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# THE MIDDEN

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Finlay Reach Surveys in Northeastern British Columbia

How to Describe Basketry in Twelve Steps

~ Pirates!!!! ~



# THE MIDDEN

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**DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES:** The current deadlines for submissions (news, letters, articles, announcements, etc.) for upcoming issues are September 15 and October 31, 2008.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA meetings in Vancouver featuring illustrated lectures are now generally held on the second Thursday of each month from September to June at 7:30 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.



# THE MIDDEN

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## THE MIDDEN Subscriptions

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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**

A large, fragmented biface from the Middle Creek South locality. (Photo by Richard Brolly and Matt Begg).



# THE ASBC PAGES

## Where We Are, Where Are We Going?

### EX-PRESIDENT'S OUTGOING LETTER

It has been an exciting year for archaeology and archaeologists in BC. The NWAC conference in Victoria, the SAA conference in Vancouver, and, perhaps most memorably, the Friday night reception hosted by the CAA/ASBC at the Stanley Park Rowing Club brought together archaeologists from across the world. There have been a number of fascinating archaeological discoveries reported in BC and along the Pacific Coast this past year, including new evidence supporting early coastal migration into the Americas. More historically, it is BC's 150th Anniversary—a time to reflect upon and celebrate this province's unique, rich and culturally diverse heritage. The ASBC membership has played a small, but important role by volunteering our time and effort, and by helping communicate events and discoveries through our monthly public lecture series and Midden publication, which, admirably, is celebrating its 40th Anniversary in 2008.

#### ASBC Organization Committee

In continuing the important work resulting from the 2006 Annual General Meeting (AGM), the ASBC Organization Committee, chaired by Kathryn Bernick, completed their final report this year, concluding that a 'federation' model—or a number of independent local societies united under an incorporated provincial umbrella society—is currently not a viable option for the ASBC to reorganize its relations with its branches. As a result of our June 19th 2008 AGM discussion, a new committee will be struck in the fall to work toward establishing written, mutually-acceptable agreements to facilitate communications and formalize roles and responsibilities with the ASBC Victoria and Nanaimo Branches.

#### ASBC Constitution and Bylaw Amendment Review

After further review of the 2006 proposed amendments to our ASBC Constitution and Bylaws, Kathryn Bernick and Patricia Ormerod recommended that a number of tabled amendments be re-introduced to membership for vote. Organized as separate motions, all of these relatively minor amendments were discussed and approved at the 2008 AGM. Importantly, a proposed new Constitutional amendment introduced by the Executive Committee for discussion to, "further public understanding of First Nations interests and perspectives on archaeology" was tabled. It was agreed that further consultation with the ASBC membership is needed on this important issue. We look forward to future

discussion of how the ASBC may formally acknowledge and support First Nations interests in archaeology and, in turn, more openly welcome First Nation members to our Society.

#### Public Outreach and Heritage Awareness

Beyond this important internal work, the ASBC has achieved some success in our mandate to promote public outreach, build partnerships and create greater heritage awareness this year. The ASBC has begun a Public Education and Outreach Committee to build opportunities for heritage awareness. The ASBC has started a partnership with the First Nation Leadership Council to share information on threats to archaeological heritage in BC. The ASBC has volunteered its members to participate in the Stanley Park Restoration Committee's advisory board to help review opportunities for natural and cultural heritage awareness at Stanley Park in 2007-2008. The ASBC has provided background and been quoted in several mainstream media over the past year, including *the Vancouver Sun*, *CBC Radio*, *Canadian Geographic*, *Monday Magazine*, and a number of local newspapers. Our Vancouver Public Lecture series has had outstanding presentations and attendance—especially for our special guest speaker, Brian Fagan during the SAA conference. Our continued partnership with the Vancouver Museum has allowed us to return this year for our public lecture series at no financial cost, which has been a main factor in stabilizing our finances. As the Vancouver Museum is in the midst of reorganizing its affiliate program, we look forward at the ASBC to strengthening our partnership agreement with the Vancouver Museum, including potential assistance with publicity and volunteer opportunities for upcoming museum exhibitions and programs.

Toward 2008-2009, I recommend that our priorities continue to focus on building public programs, fund raising and strengthening partnerships for the ASBC to pursue its heritage conservation mandate across British Columbia.

In 2006, I joined the ASBC Executive because I had serious concerns for the direction and sustainability of this organization. After two years, many concerns still exist. Our ASBC, like archaeology itself, is all about teamwork. The more ASBC members that volunteer their time and get active in the Society—whether it be running for the executive board, volunteering on a committee, promoting membership and events, fund raising, even showing up to the AGM—the stronger our Society will be and the louder our public message to support heritage conservation will become.

On behalf of the ASBC, I thank all members and persons who have generously donated their time and efforts volunteering for programs and activities. I personally thank the outgoing Executive Committee for their teamwork, and I thank the new incoming Executive Committee for their commitment and enthusiasm. To all the ASBC membership, I thank you all for your continued support of the ASBC.

Respectfully,

Eric McLay, ASBC President 2007-2008

### **INCOMING PRESIDENT'S LETTER**

As this is my first President's Letter, I will introduce myself prior to espousing opinions on all matters archaeological. My archaeological education started at Simon Fraser University with a Bachelor of Arts, Major in Archaeology. Several years ago I completed my Master of Science in the Palaeoecology of Human Societies (Environmental Archaeology) at University College London in England. I have worked in consulting archaeology since 2000 and volunteered on a variety of projects prior to this. The majority of my fieldwork has taken place throughout British Columbia, though I have also worked in England and Turkey. My interests primarily lie in the archaeology of northwestern North America, environmental archaeology and the utilization of oral historical records in archaeological interpretation.

I have been a member of the ASBC since the late 1990s and have attended as many meetings over the years as fieldwork would allow. I am also currently a member of the executive of the BC Association of Professional Archaeologists and hope to bring these two organizations closer together. I have a great passion for archaeology in general, and while it is my job, it is also my hobby.

In the next year I would like to pursue several goals for which the preceding ASBC Executive has largely set the groundwork. I am also interested in new avenues of investigating BC's rich archaeological heritage while protecting it at the same time.

Public education in archaeology is a priority for the present Executive. In the next year, we would like to initiate a public archaeology program in cooperation with a local First Nation. Archaeology is a great way to expand dialogue with First Nations and to provide a common understanding of the material record of our province. I hope that a local public archaeology project can combine a productive First Nations partnership with the presentation of archaeological methods in a way that creates educational and outreach opportunities that can influence the public's disposition towards protecting archaeological heritage.

The Executive is also hoping to produce a special colour edition issue of *The Midden* focused on a specific theme. We hope that this effort will highlight some of the amazing archaeology being conducted in the Northwest. The new Executive also hopes to bring in some diverse and exciting guest speakers to participate in our monthly meetings. These two goals are also motivated by public education and highlighting extraordinary archaeology.

On the archaeological heritage legislation front, I would like

## **ASBC Executive 2008-2009**

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Corri MacEwen, Treasurer

Hope Grau, Membership

Alex Maass, Secretary

Marina La Salle, *Midden* Executive

to see further dialogue established between the ASBC and groups such as the Canadian Archaeological Association and the provincial archaeological societies. Through further discussion and as a united front, we can reinvigorate the push towards the creation of national archaeological heritage legislation. Furthermore, it is vital that we pursue revisions to BC's Heritage Conservation Act and confront the glaring inadequacies that are present in its current form.

I look forward to getting to know my fellow ASBC members and would appreciate any feedback, comments and ideas that anyone is willing to share with me. I can be reached at [asbc.president@gmail.com](mailto:asbc.president@gmail.com). I look forward to seeing everyone at our next meeting in September!

Finally, on behalf of the ASBC executive, I would like to thank Eric McLay for his tremendous efforts over the last two years. I look forward to working with Eric over the next year. I have big shoes to fill!

Sincerely,

Ian Cameron, ASBC President

Pursuant to two letters published in the last issue (40[1]) addressing Julie Hollowell and George Nicholas' article (39[4]) concerning intellectual property, the authors have provided a response below. Their article was commissioned after concerns were raised (39[2]) about the publication of Croes' et al.'s initial article about Sauvie Island (38[4]).

We welcome this opportunity to reply to comments from Eirik Thorsgard and Dale Croes on our article, "Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeology: A Case from *The Midden*" (*The Midden* 39[4]). We had not anticipated the strong reactions the article generated from both Thorsgard (a representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde [CTGR]) and Croes (a practicing archaeologist), and are grateful for this chance to clarify our intentions in writing that piece and to apologize for any misunderstanding.

As stated in our brief article, Eric McLay, ASBC President, asked us to comment on intellectual property issues that editors of *The Midden* and members of the ASBC might want to be aware of in response to concerns voiced by David Lewis, manager of the CTGR Cultural Resources Department, about photographs of Grand Ronde representatives, cultural materials, and sites located on tribal lands that had been published in an earlier issue in an article written by Dale Croes, John Fagan, and Maureen Zehender. Our purpose was to use this case as an example of the kinds of intellectual property issues that can emerge in relation to archaeological publications—more specifically, regarding photographs of work taking place under the jurisdiction of tribes or First Nations or on their traditional lands. Our intentions, which we reaffirm here, were clearly stated:

"We take this opportunity to analyze and comment on the situation with the goal of identifying problem areas and promoting positive practices that will hopefully inform approaches to similar situations in the future. Our intention is to learn from this as an informative case study, not to criticize any of the parties involved" (emphasis added).

# Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeology

Julie Hollowell and George Nicholas

Our objective was thus not to analyze the relationship between the CTGR and Croes specifically, but rather to use the case in a didactic way to elicit questions that anyone publishing archaeological data might want to ask themselves. Nor was it our intention to provide answers to these questions for this particular case or to conduct further research on its specifics. If this had been the case, we would have posed our questions directly to the involved parties so they could clarify their positions. In a sense, this is precisely the particular context that Thorsgard and Croes have provided in their responses.

Both Thorsgard and Croes refer to our lack of research relating to the specific case, but again our questions were never meant to be directed toward seeking further information about the Grand Ronde case itself, but rather to illustrate the kinds of questions and contextual information that, indeed, need to be considered by any of us who find ourselves in a similar situation. Thorsgard's commentary also takes us to task for the peripheral nature of our questions about land jurisdiction. His discussion of the history and implications of ceded lands is useful and informative, and is the very kind of factual knowledge that should be considered in any situation when making decisions about what to do and whom to involve.

The same holds true for Croes' reiteration of the collaborative nature of his work, which was not at issue or being challenged by us. To the contrary, we are very appreciative and supportive of the collaborations that Dale Croes has long been engaged in, as well as Eirik Thorsgard's review of the commitment the Grand Ronde have made to working with Dr. Croes, and vice versa. We know first-hand how challenging (and rare) truly collaborative relationships are—both of us

have a long history of working with First Nations (contrary to Thorsgard's comment on "[our] lack of knowledge regarding Indigenous communities").

Thus, our questions on these various topics were intended to highlight the significance of intellectual property issues in all that we do, as well as to point out their often slippery nature and tendency to raise (sometimes unsettling) questions about access, benefits, and control. Our personal experiences have shown us that, regardless of one's best intentions, commitment to collaboration, or sense of personal accountability, sticky situations that challenge us to rethink practices and protocols are bound to occur, and indeed ought to be embraced as a catalyst for positive change in research practice.

Issues relating to intellectual property are increasingly being raised in the realm of cultural heritage. They are clearly present in the realm of archaeological publications, whether in regard to the use of images of individuals, sites or artifacts; protocols for review, access, and ownership of reports by descendant communities or the public; or questions about who benefits, and how, from published articles and books. Learning from other cases is one way to better understand what the issues are and how to address them successfully, as both *The Midden* and Dr. Croes have illustrated in this situation.

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Julie Hollowell is a Nancy Schaenen Visiting Scholar at the Prindle Institute for Ethics, DePauw, and is a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology, Indiana University.

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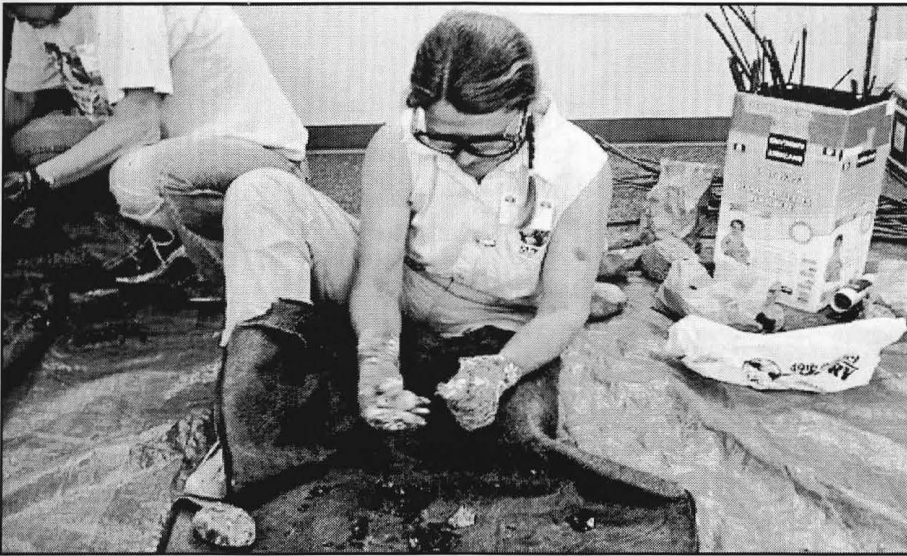
George Nicholas is a Professor of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University.

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# ASBC NEWS

## Discover Archaeology – A Point of Contact

Julie Cowie



ASBC member Pat Knowles trying her hand at knapping.

Since 2002, the ASBC Nanaimo Branch has been conducting grass roots heritage conservation education through its "Discover Archaeology Interactive Program." From its small beginnings as a simple hands on display, this event has now grown to be one of our most successful programs to date, seeing almost one thousand participants in seven years. This program has given the Branch the opportunity to really get out from behind the academic veil that archaeology can sometimes hide behind and allow the public to really get their hands dirty...and occasionally a little bloody.

