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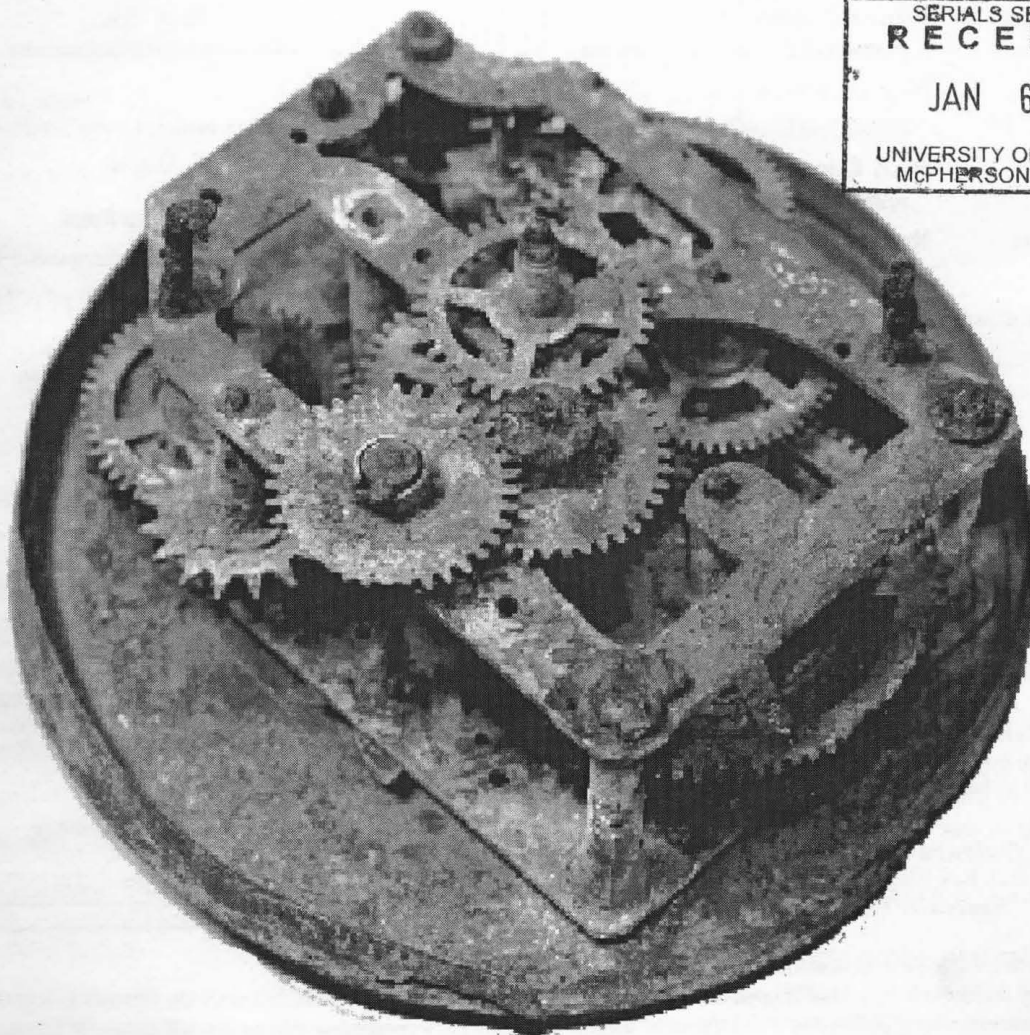
MIDDEN

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Reports from the 2008 BC Field Schools

The Hump Back Man Sculpture from Beach Grove

~ ETHICS IN ARCHAEOLOGY ~



THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA meetings in Vancouver featuring illustrated lectures are now generally held on the 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.



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THE MIDDEN Subscriptions

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Cover

The inner workings of an alarm clock from the Seymour Valley, recovered during the Capilano University field school. (Detail from photo by Tyler Hicks)



THE ASBC PAGES

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Heritage and Government Policy

Prior to this fall's election, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia emailed a letter to each of the five party leaders inquiring what importance they give to heritage legislation. We asked whether their government (if elected) would ensure that our nation's archaeological and historical sites would be protected by the development of comprehensive federal heritage legislation. Template driven responses that had little or nothing to do with heritage policy in Canada were received from the Bloc Quebecois and New Democratic Party. We have yet to receive a response of any kind from the other three national parties.

I suppose in this time of economic "crisis," it is the usual excuse that heritage policy is not a national concern and money and time can be better spent with a redundant election. Politicians appear to have a generally apathetic attitude regarding cultural heritage and this extends particularly towards archaeology. Many archaeologists view the pursuit of national heritage legislation to be futile. Though I commend past efforts that made some progress, it would appear that these efforts were ultimately defeated by parties that are pro-development and seemingly apathetic to cultural heritage conservation.

I would hope that the situation would be better provincially and support for the preservation of archaeology and public heritage education would be funded by our provincial coffers. Why not? Our province is wealthy in comparison to the rest of Canada (ignoring Alberta). BC should fund heritage protection, yet the province has allowed many archaeological resources to be destroyed in the past through lack of will and funds. Perhaps the best example of this lack of funding is at the Archaeology Branch. As it stands now, our provincial regulators, the Archaeology Branch, are understaffed, provided with little budget, and are still expected to provide services for ever expanding development throughout the province. Our valuable Archaeology Branch heritage specialists are not given travel budgets to visit at-risk sites or attend important heritage related meetings outside of Victoria. The BC Association of Professional Archaeologists, the ASBC, and the First Nation Leadership Council have repeatedly asked for more Archaeology Branch funding, but to no avail.

Our provincial government has embarked on an ambitious media extravaganza called BC 150 which is meant to celebrate our province's 150 year birthday. Our initial ASBC application

for funding under the BC 150 program was rejected. We have appealed the rejection response and are still waiting for the final decision although there are only a few months left of 2008. I'm not holding my breath but I am crossing my fingers.

Where can we start to effect change? At the federal level, it would make sense for provincial societies and associations to support the Canadian Archaeological Association's attempts to enact federal heritage legislation. Most integral to the creation of federal heritage legislation is the support of First Nations communities across Canada. Both dialogue and the seeking of common ground must be pursued in order for real change to happen in this arena. The ASBC has already embarked on a letter writing campaign addressing the new Heritage Minister. Once the issues in Ottawa have settled down somewhat, we will continue the effort. Provincially, we must explore new partnerships with other organizations including the BC Association of Professional Archaeologists, and the Underwater Archaeological Society of BC. Regionally, we must increase communication with neighbouring provincial societies and archaeological organizations south of the border in Washington and Oregon. With better communication and cooperation at the federal and provincial levels, change will come about. Who knows, maybe one day the province will award some BC 15,000 funding to put toward archaeological conservation and public education.

Ian Cameron
ASBC President

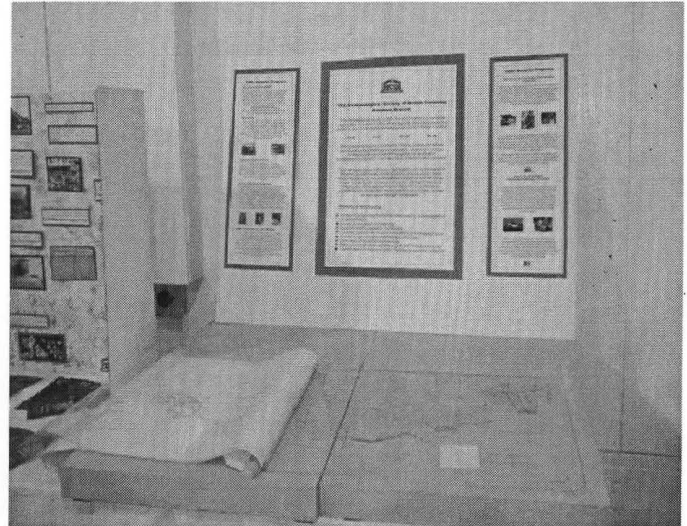
ASBC Nanaimo Branch celebrates BC's 150th at the VIEX

Julie Cowie

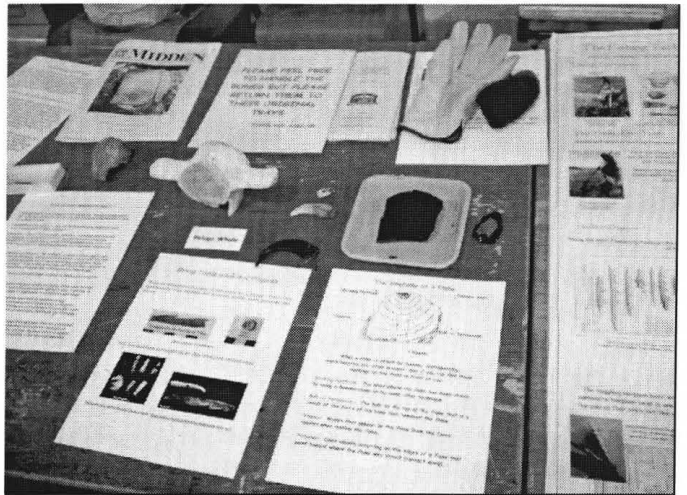
In conjunction with the 114th birthday of the Vancouver Island Exhibition (VIEX), the VIEX honoured British Columbia's 150th birthday by celebrating Agriculture, Farming, Heritage, and Diversity through its entertainment and programs. The Nanaimo Branch was invited to have an information booth at the VIEX on August 15 to the 17th, with the aim of educating the public about local heritage and conservation initiatives, as well providing information about the Society and programs offered by the Branch. This was a great opportunity for the Branch and the Society to increase its community outreach programs and public presence, as well as network with other heritage groups that were attending.

In keeping with our hands-on style of public programs, we decided to have a booth with various faunal specimens for discussion, as well as the full gamut of educational posters we had created for our "Discover Archaeology" program. Our booth was well attended in the three days we were at the VIEX, with a wide variety of visitors of all ages and interests. Many visitors had heard of the Society and one even came back with some additional faunal material for our public education programs. Overall, it was a very successful event, allowing us to generate interest about archaeology and conservation as well as meet people in the community that had information about local sites.

Many thanks to Chris Sholberg, Heritage Planner for the City of Nanaimo, for allowing us to use the plotter for our photos and providing brochures for us. A huge thank you to the ASBC-NB volunteers, without whom these outreach programs would not exist: Valerie Hannan, Anneliese Cooley, Alina Zutz, Pat Knowles, and Natalie Michaud. We are currently in discussions with the VIEX Board to have the heritage component of the Exhibition a permanent part of the VIEX, which will include the ASBC. We look forward to renewing our outreach programs within our area and making heritage awareness and conservation a priority.



