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THE MIDDEN

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MY LIFE WITH CARL BORDEN IN THE 1950s

A MEMOIR BY MAUREEN CARLSON

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASBC

A VOLUME IN HONOUR OF PHILIP HOBLER &
TWO BOOKS ON THE PEOPLING OF THE NEW WORLD



THE MIDDEN

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Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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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 generally are held on the second Wednesday of each month from September to June at 7:30 P.M. at the MEC (Mountain Equipment Co-op) Main Office. New members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.



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THE MIDDEN Subscriptions

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Single copies of most previous issues are available for \$5.00 each. Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our Web site.

Cover

Lunch at Chinlac, June, 1952. Photo by Natalie Burt.



THE ASBC PAGES

In lieu of her regular letter, Sarah Ladd has collected together various facts from the society's history as it is the 40th Anniversary of the ASBC this year.

ASBC Facts: A History

1966 — First speakers (and talk titles where available): Knut Fladmark, Dr. Malcolm McGregor ("Greece, Ancient & Modern"), Dr. Hanna E. Kassis ("The Phoenicians in the West"), Wilson Duff, Carl Borden ("Prehistoric Cultural Relations between Eurasia & Western North America.")

— A trip to Italy was organised, cost of \$872 per person.

1969 — 124 members in May.

— ASBC conducts a rescue dig on a Tsawwassen midden (DgRs 9; DgRs 11).

— Regular meeting admission for non-members was \$1.00.

— Exchange of Archaeological Society newsletters begins between the Ontario Archaeological Society, Manitoba Archaeological Society, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society and Washington Archaeological Society.

1973 — 1st Chapter - Chilliwack area, formed.

1973-74 — Ron Sutherland appointed to BC Archaeological Sites Advisory Board (1973/1974).

1974 — A BC Cultural Funds grant of \$300 is given to the ASBC for creating a photographic record and catalogue of artifacts in private collections.

1975 — Abbotsford Chapter forms.

— Back issues of *The Midden* \$1.

— Course offered by Hilary Stewart through the ASBC titled "In-

dian use of Plant Materials."

1976 — First Site Wardens established.

— Fraser Valley Chapter forms, President is Shirley Cooke.

1977-78 — Victoria Branch has its first year with 28 members.

1981 — *The Midden* begins receiving Heritage Trust funding

1984 — First mention of Kitimat Chapter appears in an issue of *The Midden*.

— 20th anniversary edition!!! (*Midden* 8:1).

• — Fraser Valley Branch of the ASBC established.

1986 — Plaque dedicated to Charles Borden was placed at Locarno Beach.

1991 — \$2,500 received from the Heritage Trust Fund to offset costs of *The Midden*.

— The plaque dedicated to Charles Borden in 1986 is replaced with a more durable bronze plaque.

1992 — Joyce Johnson, editor, creates a new look for *The Midden* as it moves from being produced by type-set and paste-up processes to being created on a Macintosh computer.

— Nanaimo Branch founded.

1992 — Fees are raised to \$18 for students and seniors, \$25 for individuals, and \$30 for family members, and have remained the same for the last 14 years.

— Founding member Aileen Winskill passes away and is remembered in *The Midden*.

1993 — ASBC library re-opens (courtesy of Terry Spurgeon).

1994 — ASBC Co-sponsors *Hidden Dimensions*: a conference on wetland archaeology in Vancouver.

1995 — Series of free noon-hour lectures are held by the ASBC at UBC Museum of Anthropology throughout April as part of the Wet-Site Conference

— Roy Carlson retires and is interviewed for an article in *The Midden* (27:5).

— Nanaimo Branch runs salvage archaeology project in Vancouver's Chinatown (organized and instigated by Imogene Lim).

1996 — Issue of *The Midden* is dedicated to Joyce Johnson for her work in creating the new structure of the Editorial Committee, which is designed to share the work among several individuals, as opposed to the one-person-show that it had previously been.

— 30th Anniversary year (*Midden* 28.4).

1997 — Gary Chan publishes ASBC's first website.

— Helmi Braches, ASBC Vice President, attracts the attention of the Director of the Archaeology Branch in Victoria by wondering in *The Midden* whether the Heritage Conservation Act is "Toothless Legislation" (*Midden* 29:4).

1998 — ASBC Brochures created, including a basketry drawing contributed by Lesley Mitchell which also graces the cover of an issue of *The Midden*. Tragically, Lesley Mitchell and Arne Carlson pass away this same year

— Terry Spurgeon, ASBC Vice President, presses the provincial government to create education, monitoring and detection, and enforcement programmes in support of the Heritage Conservation Act. (*Midden* 30:4)

1999 — Former President, Don Bunyan, passes away and is remembered in *The Midden*.

1999 — Brian Apland, Director of the Archaeology Branch, replies to Braches and Spurgeon's comments in a letter to the *Midden* Editor. He agrees "more needs to be done in raising awareness" and suggests the annual British Columbia Archaeology Forum as the place to begin. (*Midden* 31:3)

— The BC Archaeology Branch publishes its first website (two years after the ASBC's web site is launched).

2001 — Phil Hobler retires and is interviewed for an article in these pages.

— SFU's Jack Nance passes away. ASBC remembers him by contributing to the Jack Nance Memorial Scholarship.

2002 — Helmi and Fred Braches retire from active service to the ASBC after over 25 years.

— The British Columbia government terminates operations of the BC Heritage Trust that had provided financial support to *The Midden*. The ASBC receives a one-time grant of \$15,000 and wishes for our continued success in pursuing initiatives "of mutual interest." (*Midden* 34:4)

2003 — Nanaimo Branch begins running their now annual "Discover Archaeology" event — an interactive display of bones and archaeological materials for the general public. Colleen Parsley dedicates a huge amount of time and energy to this project.

— Patricia Ormerod, ASBC President, presents the ASBC position on the collection and sale of British Columbia artifacts in a session at the BC Archaeology Forum in Prince George and proposes recreating a site stewardship program to monitor sites throughout BC. (*Midden* 35:3).

— March 31st, 2003 — Heritage Trust Fund (which has been funding *The Midden* for 22 years) is now terminated.

2004 — ASBC joins with the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) to propose the Heritage Watch Alliance (HWA) with the goal of encouraging site stewardship throughout BC.. Both groups gather many individuals together to meet repeatedly at the UBCIC offices to develop a framework for the HWA.

— Hilary Stewart Art and Archaeology Competition is conceptualized by Patricia Ormerod and created by Sarah Ladd and runs successfully in 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 years and is expected to run again in the 2006-2007 year.

2005 ASBC Nanaimo becomes a strong voice for archaeological and heritage preservation in the Nanaimo area, make a proposal for a Nanaimo Chinatown Heritage Park, and alert the city and Archaeology Branch to the destruction of a site in Hammond Bay.

2006 In order to save money, ASBC lectures move from the Vancouver Museum/H.R. Macmillan Planetarium to the Mountain Equipment Co-op Head Offices on 4th Avenue.

— The ASBC By-Law revisions, after nearly six years of review by the branches and the parent Society, will be presented to members to be voted on at the June 2006 AGM. The revisions reflect and support the current programs and projects run by ASBC branches and the parent Society and set the stage for 40 more years of successful activities.

Founding Members

Some of the founding Executive members and their roles: Gladys Groves (publicity), Bill Lane (VP), Sheila Neville (Recording Secretary), Ken Campbell (Treasurer). Roy Carlson was not a founding executive member, but it was he who suggested that the group form a Society.

Some of the 1st members to sign up: Mr. W.A. McRobbie, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Peter Thorne, Mr. & Mrs. A.C. Bell, Mrs. M.A. Middleton, G.W. Archer, Sheila Ward, Sean Johnston, Coryn Gooch, Aileen Winskill. Charter members are Harold & Mabel Cliffe.