Each year centres on a theme, from seasonality to experimental archaeology, with this year's theme being "A Point of Contact." With British Columbia celebrating its 150th birthday, we wanted to focus our efforts on discovering First Nations' lifeways at the time of European contact, with a focus on basketry, weaving, fishing,

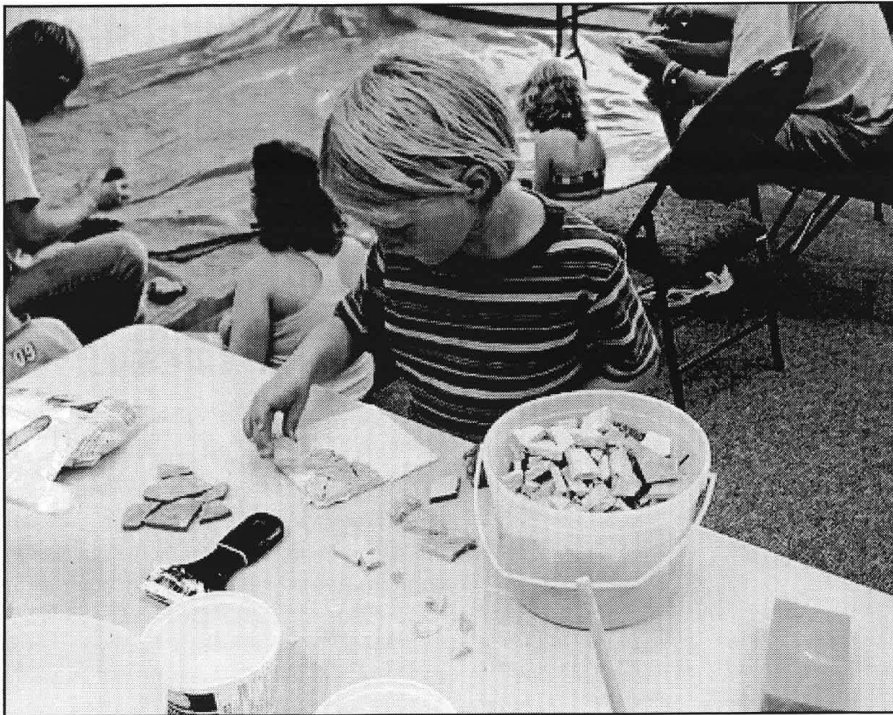
and the impact of that contact on these activities. Even with the wonderful weather keeping most folks outdoors, we saw approximately 70 visitors in a six-hour time span. Most tried their hand at making stone tools or mosaic tile and everyone who attended learned about First Nations' culture and the importance of protecting our collective heritage resources.

This year we partnered with the Nanaimo District Museum who graciously loaned us a variety of artifacts to display. There were artifacts related to weaving, such as a loom, carders for wool, and spindle whorls. Some fine examples of precontact and postcontact basketry were also available. Halibut hooks of traditional and postcontact design effectively showed how metal changed First Nations fishing technology. The Anthropology Department of the Vancouver Island University-Nanaimo Campus, our gold star community partner, provided us with a

variety of lithics, such as mauls and scrapers, as well as bone tools, to round out our assemblage. I brought my own faunal comparative collection for participants to handle and discuss, which ranges from fish to birds to almost a complete cow skeleton. A wide variety of informative posters on First Nations fishing, weaving, and basketry were available for those that would rather browse. Many thanks must be given to Chris Sholberg, Heritage Planner for the City of Nanaimo, for allowing us to use their plotter for our posters. Thanks must also be given to Home Depot and Millizza's Cave for assistance with supplies for this event, as well as the Provincial ASBC for helping with our obsidian costs. My extreme gratitude to the ASBC-NB volunteers who helped out with the event: Daphne Paterson, Pat Knowles, Nola and Kara Nahirnick, Robbee Salvati, Valerie Hannan, and Leanne and Grace Morrison. Without such great volunteers and community partners this program would not be able to continue.

Every year we always provide an opportunity for participants to make something to take home with them, with our main focus being on stone tools and mosaic tile. In the past we have also had pottery reconstruction, blow painting, and creating ceramics. Making stone tools is always a hit with the kids and I even get a few parents who want to try. Through hands on activities we can show the public that the past is very much alive and is worth protecting. If we can teach the public that the past, not just their own but the past of other cultures, has value then we can hope that they will deem it important enough to care about its future.

This event also brings people who are curious about archaeological sites on



Program participant making mosaic tile.

or near their property, curious about what they should do. Others know of sites that are being impacted and don't know what to do. We have also had people bring us artifacts, some genuine...some not. This event has allowed us to have a greater public presence in our community, allowing us the opportunity to educate about heritage conservation in an informal and fun environment.

Planning this event has always been a challenge but we are well supported by the Anthropology Departments at Vancouver Island University and the University of Victoria, as well as the Archaeology Lab at Simon Fraser University and the Archaeology Department at the University of Calgary. All have been gracious to lend us material and without them this event would never occur. The Nanaimo Branch is also grateful for the fiscal and moral support of the Provincial ASBC. Recognition of the importance of this program means a lot to the Branch and we thank all those that have helped us, both past and present.

We are already looking forward to next year and any ideas for themes are always welcome!

(Photographs by Kevin Coates, courtesy of the Vancouver Island Regional Library, Harbourfront Branch)

### **ASBC Nanaimo celebrates BC's 150th at the VIEX**

In conjunction with the 114th birthday of the Vancouver Island Exhibition, the VIEX will also honour British Columbia's 150th birthday by celebrating Agriculture, Farming, Heritage, and Diversity through its entertainment and programs. The Nanaimo Branch has been invited to have an information booth at the VIEX on August 15 to 17th, with the aim of educating the public about local heritage and conservation initiatives, as well as providing information about the Society and programs offered by the Branch. This is a great opportunity for the Branch and the Society to increase their community outreach programs and public presence, as well as network with other heritage groups that will be attending. We look forward to representing the ASBC at this amazing event.

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**Julie Cowie is the current President of the Nanaimo Branch and has served as its President from 2003 to 2007. She holds a degree in Archaeology from the University of Calgary, with a specialization in lithic and faunal analysis. She is proud owner of Heritage Matters Archaeological Consulting based in Ladysmith, BC.**

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## **B.C. Archaeology Forum 2008**

*~Announced~*

October  
17th to 19th, 2008

A date has been announced for the upcoming BC Archaeology Forum:

October 17 (friday evening), 18 (sat. meeting), 19th (meeting wrap-up & tours).

The event is being hosted by the Sto:lo Research and Resource Management Centre in association with the Sto:lo Tribal Council and Sto:lo Nation. The meeting will be held at the Richard Malloway Memorial Longhouse in Chilliwack.

We're looking for input on current topics to consider for panel discussions. We would ask that people contact us if they want to present on behalf of their organization.

Contact info for questions is Tracey Joe (SRRMC) - 604-824-5113 (tracey.joe@stolonation.bc.ca).

We look forward to seeing you there!!





# ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

## The Heritage Conservation Act and Heritage Protection in British Columbia

Pete Dady

On December 12th, 2007, the Victoria Branch of the ASBC hosted a panel discussion entitled "The Crisis and Promise of Archaeological Heritage in British Columbia: A Public Discussion." The notice for the meeting said:

Heritage conservation in British Columbia is at a turning point. The protection of First Nations heritage sites has never had a higher-profile, yet these ancient and irreplaceable archaeological sites continue to be developed and destroyed. Government policy places the onus on developers, municipalities, and private property owners to finance archaeological work in the public interest while the provincial budget for heritage conservation remains stagnant. Meanwhile, First Nations are witnessing the ongoing destruction of their ancestral heritage in the face of inadequate funding, protection, and enforcement. This panel discussion brings together politicians, local First Nations and archaeologists to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the existing system and to explore ways to improve provincial heritage conservation for our common public benefit.

The panellists were Maurine Karagianis, the MLA for Esquimalt-Metchosin; Ron Sam, Archaeological Officer of the Songhees First Nation; Eric McLay, then President of the ASBC; Morley Eldridge from Millennia Research Ltd. and a member of the B.C. Association of Professional Archaeologists [BCAPA]; and Dr. Quentin Mackie, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Victoria. Diane Bailey, chief of the Katzie First Nation was not able to attend, but a letter from her was read to the well-attended meeting by the moderator, Gerald Merner, Treasurer of the ASBC Victoria Branch. Summarized briefly, the following presentations were made.

Maurine Karagianis related how she had introduced a Private Member's Bill during the last sitting of the legislature which proposed changes to the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA). The bill was introduced, and then tabled immediately. She plans on introducing it again. Titled "BILL M 223—2007," it is available online at "[http://www.leg.bc.ca/38th3rd/1st\\_read/m223-1.htm](http://www.leg.bc.ca/38th3rd/1st_read/m223-1.htm)". Ms. Karagianis characterized her proposed changes as adding protection of sacred sites and sites "of cultural interest to First Nations" to the HCA. [To view the Heritage Conservation Act, visit "[http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96187\\_01.htm](http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96187_01.htm)".]

Ron Sam works as an archaeological field assistant within Songhees traditional territory in Greater Victoria. He doesn't think that the current status quo is protecting archaeological sites from destruction. As evidence he presented a slideshow of the recent destruction of sites due to development, as well as of archaeological investigations he has participated in.

Eric McLay stated that the destruction of our fragile archaeological heritage by development is at crisis levels in British Columbia. There are over 7,000 recorded archaeological sites on Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands and the Fraser River. The majority of these ancient sites are located on private, urban lands. Despite strong provincial legislation—the HCA—there is a historical lack of enforcement and prosecution of offences under it. McLay argued that the province does not "manage" or care for archaeological sites; it instead regulates permits to manage impacts for developers.

While First Nations hold ancient traditions, values, and customary laws for their heritage, British Columbia has yet to largely recognize a meaningful role for First Nations in provincial heritage conservation.

While opinion polls indicate a strong public interest in archaeology, the public demonstrates a common ignorance, if not fear, of the presence of First Nations' history in their own backyards. Meanwhile, archaeologists, government, and First Nations keep the archaeological record and site information confidential for fear of vandalism, artifact collecting and site destruction by the public.

What can B.C. do? McLay stated that we can lobby the government to renew B.C.'s investment in provincial heritage conservation and to increase funding, staff and resources available to the Archaeology Branch in 2008-2009. Also, we can try to get local governments involved in provincial heritage conservation, so that they review building and development permits, rezoning and subdivisions applications for heritage concerns. "Owners And Contractors Protective" liability coverage policies and land-use by-laws should be developed. McLay continued by arguing that we can rebuild the mandate for provincial stewardship and management by creating funding for conservation, management and research; by strategic regional and site management planning; and by improving monitoring and enforcement. He acknowledged that there doesn't seem to be much political will for such changes or for renewed investment towards heritage conservation. For

instance, lots of fines are handed out in Forestry and Fisheries, and there are wardens provided for enforcement in those areas, but not for heritage.

McLay also stated that we need to address private property rights and interests. Place recorded sites on land titles; provide tax incentives to conserve sites; develop better information and tools for property owners to "care for" heritage sites; fund the purchase of heritage sites in conflict on private land. It is also important, he said, to get First Nations and their cultural values integrated into provincial heritage conservation as well as to develop greater public awareness of the HCA and appreciation of archaeological heritage as Canada's national heritage.

Morley Eldridge noted that, despite the problems, many heritage managers from all over North America still look at B.C.'s HCA as the most powerful and wide-reaching protection of archaeological sites in existence. In spite of popular notions to the contrary, Traditional Use and sacred sites can in fact be protected under Section 4 of the HCA, though this requires signed agreement between the government and First Nations, and can be difficult when aboriginal title could be going to court.

From the point of view of many professional archaeologists, he pointed out weaker parts of the HCA and its implementation, such as an overly complex and time-consuming permitting system and the arbitrary date of A.D. 1846 for automatic protection. The system works well for large projects with a year or two lead time, but can be catastrophic for family trying to build a residence. Also, the HCA does not give the Archaeology Branch a mandate or a budget to enforce the Act itself. RCMP and local police, who by default should be enforcing the HCA may know nothing of it or lack cross-cultural sensitivities, and may not do proper, timely, or adequate investigations. Furthermore, the Archaeology Branch is not provided with a staff or budget to conduct field reviews or audits of the work of developers or consultants. Moreover, he argued that there is piecemeal and uneven review of professional standards. He noted that the BCAPA does have conduct and other guidelines—including audit standards, reviews for grievances—but this is not an organization with full-time staff.

With the current system, Eldridge pointed out that land-owners have no incentive to "Do the Right Thing." When time delays can cost as much or more as doing archaeological work (or even archaeological work plus a paltry \$50,000 fine), their financial incentive is to destroy sites or to bury evidence. Many would say that's a no-brainer—for those with no scruples.

Eldridge argued that the idea that government and archaeologists are privileged stewards of archaeological resources is an outdated concept. The majority of professional archaeologists foresee that First Nations will increasingly be managers of pre-contact/aboriginal archaeological sites and heritage, and want to work with First Nations and other interested groups like the ASBC to create legislation, or a system, that works for all parties.

In her letter, read to those present, Chief Bailey wrote "The Archaeology Branch has no resources with which to investigate alleged infractions of the Act [HCA]. Resources (personnel and financial) need to be dedicated to creating an arm of the Branch or a separate entity altogether for investigation and enforcement." Also that First Nations are often at "the front lines" in reporting

infractions of the HCA. They are forced to report such infractions to the RCMP—yet RCMP officers, in her experience, have a limited understanding of the Act. This leads to inconsistencies in approach to evidence gathering, which can negatively affect subsequent efforts to prosecute. "There is little public awareness [of the HCA] and the pace of development in Katzie territory (as in many others) often outstrips our ability to ensure that proper archaeological procedure takes place."

