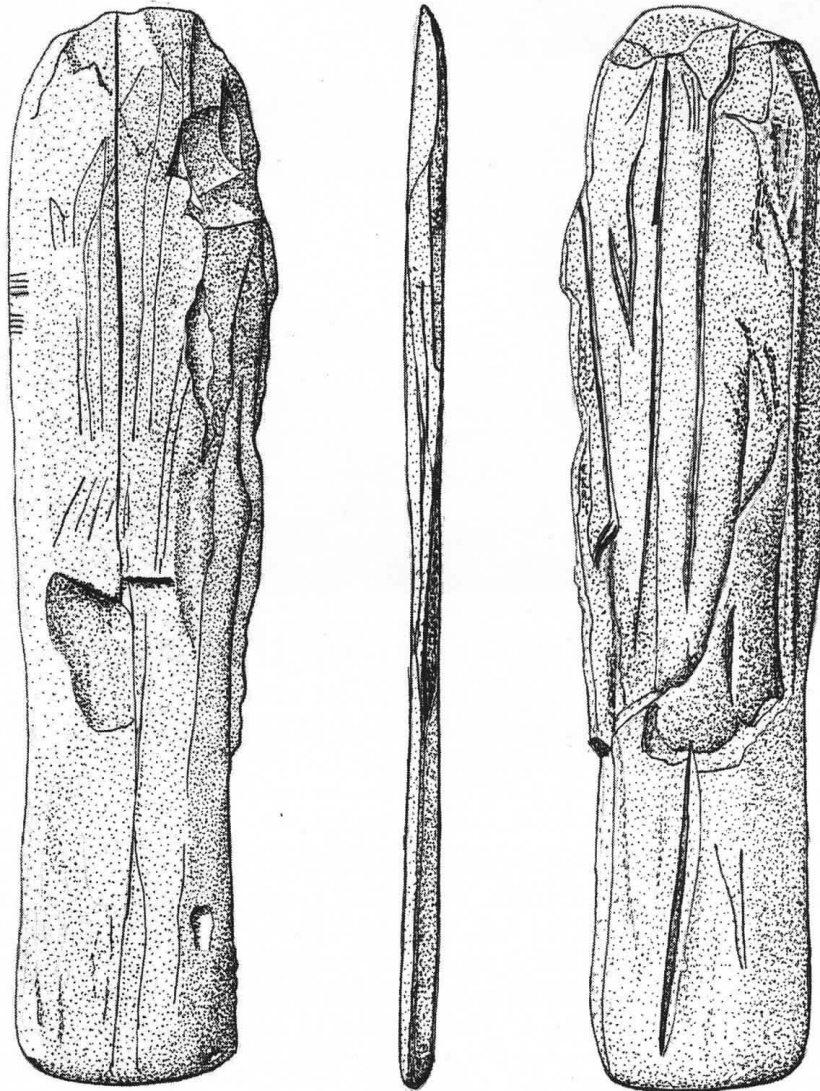
Ground slate knife discovered beneath the shelter's southern end



Openings are located along its northern and eastern sides. We suggest that these openings originally had been sealed with stacked rocks, but most of those rocks have long since been removed haphazardly to the side, likely by bears, or perhaps by the gold miners that have left their marks at a nearby site. Given that the cavity inside was protected, it may have served as a storage area or cache. It may have been a burial site, although there are no signs of bone remaining. Based on diagnostic projectile points recovered at the site, this feature dates to the Kamloops Horizon (1,200 to 200 BP)



At the southern end of the boulder feature, a ground slate knife was found (Art. No. TT 3-1). The artifact was unusual for having a shaped handle, rather than one side simply having an edge, as is typical for more expedient forms of such knives.



The knife was discovered by Frances Rodney Garcia of the Kanaka Bar Indian Band. Other crew members that worked on the site, besides the authors, included Timothy Spinks, also of Kanaka Bar Indian Band, and Ian Cameron.

The illustration was drawn by Don Welsh.

2.5 0 5 10 mm

Artifact	Description	L	W	Th	Blade Width	Handle Length	Handle Width	Material	Comment
TT 3-1	Formed ground slate knife	145	36	53	64	62	5	Slate	Shaped handle and blade, with some chipped scars and evidence of use.

All measurements in millimetres.

References

Angelbeck, Bill, Adrian Sanders, and David Hall
 2010 Archaeological Impact Assessment of Revisions to the Proposed Kwoiek Creek Hydroelectric Project near Lytton, B.C. Arrowstone Arrowstone Research and Consulting, Ltd. Prepared on Behalf of Kanaka Bar Indian Band and Kwoiek Creek Resources Limited Partnership. Permit 2008-0318. Archaeology Branch, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism & Culture, Victoria, B.C.



Report from the Northern Gulf: the South Texada Island Provincial Park Archaeological Study

Joanne Hammond

Three-metre seas, five-metre tides, gale-force winds—if the weather around Texada Island these days is anything like it was in the past, it's no wonder people have been taking refuge here for two-thousand years. Scattered along the lonely southwest side of this largest Gulf Island, tucked into the coves that break up the steep, rocky coast, three newly recorded archaeological sites lie buried beneath the beaches and boulders that once provided shelter for the area's first seafarers. In the summer of 2008, our small team of archaeologists and First Nations members endured first-hand the wind and the waves of the Northern Gulf of Georgia, waiting patiently for the breaks in the weather that would allow us on—and off—the island. Our wind-beaten stay here allowed us a glimpse into the ancient lives of the fishers and hunters, clam-diggers and deer-trappers who frequented this part of Texada Island—people who, like us, built fires and cooked food and lay beneath the stars here, beside the sea, in a distant era.