Presidents since 1966

Alec Ennenberg, 1966 – 1968
Ron Sutherland, 1968 – 1970
Bill Lane, 1970 – 1972
Sheila Neville, 1972 – 1974
Nick Russell, 1974 – 1976
Marie Duncan, 1976 – 1978
Ron Sutherland, 1978 – 1980
Shirley Veale, 1980 – 1982
Helmi Braches, 1982 – 1984
Don Bunyan, 1984 – 1986
Colin Gurnsey, 1986 – 1988
Terry Spurgeon, 1988 – 1990
William (Bill) Paull, 1990 – 1992
Reet Kana, 1992 – 1994
James (Jim) Lee, 1994 – 1996
Joyce Johnson, 1996 – 1998
Helmi Braches, 1998 – 2000
Andrew Mason, 2000 – 2002
Patricia Ormerod, 2002 – 2004
Sarah Ladd, 2004 – 2006

Editors of *The Midden* since 1966

Nick Russell, 1966 – 1983
Kitty Bernick, 1984 – 1991
Joyce Johnson, 1991 – 1995
Robbin Chattan, 1995
Geordie Howe, 1995 – 1997
Robbin Chattan & Heather Myles, 1997
Heather Myles, 1998 – 2003
Jack Fletcher, 2003 – 2004
Bill Angelbeck, 2004 – present

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

Field Schools in BC for Summer 2006

British Columbia's colleges and universities, will be offering more than half a dozen archaeology field schools this summer, a couple in association with First Nations. Some field schools already start work during the first week of May, and a few will be in operation until the end of August. Thus, with projects spread throughout the province and beyond, 2006 will be a busy season for the next generation of archaeologists.

In the vicinity of Vancouver, Capilano College will be returning for another season in the Seymour River Valley where Robert Muckle and his students will be surveying and excavating early 20th century sites. Meanwhile, Katzie First Nation and Langara College were offering a field school in the Maple Ridge area, however, that has recently been canceled.

On the coast, Huu-ay-aht First Nation has teamed up with the University of Victoria to offer a field school in conjunction with Denis St. Claire and Alan McMillan's Huu7ii Archaeological Project. Nicole Smith will lead the UVic team to excavate at Huu7ii on Diana Island, near Bamfield on the west coast of Vancouver Island. This is a major village site with a 5,000-year-long occupation history, and this season will see exploration of the spatial context of a prominent household.

In the north, Andrew Martindale and students of the University of British Columbia will investigate in the Dundas Island Group near Prince Rupert, where David Archer and Northwest Community College had toiled last season. This year, the ongoing research project with Archer and the Allied Tsimshian Tribes will focus on regional settlement patterns.

The University of Northern British Columbia's field school will be taught by

Farid Rahemtulla. At the editorial deadline, the details were still in negotiation.

Simon Fraser University will be digging in the Interior. Their focus will be on Keatley Creek in the Upper Fraser Valley, where Robert Muir hopes to conduct an independent assessment of the exciting, recent claims for secret society use of peripheral areas at the site (see Jesse Morin's article in the last issue of *The Midden*). Excavations will focus on controversial house-pit 109 and nearby cultural depressions.

Finally, SFU, through its international program, will be fielding a second field school in Fiji. After classes at SFU and at the University of the South Pacific in Suva, David Burley will take this lucky group to excavate at Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park.

RC

New Nazca Geoglyph

Japanese researchers have discovered a new figure in the geoglyph complex popularly known as the Nazca Lines, on the south coast of Peru. These lines are ascribed to the Nazca culture, ca. 50 BCE to 600 CE, and have been preserved over the centuries thanks to the dry environment of the Atacama Desert. The new geoglyph is a 65-m long representation of a horned animal, a form without precedence; however, it is similar to designs occurring on contemporaneous pottery. Masato Sakai (Yamagata University) says that the figure has been overlooked up until now because of its large size and remoteness. However, it could not evade detection on a satellite photo [source: www.spiegel.de].

RC

Recent Research on the Lower Columbia River

Portland State University's Wapato Valley Archaeology Project (WVAP) continues to examine the late precontact / early contact archaeology of the sedentary foragers of the Lower Columbia River Region (and the Wapato Valley, near Portland, Oregon). Among the various analyses currently underway (orchestrated by KM Ames of Portland State University (PSU); see Ames, Sobel, and Trieu 2006, as well as Smith in press), I'm focusing on two projects. First, I'm working with Jon Daehnke (UC Berkeley PhD student) on reconstructing land-use patterns around and between the known village sites, partially by a large augering program, and partially by estimating travel-times and travel-distances, on foot and on water. I'm also integrating the WVAP results with those of a recent National Park Service (NPS) excavation at Station Camp (45CL4), an early-historic site near the Columbia River Mouth, on the North Shore of Washington, roughly across from Astoria, Oregon. Several excavation seasons at Station Camp (led by Dr. Doug Wilson, NPS and PSU) have revealed the remains of several plank structures very different from most Lower-Columbia villages; preliminary results will be published in the fall of 2006.

Cameron M. Smith

Ames, K.M., Sobel, and A. Trieu.

2006. *Household Archaeology on the Northwest Coast*. International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 16. Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Smith, C.M. in press. *Prehistoric Social Organization of Labour Among Sedentary Foragers of the Southern Northwest Coast*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series.

Archaeology at UBC

Rumour has it that there are changes afoot at UBC that are expected to affect archaeologists there in a very positive way. After long, long consideration (15 years or so), it seems that the Department of Anthropology and Sociology has finally decided to take heed of recommendations and divide into two separate departments. It is expected the change will soon receive the agreement of the University and that this summer the two departments will come into existence. Archaeology will remain within Anthropology as one of the "four pillars" of the discipline. Although it is also expected both departments will continue to share the building next to the Museum of Anthropology, the separation will provide a stronger identity and more internal funding opportunities to both departments. All of this will benefit archaeology faculty and student researchers.

PO

US Almost Offers Apology for Damage to Babylon

When the US and its coalition invaded Iraq, it set up one of its camps on the ancient site of Babylon. They dug trenches into the site, filled sandbags with site soils and artifacts, and built a helicopter landing pad within the site (as described in *Midden* 36 (3/4), 2004). The repeated landing of helicopters on the pads also caused sandblasting of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar and affected other structures. As the head of Iraqi Board for the Heritage of Antiquities told ABC News, "Normally in Iraq when a farmer would scrape two metres off an archaeological site he will be sent to court." Colonel John Coleman, a former chief of staff for the Marines in Iraq, in response to these complaints and the possibility of an apology, told the *Belfast Telegraph*, "If it makes him feel good, we can certainly give him one." He also argued that if the military didn't occupy the site, it would have been looted as heavily as other sites throughout the country in unprotected areas. Indeed, there have been many reports about how such pillaged artifacts are sold on the black market to fund the insurgency.

BA

Intriguing Riddle at Angkor

A massive spillway at Angkor (a Khmer kingdom of the 9th to 15th centuries A.D.) has presented an intriguing riddle. Possibly constructed to divert floodwaters, archaeologists are puzzled as to why it may have been deliberately destroyed. Ronald Fletcher, archaeologist at the University of Sydney, Australia and co-director of the Greater Angkor Project (GAP), provided information to Richard Stone (*Science*, vol. 311, March 10, 2006) that indicates the spillway may provide information about causes of the collapse of Angkor. Archaeologists have long discussed potential causes including a rigid political and economic infrastructure, environmental degradation, and abrupt changes in monsoons. Although firm conclusions cannot be made this early in the research, the data suggest, in the words of GAP member Charles Higham, University of Otago in New Zealand, that "the lesson to be learned from all this is don't abuse the environment."

The research has proven that large reservoirs were constructed at the site around the end of the 9th century A.D. to divert the course of the Siem Reap River and to store water for irrigation and possibly to prevent flooding of houses and fields. But why the spillways might have been deliberately destroyed and how this event may relate to the collapse of Angkor remains puzzling. The GAP project, in testing all potential causes of the collapse, has found clues pointing to problems with the waterworks. Poorly engineered and unable to irrigate more land than would support half of the population, GAP archaeologists suggest the waterworks were a strategy for water management to prevent flooding during bad monsoon years. As the city sprawled over the valley and the waterworks grew more complex, the waterworks appear to have collapsed.