Information on archaeology in the local area was provided to encourage awareness of cultural heritage and the ASBC. (Photo by Julie Cowie)



Examples of lithic artifacts and faunal specimens were available for hands-on learning. (Photo by Julie Cowie)

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.

Department of Corrections

In a past issue, a person in a photograph and mentioned in an article by Bill Angelbeck and Dave Hall about Chinese camp [*The Midden* 40 (1):17-21], should have been properly identified as Francis R. Garcia.

The Hump Back Man Sculpture from the Beach Grove Site (DgRr-1)

Don Welsh

There is a detailed record of published and unpublished about the Hump Back Man sculpture (e.g., Duff: 1956a: 89, 149, Plate 226; 1975:37, Plate 169). There is an even larger record of it in unpublished documents that describe it as a transformation figure and document oral traditions that may relate to its creation. Among the unpublished records are Harlan Smith's field notes describing how he went about obtaining it for the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa, which was then called the Victoria Memorial Museum. Smith wrote:

A sculptured form representing a hump back, the largest unbroken human sculpture in stone known from Canada. People of the vicinity say it was found about seven feet deep in the shell-heap on the east side of the main road south from Ladners, B.C., to Point Roberts and Boundary Bay, and had been given by the finders to Chief Harry Joe living at Chewas-in perhaps a mile to the west. The point where the sculpture was found is in front of the schoolhouse at the place where the road leaves the low delta deposit and ascends to the highland of the tied-on island known as Point Roberts.

I visited Chief Harry Joe May 22, 1922, and found the sculpture in his possession. It is one foot, 4 1/8 inches high, 3 1/4 inches wide at the top of the head, 3 7/8 inches wide at the mouth, 4 1/4 inches wide at the chest, 4 5/8 inches wide at the feet: 8 inches thick from chest to hump and 9 1/4 thick from knees to small of back.

It was formed of a boulder apparently of tertiary sandstone, by pecking and rubbing.

Chief Harry Joe's address is Chewas-in Indian Reservation, via Ladners, B.C. He said in Chinook Jargon that he considered it a person turned to stone—the only one ever found—and that some one came from far away and turned the person to rock.

I asked him to present it to the Victoria Memorial Museum. He refused to sell it. After a long talk in which I told him when he died it would probably be lost and should be kept to show what Indians were, either in the Victoria Memorial Museum, the Provincial Museum, Victoria, or the British Museum, he called to me and said he would think it over. I visited his place to try again in September but he was not home (Smith 1937 [Box 10, File 3]:61-62).

The location from which the sculpture came is known today



Figure 1. Human Figure [Hump Back Man, Hunchback Man]; drawing by the author.

Height:	40.7 cm
Width:	12.7 cm
Length:	25.3 cm

Material:	Tertiary sandstone, Grey mudstone
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Nat. Mus. Canada:	# XII - B - 1563
Smith, H. I.:	Accession #267 1923

as the Beach Grove Site, DgRs-1. Additional information about the location was later given to Harlan Smith in a letter dated June 27, 1925 written by Ralph L. Roys:

The part of the shell heap where you found the image belongs to a Mr. Calvert, Customs Inspector, Boundary Bay Road, Ladner P.O. I suppose. You remarked that was more shell and midden. Up near the place you photographed, where the house sites show, it is a golf club. Also, it is not known yet whether that midden would yield enough to be worth digging. No one has ever dug there. (Smith 1937 [Box 10, File 3]:63).

Although Ralph Roys was Harlan Smith's assistant, he was not mentioned in Smith's Jessup Expedition publications. Roys was an interested amateur who apparently accompanied Smith to the Schoolhouse Road Site, known today as the Beach Grove Site, DgRs-1, and the Boundary Bay Site, DgRs-14. Smith first visited the Beach Grove Site in 1898. Roys must have entered the picture later.

In *Archaeology of the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound* which was published in 1907, Smith listed the sculpture and noted it was from "Surface Collection & general digging - 1898" (Smith 1937 [Box 10, File 3]:85). In an article that appeared in *Saturday Night* magazine in 1923, when the sculpture was acquired for the national museum, Smith contributed more information about it:

Ancient Bit of Indian Sculpture Discovered in British Columbia

The largest unbroken sculpture of the human form ever found in Canada has been secured for the Victoria Memorial Museum, the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, by Harlan I. Smith, Dominion Archaeologist.

This was found under seven feet of refuse accumulated in an ancient Indian village. On top of the heap, which was composed largely of shells of edible shell-fish, were standing stumps of huge old trees. These are known to have been very old since the annual rings of growth were counted and found to number over four hundred, or four hundred years a year to a ring. Thus it is known that this bit of sculpture was made before Columbus discovered America.

This old Indian village site is about twenty miles south of Vancouver, near the mouth of the Fraser River. The chief of the Chewasin tribe had the sculpture and presented it to Canada in return for a small gift of appreciation. He did this at Mr. Smith's request that it might be saved for all to see what the Indians of that day could do. The Chief is of the opinion that his people lived on this location for a long period. This is indicated by the large accumulation of shells, to say nothing of the great trees which had grown after the heap had formed. The shells were the result of many meals and feasts and refuse of Indian kitchens.

The Chief, writes Mr. Smith, commends his tribe to the Canadian Government and wishes the Government representatives, when they visit British Columbia, to give ear to the needs of his people and respect their rights.

The figure is that of a hump back man. A larger figure has been discovered at Selma Park B.C., but it was broken when found. Photographs of it taken from front, rear and each side are left in the National Archaeological Archives in Victoria Memorial Museum Ottawa.

All such specimens of Canadian art should, says Mr. Smith, be given to the nation for preservation so that they may be of great value in supplying Canada with motifs for designs and trademarks needed by our factories.

Mr. Smith has in press an album of prehistoric Canadian art. When issued it may be obtained by addressing the National Museum, Ottawa, Ontario. It will be of use to designers and factory owners. (*Saturday Night*, July 21,

1923, Toronto; in Smith 1934 [Box 9, File 1]).

On the top of the page, *Saturday Night* ran a photograph (Figure 2; see Welsh article, in *The Midden* 37(2):13, Plate 3) with the following caption and text:

Where Canadian Sculpture Many Hundreds of Years Old was found.

Tree stump showing over 400 years growth on top of seven feet of Indian village refuse under which was found the largest unbroken sculpture of the human form ever unearthed in Canada, found on south side of Fraser delta near Vancouver (*Saturday Night*, July 21, 1923, Toronto; Smith 1934 [Box 9, File 1]).

According to Smith's description, this photo was taken at the north end of the Beach Grove site. Be that as it may, the description matches a point between houses five and six on Smith's sketch map of the site (Figure 3; see Welsh article in *The Midden* 37(2):10, Figure 1), with the direction of the photo being generally north. The sculpture appears to have been in the deep deposits between houses five and six, part way between the front and back of the house. There is a strong possibility that it was uncovered when the midden was excavated for road material or chicken scratch. Smith wrote the following in the Victoria Museum accession record:

XII-B-1563 Sculpture in fine grained grey mudstone, representing humpback human form. Found in shell-heap east of schoolhouse, on road south from Ladner to Boundary Bay at point where road rises from Fraser flat to highlands of Point Roberts, B.C. Collected by Harlan I. Smith on Anthropological Expedition of Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 15, 1923. Accession 267. Probably local tertiary. Bought of Chief Harry Joe for \$20.00, on condition that this is part price. In addition the government is to be informed (Smith 1930 [Box 1, File 3]:65).

Although this is the extent of the documentation provided by Smith, the sculpture is also referred to in a manuscript by Denys Nelson recording an interview with Chief Harry Joe:

The story of the stone, so far as I could understand, is that one of the chief's nephews was walking one day on the rocky bluff, covered with woods behind the village when he kicked a stone which proved to be the carved image. As to the origin, the chief said that for generations the Indians had handed down bits of information from father to son. Not much, but enough to act as history. He had heard from his father and would hand down to his son what he had heard. No embroidery, or additions. Just what he had heard. Long ago, before "the flood" there were great men who had the power of healing sickness, mending broken bones and so forth [We would call them "magicians" he agreed]. One such came wandering around the Fraser Valley and met people who tried to thwart him. It became a contest of strength, and the result was that the opponents were turned into stone. Thus it came about that there were a few of such stone figures throughout

the valley, being those who opposed the magician. In the clashing of two strong wills that which was the weaker fell down (Nelson n.d.).

This story seems to be an expansion of the story recorded by Smith. He is the only person to note that the story was presented in Chinook jargon but Nelson may be alluding to that fact when he begins his record with “as far as I could understand” (Nelson n.d.). The fact that Harry Joe did not speak English is also recorded in the McKenna and McBride Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia, which records that Joe’s speech was translated by Simon Pierre of Katzie (McKenna and McBride 1913). It must have been difficult to express this Transformer story through the use of trade jargon.

Jenness’s (1955) 1936 interview with Old Pierre of Katzie adds another aspect to the story:

A rumour now reached the Indians on the Lower Fraser that three brothers, accompanied by twelve servants, were coming from the west to finish Swanaset’s work. Anxiously the Indians waited.

The mysterious strangers appeared suddenly at ciłtánəm a little nook on the west side of Boundary Bay. In front marched the eldest of the three brothers, a being of marvelous power named Khaals [Xε’els] who could transport them wherever he wished by his mere thought. Khaals approached an Indian and his wife who were sitting on the beach and swept his right hand upward, restoring their souls to the Lord Above and changing their bodies to stone. To the woman he said: ‘You shall help the people who come hereafter. If they speak fair words to you, you shall grant them fine weather.’ What he said to the man, who sank into the ground deeper than the woman, we no longer remember.

[Not long ago the wife of Chief Harry accidentally stumbled on this stone man and ran away to tell a friend, but when he retraced her steps, the stone had vanished into the ground again. The stone woman, however, emerges fairly frequently. If the Indian who comes upon her rubs her with red ochre, lifts her up in his hands and prays for the weather he desires, she will grant him his wish.]

From Boundary Bay, Khaals and his party proceeded to Tsawwassen, which was then an island fastened to the mainland by a stout rope of twisted cedar. Among the Indians on this island was a greedy woman named sqəməθiə who was never willing to share her clams with her fellow-villagers. When Khaals suddenly appeared and asked her what she was doing, she answered sharply: “I am cooking clams for myself.”

“Then you shall dwell among the clam-beds for ever,” he decreed, and raising his right hand, he transformed her to stone.