The last speaker, Quentin Mackie, framed his presentation as a series of open messages to the Archaeology Branch, First Nations, consulting archaeologists, academic archaeologists, and developers. A rough summation of what he said has been reconstructed from his speaking notes (kindly lent me) and my own notes and recollections, and is provided below.

In summation, most of the speakers and many members of audience, which included many consulting archaeologists, argued that the HCA is a good act. As written, it has far reaching ability to protect sites and objects of value to First Nations and archaeologists and the public. Sacred sites and sites "of cultural interest to First Nations" can already be protected under the HCA. The consensus seemed to be that it is not changes to the HCA that are needed, but changes in how it is implemented and funded by the provincial government.

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**Pete Dady is a consulting archaeologist and past president of the Victoria Branch of the ASBC.**

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### ***Messages on archaeology in BC from Quentin Mackie, presented by Pete Dady***

*The following presentation was made by Dr. Quentin Mackie when he was a panellist at a special meeting of the Victoria Branch of the ASBC, on December 12th, 2007. The discussion was entitled "The Crisis and Promise of Archaeological Heritage in British Columbia: A Public Discussion." What follows has been reconstructed from his notes and my own (an audience member), and are therefore somewhat lacking in his characteristic flare and humour. They appear here with his kind permission. - Pete Dady*

[The Archaeology Branch is not represented at this meeting. Why? Because they get dumped on a lot at these events. They are the ones in the middle with pressures coming from all sides, and the most clearly defined set of responsibilities. The people who work there got into archaeology for good reasons, the same reasons as all of us, and at the core they hold positive values. If we treat them poorly there will be no dialogue.]

The Archaeology Branch needs to implement and encourage HCA Section 4 ("Agreements With First Nations", under which "a schedule of heritage sites and heritage objects that are of particular spiritual, ceremonial or other cultural value" can be protected) and Section 9 ("Heritage Designation") site protections. Supposedly the reason they don't is because they have received legal advice that these are non-viable. But—lawyers are paid to give opinions, and judges are paid to make decisions. So, get some new lawyers,

instruct them on what is in the public interest, and ask them to find a way to make that viable. Don't be looking for ways not to protect heritage resources.

Act in good faith: inculcate a sense of stewardship in the owners of properties, not one of sites being a burden. Get the existence of sites or even possible sites onto land titles. Send out blanket letters to all coastal property owners informing them that they are likely to have a site on their property and what their responsibilities are. Don't let the lawyers say you can't do it; instruct the lawyers to find the right language to make it clear that owners have legal responsibilities and under what circumstances they need to be extra careful respecting the HCA.

Don't offload the problem on municipalities. I understand the Archaeology Branch is working on informing municipalities about how to work around archaeology and prevent problems. It is important to inform municipalities that their policies should not encourage conflict with the HCA. Work together with them to get archaeology onto land titles and onto municipality registries, etc.

Take archaeology seriously in Provincial Parks, similar to what Parks Canada does in national parks—proactive management in the context of conservation.

There should be provincial funding for important archaeology as a cost of civilization. Also, alternate funding models should be considered—a flat 0.5% tax on certain kinds of development, for example, or some kind of pragmatic approach—where, for instance the Oil and Gas Commission could write off 10% of all impact assessments in the Northeast in return for the money to go into a pool to do actual research-based archaeology. The key point here is this: millions are spent on archaeology every year in this province, and yet we learn so little because the wrong sites are being investigated in the wrong way to actually learn anything. Most archaeological work in B.C. is carried out as impact assessment and mitigative data recovery—of sites about to be impacted or destroyed—in direct response to development. As such, the work is carried out where and how development dictates, rather than where or how a scientific research plan would best have it. Creative funding to develop regional archaeological knowledge bases would allow better, smarter, and perhaps even cheaper Cultural Resource Management practices in the long run, as accurate estimates of cultural and scientific significance could be made.

Somehow, get the Archaeology Branch personnel out of the office and into the field more. They should be out monitoring the practice of archaeology in the same way that forestry or fisheries wardens are out monitoring fishing guides, loggers, and poachers.

#### **A Message to First Nations**

Work with Section 4 and Section 9 of the HCA, proactively. Get on the Government's case about this. Heritage sites are not defined by physical remains in the HCA [Section 1—"heritage site" means, whether designated or not, land, including land covered by water, that has heritage value to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people." In other words, a sacred site or Traditional Use site is a heritage site and can be protected under the HCA.]

Within the bounds of reason, get lawyers to agree on language that allows for site protection under the HCA without compromising land claims or treaty rights or acknowledging the sovereignty

of the crown, or whatever the various issues are. This is what lawyers are paid to do, and if the government and First Nations can meet in good faith on the specific issue of heritage, then progress can be made in protecting significant sites. Reconsider the 1992 and 2003 statements by the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs about B.C.'s "illegal ownership" as a righteous fight that is having negative consequences.

How can this be reconciled—the needs of the past in collision with the needs of the present? You need to contemplate trade-offs and prioritizations—because sites are being destroyed under the current system. At the very least, be strategic about which battles you choose to fight. Don't go to the wall for a single culturally-modified tree and then allow a rock shelter to be blown up.

Reach out to the inner good in archaeologists, most of whom are motivated to steward the archaeological record, even if business may have made them cynical. Most got into archaeology and anthropology for the good reasons of cross-cultural respect, appreciation of heritage, and respect for social justice. There is common ground there; they are on your side more often than you may realize.

Consider conducting pro-active inventories of your traditional territories. Some First Nations are already doing this. Establish comprehensive archaeological databases. Access money for this in the context of land claims or from the federal government—money that cannot be accessed otherwise or for other purposes. This proactive inventory process would raise the profile of archaeology, allow for better Cultural Resource Management decisions, strengthen the legal and moral case for treaty settlements, and could be an avenue for meaningful archaeological training of First Nations people, as well as other educational opportunities.

Share positive stories. The public is only hearing the bad news in the press. Work together with archaeologists to publicize good news in archaeology, to help overcome the perspective that archaeology is an obstacle. This could slowly change to a perception that archaeology is part of the collective heritage and is valuable to all British Columbians, and that it is our privilege to have ancient history in our midst.

#### **A Message to Consulting Archaeologists**

Work with First Nations to publicize positive stories about archaeology, and encourage the implementation of existing HCA provisions such as Sections 4 and 9.

There is an over-riding responsibility to the archaeological record that transcends your responsibility to a client. Be very aware of any conflicts of interest, real or perceived. Consultants are in the most conflicted position, with their various responsibilities to their clients, to First Nations, to the HCA and their legal/permit obligations, and to the discipline as whole. This requires that un-conflicted archaeology both be done and be seen to be done.

Licensing of archaeologists is not the answer. Self-policing is not realistic because of the small number of professionals in B.C. The nursing or engineering professions are not a good analogy here because they have many more members and it is possible for them to find arms-length peers to enforce professional standards. There may be room for some improvements in

the archaeological permitting system but oversight must be done and seen to be done.

#### **A Message to Developers:**

Development is OK and making a profit is good. Also, we know we cannot save every material remain from the past and tradeoffs are necessary and inevitable. Having said that—behave yourself! Do your homework. Do not wait to be spoon-fed by the municipalities. Put archaeology on your radar as the ultimate example of an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure.

Expect the unexpected. Assume that there will be sites wherever you move earth. Archaeological remains are more likely to become an obstacle to your development if you try to sweep them under the rug. Be pro-active, and treat professional-quality impact assessments and inspections as a form of insurance against time-sucking delays caused by the fallout from finding or destroying unexpected or un-sought sites. This is basic due diligence and is a cost of doing business.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Inform yourself. Everyone knows of the recent conflicts over archaeological remains. These conflicts could happen almost anywhere, at any time. Being proactive and having pre-existing relations with First Nations and with archaeologists, acting in good faith with pre-established protocols, can go a long way to ensuring that ethical development happens in a timely manner.

Properly approached, archaeology need not be an obstacle. There is huge latent public interest in archaeology, and the goodwill in all sectors of the population generated by a generous attitude towards heritage could pay many dividends down the road.

Above all: be respectful. First Nations have been here for 10,000 years. This is their history and they may have very different world views that are nonetheless deeply held about the proper treatment of the remains of the past. Do not leap to the conclusion that their concerns are brought forward for political reasons. They may well be deeply-held beliefs, violation of which can produce real grief and heartbreak in the present. Respect that.

#### **A Message to Academic Archaeologists (Including Myself):**

Do a better job of public education. Make public archaeology more of a priority. Contemplate creating useful regional syntheses and regional culture histories. Promote archaeology in the K-to-12 system, perhaps as a prominent part of Social Studies 11.

This is doubly apt regarding First Nations groups. Promote community-based archaeology. Graduate students may be able to work on the regional projects or serve as a cadre of archaeological good-news bearers. Academic archaeologists may be able to serve a role as honest brokers between the various interest groups.

Stick up for the archaeological record, no matter what or whom is threatening it. This may involve inserting yourself into public disputes or issues arising from structural discrepancies in the practice of archaeology, such as ethical issues. Use your academic freedom. Write letters and get mad.

#### **Overall:**

There is a lot of money being spent on what amounts to a managed destruction of the archaeological record [the government's main concern being the issuing of permits to dig in or destroy archaeological sites], and so little knowledge is gained from it. The wrong sites are dug and there is little synthesis of the bits and pieces that are learned; what little synthesis there is carried out is poorly presented. Why is this?

A major reason is that the majority culture does not think of aboriginal heritage as "their own." Some may not value it at all, while others may value it but not feel comfortable "appropriating" it. Since the majority does not consider it as "their own" then money does not follow, interpretation and publication lags, and a vicious circle of devaluation of the archaeological record sets in.

#### **MEDIA RELEASE**

May 12, 2008

#### **ESQUIMALT-METCHOSIN MLA TABLES BILL TO PROTECT FIRST NATIONS HERITAGE OBJECTS AND SACRED SITES**

VICTORIA – Esquimalt-Metchosin MLA Maurine Karagianis today introduced a Private Members' Bill aimed at better protecting First Nations heritage objects and sacred sites. The First Nations Heritage Protection and Conservation Act, 2008, amends the heritage protection act to include a process by which First Nations can trigger protection orders when heritage sites, objects or remains are discovered.

This is the second time that Karagianis has stepped forward to stand up for First Nations heritage protection. Last October, she introduced Bill M 223, the First Nations Heritage Protection and Conservation Act, 2007. The BC Liberal government allowed it to die on the Order Paper without debate. "The threats to First Nations heritage objects and sacred sites continue, and I am dedicated to pushing government to act," Karagianis says. "This Bill would provide a better set of guidelines and tools that First Nations, local government and the province need. Those tools would help to implement protection, stewardship, and conservation of First Nations heritage and culturally significant areas, their artifacts and their sacred history."

The Esquimalt-Metchosin MLA says the Bill also provides for the creation of a program to accomplish that goal. "I have asked that all MLAs review this Bill and support it."

A copy of the Bill, M 207, is available online at this link: [http://www.leg.bc.ca/38th4th/1st\\_read/index.htm](http://www.leg.bc.ca/38th4th/1st_read/index.htm)

Media contact: Lawrence Herzog (250) 479 8326

Regards from the office of,

Maurine Karagianis, MLA

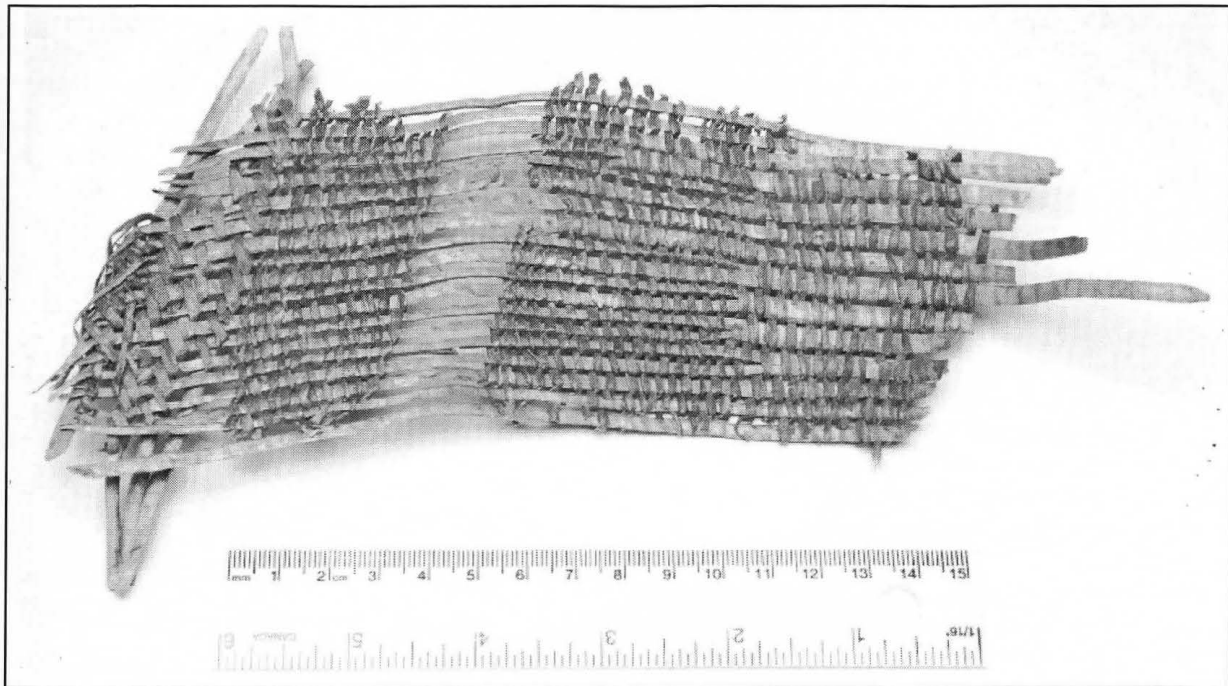
Esquimalt-Metchosin Community Office, A5-100 Aldersmith Place, View Royal, BC V9A 7M8

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# How to Describe Basketry in Twelve Steps

Kathryn Bernick



The photograph in Figure 1 shows the largest of four pieces of a basket found 40 years ago on a muddy bank of the Fraser River near Abbotsford. The person who rescued the artifact from being washed away donated it to the Royal BC Museum (then called the BC Provincial Museum). It has been in the museum's collections, in Victoria, ever since.