Today, the Tla'amin people, along

with their Sechelt neighbours to the south, and the Vancouver Island Snaw-naw-as Nation to the west, claim this part of Texada Island as part of their traditional territory. Though rarely mentioned in oral histories, the beaches of South Texada clearly formed a part of the seasonal round for local aboriginal families. Now a part of the South Texada Island Provincial Park, this strip of dry, low elevation coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem has been left relatively undisturbed by modern development and largely ignored by archaeologists. Until the Spring of 2007, the existence of the three archaeological sites in question was unknown to all but a few souls. One of these, the late Norman Gallagher of the Tla'amin First Nation, thought their protection important enough to bring the sites to the attention of Georgia Combes, then a ranger with BC Parks. An elder and cultural advisor to the Tla'amin Treaty Society, Gallagher was aware

of the signs of precontact occupation here—exposures of shell midden, lithic scatters, and ashy hearth residue—and was worried about the impacts these sites were suffering as a result of the unchecked recreational use of the area. His concern was shared by Combes, who then set into motion—slow, grinding motion, but motion nonetheless—Parks' process for funding the preliminary archaeological investigation of these sites. In the summer 2008, our team set about fulfilling Gallagher's wishes.

Project Goals: Site Protection and Archaeological Stewardship

Our research had a dual focus that integrated what are traditionally considered the two solitudes of “academic” archaeological research and “management”-oriented studies. The project considered both academic and management problems

Figure 1 (above): Crew enjoying a view across Sabine Channel from base camp on South Texada Island (photo by Chris Burk).

of significance to the Tla'amin First Nation, other area First Nations, and BC Parks. In cooperation with the Tla'amin Treaty Society, Pacific Heritage Research designed a short project to deal with the immediate problem of the loss of cultural and archaeological information from the three sites, DjSb-22, -23, and -24. We relied on the input of the Tla'amin First Nation to make decisions about priorities, scope, and value of the work; and to provide guidance throughout the project. The overarching goal of the project was to support the Tla'amin First Nation and BC Parks' engagement in the joint stewardship of the heritage places and objects under their shared jurisdiction. We hoped to facilitate Tla'amin First Nation's involvement in meaningful dialogue, planning, and decision-making with respect to heritage management in BC Parks.

The philosophy behind our work stems from our belief that as our province and our country strive to reconcile issues of land and governance with First Peoples, the legal and practical aspects of managing Indigenous heritage must also be renegotiated. Because heritage places have the potential to contribute to and strengthen contemporary culture, identity, and territorial stewardship, their contemporary value goes far beyond our traditional conception of sites as reservoirs of data on human history. We are convinced that engaging Aboriginal peoples in the management of heritage—archaeological and otherwise—is integral to the continued health of the discipline of archaeology and of our society as a whole, and our project prioritized the promotion of just, sustainable heritage stewardship. The management of archaeological and other important heritage sites can be a unique opportunity to ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits associated with controlling heritage places and objects. The development of responsible, informed, and shared management strategies to between First Nations governments and provincial and federal bodies can be a very real way to begin to rebalance the power that has for so long been denied Aboriginal peoples.

Archaeological Background

Archaeological research in the Gulf of Georgia region has a relatively long history, (beginning with the works of

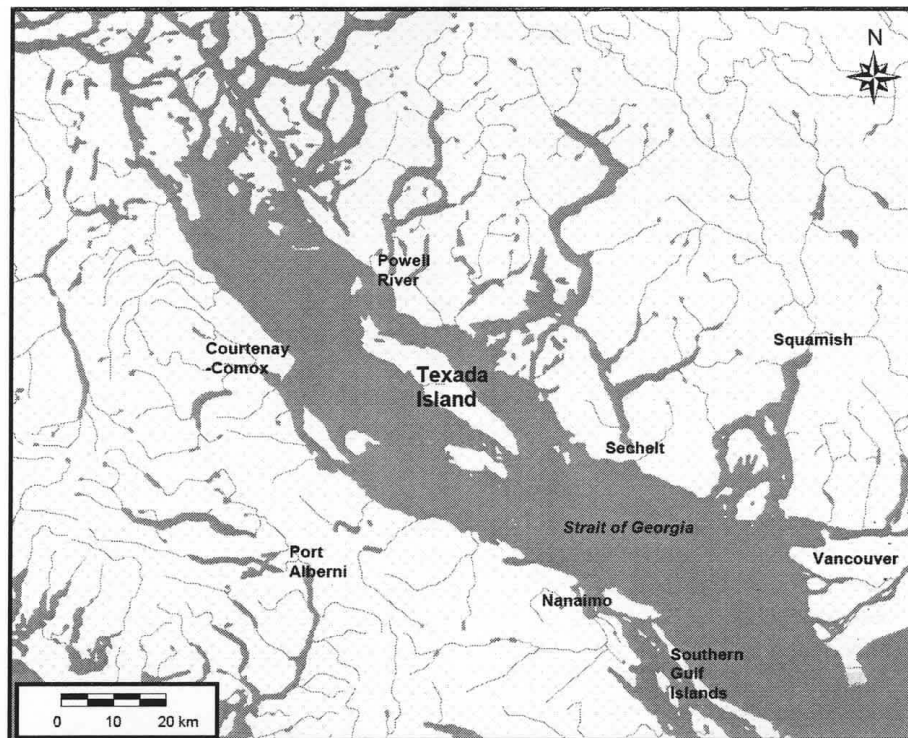


Figure 2. General location of sites DjSb-22, -23, and -24 on Texada Island, in the Northern Gulf of Georgia region.