Climate change may have tipped the fragile balance that existed between the constructed waterworks and the environment. The GAP team is collecting data on monsoon records for the period of the Little Ice Age (1300 to 1600 A.D.) when cooling in the Northern Hemisphere weakened monsoons in mainland Southeast Asia and triggered sharp decreases in crop

yields in Europe. The hypothesis of the GAP team is that the Angkor area became drier.

The GAP team is aware of parallels between the collapse of Angkor and the Maya cities. Although the civilizations were separated in time, it is possible that overpopulation, environmental degradation and warfare created a downward spiral that all the engineering skills of the society could not overcome. The GAP team message to our contemporary world is that it could happen again.

PO

Vancouver Maritime Museum Director to Leave

The Vancouver Maritime Museum has announced that well-known underwater archaeologist, James Delgado is leaving the Museum on June 30th to become the Executive Director of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), a non-profit institute with headquarters at Texas A&M University and at Bodrum, Turkey. After 15 years as Executive Director of the Vancouver Maritime Museum Society and of the Museum, Delgado is excited about his future with INA, an organization dedicated to charting the history of human interaction with the sea. In his new position, Delgado will continue to live in British Columbia but will travel extensively to raise public awareness and generate new projects and funding for INA.

As for the Vancouver Maritime Museum, Delgado has vowed that, within the limits of his new position, he will continue to assist the Maritime Museum, which, he says, has a bright future. Hector Williams, Secretary of the Board and Chair of the Collections Committee at the Museum — and with 16 years on board, the longest serving trustee — has assured *The Midden* that, until a new Executive Director is recruited, the Museum is in good hands. Williams, another well-known archaeologist (at UBC) and a specialist on Greek antiquity, reports that staff will be "very busy accessioning and cataloguing the very rich Chung Collection of artifacts and documents" that relate to CP Steamships and the maritime world at large.

PO



My Life with Carl Borden in the 1950s

by Maureen Carlson

For the Canadian Archaeological Association meetings in the spring of 2005, Sue Rowley of UBC invited me to take part in a Symposium which she was organizing to honour Dr. Charles E. Borden in what would have been his 100th year. I was delighted to have the opportunity to talk, not about the archaeology, but about the man himself, the man who changed my life so profoundly. What follows is my contribution to the Symposium, given in Nanaimo, BC at the Canadian Archeological Association annual meeting.

It all started in the fall of 1951 when I registered for Anthropology 420 at UBC. Having no real idea what this course would entail, but needing one more course in anthropology to complete a major for a B.A. before heading into the School of Social Work, I felt this might be interesting. There were only four of us in the class; one other woman and two men. The instructor was one Charles E. Borden, Professor of German.

Above: Carl Borden at Chinlac, June 1952. Photo by Natalie Burt.



Lunch at Chinlac, June, 1952. Left to right: Maureen Kelly (Carlson) , BobTheodoratis, Helen Piddington (Campbell), Carl Borden, Roy Carlson, Paul Tolstoy, and Jack Darling. Photo by Natalie Burt.

Carl had for several years been working on his own to find and excavate various sites around the Lower Mainland, and it was these sites: Locarno Beach, Marpole, Whalen Farm and Musqueam, where his interest lay. His archaeological and geological knowledge of the Old World too, was vast. (For some reason, things like Gunz, Mindel Rise and Wurm have stayed in my head to this day-something to do with the Pleistocene in Europe I think. . .)

Carl did not get a lot of support for his archaeological work from UBC. No one seemed too interested in his archaeological endeavours, and it was only just before his retirement that he was made Professor of Archaeology and no longer had to teach German! The powers that were in those days were more interested in getting the UBC Museum of Anthropology started, which at that time was housed in the Library basement. The Hawthornes obviously did a fine job of that — witness the MOA today!

As for being housed in basements, the Archaeology Lab was squeezed into the basement of the Old Arts Building, and I had the pleasure of being one of Dr. B.'s first lab assistants. This work I did for two years, even throughout the year spent in the School of Social Work. Not ideal working conditions: windowless and grungy; a little different working conditions from those of Patricia Ormerod today! But I was paid 75 cents an hour and the work was interesting. Carl would often bring people through to view our efforts. For instance, H.R.

McMillan, the lumber magnate of BC at that time, was interested in archaeology and he would donate funds from time to time. Dr. B. had a way about him; a way of presenting his work and his ideas to others which piqued the interest of everyone around him. Even his faculty colleagues in English or History or whatever, he could convince to venture out in the rain to help him dig! He did everything well and efficiently. I remember having to record on a special sheet he prepared, precisely every minute I worked in that lab, to write in the exact minute of arrival and the exact minute of leaving, but I was always paid right on time. This careful attention to detail was typical of Dr. B. in whatever he did. He had me follow him around on the site when he was taking photos, recording every little detail about every photo; subject, f-stops, directions, time of day, etc. He was a great photographer and so proud of his state-of-the-art Leica cameras. Very German, of course. The Japanese hadn't started making good cameras yet!

Our course work in Anthro 420 involved digging every week at Stselax Village at Musqueam. No matter what the weather, every Thursday afternoon we trundled down to the mud of the Musqueam Reserve and excavated the site. It was always raining and we were always covered in mud. Going home on the bus after an afternoon digging in the rain was not much fun. My family could not quite figure out what kind of a university course this was or how it related to Social Work, but it was certainly more interesting than any of my other courses, and when Carl invited me to join the group going to survey and excavate at Chinlac and Tweedsmuir Park during the



On the road to Tweedsmuir, Roy and his 1940 yellow convertible, June 1952. Photos by Natalie Burt.

summer of 1952, I was ecstatic!

In the early 1950s, the Aluminium Company of Canada was about to begin construction of the Kenney Dam on the Nechako River to service the needs of an aluminum plant to be built at Kitimat. The building of this dam would cause the flooding of a large portion of Tweedsmuir Park. The area of the park to be affected was a series of lakes and connecting rivers, and a great many trees which are still there under the flood water, and of course, archaeological sites, to say nothing of the people still living in the surrounding area who were not consulted about this incredible upset in their lives. But that was then and this is now. Now we know better, I hope.

In the summer of 1951, Dr B. had undertaken a major survey of Tweedsmuir Park, the first salvage archaeology ever done in B. C. That summer he was accompanied by Alan Bryan, an anthropology student at the University of Washington. It was decided that a full-scale survey and excavations of the area would take place in the summer of 1952.

It was around this time that Carl was beginning to think about a method of designating site locations in such a way that they could be universally located. That of course was the beginning of the Borden System for Site Designation. One of the problems

he had with it was worrying about whether or not any of the Sites would spell an unacceptable four letter word! None did. The closest we came to a naughty word was in our own backyard in Tweedsmuir—FiSi was the designation for most of the sites in that area. The spelling of it made it acceptable.

As mentioned before, I was thrilled to be chosen to be a part of Carl's crew. Although, at first he agreed that I could go to Chinlac in June, and then we would "see" after that whether or not I would be going into Tweedsmuir. Carl was not too sure about women in the field. Remember, this is 53 years ago and attitudes were definitely different!

The work at Chinlac, a prehistoric village site at the confluence of the Stuart and the Nechako Rivers, and the salvage work in Tweedsmuir Park was supported by the Ministry of Education in Victoria and the Aluminium Company of Canada, or Alcan. I think Carl was able to round up about \$10,000 or so.