Imagine that you have a free day and have volunteered to document and describe this artifact. By being organized and having a plan you could reserve part of your day for checking out the museum's exhibits or strolling along Victoria's Inner Harbor—instead of spending the entire day immersed in warps, wefts, wrapping, twining, and pitch. (Basketry people don't use the term "woof," that's for textile weavers).

Here's what I would do:

**1. Check the museum's accession records.** In this case, we learn that the basketry, catalogued as artifact number DgRn 9:2, was found along with a quartz crystal microblade in a small mudslide. Without contextual information there is no way of knowing how these objects might be associated. There are no other recorded finds from DgRn 9, which, it transpires, may not be the actual find-location since records for sites in that stretch of the Fraser are confused.

**2. Assess the artifact's condition.** Obviously it is fragmentary. Waterlogged when found, it is now dry and relatively rigid. This transformation was achieved with minimal shrinkage or distortion through treatment by the museum's conservators. Although there are no records of its original condition or of the particular treatment, the results are successful from an archaeological perspective.

The basketry no longer needs to be immersed in water (it is stored on a shelf alongside stone artifacts), and the pieces can be handled and flipped—carefully—so as to view both sides.

**3. Determine what part of the basket is represented.** The presence of a rim indicates a basket wall. Without the rim, it is not always possible to distinguish between basket wall and base fragments, or even between basket and mat fragments.

**4. Identify the primary weave type.** Baskets are classified according to the main weave of their walls. Weaving involves two sets of intersecting elements: passive warps and active wefts. On baskets, the warps are normally vertical and the wefts are normally horizontal. The way in which the wefts engage the warps identifies the weave. DgRn 9:2 is a (fragmentary) basket woven in close plain twining with up-to-the-right (/) pitch (Figure 2).

**5. Record the size of the fragment and calculate original basket size.** With a flexible cloth or plastic metric tape (the kind used in sewing), measure the longest and widest dimensions aligned with the weaving elements. This 26 x 15 cm fragment is the largest of the four surviving pieces of DgRn 9:2. The original basket was more than 26 cm tall. Its circumference at the mouth cannot be determined from the available fragments. A rough calculation indicates that all four pieces combined comprise about 600 cm<sup>2</sup> area of intact weaving, which is what is available for analysis.

Figure 1. Fragment "a" of basket DgRn 9:2. Front (outside) view. Photo by Kim Martin. Image courtesy of Royal BC Museum.

6. **Measure the element widths.** Using calipers, preferably plastic to reduce the potential for accidental damage, measure the widths of five to six warps and calculate the average. Aim to include the range of widths present; if there is great variation, record the range as well as the average. Round to whole millimetres. Some analysts measure every warp element but I have found that the additional work does not add useful information. DgRn 9:2 has 4-mm-wide warps. Repeat the procedure for the wefts. DgRn 9:2 has 2.5-mm-wide wefts. For specimens with more than one type of weft element, repeat for each type.

7. **Calculate the weaving gauge.** Hold the calipers open and count the number of warps in a 10-cm interval. Use a flexible tape if the basketry is not flat. Then count the number of weft rows per 10 cm. For very small fragments, count the number in another interval (perhaps 5 cm, or 2 cm) and then multiply the result to provide the "per 10 cm" statistic. Using a standard gauge-interval helps for comparison with other collections. The weaving on the upper part of the DgRn 9:2 basket wall is tighter than lower down. The finer, upper weaving gauge is 25 warps per 10 cm and 32 weft rows per 10 cm. The lower part of the fragment has 20 warps and 28 weft rows per 10 cm.

8. **Look for evidence of basket shape.** The DgRn 9 basket exhibits two methods of inserting new warps during the weaving process (Figure 3). In a few places, a single new warp was added leaving the loose end visible on the inside of the weave. A second method, which occurs about 13 cm below the rim, involves splitting the warps in two. Whereas an occasional single warp insertion would not result in a noticeable expansion, multiple additions along the same weft produce a flare in the basket wall. On DgRn 9:2, the weaving is tighter (finer) in the top 13 cm of the basket wall so there would have been only a slight flare.

9. **Identify the material.** Wood splints, which is what DgRn 9:2 is made of, are easy to distinguish from bark. However, determining the plant species, or even whether the splint is root or withe (slender branch), requires serious expertise. RBCM botanist Dr. Ken Marr examined thin sections with a compound microscope and identified the warp of DgRn9:2 as *Thuja plicata* (western red cedar).

10. **Locate any reinforcements and document their method of construction and locations on the basket wall.** The DgRn 9 basket has three rows of two-strand wrapped reinforcement at the rim and another three about 6 cm below the rim. They were constructed during the weaving process by laying a robust element across the warps on the inside of the basket and wrapping it onto each warp element using two flexible, non-intersecting strands (Figure 4). The robust element is 4 mm wide and 2 mm thick; the wrapping strands are 3 mm wide. The wrapping strands spiral in an up-to-the-right direction (/ pitch), each stitch passing over two warps at a time.

11. **Determine the selvage type (spelled "selvedge" in the UK).** On a basket, the selvage is the rim. The DgRn 9 basket has a figure-eight wrapped false braid selvage, which is both decorative and strong (Figure 5). There is a preparatory weft

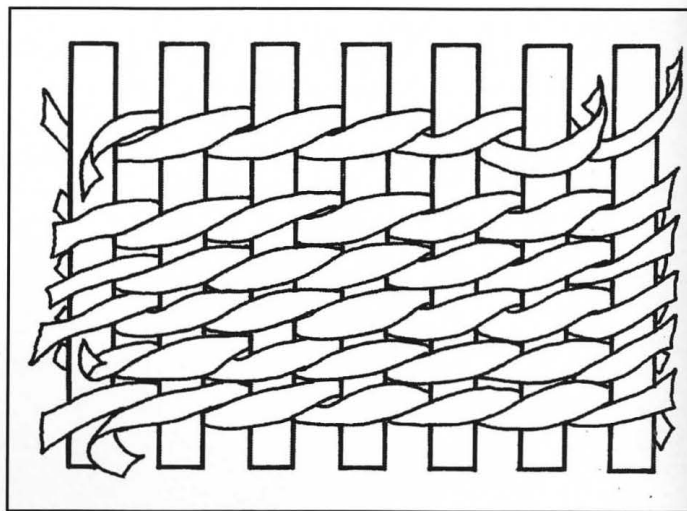


Figure 2. Close plain twining.

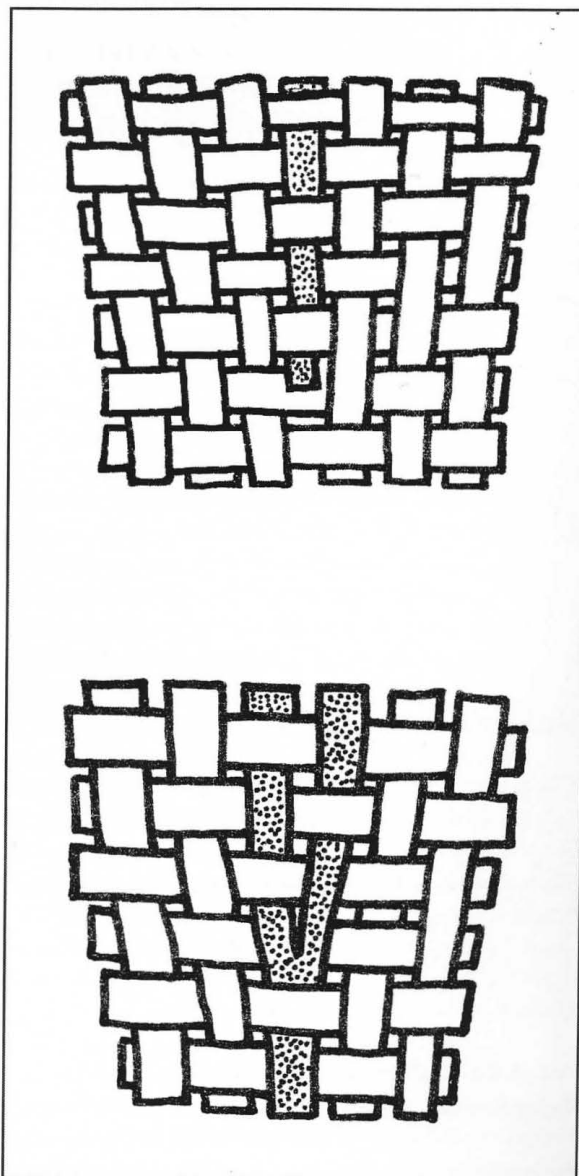


Figure 3. Two methods of expanding the warp.

row of plain twining. Then the warp ends are bent 90-degrees to the right and the resulting bundle, including the preparatory row of twining, is wrapped with a single flexible strand in a figure-eight pattern. Both sides of the bundle feature up-to-the-right (/) slanting stitches. The top view (equivalent to the lip of a ceramic vessel) has a chevron pattern that looks as though it were braided.

**12. Identify the type and location of decoration, if any is present.** On this specimen, the reinforcements are decorative as well as functional. Visually they comprise two narrow bands, one at the rim and another several centimetres below the rim. Each 2-cm-wide band features three rows of diagonal stitches, all slanting in the same direction (/). The plain twining between the bands is tighter than the twining lower on the basket wall, providing a subtle aesthetic effect though strictly speaking this is not decoration.

Basketry descriptions can be enhanced with illustrations. Photographs of construction details are always a good idea. In this case, Martina Steffen, the Royal BC Museum Archaeology Collections Manager, arranged for the museum photographer Kim Martin to provide a terrific set of images. Such artifacts are not easy to photograph, so be sure to take advantage of any professional services that might be available.

Moving beyond describing an artifact to interpreting its age, cultural affiliation, and use, can be done at home or in a library (depending on what reference sources you have on hand). A major source for archaeological interpretation involves comparison with specimens reported from other contexts. The particular selvage type (figure-eight wrapped false braid), method of decoration (a narrow band of two-strand wrapped reinforcements at the rim and another several centimetres lower), up-to-the-right twining pitch, and wood-splint materials identify the DgRn 9 specimen as a Marpole age (ca. 2,000 years old) basket from the Coast Salish area. Radiocarbon-dated specimens with this combination of diagnostic characteristics are documented from the Water Hazard site (DgRs 30) in Tsawwassen and also from other locations in the lower Fraser River region. As for function, the fragmentary condition of

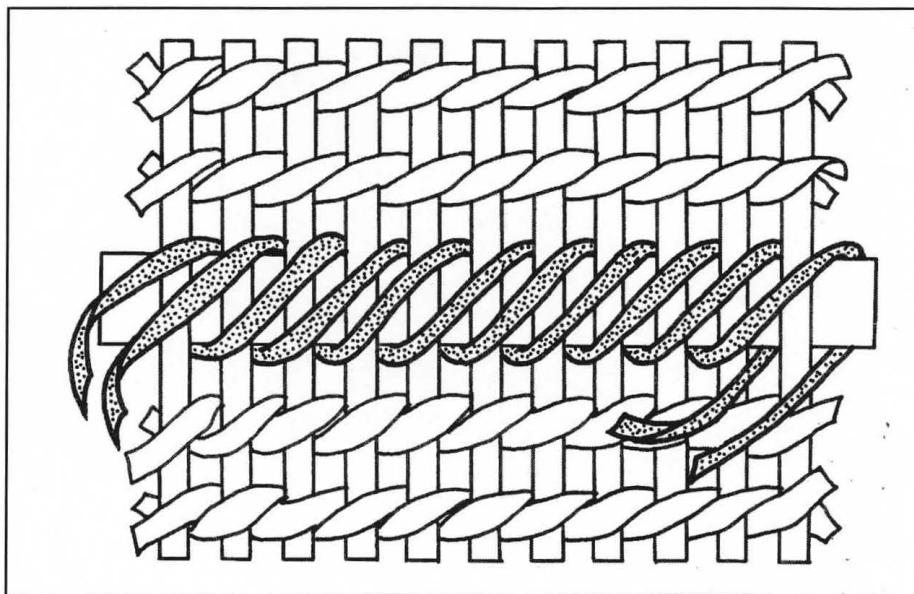


Figure 4. Two-strand wrapped reinforcement.

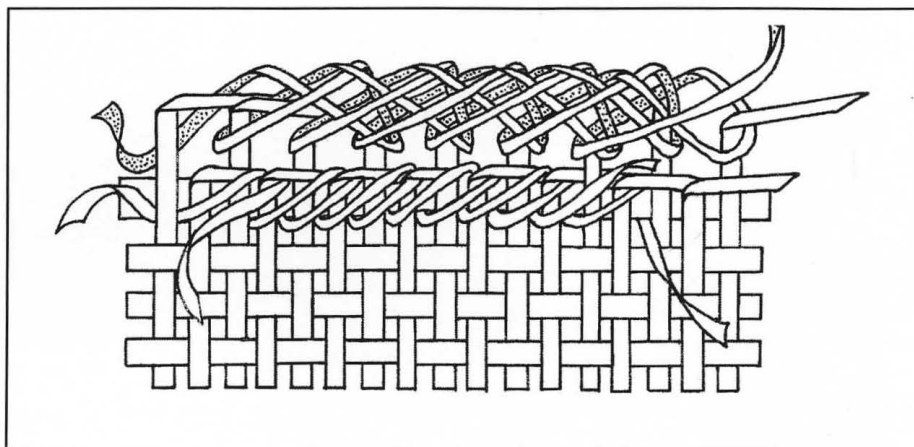


Figure 5. Figure-eight wrapped false braid selvage.

DgRn 9:2 and lack of context limit interpretation to the obvious—the basket was used to put things in. It would not have held liquids.