Charles Hill-Tout and Harlan Smith in the 1890s [Ham 1982; Mitchell 1971]), making it, archaeologically speaking, the best-known region along the entire Northwest Coast (Matson and Coupland 1995; Mitchell 1990; Moss and Erlandson 1995). However, these data are biased heavily in favour of the southerly portion of the Gulf, and the northern Gulf Islands and northern mainland portions of the Gulf are rarely considered. Making up the northern part of the Gulf of Georgia area's precontact "sphere of interaction" (Burley 1980), Texada Island's ancient past is still all but unknown. The archaeology of the island is not addressed in any of the major treatments of Gulf of Georgia or Northwest Coast archaeology (i.e., Ames and Maschner 1999; Fladmark 1982; Burley 1980; Matson and Coupland 1995; Mitchell 1971, 1990), and its rugged and relatively remote nature continue to contribute to this data gap.

Very little contemporary archaeological fieldwork has been conducted on Texada Island, and none had been undertaken in the area that is now South Texada Island Provincial Park. Prior to our visit, only 13 precontact Aboriginal archaeological sites had been recorded on the entire 50-km long, 300-square kilometre island. The sites we visited bring this number to

just 16, an astonishingly small number compared with the Gulf of Georgia as a whole, which is estimated to have about 4,600 precontact archaeological sites.

Fieldwork: Methods and Results

Our work at sites DjSb-22, DjSb-23, and DjSb-24 consisted of standard treatments of surface inspection, soil probing, exploratory shovel testing, and the excavation of evaluative units. The challenges we faced in accessing these sites (mainly transport issues due to weather and topography, but also funding limitations) severely restricted the amount of time devoted to research at each locale. Our efforts were restricted to the most central parts of each of the three sites, and those most susceptible to foreseeable natural and anthropogenic impacts. We are acutely aware that the boundaries of the sites have not been adequately established (that is, the site areas as currently defined reflect the limits of our capacity to investigate rather than the actual distribution of archaeological materials), and the following summaries of our findings at sites DjSb-22, -23 and -24 are tentative ones based on this preliminary fieldwork.

Site DjSb-22

Site DjSb-22 is a surface and sub-surface shell midden site characterized by somewhat intermittent buried deposits, visible on the surface and ranging to a maximum depth of 100 cm below surface (bs). The site is 107-m long by 35 m wide and is located on a southeast facing promontory above a rocky ocean beach facing the Sabine Channel, surrounded by rocky beaches circumscribed by bedrock outcrops. At the request of the Tla'amin Treaty Society, this site was recorded with the Provincial Archaeology Inventory as the Norman Gallagher Site, to honour the late elder and cultural advisor whose knowledge of and concern for these heritage places brought this study to life.

In total, 33 artifacts were recovered from the site, 21 of which are considered formal tools or parts thereof. As is common in such sites, the remainder of materials encountered are the by-products of manufacturing techniques such as chipping, grinding and sawing. Six projectile point fragments made of ground bone or slate were collected, indicating that hunting of either land or sea mammals was a focus. At least one of the bone points is thought to be a harpoon point. This, along with a fragment of a bone harpoon valve, suggests the site may have been used as a base for sea mammal hunting. Fishing technology is evidenced at the site by a bone bipoint and a fragment of another point, possibly a bipoint, also made of bone. Such objects formed part of a fisherman's toolkit and were used as parts of composite fish hooks, herring rakes, or simple jigging devices.

At least five pieces of ground slate knife, a common tool with myriad everyday uses, were found. One piece of slate, sawn around the edges but not as finely ground as the finished tools, is interpreted as a preform, possibly for a harpoon, that had yet to be finished into a completed projectile point. This, along with chipped and ground slate debitage and a sandstone abrader fragment, indicate that lithic manufacturing took place at this site. Finally, an intriguing slate tool, possibly a backed knife, was found. This tool was made by chipping, not grinding the slate, making it unusual for this site type.

Site DjSb-23

Site DjSb-23 is a small (70 m by 55 m) surface and subsurface shell midden site characterized by somewhat intermittent buried deposits, ranging from surface to a maximum depth of 78 cm below surface (bs). The site is located at the foot of a steep hillside, on a small triangular-shaped spit extending southwest into Sabine Channel, with small bays to the south and west.

Only two artifacts were recovered from the site during this project, neither of which are considered formal tools or parts thereof. Both are slate fragments that have been chipped and sawed, with one exhibiting use-wear on one edge. Neither artifact is temporally diagnostic, though they may be indicative of the kinds of lithic manufacturing activities that may have taken place at this site. The chipped, not ground, manufacturing technique evidenced here make them a somewhat unusual design for this area and raw material.

Site DjSb-24

Site DjSb-24 is a 90 m-long by 65 m-wide site complex characterized by surface and subsurface shell midden deposits (surface to at least 75 cm bs) associated with four distinct rockshelters created by the overhangs of three large boulders. The site is located at the head of small, gravelly ocean beach facing Sabine Channel, and extends up a steep hill along an irregular, steep-sided dry gully.

Three individual boulders at the site house four separate rockshelter features, which measure from a minimum of 2 m to a maximum of 12 m long. Shell midden deposits are visible on the surface in the rockshelters, in the form of fragmented shell, mammal bone, fire-cracked rock, lithic artifacts, and ash.

In total, seven artifacts were collected from the site during this project, five of which are considered formal tools or parts thereof. The remainder of materials encountered are the by-products of manufacturing techniques such as chipping, grinding and sawing. None of the artifacts identified are temporally diagnostic, though for such a small collection a wide breadth of activities can be inferred from the material.

One projectile point fragment made

of ground slate was collected, indicating that hunting of either land or sea mammals took place here. One piece of slate, sawn around the edges but not as finely ground as a finished tool, is interpreted as a preform, possibly for a harpoon, that had yet to be finished into a completed projectile point. This, along with the other debitage fragments, indicates that lithic manufacturing took place at this site. One fragment of a mussel shell blade was recovered which could either be a partial shell adze or knife blade (too small a fragment to know), indicating the use of local raw materials.