And so it was on June 5, 1952, we set out from Vancouver on our adventure into the hinterland. Jack Darling, from our 420 class, drove the new blue truck. Riding with us were Paul Tolstoy (now a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Montreal) and his wife Christie. Coming behind us with Dr. B. in his car were Helen Piddington, a student at UBC (now Helen Campbell, a BC artist and writer); Peter Oberlander of UBC; and Bob Theodoratus from the University of Washington. It took us about 12 hours to reach our first campsite in Clinton. Carl had all of the campsites along the way planned in his usual efficient way and in spite of the incredibly bad roads, we always managed to reach the planned-for campsite each evening. The pavement, if you could call it that, ended completely at Lac LaHache. The roads were incredibly rough, bumpy and dusty — and deep mud when it rained. But, on we journeyed, north to Prince George, then west to Vanderhoof and down to the Nechako River at a tiny whistle-stop of a place called Finmore on the worst road I've ever been on. From there we loaded all our gear onto river boats, then down the Nechako and up the Stuart to Chinlac. We set up camp on June 8, and began excavation of the first house depression on June 9, 1952, just four days after leaving Vancouver. Apart from the rain, the mosquitoes and the horrendous black flies, all went well in our camp. While the rest of us dripped with OFF and were shrouded in netting to fend off the hordes of mosquitoes and black flies, nothing ever seemed to bother Dr. B. He strode about the site observing and remembering everything that went on. He hardly ever took notes throughout the day and since he regarded me as some kind of secretary, in the evenings we would go to the lab tent where he would dictate all of the day's activities in minute detail and I would have to write it all done in longhand (Did anyone ever read those notes?). He spoke slowly and carefully and it seemed to work. On the site each day, it was my job to record all of the artifacts as they were excavated by the diggers. I've never seen anyone else do things this way, but to Carl it was more efficient and his middle name was efficiency.

The work carried on apace for the first week or so while we all settled in to camp life and got used to bugs and rain. We had a few visitors from time to time in spite of our isolated location. Wilson Duff came from the Provincial Museum and took a lot of film. Wilson also taught us to play Indian gambling games. Then on June 17, 1952, two students from the University of Washington, Natalie Burt and Roy Carlson joined our group. Getting there



Off to the site, July 1952. Bob Theodoratis, Jim Baldwin, Unknown, Unknown, Maureen Kelly (Carlson), Paul Tolstoy, Jack Darling, Natalie Burt, Roy Carlson, and Carl Borden. Photo by Jack Sewell(?).

from Seattle was not a lot of fun for Roy and Natalie. Roy's car was totally unsuitable, a 1940 yellow Plymouth convertible. But eventually it made it to Finmore with a lot of help. Now, at the start of this treatise I mentioned how Carl had profoundly changed my life. Well, this was it! What can I say these 53 years later? I think something clicked and it just worked! Would that everyone would be so lucky! Carl followed our courtship throughout the following year and was pleased. He didn't live to know that one half of our offspring and their spouses would be involved in British Columbia archaeology, but he would have been very pleased!

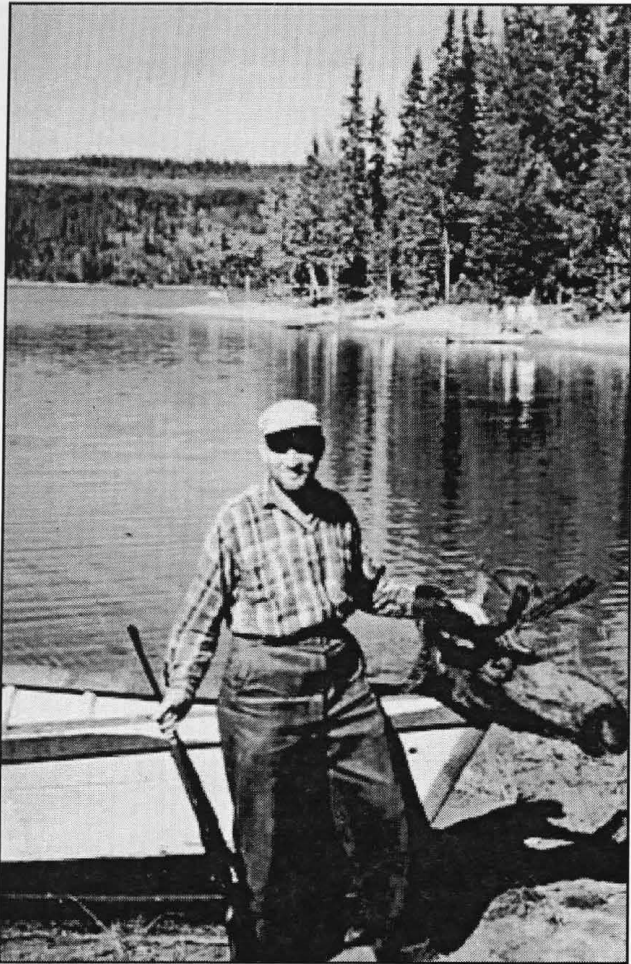
We finished our work and broke camp at Chinlac on July 5th, and on the 6th, a local farmer came in his airplane boat to take us back to Finmore, where it was time for swimming and a party! Carl supplied the beer. He loved his beer and kept a private supply which he sometimes shared with the rest of us.

And so it happened that in early July, Carl led this little band of diggers into the wilderness of Tweedmuir Park. He agreed to take Helen and me, since Helen had agreed to cook and I seemed to have developed an aptitude as a secretary. Even though Helen and I were both archaeology students, trained in field work, we were nonetheless 1950s women and as such, Carl's assigning us to "women's work" didn't seem particularly out of line and I certainly have no recollection of feeling put down or denigrated in any way. That was not Carl's style. He treated everyone equally and with the utmost respect and as I have said before, that was

then and this is now.

We arrived at our first campsite at Ootsa Lake where others joined our crew for the expedition into Tweedsmuir: two students from the University of Toronto, Ken McPherson and Doug Stephen, and also Carl's son, 16-year-old Harvey, and Jim Baldwin, a boy scout from Prince Rupert for whom Carl named the Baldwin Phase. Jim was later killed in a climbing accident in Yosemite Park. Some of you might know Carl's son Harvey as Dr. John H. Borden, an award-winning entomologist, of the Biological Sciences Dept at SFU, involved in pine beetle research here in BC.

Accessing our first campsite on Euchu Lake in Tweedsmuir involved a six-hour trip sitting on top of loaded, open river boats while traversing the lakes and small rivers, which wound through the Park before it was flooded. It was glorious. The trip took skill and careful maneuvering on the part of the boatmen, one of whom was Carl himself. Again his skill and knowledge in whatever he undertook was outstanding. One had complete trust in his ability always to do a job right. (Although I'm told that he and Alan Bryan overturned their boat in the river the previous season and had lost most of their gear!) But at the time, I didn't know about that, and had complete confidence in his ability to lead us through this wilderness into paradise, which was an Island on Euchu Lake. Here we made camp and each morning would set out for the various sites in the area. In retrospect, the organizational skill involved in this project, in such a remote area



Carl with the moose, July, 1952. Photo by Jack Sewell (?).

, was phenomenal, but then Carl Borden could do anything! He even shot us a moose!!

Since we had no refrigeration, our meat was all from cans and was pretty awful. In fact, the meat paste that Carl enjoyed so much was so bad that at every opportunity we would take a few cans on our way to the site and throw it overboard. However, the moose was wonderful, and since one of our crew was Jack Sewell, a butcher and amateur archaeologist from Vanderhoof, he cut it up and made corned beef out of it. And lots of steaks which, as time went on, became riper and riper, but anything is better than canned meat paste! Over all, the food was excellent considering our isolated location, and there were very few complaints about Helen's cooking.

We moved camp a time or two during the course of the summer to various other lakes like Natalkuz and Tetachuk, both of which have disappeared now. September found us at Natalkuz Lake and then it was time to return to the real world.

I think it was that summer that a real bond began to develop between Roy and Carl, one that continued to grow over the next few years. To Roy, Carl was a teacher, a mentor, and later a colleague, and so began the seeds of a developing archaeological community in BC, although it would still be some years before any real expansion would take place.

The trip back was one adventure (or disaster) after another, far too numerous to mention here. The river levels had

dropped rather drastically, so that we kept hitting bottom and losing shear pins and propellers and things, cars lost their gas tanks, batteries fell out, mufflers didn't survive at all.

We arrived back in Vancouver on Sept 18, 1952, and the next day Carl took us all to the faculty club at UBC for lunch. We were such a motley crew, that the doorman, a Mr. Chalmers, was not going to allow us in, but Carl rescued us, and in fact seemed proud of us, grubby as we were. He even introduced us to the snooty Mr. Chalmers. Ah, the fifties — they had to be lived to be believed!.