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the BC archaeological community for facilitating my basketry research over the years. Particular thanks to Neil Smith for rescuing a remarkable specimen. I prepared this article at the Royal BC Museum in 2007 with logistical support from the museum; I especially thank RBCM staff members Grant Keddle, Ken Marr, Kim Martin, and Martina Steffen.

#### For Further Reading

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**Kathryn Bernick is a Royal BC Museum Research Associate. She is an internationally recognized expert on archaeological basketry and wet-site archaeology, with more than 35 years experience. She lives in Vancouver, is a member of the ASBC and a former editor of *The Midden*.**



## Archaeological Discoveries in Finlay Reach, Williston Reservoir

Richard Brolly and Matt Begg

In 1968, the W.A.C. Bennett Dam was completed, blocking the Peace River and creating Williston Reservoir, bigger than any natural lake in BC. The reservoir inundated the lands of the northern Rocky Mountain Trench, and has three arms, or "reaches": Finlay Reach, Parsnip Reach and Peace Reach. The Finlay Reach is located 250 km north of Prince George and 225 km northwest of Fort St. John, and is 116 km long. Today, the Tsay Keh Dene First Nation community of Tsay Keh, located at the head of Williston Reservoir, is the only permanent habitation on Finlay Reach.

Prior to the inundation of Williston Reservoir, Finlay Forks was the point where the Finlay and Parsnip Rivers joined in the Rocky Mountain Trench to form the Peace River, the only BC river that flows across the Continental Divide. The Rocky Mountain Trench is a remarkable landform that extends 1400 km from the Liard Plain on the BC-Yukon border to Flathead Lake in Montana. In our project area, the Trench is a broad, flat-bottomed valley ranging from 7 to 25 km wide, with its widest point being

at Finlay Forks (Bostock 1948).

Williston Reservoir affects the lands it has inundated in ways common to other hydroelectric reservoirs in BC, but today, one of the most pervasive environmental effects is dust, raised by winds blowing over the draw-down zone (reservoir lands that are alternately exposed and re-inundated by seasonal fluctuations of pool-elevations). To address the recurrent nuisance and potential health risks by long-term exposure to dust, BC Hydro has begun a program of dust-control in the draw-down zone. Prior to these actions, Arcas Consulting Archeologists was asked to assess the archaeological resources of six dust-control localities in Finlay Reach (Arcas Consulting Archeologists 2007).

Previous archaeological studies in Williston Reservoir have been few and far between. Between 1962 and 1964, as the dam was being built, Charles Borden, Robert McGhee, and Donald Figure 1. Remnant tree stumps like these indicate the extent of sediment deflation in the draw-down zone.



Mitchell conducted boat-based site surveys along the Finlay, Parsnip, and Peace Rivers. McGhee's survey in 1963 covered the Finlay River and some of its tributaries, and he found ten sites. Emphasizing the hazards of archaeological research in such a remote location, McGhee lost all of the expedition's artifacts when his boat capsized in the Ne Parle Pas Rapids on the Peace River, downstream from Finlay Forks (McGhee 1963). After 1964, no further archaeological research is recorded from the Williston region until the 1990s, when Charles Ramsay and Terry Gibson conducted localized surveys in the Finlay draw-down zone, resulting in the discovery of 25 sites between 1996 and 1999 (Western Heritage Services 1996, 1998, 2000). After another pause, Arcas carried out an archaeological reconnaissance of several Finlay Reach localities for BC Hydro and the Tsay Keh Dene First Nation in 2003. Sixty-six archaeological sites were observed during this study (Arcas Consulting Archeologists 2004).

## Results

A total of 97 archaeological sites were identified and recorded in the Finlay Reach project localities during the 2007 field survey. The survey was carried out in May and June 2007, to take advantage of springtime low-pool conditions. Work began as soon as residual snow cover and ice blocks disappeared from the draw-down zone, and ended when only a small fraction of these lands were still exposed. Table 1 shows the Williston pool elevations between 10 May and 16 June 2007, to give an impression of how fast the reservoir can rise when spring runoff begins.

The results of the 2007 survey in the Finlay draw-down zone can be summarized as follows (from south to north):

### The W.A.C. Bennett Dam & Williston Reservoir

The Dam straddles the Peace River Canyon at Portage Mountain

Construction took 5 years (1963 - 1968)

The dam is 2 km long; 183 m high; base width of 88 m & top width of 8 m

Combined with the Peace Canyon Dam, produces 30% of all electricity for BC Hydro

Williston Reservoir covers 1773 km<sup>2</sup>; 300 km in total length; maximum depth of 175 m

Reservoir operating elevations between 642 m and 672 m above sea level

Total area of Williston Reservoir draw-down lands = 9400 hectares



Figure 2. Shaded digital relief map of the northern Rocky Mountain Trench, showing the location of Finlay Reach (1:4,500,000; Geological Survey of Canada).

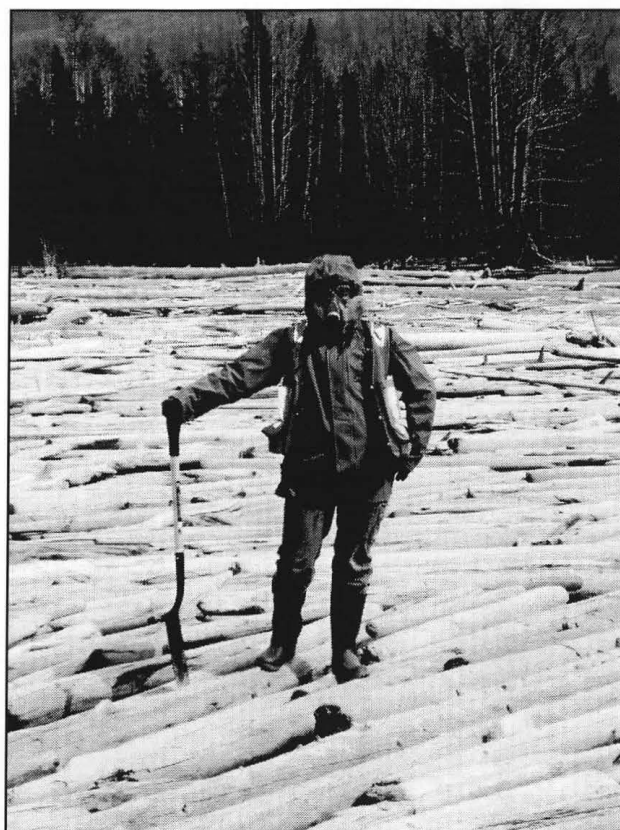


Figure 3. Dust-storms in the draw-down zone create hazardous working conditions, requiring protective clothing as seen here.

Table 1. Williston Reservoir pool elevations, May - June 2007.

Project Phase	Date	Pool Elevation*	Elevation Increase**
May Field Cycle	10 May 2007	658.665 m asl	+ 0.52 m (1.71 ft.)
	19 May 2007	659.185 m asl	
Non-Field Interval	20 May 2007	659.275 m asl	+ 3.92 m (12.86 ft.)
	6 June 2007	663.195 m asl	
June Field Cycle	7 June 2007	663.766 m asl	+ 3.40 m (11.15 ft.)
	16 June 2007	667.162 m asl	

\* Measurements (in meters) recorded for W.A.C. Bennett Dam forebay at 6:00 AM of each day.  
 \*\* Rise in pool elevation separated by project phase; total rise = 7.84 m/25.72 ft..

Table 2. Inventory of sites in the 2007 Finlay Reach survey localities by site type

Locality	# of Sites	Site Category		
		Isolated Find	Small Scatter	Complex Site
Tsay Keh Beach	0*	0	0	0
Van Somer Point	5	3	2	0
Davis Flats	27	15	7	5
Middle Creek South	34	7	21	6
Middle Creek North	16	5	2	9
Shovel Creek	15	5	6	4
Totals	97	35	39	23

\* Several artifacts in a redeposited context were observed in this locality

Table 3. Summary of artifacts collected from Finlay Reach draw-down zone in 2007\*

Type	Van Somer Point	Davis Flats	Middle Creek South	Middle Creek North	Shovel Creek	Total
Projectile points/fragments	--	7	8	23	5	43
Bifacial knives/preforms	--	3	3	3	1	10
Formed unifaces/scrapers	--	1	4	12	2	19
Microblade/macrobldes	--	8	3	--	1	12
Expedient flake tools	--	3	8	7	--	18
Cobble spall tool	--	--	--	4	--	4
Debitage & cores	10	6	9	2	2	29
Groundstone objects	--	--	1	--	1	2
Historic materials	--	--	2	1	--	3
Total	10	28	38	52	12	140

(1) Davis Flats (750 ha): The highest, eastern part of the Davis Flats locality was surveyed in 1996 and 1999, when 16 archaeological sites were recorded (Western Heritage Services 1996, 2000). Twelve more sites were observed at this locality in 2003 (Arcas Consulting Archeologists 2004). The 2007 survey covered 176 ha, focussing on lands west of those seen in 2000 and 2003. Twenty-seven sites were recorded, including extensions to one site recorded in 1996, and two others observed in 2003. Based on the presence of diagnostic artifact types, three of the Davis Flats sites appear to have Early Prehistoric components. There are four sites with Middle Prehistoric components and two sites have Late Prehistoric components. Of these nine sites, three represent multicomponent occupations.

(2) Shovel Creek (825 ha): Approximately 42 ha were inspected at Shovel Creek, on the last two days of the 2007 fieldwork, resulting in the discovery of 15 sites. Two sites have Early Prehistoric components, three have Middle Prehistoric components, and one has a Late Prehistoric component; three of the six sites are multicomponent.

(3) Middle Creek South (518 ha): The permanently submerged site of Fort Grahame is situated on the east side of the Finlay River about 3 km (by river) below the mouth of Middle Creek, at an elevation 30 m lower and 2 km west of the higher lands inspected this season. The 2007 survey covered 282 ha of the Middle Creek South locality, and 34 sites were recorded. Five of these sites have Early Prehistoric components, six have Middle Prehistoric components, two have Late Prehistoric components, and two sites have a Historic component. Five of the 13 sites are multicomponent.

(4) Middle Creek North (165 ha): The north aspect of the Middle Creek localities is separated from Middle Creek South by Middle Creek itself. Most (157 ha) of this locality was covered by the 2007 survey, and 16 sites were recorded. The most interesting artifact found this season came from Middle Creek North—the base of a fluted projectile point, similar to the specimen found at Charlie Lake Cave near Fort St. John (Fladmark et al. 1988; Gryba

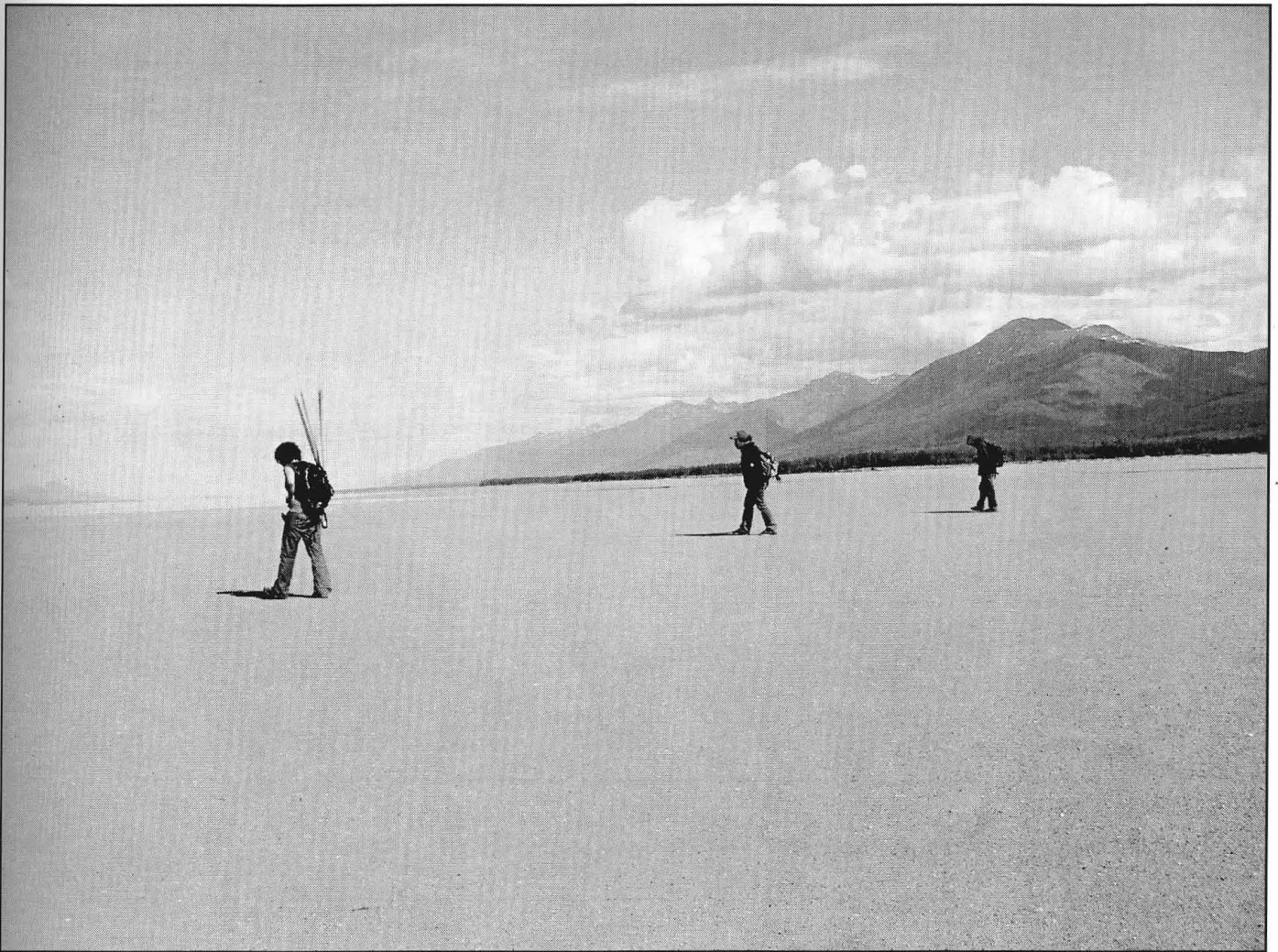


Figure 4. Survey crew working at the Middle Creek South locality.