Many Indians since that day have seen her in some shell-heap—a stone image about 1½ feet high. Invariably they ran home for a goat’s wool blanket in which to wrap her, for she is sacred, but she had always vanished when they returned. Not many years ago, however, an Indian whom a white farmer had employed to dig in a shell-heap at Tsawwassen unearthed a stone image which could only have been

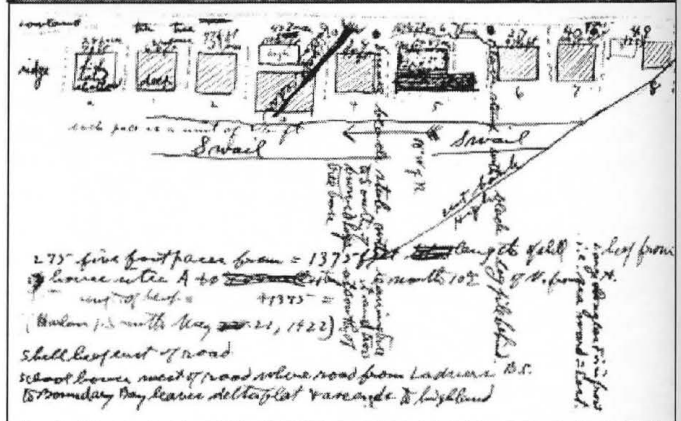


Figure 2 (top): Smith’s photograph printed in *Saturday Night*, 1923. Figure 3 (bottom): Smith’s sketch map of the Beach Grove site. Larger versions available in *The Midden* 37(2).

sqəməθiə. He carried it home and sold it to a white man for \$25, but within a few months he and all his family died” (Jenness 1955).

This story clearly includes the discovery of the sculpture and its consequent sale to Smith. The location is a little fuzzy, two sculptures being at ciłtánəm (Lily Point) and the transformed woman, sqəməθiə, being at some shell-heap, or a shell-heap near Tsawwassen. Diamond Jenness has commented on Old Pierre’s apparent integration of Christian concepts with traditional Salish mythology (Jenness 1955:88). Similarly, in this case, I take the three brothers and twelve servants in Simon Pierre’s version to be equivalent to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost and the twelve disciples added to the traditional transformer story form. In addition, Simon Pierre seems to have added an “urban myth” of a curse to the story of Smith’s purchase that is equivalent to the Curse of King Tut’s Tomb. King Tut’s tomb was opened in 1922 and was quite well known. Smith, at least, did not die until 1940, four years after Jenness’s interview and many years after he had transacted the purchase. It is interesting to note that Simon Pierre described Tsawwassen as an island tied to the mainland by a cedar rope; this is quite similar to Smith’s “tied on island of Tsawwassen.”

A further record of this legendary sculpture, was recorded on

July 14th, 1952, many years after the sculpture had been moved to the national museum by Wayne Suttles, in an interview with Simon Pierre, son of Peter, "Old" Pierre. In this case, the name is recorded as sq̄máΘiə, and is associated with the "Blaine side of Point Roberts."

A Tsawwassen woman—a rock about 4 feet high—a fierce, desperate Woman. X̄e'els was coming and she was going to k̄'əmə.ýs which means 'put his face into the water until he dies.' Mink asked for her but X̄e'els said "Only if you [mink] are left, too" [that is, he would also turn Mink into stone] (Suttles pers. comm., 1988b; in Arcas 1991:169–170).

When asked by this author about the translated name of the site recorded in this interview as "put his face into the water until he dies" instead of "dog face" as he had translated it elsewhere, Suttles commented that he did mean "dog face" [q̄'əmə.ýs]. Suttles also commented that "Simon was missing some front teeth which made it hard for me to distinguish an "s" from a theta ["th" sound]. So I am not positive that the woman's name had an "s" or "theta" in it" (Suttles pers. comm., Oct 3, 2003). The name of the woman may well be identical to that used by Simon Pierre's father, Old Pierre as the name in the legend. In Suttles' 1952 notation of what Simon Pierre said, a rather large rock is indicated, rather than a smaller sculpture mentioned earlier. This larger size might be what Simon Pierre expected for a Transformer rock as they are usually not sculptures but rocks on the land [but see T'xwelatse, *The Midden* 39(2)].

Transformer rocks often get their significance from the associated legend rather than their appearance although some Transformer rocks have a superficial resemblance to some aspect of the legend, like Sp'ath the bear, and some have been modified by painting like Lhxeylex, the Doctor, on Harrison Lake.

The story of sq̄máΘiə fits well with the sculpture often referred to as the humpback man. The 'hump' or 'hunch' is more reasonably a clam basket, a very common item of equipment used in the past in the area where it was found as evidenced by the heaps of shell. Although the sculpture does not clearly indicate breasts and has been most commonly referred to as a man, lines incised on the chest could indicate breasts or basket straps. These lines could equally indicate a male chest or just be design elements that we don't understand from today's perspective.

It seems incredible that a myth or legend recorded within the last hundred years could refer to a specific artifact dating, most likely, from the Marpole Culture. That being said, legends recorded in the last century had been handed down orally for many generations and; over time, may have been embroidered with additions in order to make a point or to explain Transformer stones in contemporary terms.

The purpose of myths and legends within oral cultures is to provide cultural explanations for observed facts that cannot be explained otherwise. The important points from the teller's perspective may be that sculptures are associated with magical, spiritual acts (which include ochre and/or goats wool) and that if people act in a ritually proper manner toward certain stones, (for example sculptures such as this one, stone bowls, Transformer stones, etc.), then benefits will be received.

Don Welsh graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a honours degree in cultural anthropology with a specialty in archaeology. He learned to do anthropology and archaeology illustration from Zenon Pohorecky while a student. He is now the cultural resource manager for the Semiahmoo First Nation in White Rock.

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ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

BC Field School Reports: How'd the 2008 season go?

Tla'amin-SFU Field School in Archaeology & Heritage Stewardship

**Sarah Johnson, Dana Lepofsky, John Welch,
Craig Rust, and Michelle Washington**

During June and July 2008, Simon Fraser University and Tla'amin First Nation embarked on the first year of a collaborative heritage program focused on the Sunshine Coast and the Malaspina Complex, in the heart of Tla'amin First Nation Territory. The Tla'amin-SFU Field School in Archaeology and Heritage Stewardship is the central element of this collaborative program. The field school focused on Tla'amin sites and landscape use in two places, Kleh Kwa Num (Scuttle Bay) and Kahkaykay Reserve (IR 6, "Grace Harbour"). The field school was co-directed by Dr. Dana Lepofsky of the SFU Archaeology Department and Dr. John R. Welch of SFU Archaeology Department and the School of Resources and Environmental Management. While the Tla'amin people have extensive oral knowledge about their history and landscape, their territory is largely unexplored archaeologically. This collaboration creates a special opportunity to bring together oral traditions and information from archaeological and archival investigations.

The Kle Kwa Num excavation took place on a small rocky promontory in Scuttle Bay at the north end of the Tla'amin Reserve (Sliammon IR #1). The site was recorded in 1976 by Acheson and Riley and was designated DISd-6. We excavated six 2x2-m units to a depth of approximately 20 cm during our seven week field season. All deposits were screened through 1/8th-in mesh, and all bone and artifacts were collected. In addition, we collected 32 two-liter flotation samples from the units. In the lab these samples were processed to retrieve smaller remains, such as seeds, charcoal, and the small animal bones (smelts and herring head parts). Coring of the site revealed that sometime in the pre-contact past, people laid down shell over much of the bedrock and natural soils to build up a flat terraced area. Elsewhere, the shell deposit contains whole and broken shell, indicative of both food processing and ancient structures. We do not yet know precisely the age of the first use of the site. However, starting with the memories of community members and moving back in time we can say that as late as the 1940s, multiple "smoke houses," drying racks, or both were built on the northwestern part of the promontory and that these kinds



Field school student Crystal Sawyer (center) screening with Sosan Blaney (left) and Stephanie Williams (right) from Paha Kwagen-Yik Meh Thote (One Spirit—Helping Others), one of our partner programs in the Tla'amin community

of structures had been there since at least the late 19th century.

In addition to the seven weeks of excavation at Kle Kwa Num, our team spent 10 weeks surveying the Grace Harbour and Cochrane Bay areas in the southern end of Desolation Sound Marine Park. This part of the field school was run by Sarah Johnson and Craig Rust, with the field school students rotating from the excavation to the survey on a weekly basis. The Grace Harbour area was first surveyed in the late 1970s by Acheson and Riley (1976). Their survey covered an area several times larger than ours and focused primarily on shoreline areas. This project builds on their earlier work by focusing on a small part of the area and investigating the intertidal zone, shorelines, and uplands more intensely. We set up camp on the Kahkaykay Reserve (IR



The SFU Team. Front (left-right): Craig Rust, Michael Fox, Annette Simpson, Meaghan Hackinen, Stephanie Reczka, Dana Lepofsky, Panda, John Welch, Natasha Lyons; Back: Sarah Johnson, Katherine Young, Melissa Cutting, Mindy Hebron, Alisha Skelton (missing: Megan Brummitt, Crystal Sawyer)

6) and traveled by boat to the various survey areas. We used a combination of percussion coring, shovel testing, and 27 km of pedestrian survey to locate, map, and redefine the site boundaries of many of the thirteen recorded sites in our focus area. We also spent part of our time at Grace Harbour producing high precision maps of EaSe-11 and EaSe-5, the largest and most complex sites we encountered. The survey area has been heavily impacted by logging and other industrial uses, however we were still able to find many traces of Tla'amin people interacting with and using the landscape over the centuries.

Another exciting development this summer was the beginning of an interdisciplinary applied research project to investigate the boulder and cobble features found in the intertidal zone throughout the Tla'amin territory and beyond. Dana Lepofsky brought together a team of marine geologists, geochemists, and biologists to study what were initially described by non-Tla'amin as clam gardens and fish traps. Working with the field school and our Tla'amin partners, the group began their research with three days of boat-based exploration on the lowest tides of the summer. The features appear to be more variable in form and function, as well as more widespread in geographical and intertidal zone distribution than originally thought. There is significant potential for combining archaeological documentation of these features with experimental studies to understand how these intricate systems worked and whether their functions can be revitalized.

These exciting scientific advances aside, the most important result of the 2008 field season was the partnerships that were built between the SFU archaeology department and Tla'amin individuals as well as community organizations and branches of government, including the Cultural Com-

mittee, Treaty Society, and Tla'amin Community Health. Working together with our colleagues from Tla'amin we were able to increase awareness of, and knowledge about, Tla'amin history both within the Tla'amin community and in regional, academic, and resource management communities. We are happy to report that in July 2008, the Band Council voted unanimously to continue its support for the field school in 2009 and beyond. We look forward to continuing the collaborative planning and implementation of this project and to developing personnel, databases, and other tools appropriate for the long-term stewardship of Tla'amin cultural heritage.