One plainly impressive artifact collected from this site is a large, finely made ground stone weight or anchor perforated by a biconical drilling technique (Figure 3). Perhaps the most intriguing thing about this artifact is the location from which it was recovered: on a steeply sloped hillside, elevated about 60 m above the beach. While such artifacts are frequently interpreted as net weights related to offshore fishing, or anchors for canoes, the upland location of this item suggests a unique history. While the artifact could be a fishing-related weight that had been stored upslope away from the beach, this location may also suggest alternative uses. Such weights may have formed part of composite mechanical toolkits used in trapping or in elevated storing arrangements, for gylining shelters, or other unexpected uses. The weight may have been part of a deer snare, reportedly used by the Tla'amin (Kennedy and Bouchard 1983: 37), and this location—a narrow gully running toward open water—would have been ideal for such a trapping method. Without further investigation into the immediate area surrounding the findspot, the artifact's function is open to interpretation.

Synthesis: Content, function, and chronology of sites DjSb-22, -23 and -24

Many of the artifacts recovered from these sites, though lacking characters that may illuminate their chronologies, are in combination helpful in piecing together the kinds of activities that may have taken place there.

Artifacts and matrices at the sites support the intuitive assumption that pre-contact activities were oriented around a seasonal pursuit of maritime subsistence



Figure 3. Biconically-perforated stone weight recovered from site DjSb-24 (photo by Joanne Hammond).

supplemented by the procurement of land mammals for raw materials and food. Overall, our impression of the sites and their data is one of long term—but possibly discontinuous—seasonal occupation of the area. Not only were the tools from these sites used to feed, dress, and house their occupants, but it is apparent such implements were manufactured on site. Lithic materials used in tool manufacture and subsistence do not appear to be exotic, and are believed to be locally procured. A steady collection of intertidal shellfish and locally available marine fishes and mammals formed the basis of a diet that was supplemented by hunting locally abundant deer, small mammal, and waterfowl. These mammals contributed not only a varied diet, but their bones, skin, and sinews also provided raw material used to

make household and hunting implements.

No evidence of residential remains were encountered at sites DjSb-22 or -23, though this does not necessarily preclude residential functions. Among the several possible explanations for this absence are: the use of temporary seasonal shelter (e.g., lean-to), super-surface housing (i.e., stilts), or of short-term occupation in the distant past (each would leave little evidence). Finally, natural and/or anthropogenic disturbance to the site areas may account for a degree of disturbance sufficient to mask or erase evidence of residential occupations.

At site DjSb-24, the use of the boulder overhangs may represent at least a part-time residential function, which was likely used as a base for fishing and land and sea mammal hunting. The location of

the perforated weight artifact (discussed above) may suggest its use in a type of activity other than fishing, though at this time this interpretation is little more than speculation. Overall, the frequency here of utilized rockshelter features—which are, generally speaking, a rare site type—is intriguing. The use of these features in proximity to the notoriously dangerous waters surrounding South Texada Island may suggest another interpretation: emergency shelter. The high winds and rough seas that characterize this area for most of the year may mean that such a location—relatively protected and uniquely populated by large, sheltering boulders—was ideal for those seeking refuge from storms. Again, this interpretation is speculative and would require significant additional investigation of the area and access to a more complete archaeological assemblage.

As no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during this archaeological study, we are only able to speculate as to the age of the archaeological deposits assessed at sites DjSb-22, DjSb-23, and DjSb-24. The sites' composite characters suggest occupations occurred within the last 2000 years, belonging to later Marpole and/or Late Period cultural phases. The dominance of ground slate and ground bone tools over the less-abundant chipped stone tools is considered characteristic of Marpole and later occupations (Burley 1980; Mitchell 1971). The perforated stone weight/anchor from DjSb-24 may belong to an artifact class that is thought by Mitchell (1971) to be a possible diagnostic Marpole-period artifact. The presence of midden deposits so consistently close to or at the surface at all the sites (almost all start between 0 and 5 cm bs) points to a relatively recent termination of site use, almost certainly in the Late Period.

Conclusions: The Burden of Archaeological Stewardship

Much remains to be learned about ancient lifeways in the northern Gulf Islands, yet the sites that comprise the archaeological record of this history are being eroded and disturbed on an ongoing basis. Many sites on the southern B.C. coast are under acute threat from both anthropogenic and natural destructive forces. These forces may be challenging to mitigate, and thus it is imperative to



Figure 4. Crew lunching under boulder at site DjSb-24, under which two rockshelter features were identified (photo by Simon Kaltenrieder).

document as much of the archaeological record as possible in its current state. Through documentation of these sites, this project aimed to provide a mechanism for more clearly planning for and assessing the potential impacts to these and other sites.

The fact that this southwestern part of the Island was officially included in the South Texada Island Provincial Park in 2003 has offered the area's archaeology little in the way of protection from the region's recreational users. It is true that the formal "Parks" land-use designation prohibits the kind of developments that usually trigger the protective measures of the Heritage Conservation Act or the involvement of province's Archaeology Branch, but this same "protection" can invite another kind of threat. While we generally think about damage to sites resulting from substantial construction and resource-harvesting operations, our 2008 visits to the area showed us that smaller-scale uses (such as ATV trails, kayak runs, and squatters' encampments) have

the potential for equally serious impacts to archaeological sites. Damage to these sensitive areas through recreational uses can be just as thorough, and is just as irreversible, as impacts suffered in the name of "development."

While the park designation means that legal stewardship of the sites rests squarely with BC Parks, the isolated and sometimes inhospitable nature of this coastal region, combined with Parks' perennial funding crunch, makes any real policing of the park an impossibility. The three sites we visited—each tucked neatly into the ragged coastline, their very isolation seeming to ensure their "pristine" condition—had all been visibly altered by recent activities. From the skidding of personal watercraft through beach midden to the semi-permanent squatters' camps constructed atop (even excavated into) stratified archaeological sites, the recreational uses of Parks land can be as destructive to heritage as logging or road-building, yet are often left unmanaged.