2001). Including the site with the fluted point, Middle Creek North has two sites with Early Prehistoric components, four with Middle Prehistoric components, six Late Prehistoric components, and one site with an Historic component. Of these 12 sites, four are multicomponent occupations.

(5) Van Somer Point (182 ha): This locality had been visited in 2003, when four tiny sites were identified (Arcas Consulting Archeologists 2004). In 2007, 152 ha were covered at Van Somer Point and one new site was identified. No diagnostic artifacts were seen in 2007, but an Early or Middle Prehistoric lanceolate projectile point was observed in 2003. The 2003 and 2007 survey results suggest that this locality was not as intensively utilized as the localities further south in Finlay Reach.

(6) Tsay Keh Beach (154 ha): This locality is the draw-down zone beside the modern Tsay Keh village at the head of Finlay Reach. The 2007 survey covered 65 ha of Tsay Keh Beach. Eight artifacts were identified during the survey, but it was later found that these had been discarded from a private collection.

### Discussion

The draw-down zone of a reservoir is an environment stripped of the usual impediments to finding archaeological sites – vegetation and soil. Sadly, their disappearance also affects the integrity of archaeological sites, leaving behind highly visible artifacts and other materials in the collapsed remnants of stratified sites dating to different time periods. Keeping this unpromising image in mind, the 2007 field survey identified three gross categories of sites in Finlay Reach: (1) isolated cultural materials (e.g., artifacts, faunal remains, fire-altered rocks); (2) small scatters of the same materials; and (3) large, complex sites with many types of artifacts and lithic raw materials, usually associated with faunal remains and fire-altered rocks. Table 2 summarizes the findings of the 2007 survey according to these site-classes.

Finlay Reach soils tend to be neutral or slightly alkaline, and bone preservation was observed at 36 sites. However, the only faunal remains found to date were unidentifiable small fragments of burned and calcined mammal bone.

Compared to other Pacific Northwest reservoirs where draw-down zone archaeology has been done, a striking feature of Finlay Reach is the rarity of fire-altered rocks. For example, along the Pend Oreille River in Washington are many sites comprised principally

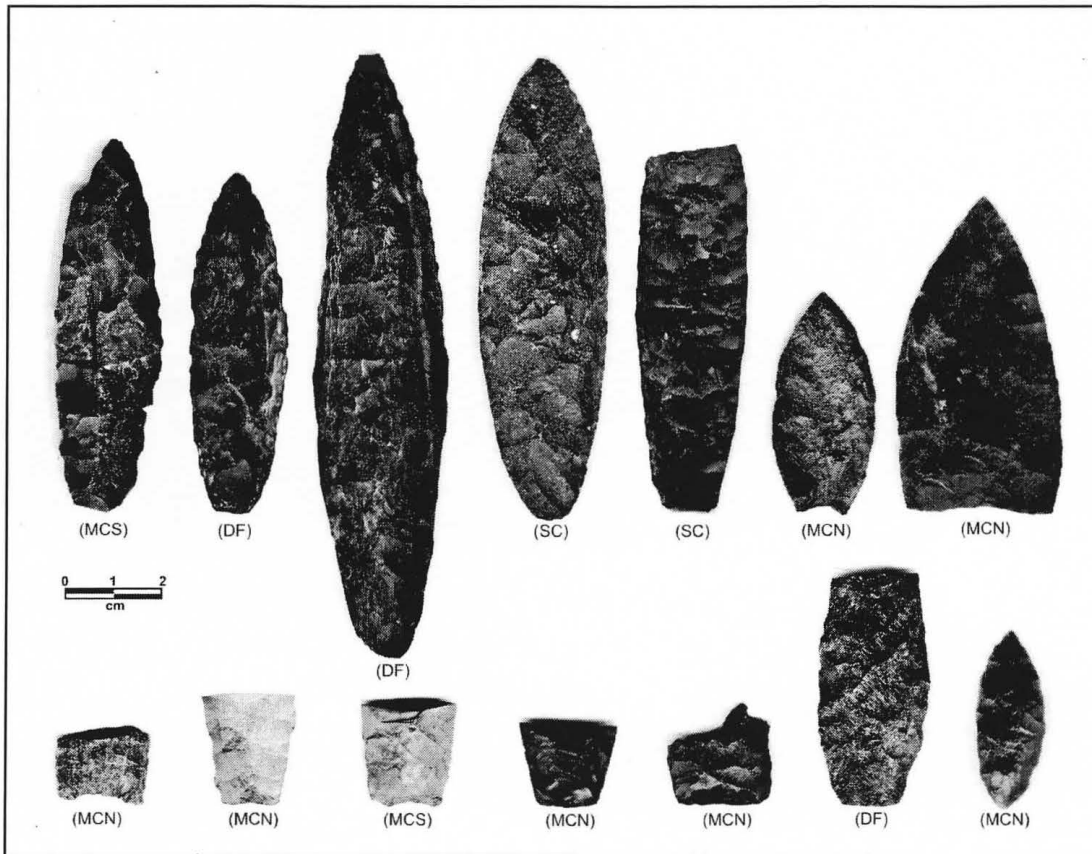


Figure 5. Leaf-shaped and lanceolate projectile points collected from Finlay Reach in 2007: DF = Davis Flats; MCN = Middle Creek North; MCS = Middle Creek South; SC = Shovel Creek.

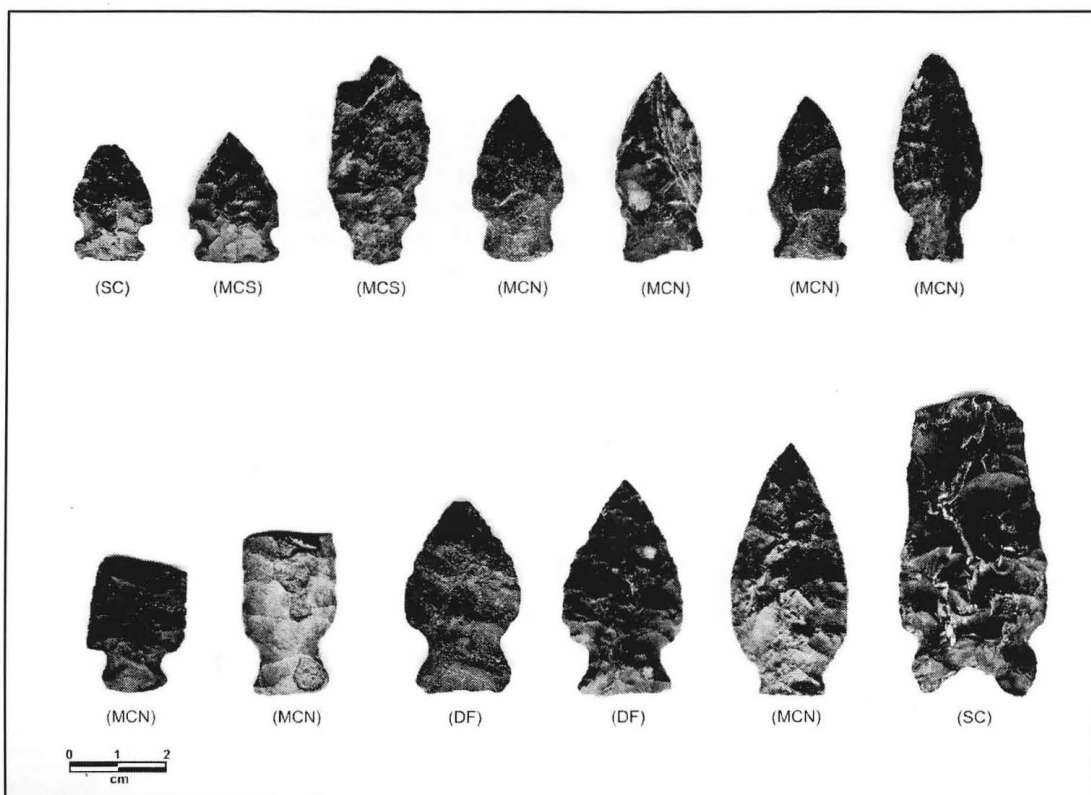


Figure 6. Stemmed and notched projectile points collected from Finlay Reach in 2007 (abbreviations as before).

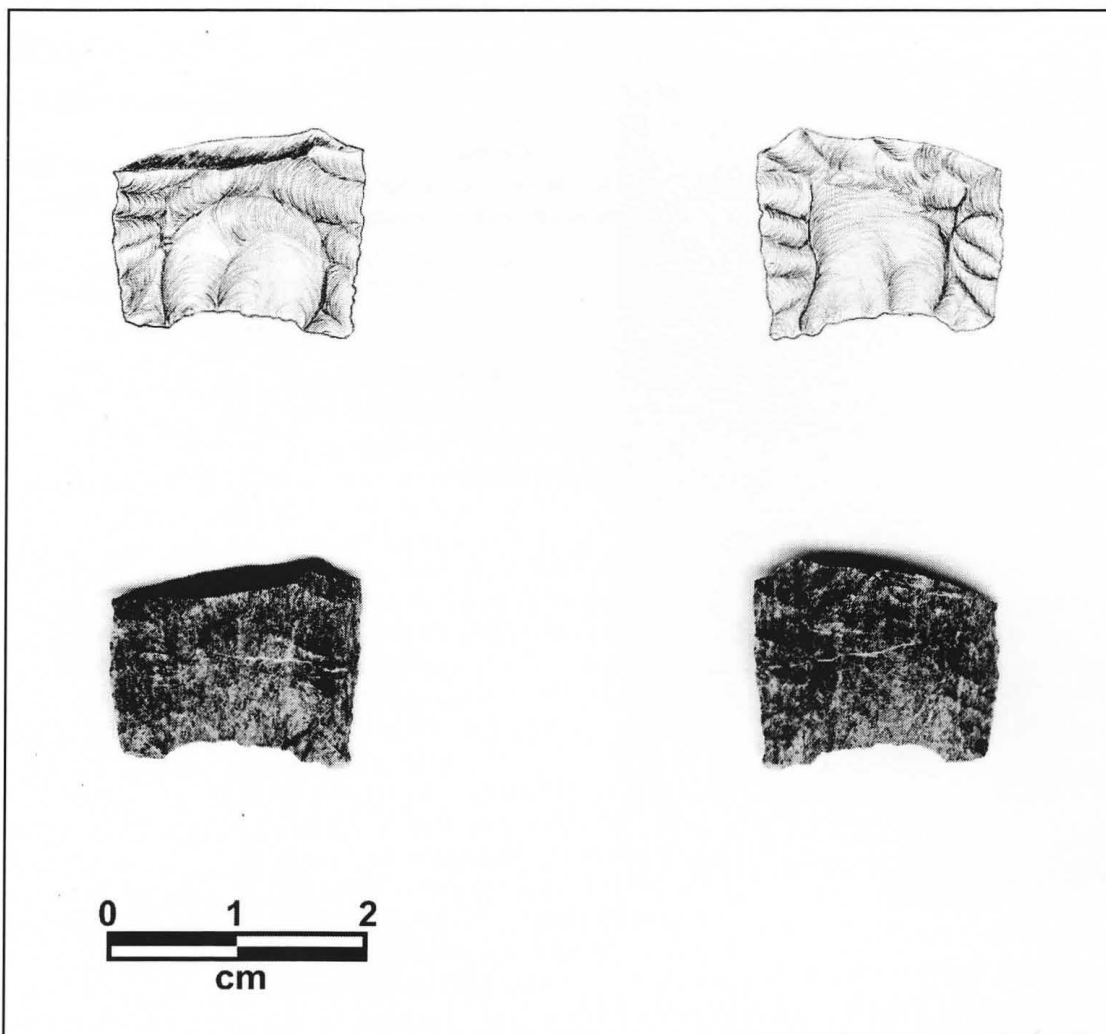


Figure 7. Scanned images and matching drawings of a fluted projectile point base from the Middle Creek North locality (drawings by Ginelle Taylor).

of “fire-altered rock middens” (Salo 1988). In Finlay Reach, small numbers of finely broken fire-altered rocks or obvious hearthstones were present at 19 of the sites recorded in 2007. The scarcity of this humble remnant of ancient human activity seems to denote a pattern of campsite organization and/or food preparation in the northern Rocky Mountain Trench that is very different than the Interior Plateau and Northern Plains Culture Areas.

Table 3 summarizes information about 140 artifacts collected during the 2007 survey. Diagnostic artifacts attributable to gross temporal categories (i.e., Early Prehistoric, Middle Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, Historic) were observed at 25 of the 97 sites recorded in 2007. Accompanying figures (Figures 5 to 7) illustrate the projectile points collected in 2007, the largest single class of tools that were found, and also the items most vulnerable to unauthorized collecting.

Most recorded archaeological sites from northeastern BC are low-density scatters of artifacts, covering areas of variable size, usually small. Based on the site record, stratified cultural

deposits are rare, even in undisturbed settings. The presence of mixed artifact assemblages at 13% of the Finlay Reach sites shows that stratified sites were present in the lands inundated by Williston Reservoir, and it follows that undiscovered examples must still exist beyond the reservoir.

The obvious difference between Finlay Reach and pristine landscapes elsewhere in this region, is the effect of the inundation and operation of Williston Reservoir. The native vegetation and fine-textured sediments have been removed, leaving cultural materials exposed on a surface resistant to further erosion. The high frequency of sites seen in 2007 belies the fact that many, if not most, of these sites would have had low archaeological visibility in an intact, forested setting.

As expansive as they are, the lands of the Finlay draw-down zone represent a minute fraction of the Rocky Mountain Trench as a whole, and it must be remembered that the archaeological sites seen in 2007 and previous years are configured to the landscape of the Trench and not the artificial impoundment of Williston Reservoir. Inundation and ongoing reservoir operations have been the

means by which those archaeological sites were exposed to discovery, and provide a hint of what must be present elsewhere. From the head of Finlay Reach, the Rocky Mountain Trench extends over 300 km northwest to the BC-Yukon border, and we should expect that the distribution of archaeological resources along the Finlay River and its tributaries beyond the reservoir, do not differ from the pattern fortuitously exposed within Williston Reservoir.