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(All photos taken by 2008 field school crew)

Sarah E. Johnson is a MA candidate in the Archaeology Department at Simon Fraser University. In 2005 she received her BA in anthropology from Western Washington University, Bellingham WA, and is a member of the Samish Indian Nation of Anacortes WA. Dana Lepofsky and John R. Welch are both Professors in the department and co-directed the field school. Craig Rust, a PhD student at SFU, directed much of the research at Grace Harbour where his PhD research is based. Siemthlut (Michelle Washington), a graduate of University of Victoria, is the Land Use Planning Coordinator for the Sliammon Treaty Society and a tireless advocate for the protection of her communities cultural heritage.



Newly identified intertidal stone feature located between the Cochrane Islands

Capilano Archaeology in the Seymour Valley

Bob Muckle

Capilano University's 2008 archaeology field school focused on documenting remains from early 20th century residential and logging activities in North Vancouver's Seymour Valley. Initial plans for the 2008 school were to document historic resources in the Capilano Valley but logistical difficulties required us to return to the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve (LSCR) in the Seymour Valley for the ninth consecutive field season.

For the previous eight field seasons the field schools have documented historic period activities within the LSCR, with a particular focus on residential, recreational, and logging activities dating to the early 1900s. The 2008 field school continued this documentation, with survey, mapping, and excavation.

Two sites were discovered during survey. Neither site exhibited any standing structures but there was considerable household refuse scattered on the forest floor at both. The survey was designed to find and document evidence of a caretaker's residence from the 1930s, and although more research is needed before it can be confirmed, it is likely that one of the sites was indeed that residence. Observed surface artifacts at this site included bottles, broken dishes, and what appear to be parts of a wringer washing machine.

The other site discovered during the survey is a possible logging camp dating to the late 1920s or 1930s. Dozens of artifacts were observed on the surface at this site, including a large cross-cut saw, stove pieces, dishes, and bottles.

Features and surface artifacts at the fairly remote Suicide Creek site were last examined by field school students in 2004. This site was an early 1920s logging camp set up in a standard Pacific Northwest pattern, with a distinct bunkhouse, and discrete midden close to the kitchen, but contained evidence of Japanese workers, mostly in the form of Japanese dishes and bottles. Students in 2008 recorded 40 previously undocumented artifacts on the forest floor, bringing the total number of artifacts from the site to almost 500. Artifacts documented in 2008 include: fragments of leather boots, horseshoes, pieces of a bed frame, a stove leg, a talc shaker, tobacco cans, and beer and medicine bottles. Students also uncovered cedar planks laid on the forest floor for roads and foundations.

In addition, students worked at the McKenzie Creek site, which is one of the sites field school students have spent some time at for at least two weeks in each of the previous three years. Like the Suicide Creek site, this site was also a logging camp with Japanese workers dating to the 1920s. Unlike the Suicide Creek site, however, the McKenzie Creek site was laid out in a more traditional Japanese way, with several cabins, a garden, and a central bathhouse.

The primary research objective of work at the McKenzie Creek site in 2008 was to investigate the idea that after its use as a logging camp in the early 1920s, a small group of Japanese may have continued living at the camp through the late 1920s and perhaps until the Japanese internment in 1942. Previous work at



More than 1,500 artifacts from early 20th century logging camps and residences in the Seymour Valley have been documented, including this footwarmer. (Photo by Bob Muckle)



Many personal items have been recovered at early 20th century sites in the Seymour Valley, including timepieces. This is the workings of an alarm clock. (Photo by Tyler Hicks)

the site had revealed no evidence of any artifacts more recent than the early 1920s, but the variable conditions of cans and glass throughout the site suggested a much longer period of occupation than a normal logging camp in the area. A memoir mentioned an abandoned camp in the Seymour Valley that continued to be used, noting the odd location of a cookstove, suggesting it may have been hidden; this provided further basis for a continued occupation.

A thorough analysis of the artifacts recovered in 2008 is yet to be done. However, preliminary analysis indicates the hypothesis may be supported. A key piece of evidence is the recovery of a rolled up tube of Colgate toothpaste. Research to date suggest the tube is of a style produced no earlier than 1928. Overall, 20 artifacts were recorded at the site in 2008, bringing the total number of documented artifacts from the site to 456. Other artifacts collected in 2008 include buttons, tobacco cans, a toothbrush handle, beer bottle, fragments of a stoneware jug, pieces of leather boots, and an ink bottle.

Bob Muckle was the Capilano Field School Project Director and teaches anthropology and archaeology at Capilano University.



UVic's field school crew posing with the *Sea Pride* near base camp.

University of Victoria Archaeological Fieldschool at Hiikwis, 2008

Nicole Smith

This summer the Tseshah First Nation invited the University of Victoria to participate in the Hiikwis Archaeological Project on the Tseshah reserve of Equis overlooking Barkley Sound on western Vancouver Island. The project was initiated in response to threats of logging and development in the area. The Tseshah First Nation possess rich oral histories and ethnographic information about the traditional village sites on the Equis reserve, but prior to this summer this detailed history had not been investigated archaeologically. The Hiikwis Archaeological Project examined the cultural occupation of two important sites, Uukwatis and Hiikwis. Ethnographically, the village of Hiikwis was reported to be created and occupied more recently than Uukwatis, yet a visual assessment of archaeological deposits at the former location indicated a much longer period of occupation was possible. Over the course of an eight-week field season, participants in the project determined the horizontal and vertical extent of archaeological deposits at both sites and recorded the presence of additional archaeological features in the area. The results of the fieldwork will be used to establish chronologies for both Hiikwis and Uukwatis, and will help resolve the timing in which these sites were occupied. The resultant data will be situated within the context of archaeological knowledge already established for Tseshah territory (see for example McMillan and St. Claire 2005). The project was directed by Denis St. Claire (Director of Research, Tseshah First Nation) and Dr. Alan McMillan (SFU), well-known experts in Nuu-chah-nulth archaeology with decades of experience working cooperatively with First Nations on the west coast. The UVIC fieldschool was instructed by Nicole Smith (Parks Canada), a professional archaeologist and educator based

out of Victoria.

On July 13th, the Tseshah, St. Claire and McMillan welcomed the UVIC fieldschool to Nettle Island. The fieldschool consisted of 14 undergraduate students, research assistant, and instructor who worked alongside Tseshah archaeologists Barry Watts, Hank Gus, and Jordan Dick, as well as senior on-site archaeologists Brendan Gray and Jenny Storey (MA candidates at UVIC and experienced consulting archaeologists) and experienced UBC volunteer, Ian Sellers. Tseshah member Wanda Robinson worked tirelessly as the camp chef and ensured we were always well supplied with freshly baked bread and goodies. Alex Clark captained the *Sea Pride* (project flagship) and, with the aid of tireless volunteer Ted Knowles, cheerfully constructed essential structures and screening stations. Denis St. Claire also arranged for a fleet of volunteers to join us throughout the summer, including local Barkley Sound residents Stella and Hjalmer Wenstob who generously provided boat transportation and

entertained us with their singing and an infallible *joie de vivre*. In addition to directing the day-to-day excavations held at the ethnographically known village sites of Hiikwis and Uukwatis, St. Claire and McMillan assisted UBC PhD student, Iain McKechnie, in coordinating his graduate field research at a nearby defensive fortress in the Broken Group Islands. While McKechnie and UBC volunteer Bryn Letham spent most of their days in the Broken Group, they also supported the overall project by providing boat transportation and conducting total station mapping of the Uukwatis site. Everyone lived together in a tent camp on the Tseshah reserve at Nettle Island, which was complete with a dock, two outhouses and two cabins. One cabin served as a cook house while the other was transformed into the field lab.

The UVIC fieldschool ran from July 3rd to August 20th. Students earned credit for two courses; one focusing on field methods in archaeology (Anthropology 343), and the other examining the history of archaeological research in Nuu-chah-nulth territory (Anthropology 344). The first week and a half of class was spent in intensive lectures and labs at UVIC, and included a field trip to the Royal BC Museum for exposure to Nuu-chah-nulth pre-contact material culture and the historic archaeological collections from Nettle Island. We then traveled to Barkley Sound for five weeks of fieldwork, before returning to UVIC for the final week of classes. In the field, students participated in the excavation of six 2x2 m units located in spatially distinct locations of Uukwatis and Hiikwis where they were trained in excavation techniques, dry and wet screening, profiling, sampling strategies, artifact identification, note taking, compass use, auger testing, site survey, and backfilling. Students were also required to spend time in the field lab on Nettle Island where they processed sediment samples and sorted faunal remains. Research assistant Stephanie Sketchley (BA, UVIC, 2006, research assistant with Pacific Identifications) was responsible for overseeing the operations of the lab and instructing students in faunal identification. Using comparative specimens loaned by Pacific ID, Stephanie and the students separated faunal elements into land mammal, sea mammal, fish and bird, and where

possible identified individual elements using the comparative specimens.

Daily excavations and coursework were complimented by guest lectures from St. Claire and McMillan, as well as other prominent researchers working on western Vancouver Island including: Dr. Gay Fredrick (Pacific Identifications and Malaspina University College); Alexander Mackie (Archaeology Branch); Martina Steffen (Royal BC Museum); Sharon Keen (Independent Consultant); Iain McKechnie (PhD student, UBC); Neil Vallance (Lawyer and Applied Anthropologist); Dr. Audrey Dallimore (Royal Roads University and Geological Survey of Canada); and Byron Malloy (MSc Candidate, UVIC). St. Claire also led an ethnographic and archaeological tour through the Broken Group Islands in Barkley Sound. On July 18th we were honoured by a very special visit from Tseshaht Chief Councillor Les Sam, Tseshaht elder Fred Gus (age 90) who lived at Equis as a boy, and approximately 40 other members of the Tseshaht First Nation including elders, council members, and administrative staff who spoke of the importance of the Hiikwis project to their community.