In June 1953, Roy and I were married and spent our honeymoon digging at Wakemap Mound, on the Columbia River near the Dalles. We were chaperoning the unmarried female students on this University of Washington dig. So it was not until the summer of 1954 that Roy and I again joined Carl in British Columbia, to do a survey in the Kootenays, prior to the flooding of the Libby Dam on the Columbia River. At the time, the people of the area were all prepared and waiting to be moved, but the dam was not built until 1972.

It was a small crew consisting of Carl, his son Harvey, Jim Baldwin, Roy and myself. I was invited along to do the cooking which was better than staying home. A minor problem which we managed to keep from Carl was that I was pregnant. Rather old fashioned gentleman that he was, he would never have allowed me to venture into the field in my delicate condition. (Catherine was doing fieldwork before she was born!)

In the summer of 1959, Carl asked Roy to work with him at a large site in the Fraser Canyon, which had been discovered by Gus Milliken, a local collector, after the advent of a landslide over the railway tracks. The opportunity to once again participate in BC archaeology, and to get away from the summer heat of Arizona where Roy was working on his PhD, was too good to pass up. The problem this time was that we had two small children by now, ages 4 and 3, and Carl felt it would be much too dangerous to have them with us, since our camp would be on a narrow ledge above the Canyon. I agreed, and so we left them in Vancouver with my parents for the summer. This was the only time we did not have our children with us in the field. They hated being left behind!

Getting to the Milliken Site was interesting. Since the site is located on the CNR track just above Yale, on the east side of the Fraser, it was necessary to take the "mixed train," one that carried both freight and passengers, from Port Mann, a railroad yard on the South side of the Fraser just below where the east end of the Bridge is now. After a 6 hour trip through unimaginable natural beauty, the train deposited us and all our paraphernalia by the side of the track at Mile Post 23.3.

Once again, and, I might add, for the very last time, I agreed to be the camp cook. I learned to hate camp cooking that summer. Our kitchen was very tiny; one two burner Coleman stove and an oven which was set on top when you wanted to bake. No refrigeration, water had to be dragged up from the river in milk cans — a very difficult task, so we often ran out of water. Our meat was mostly canned, much of it still left from 1952 or so, including some of the dreaded meat paste. For the 1952 field season, the Home-Ec. Department had rather misjudged how much Spam and canned chicken or stew or meatballs, we would need, so we were still eating it. Carl was very frugal, as he had to be, as there was very little support for archaeology at that time, so we didn't waste anything, and tried not to spend a lot. Roy's salary for the field season was \$ 200.00



Baking bread at the Milliken Site, Summer, 1959. Photo by Roy Carlson.

while mine was \$150.00. However, Carl understood our need for fresh fruit and vegetables, and soon made arrangements for fresh supplies to be sent up on the train from Hope each week. So things got better. Also berries ripened, so I could make pies occasionally. I made friends with the cook at the construction camp who once in a while sent up a big roast of beef.

But the fish kept coming, and it was never cleaned, just brought to my tiny waterless kitchen as is. Carl and I had our only real row over this. One day when I could no longer bear the sight of one more huge salmon "in the round" as they say, Carl came smiling to my kitchen with a huge Spring Salmon. I blew up and said I refused ever to clean a fish again and if he couldn't find someone to do it, then we'd continue having canned meat. I never was asked to clean a fish again.

Carl was usually understanding and reasonable, but because this site was going to be so significant in the scheme of BC archaeology, he invited ever so many guests to view the work. Even though we were fairly isolated and difficult to access, there was a steady stream of visitors, everyone from the Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip to teenagers from Seattle who volunteered with us. We enjoyed having Gus Millken visit us from time to time and, on occasion, to be invited to his home in Yale for dinner. We had a schoolteacher from Toronto, executives from the C.N.R., the late Earl Swanson, an archaeologist from Idaho, various engineers who made maps for Carl, Keith Borden (Carl's younger son), Catherine Capes and her father, and untold others on and on. Sometimes there were as many as 14 people for dinner, often

their visits were unexpected and it all became a huge burden. The strain on our limited resources was sometimes a problem, but we did cope. By the way, the Queen and Phillip did not join us for dinner, they simply went by on the train, waving at us in their inimitable way. The RCMP sent a Mountie to our camp that day. Poor fellow walked all the way down the tracks from Spuzzum, just to make sure we behaved ourselves when the Queen went by. He didn't stay for dinner either. Unlike the RCMP officer, we usually traveled via hand car with Roman Pasika, a patrolman on our section of track who was very helpful throughout the summer delivering mail, goods, people or whatever else was necessary. It was for him that Carl named the Pasika Complex. He was a Ukrainian immigrant from Poland, who kept us enthralled with tales of the Polish Army. It was always an adventure driving down to Yale with Roman, or Roy, as he liked to be called. One never knew when a train would be along and you would have to jump pretty fast — especially fun in the tunnels.

While we did manage quite well, it was very exhausting for me and as a result I decided this was my last time as cook in the field and I have stood by that decision.

At the end of it all and when we were safely home again, I realized, in thinking it over, that Carl really was a gem. As a complaining, screeching drag of a cook, he had put up with me and continued to be kind and forgiving. After the fish incident, everything he asked for was in a pleading, apologetic way ("Could we please have our cucumber without vinegar sometimes?"). And, according to David and Maryjo Sanger, who worked at



Carl Borden with pebble tools, Summer 1959. Photo by Roy Carlson.

Milliken the following year, he didn't hesitate to tell them how things were done last year and couldn't they do the same?

And so ended the '50s. I continued to have children and do volunteer field and lab work for Roy while we were in the Southwestern United States, but the call from the Northwest was always ringing in our ears, and when SFU opened in 1965, Roy was there, highly recommended by Carl, as the archaeologist BC needed. So Roy proceeded to found the Department of Archaeology at SFU and the expansion of the profession in BC started on a grand scale. Many of those first SFU students in archaeology found employment as teachers in the various colleges, as government employees in the Archaeology Branch, at the Provincial Museum and as consultants and contractors. Some of these early people have retired, but others carry on.

After moving back to BC in 1965 (obviously I am now beyond my mandate of the '50s), we resumed our friendship with Carl and his wife, Alice. They would have evening parties to which they would invite Carl's students, like Bjorn Simonsen, Al Mcmillan, Knut Fladmark, Gay Frederick and others. Don Mitchell was a student of Carl's too in the early '60s.

The field of archaeology has burgeoned since the '50s when Carl Borden and Roy Carlson were almost the only ones doing any. (I think there were people called Smith, Hill-Tout and Drucker who did a little BC archaeology in the olden days!)

Today there are countless archaeologists working in the province, most of them with a connection directly or indirectly

either to Carl Borden or to Roy Carlson and so it would seem that maybe we really are just one big family!

From a personal point of view, Charles E. Borden has had more of an effect on my life than any other person. He got me interested in the field of archaeology back in the days of digging at Musqueam, he introduced me to my future husband, and all of this has influenced the lives of half my children and their spouses who have chosen to contribute to the field as well. Our late son Arne's favourite farewell to the crew leaving for survey was "Find Sites." Carl would certainly have encouraged this effort. Charles E. Borden's dedication to the past, the striving for answers, is a model for us all. He got most of us started, and we hope some of us will find some answers.

Maureen Carlson earned her B.A. in Anthropology from U.B.C. in 1952 under Dr. Charles E. Borden and has been associated with archaeology in BC ever since, serving as an assistant and volunteer on many important archaeological projects in BC. Maureen has been a volunteer for more than 30 years at the Vancouver Museum in both the school programmes in archaeology and in caring for the archaeological collections, and she continues in that capacity. She has also served as a Board Member at that Institution. Maureen is an active volunteer in the marketing of publications of the S.F.U. Archaeology Press and can be found at most professional meetings selling books. But mostly, she is a wife, mother and mother-in-law of archaeologists.