#### Acknowledgements

Thanks to the following for their support and encouragement throughout this project: (1) from BC Hydro, Marianne Berkey, Les Giles, Martin Jasek, Jay Joyner, and James Rowed; (2) from Tsay Keh Dene First Nation, Chief Johnny Pierre, Ella Pierre, Stephanie Pierre, Diane Trenaman, and Colleen Wiebe; (3) from Halfway River First Nation, Bernice Lilly; (4) the 2007 Arcas field-crew were Matt Begg, Tarilee Beyak, Chris Carleton, Arran Ferguson, Rob Field, Erin Hannon, and Ginelle Taylor; and (5) the 2007 Tsay Keh Dene field-crew were Alisha Abou, Dwayne Pierre, and Marva Poole.

(Photographs by authors)

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**Richard Brolly has been working at archaeology in B.C. since 1974, and in that time has been employed by the provincial government and a variety of consulting firms. He has worked with Arcas on a full-time basis since 1989, and is assiduously using the proceeds of that employment to fill his home with books.**

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**Matt Begg has been working at archaeology in B.C. since 1999, and has been with Arcas on a full-time basis since 2001. Matt lives in northeast B.C. with his young family and a variety of animals.**

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#### UPDATE:

### MOA to be CLOSED September 2008-March 2009

The UBC Museum of Anthropology is due to close its doors to the public from September 2, 2008 to March 3, 2009 to accommodate Phase II of the museum expansion project, which is increasing the museum's size by 50% by 2010, creating unprecedented opportunities for research, teaching, and public enjoyment.

To honor the support of its membership, the museum is offering an extension of benefits, and has partnered with a number of local attractions to offer MOA members special benefits from September to March ([www.moa.ubc.ca/visitor/join.php](http://www.moa.ubc.ca/visitor/join.php)).

The museum will continue to offer public programs offsite while closed, including a talk by Joshua Mostow, world-renowned expert in Japanese film, art, and literature, on the world's oldest novel, the "Tale of Genji," and the first bi-annual Michael Ames Memorial Lecture, to be delivered by Maori scholar Dr. Paul Tapsell. For details on these talks, visit [www.moa.ubc.ca/programs](http://www.moa.ubc.ca/programs).

These are exciting times for the Laboratory of Archaeology in particular, which will see a number of specialized laboratories in this new space, including a lithics lab, chemistry lab, and a faunal/ethnobotany lab. LOA and MOA are also jointly building a ceramics laboratory, and the object database for collections held in trust for the First Nations of British Columbia continues to expand, enabling LOA to be partner in the Reciprocal Research Network (<http://www.moa.ubc.ca/renewal/lab.php>).

MOA's grand re-launch of ALL new spaces is planned for January 2010, to coincide with the Cultural Olympiad. For updates on the Renewal Project, please visit MOA's website: <http://www.moa.ubc.ca/renewal/index.php>

## Shiver Me Pages! A Book Review of

### *X Marks the Spot* – *The Archaeology of Piracy*

Edited by Russel K. Skowronek  
and Charles R. Ewen

University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. 368 pp., illus., maps,  
index. ISBN 978-0-8130-3079-1 (paper). US\$24.95. 2006.

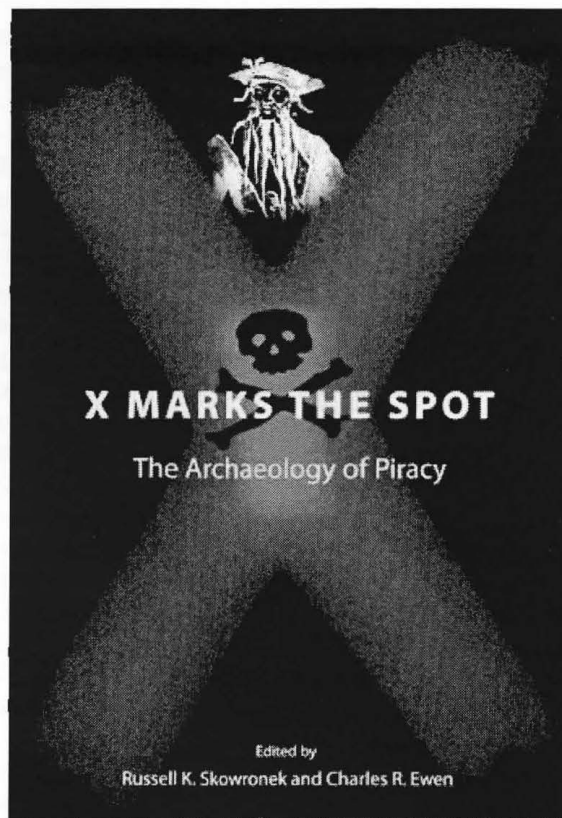
It's night-time. Picture a fetid and smoky dock-front tavern, two filthy scallywags sit at a table sodden with spilled grog. The men are filthy, rugged, dishevelled—which is not too far from the truth given that they had just returned from a day of archaeological fieldwork on the wind-whipped B.C. coast. One of the men, William Angelbeck, leans in, casts a furtive glance about the establishment and whispers hoarsely to the other. He inquires of this gentleman, me, your author, an “exchange for services” deal, a read, an interpretation of sorts. It seems that William has come across a document and needs someone, someone with my particular expertise, to review it, interpret it, and return to him my take on the subject matter. In exchange I will be allowed to keep this document and do with it what I might—for good or evil—the choice will be mine and mine alone. “So, that’s what’s in it for me?” I retorted, leaning back in my chair, casually casting my gaze about the room, filled with drunken louts and yokels.

I took his offer, such as it was—it had promise and intrigued me. Further, to be frank, my pockets were not spilling over with booty and I just may use this opportunity to my advantage. In true pirate form, I told him I would do it, but the review would be late, of poor quality, and likely plagiarized. I refuse to be held responsible for any inaccuracies, outright lies, spelling or this in mind, read-on, if you dare.

The *X Marks the Spot* is well put together and nicely mixes “serious” archaeology while considering the media sensationalized subject matter and keeping portions light, campy, and amusing. Going so far as to describe the editor’s idea for the book whilst dining at a pirate-themed restaurant in Savannah, Georgia—they even include a photo of the really cool skull coffee mugs. The book is a good mix of historical background and archaeological research, mainly contributed by U.S.-based academic professionals working around the globe. The mood is nicely set with an introduction by Charles R. Ewan. He quotes a certain well known, world-famous archaeologist (and adventurer):

Archaeology is the search for fact. Not truth. If it’s truth you’re interested in, Dr. Tyree’s philosophy class is right down the hall. So forget any ideas you’ve got about lost cities, exotic travel, and digging up the world. We do not follow maps to buried treasure and “X” never, ever marks the spot! – Indiana Jones

Reply the editors: “Sometimes it does” . . .



The introduction surmises the book as it delves into the role and image of piracy and pirates in pop culture moving from Peter Pan and Jack Sparrow to Captain Kidd and Christopher Condent, and finally provides a very cursory history into the archaeology of piracy. Setting down how the book and its contributing authors quell their wide-eyed childhood fascination and research (credibly and seriously).

One aspect of the book that I really enjoyed was that each chapter had a hidden gem or two, a little fact or statement telling me something that I had not known or putting forth an amusing little anecdote from pirate history. For instance, did you know that “buccaneer” came from the French “boucan”? This term refers to an outdoor grill that local squatters cooked and sold (stolen) meat to passing ships and occasionally turned to piracy as well. (“Would you like fries with that?” “No?” “Well maybe I’ll just run ya through with my cutlass and steal yer ship then!”)

The first part of the book is focussed upon “Pirate Lairs,” with four contributing articles on Port Royal, Jean Lafitte (who was really more of a fence than a felon and bore little resemblance to Yul Bryner), and two articles on Honduras and the logwood industry, including noted Pirate William Dampier. Having worked closely with many loggers in my time, it comes as little surprise to me that many individuals seasonally divided their time between harvesting logwood and plundering hapless mariners, soldiers, and settlers. The Port Royal article was predictably interesting written by noted Aggie, Donny Hamilton, who gave the key-note

presentation at last year's annual Underwater Archaeological Society conference. Port Royal and the archaeology there are fascinating and tell us much about the Pirate life and economy of the era. This site mirrors a shipwreck in that a significant portion of this thriving (and thieving) community was wiped out by natural disaster and now lies, well preserved, beneath the sea—a normal day in a pirate seaport frozen in time.

The articles about the Honduran logwood industry are also quite interesting and amusing. It was shocking to learn that these pirate and logging communities drank quite a bit; there were some very amusing quotes that came out of the historical literature involving rum-punch drunken “frolicksome” Pirates and “vile miscreants to whom it is sport to do mischief.” I must admit that I did find one of the two logwood articles overly analytical, heavy on the theory and psychological/political/anthropological interpretation. For example, the author feels that pirate society was very egalitarian, and their rebellious tendencies were an overt display of disdain towards the capitalist bourgeoisie (or something to that effect). Okay, so regular crew used fine china for any-old-meal—maybe they just needed a plate? Finally, the article on Jean Lafitte follows his travels through Texas and provides insight into the man who was then, and continues to be, both a hero and villain, depending on your source of information.

The second part is eight chapters on “Pirate Ships and their Prey,” and it was certainly the weightiest section and I found it extremely interesting. It gave the historical background on a variety of vessels, captains and crews and their exploits and cultural remains from many global locations, whether they be pirates or privateers. The authors described the significant pirate influence near Madagascar and the Indian Ocean, especially the infamous vessel the *Speaker*. I gained a tremendous respect for John Bowen, Christopher Cyer (aaarh there be yer gold!), and Captain Kidd. The chapter has some of those amusing little nuggets, including a short bit on Bowen's ship-wrecked crew and their run-in with local Madagascan settlers. The pirates wanted peace and fair-trade; the settlers wanted reward money. The settlers' lack of military training proved unfortunate in that they knew where to point the guns—just not how to load them. All-in-all, things turned out best for all and little blood-shed ensued.

Christopher Hamilton's chapter on the *Whydah* pointed out the inequities of the “Golden Age's” 16th to 18th century tax system by simply showing that “crime pays.” Honest merchants who safely returned to their homeland with their cargo complete and intact were taxed much more than a privateer returning to their crown a vessel or cargo of ill-gotten gain. It was never insinuated or suggested, but lucrative (and fair) for merchant vessels from opposing countries to simply meet at sea and switch ships! Moreover Hamilton did great work on the *Whydah* site and did some excellent interpretation of site formation processes.

Of course, no pirate studies would be complete without a chapter (in this case two) written on Blackbeard's vessel *Queen Anne's Revenge*. (Why, oh, why can't we name our ferries like this?!) Both authors worked on the site and give compelling arguments and a plethora of evidence garnered under exceedingly difficult excavation conditions. One author, Mark Wilde-Ramsing, insists the site is Blackbeard's ship; the other, Wayne R. Lusardi, is certain that is not the case and calls the vessel the *Beaufort Inlet Wreck*. Both articles are so well argued and the science so

well done—yet one of them must be wrong. I wonder if either of these guys have suggested a wager?

I found that I became very squeamish reading the article by Lusardi. He shows one of the recovered artifacts: a surgeon's pewter urethral syringe, used to inject mercury in the treatment of venereal disease. Eeeesh, the diameter of the needle-bore looked huge, I squirm uncomfortably as I write this. Last, within the “Ships and Prey” part, is a good article on piracy along the Mississippi River and a study of the wreck sites, hide-outs, and trails used by notorious outlaws who existed beyond Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer. Following that is an article on the effect that Piracy and (essentially warfare) had on the Caribbean landscape, considering the numerous forts and castillos built to protect ports and settlements from raids by foreign navies and privateers. The article also wrestles with the difficulty (elaborated much more in the concluding Part 3) of identifying Pirate sites and cultural materials from any other maritime site.

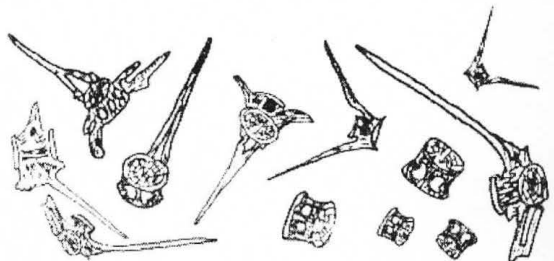
The final part is entitled “Pirates in Fact and Fiction.” The authors present a terrific summary to the chapters presented. They point out the aforementioned difficulty in interpreting pirate sites from other site types of the era. I guess all pirates don't carry a “Cursed Aztec Gold” coin in their pocket or purse. This nicely segues into another point within the introduction and conclusion in that much of our interpretation of the past comes from our view of the present, whether it be political, economical, technological, or simply looking at pirate fashions. Our interpretations of our ancestors have changed and will continue to change.

I really enjoyed the book. It was put together well, with a depth of supporting data and analysis, yet the inherent adolescent thrill that inevitably arises when discussing pirates is acknowledged and embraced. You can get some real information out of this collection and still have a good time. I figure I'll give *X Marks the Spot* another read—right after I hoist the Jolly Roger up the main and set a course for plunder!

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**Rob Field is a consulting archaeologist and has been working with Arcas for about fifteen years. He has been involved in archaeology below the waves for twenty (or so) years with numerous projects under his weight belt, including digging inundated middens at Montague Harbour, looking under the Arctic ice for Sir John Franklin's *Erebus* and *Terror*, and diving the deep, dark, and dangerous *Empress of Ireland* with Pro-Com divers. He is a long-time member of the ASBC and UASBC ... but has realised that both membership dues are waaaay past due and has no excuse beyond simple procrastination. He enjoys books, movies, and dressing up as a pirate—and has been known to drink rum and commit the occasional act of piracy himself.**

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## *Talking With the Past: The Ethnography of Rock Art*

Edited by James D. Keyser, George Poetschat,  
and Michael W. Taylor

Publication No. 16, Oregon Archaeological Society, Portland,  
OR. 380+ pp., illus., photos. ISBN 978-0-976480-42-6 (paper).  
US\$30.00. 2006.