In addition to hearing stories from those mentioned above, and while trying to find time to enjoy our spectacular setting, fieldschool students were asked to complete a "Special Project". This assignment required them to contribute to our understanding of Hiikwis, Uukwatis, or one of the archaeological features at Nettle Island. The students' enthusiasm was outstanding with each selecting an innovative topic resulting in an original research contribution. Topics included: mapping previously unrecorded archaeological deposits associated with the ethnographically known place of Kiina'aa across the creek from Uukwatis (Emily Benson); a spatial analysis of lithic debitage and raw material distributions from Unit 2 of Uukwatis (Jenny Cohen); a comparison of the historic trade beads recovered from Hiikwis with those excavated at Yuquot (Josh Cook); an experiment exploring the effectiveness of curing mussel shell prior to use for tools (Hart Duinker and Kelsey MacLean); an attempt to locate pre-6000 BP archaeological deposits at Equis (Jacob Earnshaw); a spatial analysis of faunal remains versus lithic debitage in Unit 2 of Uukwatis (Ivannia Herrera-Garza); a comparison of fauna from historic and pre-historic layers in Unit 1 of Uukwatis (Marie Hunt); an exploration of wet-site potential at Uukwatis (Adam Love); a comparison of differential faunal recovery using wet and dry screening techniques in Unit 3 at Uukwatis (Jessica Miller); mapping the standing house remains at Hiikwis and comparing the results to house dimensions at Kiix'in and Huu7ii as recorded by Mackie and Williamson (2003) (Justin Smith); time-lapse photography and observations of fish trap features on Nettle Island to better understand the features' utility and interactions with the tide (Robin Smith); exploration of possible rhizome garden features at Hiikwis (Rodney Steadman); and, an examination of above-ground vegetation to identify potential vegetal indicators of subsurface midden (David Tanner).

A discussion of the students' findings is beyond the scope of this summary but their results will hopefully complement the formal analysis and reporting being completed in the near future by McMillan and St. Claire. As one familiar with Nuu-chah-nulth archaeological sites might discern from the students' topics, the



Students excavating through layers of shell at this early village site.

excavations at Uukwatis and Hiikwis produced many exceptional and unexpected finds for the west coast of Vancouver Island. The abundance of flaked stone and near absence of whale are two such examples that will make future publications on the Hiikwis Archaeological Project "must-reads" for anyone interested in Nuu-chah-nulth (or Coast Salish) archaeology.

The Hiikwis Project was truly an exemplar of positive collaboration with funding and support in kind coming from the Tseshaht First Nation, Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, University of Victoria, Coast Heritage Consulting, University of British Columbia Laboratory of Archaeology, Parks Canada, Simon Fraser University, BC Hydro, Pacific Identifications, and the many participants and volunteers in the project. The University of Victoria would like to thank the Tseshaht First Nation for welcoming us to their traditional territory, and Denis St. Claire and Alan McMillan for inviting us to participate in such a fascinating and memorable field season.

Acknowledgements

Many heartfelt thanks to everyone mentioned in this article for making the summer so memorable, and also to Dr. Quentin Mackie, Marie Page, Sandra McConnell, and Dr. Lisa Mitchell in the Department of Anthropology at UVIC, and to Iain McKechnie, for all of their help and support leading up to, during, and after the fieldschool.

Note: Please contact Denis St. Claire or Alan McMillan should you have any questions about the Hiikwis Archaeological Project (dstclaire@shaw.ca). Questions about the fieldschool can be directed to Nicole Smith (smithnf@gmail.com). Photographs provided by Nicole Smith.

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Grounding the Past: The Praxis of Participatory Archaeology in the Mixteca Alta, Oaxaca, Mexico

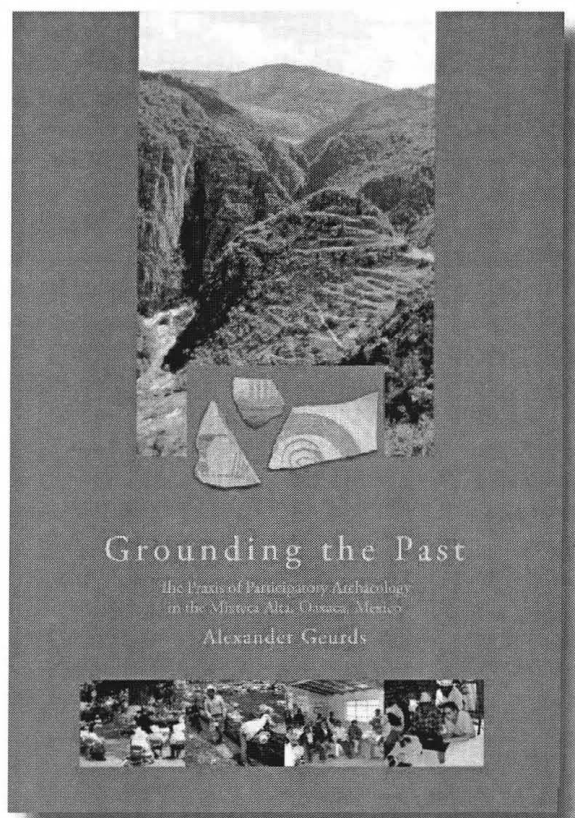
by Alexander Geurds

CNWS Publications Volume 150, Leiden University, Leiden, NL. 367 pp., illus. ISBN 978-90-5789-150-2. € 59 (euro). 2007.

In *Grounding the Past*, Alexander Geurds examines the development of his archaeological research project in the Mixteca area, in today's Oaxaca state, from 2000 to 2004. Geurds discusses the implementation of participatory archaeology in settings of descendent communities by conducting surveying and mapping activities in collaboration with people from Santiago Tilantongo and Santiago Apoala. In his book, Geurds positions himself as a foreign researcher using reflective narrative to question identity and power dynamics of archaeological practice regarding knowledge production in the field. Thus, reading this book is a must for archaeologists interested in applying new methodologies such as the ones based on a participatory archaeology approach to work with local communities. It should also be of interest for a Mesoamerican archaeology reader, especially considering the particularities of the Mixteca in a Latin American social context, where examples of this kind of research are still few.

Oaxaca is used in archaeology for referring to the subregions of the Mixteca Alta, Baja and Costa; the Oaxaca Valley; and the Cuicatlán Cañada. Specifically within the Mixteca Alta, Geurds' research developed in two areas. At Monte Negro, in Tilantongo, it focused on the state of conservation for managing the site. On the basis of the architectural layout of one of the earliest dates from sites featuring monumental architecture, the author argues that the extensive architectural diversity is much more complex in shape and functionality and that the social position of rulership would relate to the sacredness of the landscape at least during the Late Formative occupation. At the Apoala Valley, registration and description of archaeological sites was oriented towards the definition of site boundaries and regional relationships in order to update the state-wide database. The research contributed to the protection, preservation, and conservation of the sites, taking into consideration the substantial flow of tourism to this area and also providing information about the cultural landscapes as well as contemporary agricultural activities in the local surroundings.

The first part of the book (Chapters 2 to 4) consists of a classic description of the archaeological investigation, detailing the fieldwork results in terms of surface architecture and conservation assessment of both Tilantongo and Apoala. It also includes an inventory of sites from the Apoala Valley with a reconstruction of the habitation history and settlement dynamics from the Late Formative, Postclassic, and Colonial periods (300 BC – AD 1521). The second part (Chapters 5 to 7) discusses community archaeology and collaborative research, highlighting the negotiated participation in the research in terms of reactive and interactive approaches and questioning the representation of community members and of archaeologists in terms of knowledge



production. Thus, the need for reaching consensus and creating methods is argued on the basis of a collective endeavour where "archaeological writing is no exception."

Nevertheless, it is hard to connect the former with the latter partly because of a change in structure (narrator shifts from third person to first person) but also because of a change in content (the narrative focuses on the participatory archaeological fieldwork). There are other difficulties reading the text, one of them regarding the use of Spanish notes within the main text and also in the appendices; in my opinion these need translation, especially considering that the author mentions that one of the communicative problems in Mixteca Alta was the use of technical language, apart from the Spanish-English language barrier. Geurds also mentioned that he critically evaluated the effects of his research developed in collaboration with the Oaxacan Centre of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH-Oaxaca) and with participation of the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH) by looking at the effects of the power relations in identity creation and transformation, which in my judgement is not further developed in the text.

In general, I would say that the format of the book could be improved. In my opinion, the second part should be the first thus allowing the author to develop the core of his argument in participatory archaeology rather than diluting it with the descriptive section. The pictures in the text have a lot to say. I noticed that in some of them there were no names of locales or reference to the community members, which does not occur with the pictures where archaeologists appear. A final thing to mention is the use of the exact UTM reference for the archaeological sites in the inventory. It calls my attention because in some countries of Latin

America, legislation regarding monumental and heritage sites restricts the use of geographical coordinates in order to protect the archaeological remains.

In *Grounding the Past*, Alexander Geurds contributes to the growing debate of ethics in archaeological fieldwork. He discusses the position of archaeology in the matter of public needs and demands rather than purely for academic research development; in his words: "the issue of who gets to interpret whose history is a contentious one." He criticises the concept of community archaeology arguing, in chapter 5, that reflexivity is not only part of the archaeological excavation process but also crucial for the communicative aspects of local participants as part of the archaeological fieldwork. In so doing, he takes a step forward in reaching consensus and generating new methods for collaborating with local communities.

Of most interest for me was that Geurds incorporated oral tradition in his approach to participatory archaeology and, in this context, discussed the concept of landscape because it was narrated and embedded in both archaeology and the local community for generating knowledge regarding local history. In this sense, he argues that landscape is conceptualised as a recursive relationship from precolonial to contemporary times, concluding that the construction of local heritage in Monte Negro and Apoala is linked to landscape features including archaeological sites and natural places without material culture. Therefore, he incorporates something I would refer to as "places of memory," which are local indigenous perceptions of history. Thus, his research aims for "grounding the past" of the Mixteca Alta area building on contemporary local knowledge which is something more archaeological projects today strive to achieve.

Chilean-Canadian archaeologist and social anthropologist, Daniella Jofré, is a PhD candidate at the University of Toronto. She is currently developing her dissertation fieldwork research about cultural landscapes in collaboration with Aymara indigenous communities of the Lauca Biosphere Reserve, northern Chile. Correspondence to: d.jofre@utoronto.ca

In an upcoming issue, we will publish a list of recent publications relevant to Northwest Archaeology. Please send in your recent publications for inclusion. As always, if you are interested in reviewing a book for *The Midden*, send your proposals in. Direct these to our publications editor: Rastko Cvekil at rastko@shaw.ca.

When Moral Conviction Breaks Down

a review of

The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice

Edited by Chris Scarre and Geoffrey Scarre
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. 330 pp.
ISBN 978-0521549424 (paper). \$40. 2006.

From the green revolution to the products we consume, it is clear that we are living in an overtly "ethicized" world. The rhetoric of moral conviction has come to permeate political, professional, and public spheres to such an extent that it often blurs the boundaries between the ethics we preach and the nature of conduct that actually ensues. Over the last fifteen years of embroiled debate with indigenous peoples, issues of material ownership, and the responsibilities of Science, archaeologists have become increasingly aware of the wide gulf that often separates their profession's daily practice from the looming ideals of its formalized ethical codes. While the recent discipline has witnessed a verbosely sincere process of ethical re-branding, many archaeologists continue to insist that an adherence to codified 'Rights and Wrongs' only detracts attention from ground-level dilemmas and the complexities of researching the past in the modern day world.