BOOK REVIEWS

Archaeology of Coastal British Columbia: Essays in Honour of Professor Philip M. Hobler

Edited by Roy L. Carlson

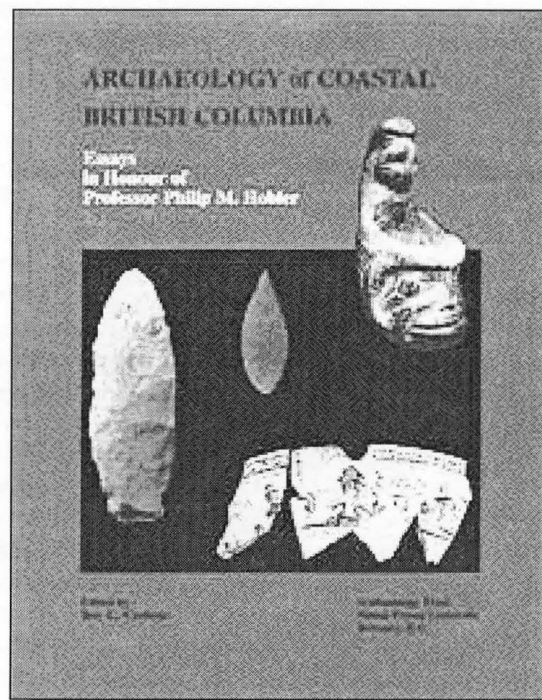
Publication No. 30, Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. x+299 pp., illus. ISBN 0-86491-270-6 (paper). CDN\$ 35.00. 2003.

This volume offers a diverse collection of chapters knit together ostensibly by a common theme — the recognition and appreciation of Phil Hobler's career of contributions to the archaeology of British Columbia. As is often the case with such honorary volumes, the papers are not so much discussions of Phil Hobler's work, but rather presentations of the work of students and colleagues that Phil trained, supervised, and inspired over his more than three decades in BC archaeology, all of which was spent at Simon Fraser University (SFU).

The volume stems from a symposium of papers presented in honour of Phil at the BC Archaeology Forum held at SFU in October 2001. The session was informative and warm, and it certainly stands as a testament to Phil's character and impact that so many archaeologists of various stripes, generations, and academic affiliations came out to present and hear the papers. The highlight of the day was in fact Roy Carlson's "roasting" of Phil at the evening banquet. Some of the historical moments of Phil's career recounted there are captured in Roy Carlson's preface to the volume, though without quite the élan, comedic interjections, or supporting slides.

Despite some very positive aspects of this volume (detailed below), the genesis of the volume in some ways contributes to its weaknesses. The volume has no overt thematic coherence beyond being concerned with British Columbia coastal archaeology in the broadest sense. The eighteen papers that follow Carlson's preface take us from discussion of the ancient landscapes of Haida Gwaii (Daryl Fedje) to the use of historical materials amongst the Heiltsuk (Alex Maas). Eclecticism is not itself a drawback, as it presents something for everyone, but the eclecticism here appears to have prevented the development of an emergent comment on the main directions in which Phil Hobler pushed BC archaeology.

The eclecticism of the subject range is amplified by the fact that the papers themselves are quite variable in style, form and length. It is clear that some papers were neither expanded



nor substantively rewritten after their presentation. Others are substantial, and obviously were written prior to the symposium and distilled for the presentation, but are presented in full in the volume without much tailoring to the specific publication context. For example, David Johnstone's discussion of "Early Architecture from the Southern Georgia Strait Region" is a grand total of three pages in length, while David Schaepe's discussion of "validating the Maurer House" runs for forty pages. Both are interesting papers, yet present a markedly different depth of discussion and analysis.

A few mechanical and editorial issues get in the way of the delivery of the papers as well. On the whole, the figures are of quite variable and occasionally poor quality. The volume does include a few colour figures, which definitely add to the papers in which they appear, but the colour appears unbalanced. One sheet of errata is provided in the form of a replacement sticker for a table of radiocarbon dates; one must place the provided sticker over the original table. This might be more of a drawback for those spending CDN\$65 on the hardcover rather than the \$35 on the soft cover. Coupled with the occasional spelling issue (including one author's name) and variability in the format of

the end of volume references, the volume seems to have received a somewhat light editorial touch overall.

The mechanical issues with the volume raised above are, however, offset to a great degree by a number of interesting contributions, and an overall “whole exceeds the sum of the parts” feel to the volume. The volume starts with a relatively strong contribution by Aubrey Cannon, who has spent much time thinking about settlement patterns lately, and in this particular instance ruminates upon what we do know and cannot assume concerning the duration of occupation of Northwest coast archaeological sites.

The next three chapters, by Dave Hall, Daryl Fedje, and Al McMillan respectively, address the “early” period in various areas of coastal BC. As McMillan points out, “early” on the outer coast of Vancouver Island is no earlier than 5000 years ago, whereas human occupation elsewhere appears quite quickly after deglaciation. The three chapters nicely illuminate the temporal and environmental contrasts in human occupations in select areas of the BC Coast. Addressing such variability has been, and will continue to be, a particular challenge for BC archaeologists.

This continued grappling with such variability comes crisply into view in Catherine Carlson’s paper, where she reiterates her long-held position that the Bear Cove site on northeastern Vancouver Island reflects a strong marine adaptation relatively early in Coastal BC prehistory. This stands in opposition to RG Matson’s interpretation that early BC coastal cultures were initially terrestrial based and Clovis-derived. Unfortunately the debate remains a little one-sided in the volume — RG Matson was the discussant in the original session, but his commentary (and chance to argue his position) does not appear in the published volume. That aside, the debate itself remains unresolved in the bigger picture, with more variability in early period adaptations than any existing theory can reasonably explain.

A number of papers focused on materials studies appear at various points in the volume. Collectively, they emphasize the necessity for careful analyses of organic and inorganic materials, which constitute the basic foundation upon which we reconstruct the lives of ancient peoples. David Maxwell revisits his work on shellfish seasonality through growth ring analysis, an approach of great utility in addressing site seasonality when, as he argues, it is approached at the population level. Farid Rahemtulla provides some cogent observations on the prehistoric use of bone from large terrestrial animals, arguing that large mammals must be seen as key raw material packages, not just as food sources. The consumption of bone and other raw materials requires an integrated approach to faunal analysis incorporating quantification (to the degree possible) of bone tools and other formal bone artifacts in taxa representation estimates. Terry Spurgeon’s study of Fraser Delta wapato offers a thorough investigation of the nature and importance of this starchy tuber in Northwest Coast diets — something worthy of note in a region impoverished (at least until recently) in the study of the role of plants in the diverse diets of prehistoric and recent First Nations. As he points out, the study of the use of plants in prehistory is best approached with a two pronged strategy: the critical and careful consumption of the relevant history of aboriginal use coupled with the development of methodologies for identifying these most fragile and subtle of remains.

Substantive synthetic treatments are provided for two sites along the Lower Fraser River. Mike Rousseau et al. provide a discussion of their mitigation-based work at the Port Hammond site, while Dave Schaepe tackles the Maurer site, which was the subject of his Masters Thesis. These discussions address “later” (post-5000 BP) south coast and riverine adaptations with a focus on locales of village habitation. These data-rich presentations are welcome, since the initial development of villages, long house dwellings, and “settled life” represents a fundamental carination point between the lifeways of early period peoples and historic period societies. This point is aptly made by David Johnstone in his paper addressing house-size changes over time in the Gulf of Georgia. An insightful perspective on southern BC coast burials, another key component of the post-5000 BP record, is offered by Doug Brown. He takes as a point of departure his work on the Somenos Creek site, bringing into the discussion isotopic bone chemistry data that raise some interesting issues with respect to what constituted a “typical” coastal diet.

A useful point of connection between the “early” and “late” periods is made in Rudy Reimer’s discussion of use of the alpine in Squamish Territory. In his chapter he productively combines the view of the Squamish themselves and the information that can be gleaned from archaeological materials documenting use of the alpine in prehistory. Reimer’s paper introduces a theme that emerges in other papers in the volume — that the interpretation of archaeological data is enhanced by viewing these data in their ethnographic context, particularly if the two records are given comparable footing.

Also headed in this direction is Duncan McLaren’s correlation of historical Coast Salish narratives with archaeological sequences in Coast Salish territory. Approaching the task from a “meta-narrative perspective,” he reveals uncanny similarities between indigenous histories and the general “objectified” chronology of environmental and cultural events and change that archaeologists have generated.