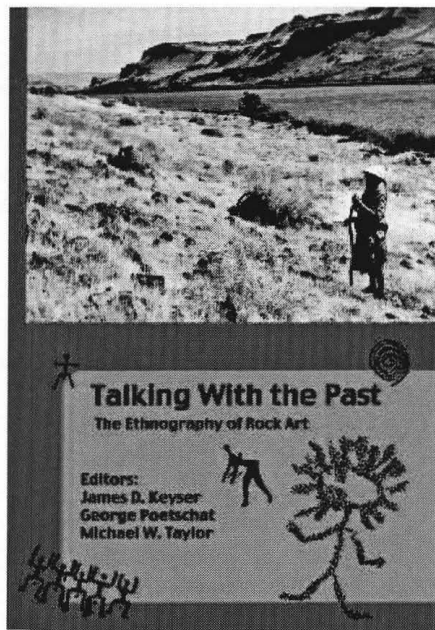
*Talking With the Past: The Ethnography of Rock Art* provides the reader—whether a professional archaeologist, or rock art enthusiast—with a thoughtful exploration of current approaches to understanding the ancient arts, as well as the very nature of scientific inquiry and the question of “proof” when it comes to complex matters of meaning.

Using a collaborative approach, unique structure in terms of format, and with a global reach, this book examines the use of ethnographic analogy in trying to recover and understand meaning from the world’s rock art.

Put simply, the ethnography of rock art means that ethnographers and/or archaeologists ask Indigenous peoples (or consult ethnographic documentation) about existing knowledge of the pictures on rock: who made it, why, and how it was done. The utility of ethnography in understanding the function and meaning of rock art has been long debated, sometimes heatedly. Historically, petroglyphs and pictographs have been the marginal side interest of the archaeologist, piquing the public interest, and commonly refuting the toolkit of conventional archaeological method and practice. This is because rock art is typically enigmatic, ritualized, and only loosely associated with nearby sites, at best. Can ethnography offer new inroads to understanding the images made thousands of years ago? The book’s authors grapple with this very question and the answers they offer vary.

*Talking with the Past* is a collection of papers written by rock art researchers and experts. Papers in this volume were originally presented at a symposium held in Portland, Oregon, where respected rock art scholars from around the world who had previously worked with both ethnography and Native traditionalists to better understand their subject had gathered. In addition, scholars and members of the American Indian community visited a group of rock art sites for field discussions about the art. These field trip discussions are included as transcripts in the book.

The book pays heed to both the potential of ethnography and the difficulty it engenders. Authors such as J. David Lewis-Williams and Jean Clottes provide strong case examples from the San context of South Africa on how ethnography does not simply or directly “explain” rock art so much as provide nuance of understanding and different challenges to its inquiry. Author Linea Sundstrom offers the reader a practical how-to for employing the direct ethnographic approach, while Philip Cash Cash uses both his Native language, Sahaptin-Nez Perce, and English to illuminate understanding of a rock art site located in north-central Oregon by reference to unpublished ethnographic literature. Bob Layton critically examines the validity of ethnographic information using numerous case studies, and pays special attention to Annie York’s descriptions of Columbia Plateau tradition pictographs. This chapter would certainly be of special



interest to those doing work in the Pacific Northwest.

Each paper in the book also includes additional “unstructured” discussions at its conclusion. These are free-form morsels of conversation and insight that may either jump to the attention of a rock art researcher, or simply expand the thoughts of the layperson. Take it or leave it, the format is refreshing. Indeed, the structure of the book stays true to an ethnographic method, one that does not presume to quite know what should be edited in or out. It serves as a type of oral archive – an ethnographic recording of rock art specialists sharing their wisdom with each other.

The last quarter of a century has seen a resurgence of rock art scholarship based on the ethnographic record and this book is a valuable testament to that. Any rock art study conducted today would be foolhardy to neglect the benefits of ethnographic inquiry. *Talking With the Past* reminds us that the philosophy of science and its method depends upon metaphorical ropes of substantiated evidence, hypothesis, and inference. The strongest ropes are made of multiple twisted strands, each reinforcing the resiliency of the whole. Akin to that sturdy rope, rock art’s best hypotheses emerge from intertwined theories and points of view.

As Chinook elder and symposium participant Viola Kalamama explained, “They painted these [rock paintings] with big hearts... They were earnest in their painting. They didn’t just come up here to scribble or just to pass time. They did it because there was meaning in it.” Deciphering the meaning(s) of rock art will continue to enthrall us, both professionals and public alike. For some, this is a timely book, one to be read with an open heart. It may complicate matters of interpreting rock art and challenge the extent to which we can really understand it, but it nevertheless enriches archaeology as a field of inquiry, and most importantly, it cannot be ignored.

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Amanda Adams earned her Master’s degree in archaeology at the University of British Columbia in 2003. She currently resides in Sausalito, California and owns a consulting firm devoted to the interpretation of cultural resources: LOKI Interpretive Group, LLC.

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# PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH, 2008

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 #	Name	Permit Type	Description
2008-0001	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of potential upgrades to BC Ferries Services' Bear Cove Ferry Terminal, on Hardy Bay across from Port Hardy
2008-0002	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA for redevelopment of a single-family residential property within DcRt-10, District of Oak Bay
2008-0003	Shane Bond	inspection	Inventory for residential subdivision of Lot A, Sec 98, Esquimalt District, Plan VIP78558 (218 Hart Road), View Royal, in the vicinity of DcRu-1159
2008-0004	Frank Butzelaar	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-24 by construction of the Annacis Barge Ramp, South Arm of Fraser River, Delta
2008-0005	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA for redevelopment of a single residence on three lots intersecting the boundary of DcRu-77, View Royal
2008-0006	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of a property in View Royal
2008-0007	Douglas Brown	inspection	AIA of two Crown properties managed by ILMB: LS1 located immediately SE of the junction of Morris Valley Road and Chehalis FSR, and LS8 located on both sides of Morris Valley Road between Chehalis River and Chehalis Road in Harrison Mills
2008-0008	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of BC Parks' proposed erosion protection measures along a 700 m-long section of shoreline on SE Newcastle Island fronting DhRx-6, Newcastle Island Provincial Park
2008-0009	Ryan Keswick	alteration	Alterations to CMTs within GgTf-1 by Coast Tsimshian Resources Partnership's timber harvesting and other activities in Block 214311, Fulmar Operating Area, 9 km SE of New Aiyansh, Kalum FD
2008-0010	Diana Alexander	inspection	AIA of small-scale developments by the City of Surrey, including but not limited to upgrading of existing municipal underground services, installation of new services, and construction of parking lots
2008-0011	Jon Schulz	alteration	Alterations to CMTs within GcTd-39 and GcTd-40 by Coast Tsimshian Resources' forestry developments in FL A16835, Block 064111, Units B and C, near Furlong Creek and Lakelse River, Kalum FD
2008-0012	Chris Burk	inspection	AIA of the Nakusp and District Museum Society's proposed interpretive centre at the corner of 4th Street NW and 8th Avenue NW
2008-0013	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DhRt-19 by additions to an existing house and associated landscaping and service installations, Vancouver
2008-0014	Rob Milward	inspection	Inventory of the ILMB's proposed Crown Land sale of "that portion of DL 5866, KDYD except Plan H13323 and that portion of Golden Horn Road #2015, containing 1.136 ha, more or less" on a peninsula of land on the N shore of Heffley Lake

2008-0015	Douglas Hudson	inspection	AIA of two hydroelectric facilities proposed by Cloudworks Energy and Peter Kiewit Sons in the Upper Harrison - Lillooet River and Upper Stave River watersheds
2008-0016	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of BC Ferry Services' proposed upgrades to the Horseshoe Bay ferry terminal in the vicinity of DiRt-1
2008-0017	Ian Streeter	inspection	AIA for the MoT's proposed Pinecone Aggregate Quarry, between Pinecone Lake-Burke Mountain Park and the Pitt River (SW 1/4 Sec 27, Tp 40, East of the Coast Meridian, NWD)
2008-0018	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA of BC Ferries Services' proposed upgrades to the McLoughlin Bay ferry terminal, vicinity of FaTa-4, S of Bella Bella
2008-0019	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of Rigby Farmlands Ltd.'s proposed aggregate extraction operations at the W terminus of Marshall Road Extension (29694 Marshall Road Extension, Abbotsford; W1/2 of the W1/2 of the N1/2 of the SW1/4 Sec 14, Tp 13, Except Part Dedicated Road on Plan 67385, NWD), located about 2 km NW of the Abbotsford International Airport
2008-0020	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to FiTm-8 by BCTS logging activities within Blocks 1 of TSL A81918, TSL A81676, near Donaldson Lake, Banks Island
2008-0021	Brian Thomson	alteration	Alterations to GfRf-7 by development of the Trend Mine Complex between Gordon and Babcock Creeks near Roman Mountain, NE BC
2008-0022	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA of a proposed 12 ha residential subdivision and harbour development at McKay Bay (PIN/PID 014-288-320), located E of the mouth of the Adams River on the W shore of Shuswap Lake
2008-0023	Kevin Weaver	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DcRu-42 S of Portage Park in Lot A, Sec 2, Esquimalt District, Plan 31051, by development of a walking trail, preparation of a building site for condominiums, and proposed removal of recent boiler ash from the shoreline of Thetis Cove
2008-0024	Shauna Huculak	inspection	AIA of BC Ferries Services' proposed upgrades to the Denman Island West ferry terminal, vicinity of DjSe-8 and DjSe-17 on the W side of Denman Island
2008-0025	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA for the redevelopment of a single-family residence in Comox
2008-0026	Casey O'Neill	inspection	Inventory and AIA for subdivision of lots (4045 Rainbow Street, 4021 Rainbow Street, 850 McKenzie Avenue and others that may be added), S side of Christmas Hill, Saanich
2008-0027	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA of North Coast Wind Energy Corporation's proposed Banks Island North Wind Energy Project, located approximately 150 km W of Kitamat on the NW portion of Banks Island
2008-0028	Jon Schulz	alteration	Alterations to CMTs within GdTc-68, GdTc-69, GdTc-70, GdTc-71, GdTc-72, and GdTc-73, by Coast Tsimshian Resources' forestry operations in cutblocks Q74415 and 611184, CP 1BP and 431, Kalum FD
2008-0029	Harold Harry	alteration	Alterations to EhRk-4 by Canoe Creek First Nation's proposed reburial of ancient human remains (2002-20B) previously recovered from this locality at the S end of Big Bar Lake, approximately 26 km W of 70 Mile House
2008-0030	Joel Kinzie	inspection	AIA of D.E. Pilling & Associates Ltd.'s proposed multi-family residential development of a 7.3 ha parcel (Lot A, DL 1117, ODYD, Pl. 39701) located immediately N of Horizon Drive in Westbank, ~1.7 km W of Okanagan Lake
2008-0031	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of developments or projects proposed by the Recreation Sites and Trails Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts, within the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel and 100 Mile FDs
2008-0032	William Watson	alteration	Alterations to DkSq-17, -18, and -19 by Nuchatlaht Forestry Ltd.'s operations in FLTC A83327, Blocks E19A and E19B, on Nootka Island near Mary Basin, Campbell River FD
2008-0033	Jeff Bailey	inspection	AIA of the proposed Spencer Road Interchange re-alignment in Langford
2008-0034	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of BC Transmission Corporation's proposed Interior to Lower Mainland transmission project between the Nicola Substation near Merritt and the Meridian Substation in Coquitlam
2008-0035	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Hayes Forest Services Ltd, within TFL 10 and the adjacent properties: DL 200, Rge 1, Coast District; upland portion of FL A19220 at Chusan Creek; and the foreshore adjacent to DL 499, Rge 1, Coast District, all in the vicinity of Toba Inlet, Sunshine Coast FD
2008-0036	Dana Butcher	alteration	Alterations to DhRx-10 (Foundry Site) by the extension of Cliff Street N from its intersection with Comox Road to Sutton Park, City of Nanaimo
2008-0037	Barry Cross	alteration	Alterations to DkSf-26 by drilling of geotechnical test holes, Courtenay
2008-0038	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of Western Forest Products Inc.'s proposed forestry developments in and around Cutblocks 8815, 8820, 8805 and 8822, and related ancillary developments, FL A19244, North Island - Central Coast FD
2008-0039	Owen Grant	inspection	AIA of Vancouver Island Hunts Ltd.'s proposed development of hunting camps at Volcanic Cove in Kyuquot Sound, Jurassic Point, Mooya Bay and an area N of Escalante River, all located on the W coast of Vancouver Island
2008-0040	Donna Falat	alteration	Alterations to EIRk-1 by road construction for the Highway 97 Wright Station Curves development, Block C, DL 2816, Lillooet District, adjacent to Wright Station Road, on the E side of the San Jose River near the N end of Lac La Hache

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## CONFERENCES & EVENTS

### BC ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

STO:LO RESEARCH AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STO:LO TRIBAL COUNCIL AND STO:LO NATION

OCTOBER 17 - 19, 2008

*Info:* Tracey Joe (SRRMC), 604-824-5113, tracey.joe@stolonation.bc.ca

### 41ST ANNUAL CHACMOOL CONFERENCE

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY.

NOVEMBER 7 - 11, 2008

*Theme:* It's good to be King: The archaeology of power and authority

*Info:* <http://arky.ucalgary.ca/chacmool2008/>

### SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 75TH ANNUAL MEETING

Atlanta, Georgia, April 22 - 26, 2009

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

*Submission Deadline:* September 10, 2008

### BC STUDIES CONFERENCE

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

APRIL 30 - MAY 2, 2009

*Theme:* Space and Place in British Columbia

*Submission Deadline:* September 1, 2008

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