When I was first introduced to Chris and Geoffrey Scarre's 2006 co-edited volume, *The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice*, I admittedly braced myself for boredom. Having spent a significant portion of my academic career studying the evolution of archaeology's professional ethics, I anticipated a familiar formula of arguments espousing stewardship, accountability, and the common heritage of humanity. While these seemingly omnipresent themes are indeed what I found, I was pleasantly surprised by the unconventional manner in which they were approached. At face value, the issues explored throughout the book's fifteen chapters are almost indistinguishable from those addressed by most of archaeology's professional ethical codes—looting, artifact commercialization, and the responsibilities of archaeological "caretakers" to both the human and material record. Rather than being promoted as epitomes of a professional standard, the themes are demoted to a status of inherent logical dysfunction. As the editors clearly point out in the book's introduction, readers "will be left not with solutions but with a series of questions."

The format of *The Ethics of Archaeology* is wisely chosen as one of loosely bound thematic sections, the divisions of which the editors themselves admit are "to some extent arbitrary." Rather than detracting from the book's legibility, the overlapping

Contents of *The Ethics of Archaeology*

1. Introduction, by Chris Scarre and Geoffrey Scarre;

Part I. The Ownership of Cultural Objects

2. Cultures and the ownership of archaeological finds, by James O. Young; 3. Who guards the guardians? by Oliver Leaman; 4. Is culture a commodity? by Robert Layton and Gillian Wallace; 5. Moral arguments on subsistence digging, by Julie Hollowell;

Part II. Archaeologists and the Living

6. Human subjects review and archaeology: a view from Indian country, by Jeffrey C. Bendremer and Kenneth A. Richman; 7. Trust and archaeological practice: towards a framework of virtue ethics, by Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh and T. J. Ferguson; 8. Truthfulness and 'inclusion' in archaeology, by David Cooper; 9. Ethics and native American reburials: a philosopher's view of two decades of NAGPRA, by Douglas P. Lackey; 10. Stewardship gone astray? Ethics and the SAA, by Leo Groarke and Gary Warrick;

Part III. Archaeologists and the Dead

11. Can archaeology harm the dead? by Geoffrey Scarre; 12. Archaeological ethics and the people of the past, by Sarah Tarlow;

Part IV. The Common Heritage of Humankind?

13. A plea for responsibility towards the common heritage of mankind, by Sandra M. Dingli; 14. The ethics of the World Heritage concept, by Atle Omland; 15. What value a unicorn's horn? A study of archaeological uniqueness and value, by Robin Coningham, Rachel Cooper and Mark Pollard.

of content between numerous chapters and sections serves to compliment the text's frequent allusions to holism and the need for "big picture" considerations of what are all-too-often isolated dilemmas. The book begins with a series of essays on the topic of cultural objects and ownership. Over the course of four articles, the issue of ownership is pared down to a series of fundamental questions regarding the potential of multiple-proprietorship, the relevance of private property law, and the legal/moral right of indigenous groups to financially exploit their own past as a non-sustainable resource.

The second and third sections of the book respectively examine the responsibility of archaeologists to the living and to the dead. Throughout these chapters, discussions of legislated obligation are juxtaposed with those of personal morality, asking how the two are to be reconciled in the interpretations and process of archaeology in such a manner as to mutually benefit all parties involved. Perhaps most interesting in this section, are the various attempts by the authors to morally translate the beliefs of individuals, religion, and science into what they feel is a suitable hierarchy of interest.

The final section of the book engages the issue of "non-ownership," with authors outlining a position for the common heritage of all humankind. The dilemmas posed by such a stance are manifold: Under what conditions and criteria are the world's important cultural and historical sites chosen? Are archaeologists the proper group to manage global resources? Is ubiquitous relevance even possible? The authors' various arguments for the notion of "common good" serve to simultaneously resolve and

problematize the issue of World Heritage.

As its primary goal, *The Ethics of Archaeology* seeks to broaden the dialogue surrounding various moral controversies posed by the practice of archaeology as a contemporary discipline. The twenty authors are drawn together through their recognition that the ability to evaluate and resolve archaeological dilemmas is not the private reserve of the discipline's own practitioners. Any considerations for managing culture, history, and responsibility, they insist, demands involvement from the multitude of competing voices and interest groups holding an equivalent moral investment in the management and ownership of history. In an attempt to pay homage to this diversity, the book moves beyond an exclusively scientific gaze and includes the perspectives of cultural anthropologists and philosophers alongside those of archaeologist authors. The result is a refreshing departure from the potential tediousness of a single discipline's self-reflection. The cross-section of opinions contributes flexibility and imagination to what have often become tired and static debates surrounding historical ownership and modification.

Perhaps my only critique of this book is that its objective of inclusiveness has not been fully met. While *The Ethics of Archaeology* promotes contrasting views held within a broad sector of academia, the voices of the non-scholarly groups implicated in archaeological controversy remain curiously mute. However, there is a valiant effort by many of the book's authors to act as mediums for the concerns of people on the other side of the "academic fence." In her article on subsistence digging, Julie Hollowell successfully manages to "peel away the layers" of morality and artifact commercialization to reveal how the non-sanctioned unearthing and sale of artifacts can only be considered as a balance between harm and survival for local populations. Douglas Lackey assumes a similarly emic approach in his philosophical pondering on the legitimacy of demands made by Science and Indigenous Peoples in regards to repatriation and reburial of human remains. He concludes—as do most of the authors in this book—that a "magic ethical formula" is conspicuously absent from the daily practice of archaeology.

While this book is essential reading for individuals with a personal interest in the contemporary processes of archaeology and cultural heritage, the chapters' clinical deconstruction and dissection of ethical codes and interest-specific ideas might prove tedious to an audience with little at stake in the controversies of the past. A note of caution must also be issued for archaeological readers who take comfort in a vision of science as an ethically straightforward and objective practice. In the heart of this book's narrative lies a veritable "funhouse" of logic, in which the archaeological tradition's fundamental principles are reflected back at the reader in a dizzying array of distorted possibility, ranging from the enlightening to the mildly grotesque. To pick up *The Ethics of Archaeology* is to have one's eyes opened to a nebulous world of debate—one chances never again being able to approach the past with any degree of moral certitude.

Brendan Griebel is a doctoral student in archaeology at the University of Toronto. His research focuses primarily on archaeology's relationship to belief and indigenous knowledge and narratives about the past. He is currently working in the Canadian Arctic in the development of community-based models for heritage education.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH, January - April 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 No.	Name	Permit Type	Description
2008-0041	Robert Ravai	ALT	ALTs to EdSt-35 by LeMare Lake Logging Ltd.'s falling of a single hazardous CMT in TSL A66259 Area 64-302, Kwakiutl Forest Development Unit near Suquash, North Island-Central Coast FD
2008-0042	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DhSb-6 by home construction and ancillary developments, Nanoose District
2008-0043	Aidan Burford	INV	Systematic data recovery at HbRf-2 to mitigate impacts arising from the proposed improvements to Alaska Highway 97 between Road 271 and Nelson Road near the outlet of Charlie Lake
2008-0044	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DgRr-1 (Crescent Beach Site) by installation of water lines, Surrey
2008-0045	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of damage to DeRv-68 by a residential development in Duncan
2008-0046	Colin Grier	INS	Systematic archaeological inventory and assessment of Montague Harbour Provincial Marine Park, DL 35, Cowichan Land District, PIN 472650 / PID 009622501, Galiano Island
2008-0047	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DcRt-10 by excavations to locate an existing sewer main for the purpose of connecting sewer service to a pool house, and from INS of materials previously excavated during construction of a swimming pool
2008-0048	Zoltan Schafer	ALT	ALTs to CMT sites DiSo-41, DiSo-42, DiSo-43, DiSo-44, and DiSo-45 by Ma-Mook Natural Resources Ltd.'s forestry developments in TFL 54, Block HE600, located on the W side of Nootka Sound, South Island FD
2008-0049	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory of a proposed residential subdivision in the vicinity of DcRu-1159, View Royal
2008-0050	Harlaap Gill	ALT	ALTs to DcRu-1159 (areas known as Shell Exposures 1, 3, 4 and 5) by a subdivision development in View Royal
2008-0051	Jonathan Fane	ALT	ALTs to CMT site FIUe-21 by construction of the FL A16869 Br902 Access Road by Husby Forest Products Limited, SW side of Naden Harbour, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2008-0052	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA for a proposed residential subdivision, N side of Sechelt Inlet, W of Skookumchuk Rapids

2008-0053	Joanna Brunsdon	INS	AIA of Village of Queen Charlotte's water intake, pump station, access road and waterline infrastructure to utilize the water from Stanley Lake, Haida Gwaii .
2008-0054	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for the proposed Thetis Vale housing development, Phase V, and ancillary developments on Chilco Road and the construction of a trail from Chilco Road to the E&N rail line, View Royal
2008-0055	Shane Bond	INS	AIA of a proposed single-lot residential development at 2008 Norton Road, District of Sooke
2008-0056	David Hall	INS	AIA for proposed expansion of the Pemberton Airport, situated on DL 766, DL 4674, DL 4769, and a section of Crown Land near the confluence of the Green and Lillooet Rivers, Pemberton
2008-0057	Jeffery Johnston	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations within the Arrow Boundary FD on behalf of BCTS (Kootenay Business Area)
2008-0058	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. and possible other proponents operating within 100 Mile House FD
2008-0059	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations on behalf of Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd. for the Quesnel FD
2008-0060	Duncan McLaren	INS	Inventory of selected areas within the inundation zone of the Stave and Hayward reservoirs, lands affected by the downstream flows from Ruskin Dam and the assessment of the effects of erosion to DhRn-29 in Stave Reservoir and DhRo-9 and DhRo-43 in Hayward Reservoir, approximately 65 km E of Vancouver
2008-0061	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for a proposed multi-family residential development at 50 and 54 Mill Street, S bank of Millstone River, Nanaimo
2008-0062	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DcRt-10 by construction of a one-room addition to a house, Oak Bay
2008-0063	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of Teal-Jones' proposed Cutblocks COPP22 and COPP26, located at the mouth of Copper Bay, Moresby Island, Haida Gwaii, Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2008-0064	Darcy Mathews	INV	Systematic excavation and relocation of a cairn burial located near DfRu-13 within Montague Harbour Provincial Marine Park, DL 35 (PIN 472650 / PID 009622501), Cowichan District, Galiano Island
2008-0065	Paramvir Parmar	ALT	ALTs to DeRt-4 at Bedwell Harbour, South Pender Island, by reburial of ancient human remains identified and collected from this site under SAP 2002-388, during redevelopment of the property as a tourist resort
2008-0066	David Hall	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations engineered by Cypress Forest Consultants Limited on behalf of BCTS, Skeena Business Area, within the North Coast and Kalum FDs
2008-0067	Owen Grant	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Husby Group of Companies within the Queen Charlotte FD
2008-0068	private individual	ALT	ALTs to EbPw-1 by construction associated with the development of Lots 10 and 11, installation of a water main, 3 water storage tanks, an exploratory water well and completion of the Internal Road (formerly known as the Strata Road) associated with the "Cottages at Painted Rock" development within Lot A, DL 110, Plan 17833, Kootenay District, Canal Flats
2008-0069	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by DWB Forestry Services Ltd. In the 100 Mile House FD
2008-0070	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. and possible other proponents within the Chilcotin FD
2008-0071	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. and possible other proponents within the Central Cariboo FD
2008-0072	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. and possible other proponents within the Quesnel FD
2008-0073	Jeffery Johnston	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. and possible other proponents within the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin and Quesnel FDs
2008-0074	Dennis Dugas	ALT	ALTs to EeSu-3 by construction of a sanitary sewer system at Storey's Beach in Beaver Harbour, near Fort Rupert, District of Port Hardy
2008-0075	Shane Bond	INS	AIA of Lot 3 (dd 2538381), Sec 10, Plan 10150, located at 6647 Sooke Road, on the N shore of Sooke Harbour, District of Sooke
2008-0076	Morley Eldridge	INS	Post-impact archaeological assessment of a sewer connection trench, North Saanich
2008-0077	Shane Bond	INS	AIA for a proposed residential redevelopment, Nanoose Bay, in the vicinity of DhSa-13
2008-0078	Rick Sommer	ALT	ALTs to FhSc-43 by BCTS' proposed salvage of MPB-killed timber in the vicinity of Blue 8000 Forest Road, TSL A77592, Vanderhoof FD
2008-0079	David Hall	INS	AIA of the Gitga'a Development Corporation's proposed Hartley Bay hydroelectric project, on the Gabion River near Hartley Bay
2008-0080	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BCTS in the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FDs