Grant Keddie’s examination of Northwest Coast stone bowls, Lisa Seip’s discussion of “early” Nuxalk masks, Alex Maas’s discussion of the incorporation of ceramics into traditional contexts, and Paul Prince’s study of European culture contact at Kimsquit all draw heavily on the non-archaeological record to supplement, drive, or otherwise enhance the study of material culture generated through archaeological excavations. While the same could be said in relation to many studies generated over the history of BC archaeology, these papers effectively, though perhaps unintentionally, highlight the growing interest in the various roles that ethnographic and historical data can play in archaeologically-based interpretations of past cultures.

Indeed, the ethnographic record has always had an allure for BC archaeologists. In the past this has been manifested as the straightforward use of ethnographic data in service of archaeological explanations and interpretations. Yet, the use of ethnography now seems to be morphing into attempts to do more than simply incorporate ethnographic data as analogy or explanation. There seems to be a willingness to explore the recent record of First Nations peoples, including their own oral histories and interpretations, to generate new questions to be asked. This may be reflective of both a generational change and growing pragmatic need to incorporate aboriginal perspectives and objectives into BC

archaeology. To the extent that the papers in this volume touch on these subjects, the volume both looks to the past and points to a direction forward at a time in which BC archaeology is emerging from a decade of rapid change, particularly when seen in light of the situation that obtained in Phil Hobler's early years.

On that note, one final point is in order. With the retirement of Phil Hobler in 2001 and, subsequently, RG Matson in 2004, the last of the second generation of pioneers in BC archaeology leaves the stage. Roy Carlson and Phil Hobler (SFU), Donald Mitchell (UVic) and RG Matson (UBC) all left an indelible stamp on the trajectory of BC archaeology. They held their theories and views of BC archaeology strongly, and often debated them fiercely, and this guided BC archaeology in some productive directions. Yet with this volume there seems to be, even amongst archaeologists trained primarily in the SFU school, an expanding range of questions that are considered worthy of asking. While likely, in part, a product of there being more archaeologists and more foundational knowledge

to move forward with new questions, a concerted effort appears to be mounting to expand the range of archaeological practice to newly defined areas of inquiry. Despite the limitations of the volume, it documents a particular juncture in what will hopefully be a continued press forward into new domains. As such, it warrants the price and the space on one's bookshelf.

Colin Grier

Colin Grier earned a Ph.D. in Anthropology in 2001 from Arizona State University. Since then he has taught at UBC and engaged in archaeological field research in southern coastal BC as part of the Coast Research group. He currently is involved in applied research for Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada. He is the primary editor of the recently published volume *Beyond 'Affluent-Foragers': Rethinking Hunter-Gatherer Complexity* (with Jangsuk Kim and Junzo Uchiyama; Oxbow Books, 2006).

The Great Journey: The Peopling of Ancient America

By Brian M. Fagan.

Updated paperback edition. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 2004. xxiv + 288 pp., further readings, illus., maps, index. ISBN: 0-8130-2756-X. US\$24.95.

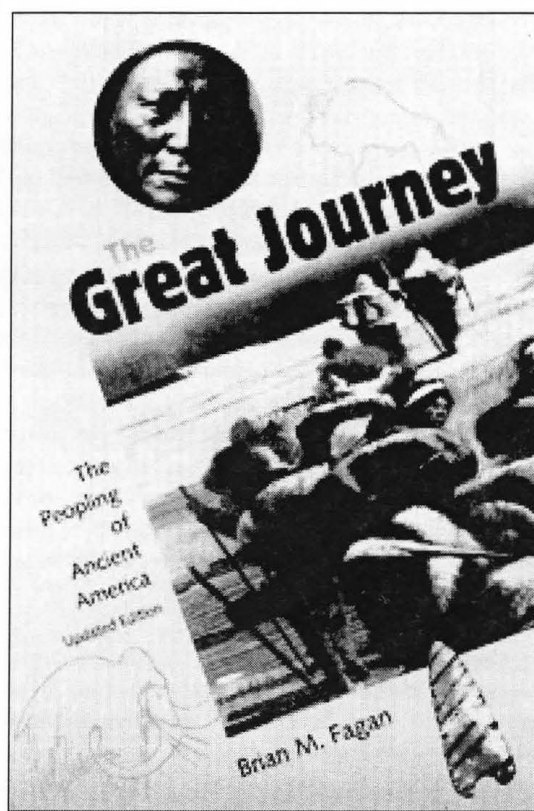
A Journey to a New Land

Barbara J. Winter, Janice Graf, and M. Craig Rust, editors.

SFU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Burnaby, BC, 2005. Publication No. 32, Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University. viii + 72 pp., quality colour illus., glossary. ISBN: 0-86491-276-5. Cdn\$45.00. Companion website at: <http://www.sfu.museum/>.

It has become popular to refer to the dispersal of anatomically modern humans from our African place of origin as a "journey." This implies a purposeful and active undertaking resulting in the peopling of the world's other continents. The two books presently reviewed are similar in that they use this "journey" metaphor to present the current state of knowledge about the first settlement of the Americas to a mainly senior secondary and junior post-secondary audience. However, this is no easy task considering the almost daily new discoveries in the field, and the two books are, in fact, very different in their specifics.

Let us start with Brian Fagan's updated edition of *The Great Journey: The Peopling of Ancient America*, a book that originally appeared in 1987. Professor Fagan is possibly the most prolific writer of archaeology textbooks today, and most students of Anglophone archaeology will likely recognise his name. I read two of his textbooks during my undergraduate studies, and I have to admit that my expectations of *The Great Journey* were high. Therefore, it was a little disappointing to find out that we're dealing here with



an exact reprint of the 1987 first edition, complete with original typographical errors; only a short, preface-like "Update of the 2004 Edition" is new.

Fagan's book is divided into five parts consisting of two or three chapters each, preceded by the already mentioned Update and by the introduction to the original edition. The Update makes an ambitious recap of everything that has gone on since 1987, while the introduction explains the "archaeological drama" metaphor that Fagan employs in organising the main body of *The Great Journey* into a series of acts (parts) and scenes (chapters). Part One reviews the history of (Euro-American) scholarly interest in the origins of the Native Americans, from the racist and

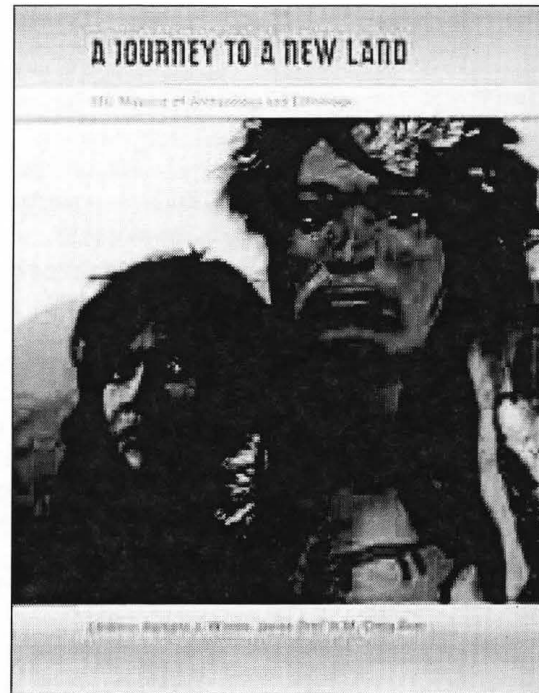
religious-fundamentalist musings during the conquest to the later 20th century search for a pre-Clovis presence. Part Two (Act One) then puts the peopling of the Americas into a global context by reviewing the evolutionary history of hominids, culminating in the dispersal of anatomically modern humans during the Late Pleistocene. The crossing through Beringia into what is now Alaska and Yukon takes place in Part Three (Act Two), while Part Four (Act Three) has the actors move south of the Late Wisconsinan ice sheets. The different routes possibly taken by these south-moving humans are weighed in Chapter 7 (Interlude); the evidence for pre-Clovis settlement is scrutinised in Chapter 8 (Act 3, Scene 1); and the Clovis culture is discussed in Chapter 9 (Act 3, Scene 2). Finally, Part Five again places the peopling of the Americas into perspective, but this time from the vantage point of later developments in (North) American prehistory.