The final component of our South Texada Island Archaeological Project

was intended to address this issue of sustainable stewardship. In the interest of encouraging BC Parks to assume a greater role in the stewardship of the archaeological resources under their jurisdiction, we concluded our project by making five key recommendations.

First, we advised avoiding park development within the site areas. Our concern for these sites is perpetual, and even seemingly insignificant developments—the construction of a single latrine, for example—have the potential to cause irrevocable damage to non-renewable archaeological deposits. Second, we recommended managing pedestrian, marine, and automotive traffic in and around site areas. Impacts to archaeological sites reported in this study indicate that recreation and residence have exceeded uses intended for the area in the context of its designation as a provincial park, and the prevention of further trespasses should be the responsibility of BC Parks. We suggested the expansion of fledgling "coastal watchmen" programs to include vigilance of cultural, as well as natural

resources. Third, we encouraged education of park planners and staff in heritage conservation, and suggested entrenching archaeological education as part of the annual meetings and training attended by Provincial Parks staff. The most effective way to ensure responsible stewardship of these sites is by informing appropriate Parks staff of their location, features and condition. Fourth, we proposed facilitating further archaeological research. A critical component of responsible stewardship will be the continued support—financial, logistical, and institutional—of archaeological research projects such as this one. Fifth, and last, we advocated co-management of sensitive heritage areas by local First Nations groups. We believe that this last suggestion can also help to accomplish the preceding four recommendations.

This project should serve as a reminder that with the creation of new parks (or other such land-use designation changes) comes the burden of stewardship of the natural and cultural resources in these areas. As a community of archaeologists and Indigenous organizations, we have an obligation to promote the responsible and sustainable stewardship of heritage places, in part by assisting organizations like BC Parks in recognizing their responsibilities as land managers. I conclude by emphasizing that our archaeological investigations in South Texada Provincial Park should be considered the beginning, rather than the completion, of a responsible heritage research and management strategy. Having taken the first step in protecting these invaluable archaeological resources, we encourage all parties to continue in the spirit of the late Norman Gallagher, who brought these sites to light. We are grateful to the Tla'amin First Nation and BC Parks for including us in this important work.

Acknowledgements

The work on Texada Island was directed by Joanne Hammond and Simon Kaltenrieder (Pacific Heritage Research) and carried out with archaeologists Chris Burk (Pacific Heritage Research), Rudy Reimer and Robyn Ewing (SFU), and Bess Doyle (BC Conservation Corps). Jason Francis of Tla'amin First Nation, and Tyrone Joe-Mayse of Sechelt Nation rounded out our team and brought local expertise and good



Figure 5. Bess Doyle of the BC Conservation Corps and Jason Francis of the Tla'amin First Nation excavate in a rockshelter at site DjSb-24 (photo by Joanne Hammond).

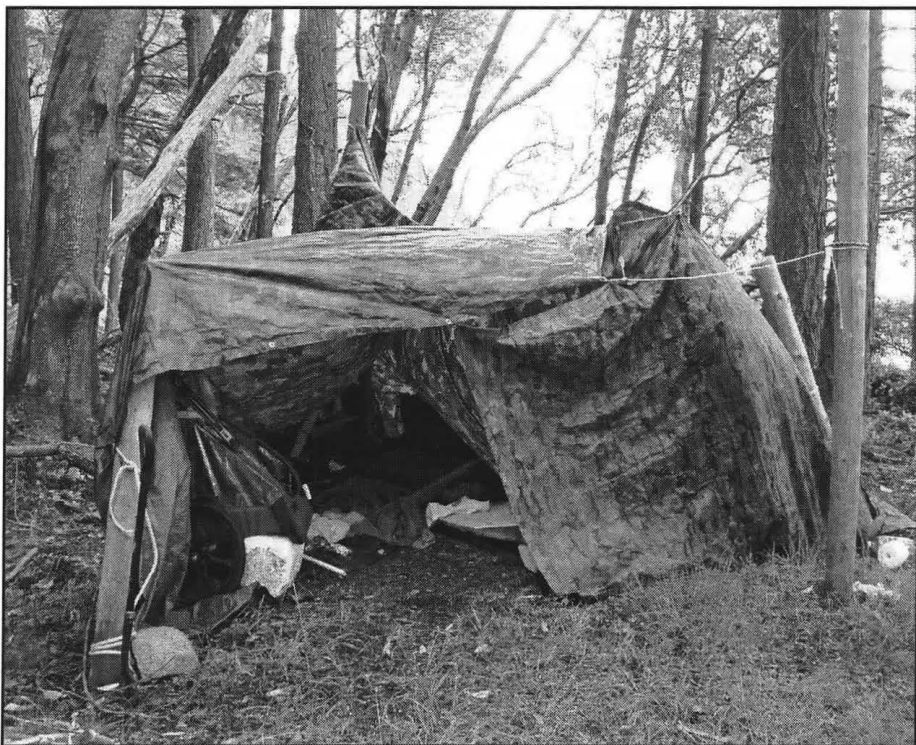


Figure 6. Disturbance from squatter's shelter erected in the centre of site DjSb-23. Note fenceposts embedded in site (photo by Simon Kaltenrieder).

humour to the fieldwork. Laura Roddan of the Tla'amin Treaty Society helped arrange various aspects of the work, and graciously invited us to the community to organize and introduce the project.

References provided on Page 21

Joanne Hammond recently completed an MA in archaeology at Simon Fraser University on Indigenous heritage stewardship in British Columbia (please see the website, www.archaeologywithoutreserve.com). She is a partner and archaeologist with Pacific Heritage Research, based in Vancouver.