2008-0081	Rick Jackson	ALT	ALTs to DjSf-11 by construction of a new house, outbuildings and associated utilities, in Royston, Vancouver Island
2008-0082	Shane Bond	INS	Inventory of two properties in Langford, in the vicinity of DcRv-106, DvRv-107, DcRv-155 and DcRv-156
2008-0083	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DcRw-44 by development of a new lot on an elevated terrace near the Sooke River, about 3 km inland from Sooke Harbour
2008-0084	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of the MoT's proposed widening and improvements to an 11.25 km-long section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Monte Creek and Pritchard
2008-0085	Aidan Burford	INV	Systematic data recovery from HbRf-83 to mitigate impacts from proposed improvements to Alaska Highway 97 between Road 271 and Nelson Road, near the outflow of Charlie Lake
2008-0086	Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of proposed oil/gas developments on behalf of Roy Northern Land Service Ltd., and possible other proponents, S of the Peace River within NTS mapsheets 94 A/1-4; 94 B/1-4; 93 H/16; 94 I/1,2, 7-16; 93 J/9, 16; 93 O/1, 7-16; 93 P/1-16
2008-0087	John Waring	ALT	ALTs to DkSp-37 and DkSp-59 by forestry operations by Western Forest Products, Nootka Sound Operation, within TFL 19, Block T54, between Gold River and Tahsis, N of Hoiss Point, S of Allman Lagoon, and W of Tlupana Inlet, Campbell River FD
2008-0088	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DjSf-57 by storm-outfall construction associated with a subdivision development at Spring Cove, Ucluelet
2008-0089	private individual	INS	ALTs to DiRw-10 by residential development in Roberts Creek, Sunshine Coast
2008-0090	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of oil/gas developments proposed by Talisman Energy Inc. and possible other proponents within NTS mapsheets 93 O/1, 93 O/7 - 93 O/16, 93 P/3 - 93 P/6, 93 P/11 - 93 P/14, and portions of 94 A/3, 94 A/4, 94 A/6, and 94 B/1 - 94 B/4 S of the Peace River
2008-0091	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of oil/gas developments proposed by Encana Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within NTS mapsheets 93 P/1, 2, 7-10, 15-16, and 94 A/1 and 2 (S of the Peace River)
2008-0092	Helen Lockhart	ALT	ALTs to DcRu-2 and DcRu-3 by the City of Colwood's proposed placement of rip rap for the emergency repair or protection of the abutments of the Esquimalt Lagoon Bridge
2008-0093	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DjSf-21 by redevelopment of a single-family residential property in Royston
2008-0094	Harold Harry	ALT	ALTs to EjRn-18 and concurrent archaeological studies associated with the Canoe Creek First Nation's proposed reburial of ancient human remains (BC Coroners Case File 2006-629-0027) previously recovered from this locality, situated on the W side of the Fraser River along the Churn Creek or Empire Valley road, near its junction with the Dog Creek-Canoe Creek Road and the Fraser River bridge crossing
2008-0095	private individual	ALT	ALTs to disturbed archaeological deposits within the boundaries of FfRp-4 by residential construction excavations and ancillary development, City of Quesnel
2008-0096	D'Ann Owens	INS	AIA of a reported burial cave as part of Three Point Properties' proposed 450 ha residential and commercial development near Port Renfrew
2008-0097	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees operating within areas covered by NTS mapsheets 93 E/1 - 16, 93 F/4 - 6, 11 - 14, 93 H/16, 93 I and 16, 93 K/3 - 7, 11 - 13, 93 L/1 - 10, 15 and 16, 93 M/1 and 2, 7 - 9, and 93 N/3 and 4, Nadina FD
2008-0098	Leonard Munt	ALT	ALTs to FgUa-4 and FgUa-15 by maintenance of the Moresby FSR (10308.01), Moresby Camp, Moresby Island, Haida Gwaii
2008-0099	Clinton Coates	INV	Data recovery and mitigation measures for anticipated impacts to the E half of EeRe-30 by from Kamland Holding Ltd.'s development of the Tobiano Resort, on the S shore of Kamloops Lake
2008-0100	Margaret Rogers	INS	AIA for a proposed residential subdivision in North Vancouver adjacent to the Tseil-Waututh Nation IR #3 and in the vicinity of DhRr-8
2008-0101	David Hall	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Gorman Bros Lumber Ltd. within the SE portion of the Okanagan Shuswap FD, excluding the ATT of the Lower Similkameen Band
2008-0102	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Za Marie LP, and possible other proponents, within the ATT of the Yekooche First Nation, including overlapping areas with other First Nations, N of Fraser Lake and S of Takla Lake
2008-0103	David Hall	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BCTS (Okanagan-Columbia Business Area) within the Okanagan Shuswap FD, excluding the ATT of the Upper Nicola Band and the Upper Similkameen Band

2008-0104	Dave Rae	ALT	ALTs to EbPx-83 and EbPx-86 by construction activities associated with the Spirits Reach and Columere Park residential subdivisions including the Spirits Reach/Columere Wastewater Treatment Plant and Tile Fields (Lot A Plan NEP 70291, DL 139, Kootenay District), A of the Village of Fairmont Hot Springs, W shore of Columbia Lake
2008-0105	Harold Harry	ALT	ALTs to EJRm-12 by reburial of human remains
2008-0106	Jerry Azevedo	ALT	ALTs to DfRt-16 by improvements to the Arbutus Point public shore access, located between 167 and 253 Arbutus Point Road, on the SE shore of Galiano Island
2008-0107	Rick Walters	ALT	ALTs to FcRh-4 by BC Hydro's relocation and installation of a hydro pole on the N bank of the Little Horsefly River between Horsefly Lake and Little Horsefly Lake
2008-0108	D'Ann Owens	INS	Historical archaeological research INSs of pioneer Kanaka-Native and Black settlements and homesteads on the southern Gulf Islands
2008-0109	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of oil/gas developments proposed by BP Canada Energy Company, and possible other proponents operating within South Peace Wapiti NTS mapsheets 93 I/1, 2, and 7 - 16, and 93 J/16, located entirely within the Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899)
2008-0110	private individual	ALT	ALTs to a portion of DcRt-10 (Willows Beach Site) by remodelling of an existing residence and installation of a storm drain, in the District of Oak Bay
2008-0111	Adrienne Marr	INS	AIA for Phase 1 of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine's proposed Terrace North Water Extension project, located immediately N of Terrace
2008-0112	Douglas Brown	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Tamihi Logging, and possible other licensees, operating within the Chilliwack FD
2008-0113	Nicole Jackman	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot A, part of fractional SW 1/4 of DL 945, Cariboo District, except Plans 15412, 19659, 21734, and PGP 37179, on Beaumont Road in the vicinity of FIRv-7, N side of Cluculz Lake, E of Vanderhoof
2008-0114	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills Ltd's proposed forestry operations in the 100 Mile House FD
2008-0115	Peter Merchant	INS	Archaeological inventory of a 230-acre parcel at the SW end of Keats Island in the vicinity of DiRu-20 and DiRu-63
2008-0116	David Hall	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by a variety of Forest Licensees and Woodlot owners that contract for archaeological services through the Lil'wat First Nation within the Squamish FD
2008-0117	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BCTS (Okanagan Columbia Office) within the Okanagan Shuswap FD
2008-0118	Shauna Huculak	INS	AIA for the District of Sooke's proposed wheelchair accessible path to the shoreline to connect with the Marine Boardwalk that connects Murray Road Park to Ed MacGregor Park
2008-0119	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of forestry developments which may be proposed by BCTS (Kamloops Office) within the Headwaters FD
2008-0120	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA for forestry developments proposed by Brinkman Forest Ltd, and possible other proponents, within the Kalum and North Coast FDs
2008-0121	Ed Abels	ALT	ALTs to DiRa-26 by redevelopment of the Pickard Creek Recreation Site located on the E bank of the Similkameen River, W of Hedley
2008-0122	Chris Waters	ALT	ALTs to FcRi-13 by residential construction and ancillary development on each of three properties, within the Shores at Big Lake subdivision, on the NW shore of Big Lake, approximately 40 km NE of Williams Lake
2008-0123	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for Brookfield Power's proposed Clint Lake hydroelectric project near Woss Lake, Vancouver Island
2008-0124	Eva Brooke	INS	AIA for the City of Port Coquitlam's fish habitat enhancement project at Brown Creek,
2008-0125	Matt Begg & Richard Brolly	INS	Post-impact AIA of seismic programs within the Peace, Fort Nelson, and Mackenzie FDs, on behalf of Harrison Energy Group Inc. and possible other proponents
2008-0126	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA for forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other proponents, within the Prince George FD
2008-0127	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA for forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other proponents, within the Vanderhoof FD
2008-0128	Mike Will	INS	AIA of Seabridge Gold's proposed Kerr Sulphurets Mitchell Project, near Stewart
2008-0129	Beth Weathers	INS	AIA for a proposed single-family residential development, within the community of Cedar in the vicinity of DgRw-34 and located on Stuart Channel, SE of Nanaimo

2008-0130	David Hall	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Haisla Resources Limited Partnership within the solely and exclusively ATT of the Haisla First Nation, under FLTC A75851, within the former TFL 41, Kalum FD
2008-0131	Susan McNeney	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. for the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel and 100 Mile House FDs
2008-0132	Wayne French	ALT	ALTs to DkSb-110 by Island Timberlands Limited Partnership forestry operations within DL 2491 and 3009 Blk 3, Block 794104, located E of Stillwater, and S of Lois Lake and Jefferd Creek, at Thunder Bay, Sunshine Coast FD
2008-0133	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BCTS (Kamloops Office) and possible other proponents within the Cascades FD
2008-0134	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Atco Wood Products Ltd., Kalesnikoff Lumber Company Ltd., and possible other proponents operating within the Arrow Boundary FD
2008-0135	Larry Ormandy	ALT	ALTs to Efrk-106 by excavation of contaminated soils from two areas and removal of an oil tank from a third area within DL 89, Lillooet Land District, at Pavilion
2008-0136	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of proposed oil/gas developments for Altia Energy Ltd., and other potential proponents, within NTS mapsheets 94A, 94B, 94H and 94G, NE BC
2008-0137	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of proposed oil/gas developments for Altia Energy Ltd., and other potential proponents t, within NTS mapsheets 94I, 94J, 94O and 94P, NE BC
2008-0138	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for a proposed 43 ha residential subdivision on the N shore of Loon Lake, N of Cache Creek
2008-0139	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Atco Wood Products Ltd., Kalesnikoff Lumber Company Ltd., Tembec Industries (Kootenay Central), BCTS (Kootenay Business Area), and possible other licensees, operating within Kootenay Lake FD
2008-0140	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for Telus Mobility's proposed BC0179 Spences Bridge Cellular Site and access road, NE of the Nicola River
2008-0141	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments for Petro-Canada and other potential proponents in the Treaty No. 8 Territory of NE BC
2008-0142	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of proposed oil/gas developments for Altia Energy Ltd., and other potential proponents, within NTS mapsheets 93I and 93P, NE BC
2008-0143	Carl Johansen	ALT	ALTs to FgUa-15 by removal of overburden during redevelopment of the Moresby Camp Recreation Site, Haida Gwaii [Queen Charlotte Islands]
2008-0144	Norm Parry	ALT	ALTs to CMT site GcTe-0019 from forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, for TSL A50591 Block 1, Terrace Forest Development Unit, Kalum Forest District, located 4.5 km east of the confluence of the Skeena and Lakelse rivers, south of Terrace
2008-0145	Rob Field & Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of proposed oil/gas developments for EnCana Corporation, and potential other proponents, operating within the Peace, Fort Nelson and Mackenzie FDs
2008-0146	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA for the BC Transmission Corporation's proposed Dokie Tap Substation, approximately 415 m W of Pete Lake, NW of Chetwynd
2008-0147	Frank Craig & Paul Harrison	INS	AIA for Chemtx Energy Corporation's proposed Sedan Creek Hydro project on the Skeena River, SW of Kitwanga
2008-0148	Barry Wood	INS	Inventory of a portion of a property, located just S of Invermere on the W shore of Lake Windemere
2008-0149	Kevin Lagan	ALT	ALTs to earthwork site DkSf-13 and potentially to shell midden DkSf-32 By the City of Courtenay's proposed sanitary sewer upgrade along Headquarters Road from the Old Island Highway to Glacier Road
2008-0150	Shauna Huculak	INS	AIA for the District of Saanich's proposed shoreline stabilization project in Block A of Sec 74A, in Mount Douglas Park
2008-0151	Daniel Behune	ALT	ALTs to DdRu-7 by redevelopment of the Brentwood Bay Lodge and Spa, 7164 Brentwood Drive in Brentwood Bay
2008-0152	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for proposed house construction on DL 93, Oyster District, Plan No. 32272, Ladysmith
2008-0153	Shane Bond	INS	AIA for proposed redevelopment of a single-family residential property, a portion of which is located within the recorded boundary of DcRt-16, District of Oak Bay
2008-0154	Kim Christenson	INS	AIA for the proposed 140 ha residential Rockchild Development within DL 4501, ODYD, Except Plans 81329 and 36131, located on the W side of Okanagan Lake approximately 4 km S of Fintry

2008-0155	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA for Fosthall Creek Power Ltd.'s proposed ~22 km hydroelectric transmission line corridor, extending S from Fosthall Creek to Low Pass on the W side of Upper Arrow Lake, then E across the lake to the S side of Nakusp
2008-0156	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DgRs-9 by construction of a residence in Tsawwassen
2008-0157	private individual	ALT	ALTs to DgRs-7 by upgrades to a addition porch and porch foundation and construction of a house addition, Delta
2008-0158	Jeffery Johnston	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Limited within Central Cariboo, 100 Mile House and Quesnel FDs and those portions of the Chilcotin FD that lie outside of the Tsilhqot'in Decision Rights and Title Areas
2008-0159	Sean McKnight	INS	AIA of Blue Pearl Mining Ltd's proposed access road to the proposed Davidson Mine, near Smithers
2008-0160	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA for the proposed redevelopment of Springwater Lodge (Lot A, Fractional SW ¼ Sec 12, Plan 13929, Mayne Island, Cowichan District) located in Miners Bay, Active Pass.
2008-0161	James Rowed	ALT	ALTs to 34 recorded archaeological sites in Finlay Reach of Williston Reservoir listed in a table included in the permit application, by BC Hydro's proposed dust abatement program
2008-0162	Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA for oil/gas development projects by Roy Northern Land Service Ltd. and other potential proponents, within NTS mapsheets 94I/01-16, 94J/01-16, 94O/01-16, and 94P/01-16, NE BC
2008-0163	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of Capacity Forest Management Ltd.'s forestry operations in TSL A66259 and TFL 6 - Areas 60-55, 60-204 and 60-87C, S and SW of Holberg, in the North Island-Central Coast FD
2008-0164	Rob Wondrasek	INS	AIA of the EOG HZ Maxhamish a-68-H, 94-O-11 to d-97-B, 94-O-10 Access Road (2008), N of Fort Nelson
2008-0165	Ian Tamasi	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Galloway Lumber Company, Canadian Forest Products, Ktunaxa Kinbasket Development Corporation, Tembec Enterprises (Kootenay Central and Kootenay Columbia), MoFR -Operations Div., Summit Valley Contracting, and possible other proponents, in the Rocky Mountain FD
2008-0166	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of oil/gas developments proposed by ARC Resources Ltd., and possible other proponents, within areas covered by NTS Mapsheets 94 I/1-16, 94 J/1-16, 94 O/1-16, and 94 P/1-16, including Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NE BC
2008-0167	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. within the Quesnel and Prince George FD
2008-0168	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by MoFR, BCTS and possible other forest licensees and woodlot holders, within the Quesnel FD
2008-0169	Jim Stafford	INS	AIA of a lot on Pender Island in the vicinity of DeRt-104
2008-0170	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Louisiana-Pacific Canada, Downie Street Sawmill, Wood River Forest and MoFR-BCTS (Okanagan Columbia Sales Office) and possible other forestry proponents, within the Columbia FD
2008-0171	Gordon Haley	ALT	ALTs to CMT sites GeTb-31, GeTb-32 and GeTb-33, located 35 km NW of Terrace and about 1.7 km W of the Skeena River
2008-0172	Dana Lepofsky	INV	Core and bucket-auger sampling of DhRr-6, DhRr-8 and DiRr-16, to provide data on resource use and abundance through time, Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm, North Vancouver
2008-0173	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of oil/gas developments proposed by Hudson's Hope Gas Ltd. and possible other proponents, N of the Peace River and S of the Halfway River, within NTS mapsheets 94 A/3-5, 94 B/1-15, 94 O/16 and 94 G/2-3
2008-0174	Gareth Spicer	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments by Environmental Strategies Group and other potential proponents within NTS map sheets 93H, I, J, O & P; 94A, B, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O & P; and 104 P, NE BC
2008-0175	Barbara Horrell	INS	AIA of Natural Power Consultants' proposed wind turbine facility on Mt George near Prince George
2008-0176	Lisa Seip	INS	AIA of Shell Canada Limited's Mount Klappan Coal Bed Methane project, including road reconstruction as required along Ealue Lake Road and the rail grade to the project area, various camps, gravel quarries, exploration areas and ancillary developments, within the Klappan Valley, N of Stewart
2008-0177	Gary Coupland	INV	Research INVs during 2008-2011 at DiRx-28, DjRw-1, DjSa-2, and DjSa-48, supplemented by archaeological survey of the Sechelt Peninsula and the drainage area around Jervis Inlet in Shishalh First Nation traditional territory
2008-0178	Fred Cummings	ALT	ALTs to a portion of DhRp-52 by construction of the Abernethy Connector; removal of stockpiled matrices from DhRp-52, DhRp-83, and DhRp-86; and monitoring of additional construction activities along 203 Street, associated with the Golden Ears Bridge Project, Maple Ridge
2008-0179	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of dust-abatement measures proposed by BC Hydro in Finlay Reach, Williston Reservoir

CONFERENCES & EVENTS

ASBC LECTURE

January 15th, 2009, 7:30 pm,

Gallery 11 at the Vancouver Museum, 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver.

Presentation: "The Saltery Bay Site: An Early Period Maritime Site on the Sunshine Coast of BC"
by Brian Pegg, MA, RPCA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS, ANNUAL MEETING Victoria, B.C.

Saturday, February 28, 2009

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

UBC'S 3RD ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAY Department of Anthropology, UBC 6303 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver B.C. Saturday, March 14, 2009

Info: <http://www.anth.ubc.ca>

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 75TH ANNUAL MEETING Atlanta, Georgia

April 22 - 26, 2009

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

BC STUDIES CONFERENCE

Department of History, University of Victoria

April 30 - May 2, 2009

Theme: Space and Place in British Columbia

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 42ND ANNUAL MEETING Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario

May 13 - 16, 2009

Info: <http://flash.lakeheadu.ca/~pnhollin/CAA2009.html>

Submission Deadline: February 29, 2009

DIG: DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL GEOARCHAEOLOGY

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

May 25 - 29, 2009

Info: <http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/dig/>

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