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PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH, Spring through Summer, 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.

Permit #	Permit Holder	Description	Permit Type
2009-0083	Peter Merchant	AIA for proposed redevelopment of a residential property on North Thormanby Island in Malaspina Strait near the Sechelt Peninsula	INS
2009-0084	Bryce Thompson	ALTs to DgRr-1 by redevelopment of a property in the City of Surrey	ALT
2009-0085	Lisa Seip	AIA for Avanti Mining Inc.'s proposed Kitsault Project, on Alice Arm approximately 80 km S of Stewart and 120 km N of Terrace	INS
2009-0086	Beth Hrychuk	AIA for Western Canadian Coal Corporation's mining developments proposed for properties within the Brazion Group (Willow Creek Mine, Brule Mine, Dillon Mine), Wolverine Group (Perry Creek Mine, Wolverine Mine, Quintette Mine, Hermann Mine), and Belcourt Saxon Group located variously between the Moberly River and the Narraway River, NE BC	INS
2009-0087	Susan McNeney	AIA for West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations in the Prince George and Quesnel FDs	INS
2009-0088	Beth Hrychuk	AIA for Huron Energy Corporation's proposed PL from the Spectra Compressor Site in 2-25-80-15 in NE BC to the BC/AB order.	INS
2009-0089	Kira Kristensen	AIA for redevelopment of a property containing a portion of DiSd-10, near Qualicum Landing on the E coast of Vancouver Island	INS
2009-0090	Kevin Twohig	AIA for proposed highway developments, including but not limited to highway construction, improvements and upgrades, infrastructure developments, bridge construction and upgrades, by the MOTI, Southern Interior Region	INS
2009-0091	Ty Heffner	AIA for Tolko Industries Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel and 100 Mile House FDs	INS
2009-0092	Bruce Ball	AIA for proposed subdivisions within the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FDs, on behalf of Rathbone & Goodrich, BC Land Surveyors	INS
2009-0093	Bruce Ball	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Pioneer Family Timber Partnership operating within the 100 Mile House, Quesnel, Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FD	INS
2009-0094	Bruce Ball	AIA for West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s operations in the 100 Mile House FD	INS
2009-0095	Kevin Twohig	AIA of forestry and forestry-related developments proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Chilcotin FD	INS

2009-0096	Bruce Ball	AIA for Tolko Industries Limited's proposed operations in the Chilcotin, Central Cariboo, 100 Mile House and Quesnel FDs	INS
2009-0097	Kevin Twohig	AIA of forestry and forestry-related developments proposed by BCTS, Okanagan Columbia Sales Office, and other possible forestry proponents, operating within the Columbia FD	INS
2009-0098	Peter Merchant	AIA for a proposed residential development on Hamber Island and adjacent mainland on the E side of Indian Arm in the vicinity of DhRr-26, Port Moody	INS
2009-0099	Aidan Burford	AIA for an undetermined number of aggregate resource extraction areas and related ancillary developments proposed by Mackeno Ventures in the BCTS Area 7, Peace Liard	INS
2009-0100	Sarah Kamp	AIA for proposed sale of a parcel of Crown Land adjacent to Lot 11, DL 10289, Cariboo District, Plan 28557, located on a peninsula of land at the point where the Horsefly River exits Horsefly Lake 8.4 km NE Horsefly	INS
2009-0101	Aidan Burford	AIA for aggregate extraction operations proposed by C.F. Wright Farms Ltd. and Farside Logging on the N side of the Fort Nelson River, approximately 5 km W of Highway 77, and other possible proponents operating within those portions of Fort Nelson FN ATT that do not overlap with other FN territories	INS
2009-0102	Bruce Ball	AIA for True North Consulting Limited's forestry operations in the Arrow Boundary FD	INS
2009-0103	James Burton	ALTs to DdRu-54 by installation of service lines and a fire hydrant and upgrade of trails and roads for the redevelopment of Angler's Anchorage Marina, at 901 Grilse Lane in Brentwood Bay, Lot 1, Sec 12, Rge 2 W, South Saanich District, Plan 17529	ALT
2009-0104	Harold Harry	ALTs to EjRm-12 by reburial of human remains	ALT
2009-0105	David Schaepe	AIA for Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Forestry Limited Partnership's operations in the Chilliwack River watershed	INS
2009-0106	Frank Craig	AIA for an undetermined number of developments (including cutblocks, road/bridge maintenance and/or construction, gravel pits, and associated developments) in the Stuart-Nechako BCTS operating area	INS
2009-0107	Kristen Schachtel	ALTs to Fort Steele Provincial Heritage Site (DjPv-36) by routine small-scale developments, 15 km NE of Cranbrook on Parcel 4, Block A, DL 51, Plan 277831, Kootenay Land District	ALT
2009-0108	Clinton Coates	AIA of New Town Planning Services Inc's proposed Area of Structure Plan urban development of portions of DLs 220, 902, 1000, 1003, 1800, and 2879, located inland of Pincushion Bay, Okanagan Lake between Peachland and Trepanier	INS
2009-0109	Peter Merchant	AIA of the Clowhom Reservoir under BC Hydro's Reservoir Archaeology Program	INS
2009-0110	Frank Craig	AIA for Mackeno Ventures proposed aggregate extraction areas and ancillary developments in the Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay BCTS Business Areas	INS
2009-0111	Peter Merchant	AIA for Hydromax Energy Limited's proposed Phantom Hydroelectric Project and ancillary facilities, located near Phantom Lake	INS
2009-0112	Frank Craig	SDR at FIRq-19, on the W bank of the Fraser River in Prince George	INV
2009-0113	Jim Stafford	AIA for a proposed subdivision near Port McNeill, on the Fractional E ½ of Sec 18	INS
2009-0114	Frank Craig	AIA for proposed development of a parcel on the N side of the community of Lac La Hache	INS
2009-0115	Frank Craig	AIA of up to 10 aggregate extraction projects (totalling no more than 2000 ha) and ancillary developments proposed by Mackeno Ventures for BCTS Stuart-Nechako, Cariboo and Prince George operating areas	INS
2009-0116	Diana Alexander	AIA for proposed subdivision of a property located where the San Jose River exits Lac la Hache, approximately 13 km NW of the village of Lac la Hache	INS
2009-0117	Douglas Brown	AIA for BC Hydro's Reservoir Archaeology Program at Jones Lake (Wahleach Reservoir), approximately 10 km S of Laidlaw	INS
2009-0118	Diana Alexander	ALTs to EFRk-106 by removal of an oil tank and contaminated soils at the site of the former Pavilion General Store on land described as DL 89, Lillooet District	ALT
2009-0119	Ty Heffner	AIA of forestry projects proposed by the MOFR, BCTS and other proponents (to be specified) in the Cariboo Chilcotin Business Area, located within the Quesnel, Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FDs	INS
2009-0120	Jim Thornton	ALTs to CMT sites DISq-6 and DISq-43 by AAT'UU Forestry Limited Partnership and Western Forest Products' forestry operations in FLA19231, Bk H105, at Ciriaco Creek on the W side of Zeballos Inlet, Campbell River FD	ALT
2009-0121	Simon Kaltenrieder	AIA for proposed residential subdivision and upgrades to a water system on the N bank of the Nass River at the Nisga'a village of Gitwinksihkw	INS
2009-0122	Peter Vigneault	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Springer Creek Forest Products and other possible forest licensees in the Arrow Boundary FD	INS
2009-0123	David Hall	AIA for the proposed River Green residential development, at the junction of River Road and Gilbert Road on land described as portions of Sec 5 and 6, Block 4 N, Rge 6 W, Plan 74729, Municipality of Richmond	INS
2009-0124	Hartley Odwak	AIA for a proposed residential development in Port Hardy	INS
2009-0125	Sarah Kamp	AIA for the Cariboo Regional Districts proposed expansion of its community water system along Station Road in Lac La Hache, on Lot 24, Plan 9588, DL 2822, Lillooet Land District	INS
2009-0126	Hartley Odwak	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Western Forest Products within TFLs 6, 25, 39, Block 4, FLA19244; Quatsino FN Woodlots, TSLA266269; other Quatsino FN forest tenures, and other Crown and private tenures, North Island-Central Coast FD	INS

2009-0127	Frank Craig	AIA for an undetermined number of forestry developments (including cutblocks, road & bridge maintenance & construction, gravel pits) proposed by BCTS and other forestry operators within the Prince George BCTS operating area	INS
2009-0128	Diana Alexander	AIA for the MOTI's proposed overhead railway structure at the 41B Street Overpass at Deltaport Way, Delta	INS
2009-0129	Barbara Horrell	AIA for Century Holdings and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Church's proposed Glen Lyons housing development, in Prince George on lands described as Lot 54, DL 1605, Remainder Plan PGP 38585 (PID 019-126-115), Lot 1, DL 1605, Remainder Plan 30863 (PID 005-287-391), Lot 19, DL1605, Plan 1278 (PID 012-988-391), DL 754, Remainder SW4 (PID 008-022-097), and Lot 1, DL 1605, Remainder and DL 2016, Plan 23717 (PID 008-022-461, located SE of Hwy 16 and W of the Fraser River	INS
2009-0130	Ian Tamasi	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BCTS (Okanagan Columbia Business Area) and possible other proponents, operating within the Columbia FD	INS
2009-0131	Shauna Huculak	AIA for the Golden Gravel Pit, Fourth Lane Upgrade to the Trans-Canada Hwy near the existing Hwy 95 Intersection and a Surplus Material Disposal Area, for the MOTI's proposed upgrades to the Trans-Canada Hwy, Kicking Horse Canyon Project (Phase 3), located in and near Golden	INS
2009-0132	Dana Lepofsky	Archaeological survey and test excavations within Tla'amin ATT, extending from the mouth of Jervis Inlet, including the N half of Texada Island and all of Harwood, Savary and the Copeland Islands, to the E side of Homfray Channel, and everything in between, including Powell Lake	INS
2009-0133	Kevin Robinson	AIA for proposed construction of a dock on the NW shore of West Dunsmuir Island in the vicinity of Chemainus IR #13	INS
2009-0134	Donna Falat	ALTs to FaRI-9, -10 and -11 by MOTI's widening and improvements to approximately 2.5 km of Hwy 97, E of Williams Lake, from Williams Lake IR to Likely Road	ALT
2009-0135	Ian Tamasi	AIA of proposed forestry developments by BCTS (Kootenay Business Area), MOFR (Operations Division), Nupqu Development Corporation, and possible other licensees, operating within the Rocky Mountain FD	INS
2009-0136	Ian Tamasi	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Atco Wood Products Ltd., and BCTS (Kootenay Business Area), and possible other licensees, operating within the Kootenay Lake FD	INS
2009-0137	Kevin Lagan	ALTs to DkSf-1 by upgrading and reconstruction of Mansfield Drive, Courtenay	ALT
2009-0138	Barbara Horrell	AIA of proposed forestry developments by TDB Forestry Consultants, and possible other licensees, operating within the Prince George FD	INS
2009-0139	David Hall	AIA for Triumph Timber Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations in the North Coast FD	INS
2009-0140	Chris Dodd	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Chartwell Consulting Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Chilliwack FD	INS
2009-0141	Christopher Arnett	Research investigations to date pictographs at sites EbRk-2, EbRk-10, EbRI-1, EbRI-4 and EbRI-6, located at Nlaka'pamux Heritage Park in the Stein River Valley	INV
2009-0142	Ian Streeter	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Chartwell Consulting Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Squamish FD	INS
2009-0143	private individual	ALTs to DhSb-15 by construction of a single-family residence in Parksville	ALT
2009-0144	Normand Canuel	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Vanderhoof Division), and possible other licensees, operating within the Vanderhoof FD	INS
2009-0145	Normand Canuel	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Prince George FD	INS
2009-0146	Normand Canuel	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Nadina FD	INS
2009-0147	Normand Canuel	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Fort St. James FD	INS
2009-0148	Normand Canuel	AIA of forestry developments as may be proposed by Carrier Lumber Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Headwaters FD	INS
2009-0149	Fred Spears	ALTs to DhSa-28, at the N end of Benwaldum Road in Lantzville, by construction of a storm sewer by the District of Lantzville	ALT
2009-0150	Matt Hunter	ALTs to DgRs-56 by placement of pre-load fill and construction of a segment of the South Fraser Perimeter Road (Phase 2) within Lot 3, DL 102 & 137, GP2, NWD PL 30967 (PID 006-546-757); PCL A, DL 102, GP2, REF PL3137 (PID 012-907-553); and SE ¼ Sec 12, TWP 6, NWD EX first PT 0.816 Hectares dedicated Rd. on LMP 34088 2 nd on PL BCP 16333 (PID 013-218-557), N of Hwy 99 and along the crossing of Crescent Slough in Delta	ALT
2009-0151	Ty Heffner	AIA for developments proposed by the Recreation and Trails Branch (MTSA) in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel and 100 Mile House FDs	INS
2009-0152	Ian Tamasi	AIA for Atco Wood Products Ltd.'s, and other forestry proponent's, forestry operations in the Arrow Boundary FD	INS
2009-0153	Shane Bond	AIA for proposed subdivision of a 70-acre parcel of land located in the vicinity of Montreuil Hill, Metchosin.	INS
2009-0154	Tom Olafson	ALTs to CMT sites GbSh-1, GbSh-2, GbSh-3, GbSg-3 and GbSg-4 by Fraser Lake Sawmill's forestry operations in CP 715-552, CP 707-551, CP 709-534 and RP 16589-sec 29	ALT
2009-0155	private individual	ALTs to DfRw-12 by construction of a sea wall, staircase and boat ramp on Thetis Island	ALT

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2009-0156	private individual	ALTs to DiRw-1 by construction of a parking lot in Sechelt	ALT
2009-0157	Bruce Ball	AIA for West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s proposed operations in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin and Quesnel FDs	INS
2009-0158	Samara King	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Apollo Forest Products Ltd. and other licensees and operators within the Fort St. James FD	INS
2009-0159	Frank Craig	AIA for an undetermined number of forestry developments in the BCTS Babine operating area in west-central BC	INS
2009-0160	Rob Field	AIA of developments proposed by Encana Corporation and other possible oil/gas proponents in the Peace, Fort Nelson and Mackenzie FDs	INS
2009-0161	Martina Steffen	Archaeological inventory and test excavations within parks in the Greater Victoria area, to identify intact sites dating to the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods from approximately 13,000 to 8000 years before present	INS
2009-0162	Duncan McLaren	AIA for proposed restoration of salmon habitat on Brae Island Slough, between McMillan Island and Brae Island, on the Fraser River near Fort Langley	INS
2009-0163	Ian Franck	AIA for proposed subdivision on the W side of the North Thompson River	INS
2009-0164	Ty Heffner	AIA for proposed Crown Land dispositions within the Cariboo Regional District	INS
2009-0165	David Hall	AIA for the MOFR's proposed construction of a helipad at the Pemberton Fire Base near the Pemberton Airport	INS
2009-0166	private individual	ALTs to DcRt-16 by construction of a single-family residence in Oak Bay	ALT
2009-0167	Barbara Horrell	AIA of forestry operations proposed by TBC Forestry Consultants and other possible forestry operators within the Mackenzie FD	INS
2009-0168	Susan McNeney	AIA for BCTS's proposed operations in the Kamloops Business Area (Kamloops, Cascades, Headwaters and 100 Mile FDs)	INS
2009-0169	private individual	ALTs to DhRx-5 by construction of a cabin, Nanaimo District	ALT
2009-0170	Bruce Ball	AIA for Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd's proposed forestry operations in the Quesnel D	INS
2009-0171	Bruce Ball	AIA for BCTS proposed operations in the Arrow Boundary FD	INS
2009-0172	Michael Rousseau	AIA for proposed upgrading of Beswick Road in Silver Beach Provincial Park, on the N shore of Seymour Arm, Shuswap Lake	INS
2009-0173	Robert Wondrasek	AIA for TransCanada Pipeline Ltd.'s interprovincial (NEB-regulated) Horn River pipeline comprised of two proposed sweet gas PL sections, being the Sierra - Ekwana PL, passing W to E, and the Cabin - Sierra PL, passing N to S, both within the Fort Nelson lowlands region	INS

CONFERENCES & EVENTS

BC ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

2010 Annual General Meeting,

March 20th, 2010

Kamloops, B.C.

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

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Central Washington University

Ellensburg, Washington

March 24 - 26, 2010

Theme: Anthropology at the Crossroads

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

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 75th Anniversary Meeting

St. Louis, Missouri

April 14 - 18, 2010

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

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 43rd Annual Meeting

Calgary, Alberta

April 28-May 2, 2010

Info: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/CAA2010/>

WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS - INTERCONGRESS

Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

June 23-26, 2010

Theme: Indigenous Peoples and Museums: Unraveling the Tensions

Info: <http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org/events/intercongresses>

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