In critiquing this book, I have to consider that the original edition must have been received to great acclaim back in 1987. It was well researched by a more-than-competent outsider to the subject; it presented the available information clearly and, I think, even-handedly; the writing-style was appropriate for its intended audience; annotated guides to further reading for each chapter allowed for the verification of ideas and facts as presented; and the author made well-argued recommendations for future research. On the other hand, it is a bit of a stretch to claim, as Fagan does in the Update of the 2004 Edition (p. ix), that the book was the first to place the peopling of the Americas into a broad, global context (consider, for example, Macgowan and Hester 1962). However, it is true that Fagan may have been among the most explicit to argue systematically and consistently for understanding the peopling of the Americas within the context of the dispersion of anatomically modern humans in the Late Pleistocene, and this is, indeed, the genius of his work.

Now, as far as the 17-page Update to the new edition is concerned, it almost has a written-at-the-last-moment, tacked-on quality to it. The Update stands clearly apart from the main body of the book, in which discussion of discoveries made in "the present decade" (p. 54) actually refers to the 1980s, and in which we still find invaluable references to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Lapplanders, and the Eskimo. In the end, it was always going to be an uphill battle to summarise everything that has happened in First Americans research (and beyond) over the last 15 to 20 years; hats off to Fagan, though, for even finding space to mention that the Cold War had concluded in the meantime, thus creating new opportunities for North American investigators to search for the probable ancestors of the First Americans in northeastern Siberia.

Fagan also attempts to divorce Clovis-the-time-period from Clovis-the-culture: his argument is that Clovis-the-time-period is still the best designation for the earliest inhabitants of the Americas, but that the traditional interpretation of Clovis-the-culture as a big-game hunting society cannot and must not be applied to all the First Americans. This argument, as presented in the Update, lacks the expected Faganesque clarity; moreover, it goes very much against the arguments presented in the main body of the book. Of course, this idea is extremely important—so much so that it should have warranted a complete rewriting of Fagan's original work.

The Update may not have entirely achieved its ambitious



goal, but it did provide references to useful stepping stones for more detailed information, the most important of which are the scholarly articles in Nina Jablonski's edited volume, *The First Americans: The Pleistocene Colonization of the New World* (Jablonski 2002), erroneously listed seven times as published in 2000. (It is somewhat sad that most typographical errors and mishaps occur precisely in the Further Readings bibliographies—in my opinion the most important sections of the book.) The only new addition I would make to the bibliography is Vivian Scheinsohn's (2003) review of hunter-gatherer archaeology in South America, in which she discusses problems pertinent to the peopling of the Americas.

Perhaps Fagan's biggest problem area is the Northwest Coast. He refers to Prince Rupert as being on the mainland (p. 233) and the Ozette mudslide as occurring 500 years ago (p. 234). His treatment of the coastal route theory is critical but rather weak, and in the Update he had to recant his earlier affirmation of the existence of an ice-free corridor throughout the entirety of the Late Wisconsinan glaciation. Luckily for us, the other book presently reviewed—the volume from SFU's Archaeology Press—provides a nice contrast, having, as it does, the Northwest Coast as its strong point.

A Journey to a New Land, edited by a team of scholars and educators from Simon Fraser University, is a hard copy of material publicly available on the website of SFU's Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology as part of the Virtual Museum of Canada. The website was designed with the explicit purpose of serving as an educational tool for the general public, from primary to post-secondary level. It was the brainchild of Dr. Barbara Winter, Director of SFU's Museum, in collaboration with the Learning and Instructional Development Centre, also of SFU. The book itself contains material aimed at the secondary and post-secondary

audience. It is a high-quality publication on glossy paper, with full colour photographs and computer-designed illustrations.

The book is divided into several sections: Post-Secondary (focusing on the peopling of the Americas), Secondary (focusing on glaciation), Site Descriptions (of important archaeological sites), Interview Transcripts (of interviews with prominent, SFU-affiliated scholars), and a Glossary (for the Secondary level). All this is available on the website, which also includes a post-secondary glossary, the video-taped interviews, more photographs and simulations, and suggested readings for further information about individual archaeological sites. The online text has hyperlinks to outside information and has all scientific jargon linked directly to the glossary, making it very user-friendly. I would highly recommend anyone to take a look at the website—it doesn't cost you anything and it's fun.

Overall, there is a strong visual component to both the website and the book. Even if a few graphics are of debatable scholarly value, as a whole the visual component facilitates learning by making scientific knowledge more accessible and eye-catching. There is no doubt that the book was published professionally with substantial editing, for which SFU's Archaeology Press has to be complimented. However, the repetition of most site descriptions in sidebars within the Post-Secondary section seems a little redundant. I also don't understand why the suggested readings were dropped from the Site Descriptions.

As far as the post-secondary section is concerned, it views the peopling of the Americas with a heavy emphasis on local research on the Northwest Coast. There are great appraisals of the merits and problems of the ice-free corridor route versus the coastal route. The Foothills Erratics Train in southern Alberta, not even mentioned by Brian Fagan in his account, is a glacial feature that provides sensible evidence that the ice-free corridor was an unlikely route for the first Americans to move south during the Terminal Pleistocene. Perhaps not surprisingly, the SFU team concludes that the coastal route is the more likely route and, certainly, worthy of further investigation. The interview with Dr. Knut Fladmark, one of the more prominent proponents of the coastal route, works wonders, as do the interviews with other scientists currently piecing together the picture of the coastal route's feasibility. These interviews certainly make up for the lack of a detailed bibliography!

Finally, I'd like to note a problem with the whole "journey" metaphor: the peopling of the Americas is likely to have been a more complex process than a single journey by a few adventurous human beings from northeastern Siberia thousands of years ago. Was it really the result of purposeful planning or was it an accident like Columbus' re-discovery of America? Did these people set out with the intent of settling and conquering new lands, or was the peopling of the Americas the result of recreational wanderings by different individuals over many generations? These questions are important because there's more than a scientific component to them: the different metaphors for describing the peopling of the Americas can be employed to validate certain mentalities in today's world. As Tom Dillehay (2000) has argued, there is a need to consider different strategies of human dispersion, migration, and finally colonisation—the different strategies may leave different traces in the archaeological record. Neither Fagan nor the SFU team consider this systematically and consistently, but

it could be very useful in evaluating the distinct evidence for Clovis and "pre-Clovis" occupation, for movement through the ice-free corridor or along the coastal route, as well as for different lithic technologies in Siberia, Alaska, and the unglaciated parts of North America.

In conclusion, I think that both Fagan's *Great Journey* and SFU's *Journey to a New Land* are good reads. Though both have their flaws, taken together they provide a solid synthesis of the state of research into the peopling of the Americas at the beginning of the third millennium. The former puts the First Americans into context, while the latter is packed with information pertinent to British Columbia. I would recommend both books to educators, but more as teaching tools and reference guides, rather than as textbooks.

Rastko Cvekic

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Rastko Cvekic received his BA in anthropology (archaeology) from the University of British Columbia. He is currently a contributing editor to *The Midden* and eagerly awaits embarking on his very own "Great Journey" to a cold and far-off place, to begin graduate studies at the University of Toronto this September.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH IN 2005 & 2006

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology & Registry Services Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Archaeological Planning & Assessment) and Al Mackie (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 explained 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; MoF = Ministry of Forests; SBFEP = Small Business Forest Enterprise Program; 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.

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.

Other abbreviations: Arch. = Archaeological; Inv. = Inventory; Prov. = Provincial; Dev. = Developments; Rd = Road

Permit No.	Type	Permit Holder	Description
2005-465	ALT	Norm Parry	Alterations to GeTb-017, 023, 024, 025 and 026 by forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, for TSL A43397, located 1.6 km SW of Bonser Lake, S of Carpenter Creek, Kalum FD
2005-466	ALT	Harold Harry	Alterations to EIRm-007 which may result from the reburial of ancient human remains (Burial 1982-5B, a.k.a. 1982-13B; Simon Fraser University 82-13) recovered in 1982, following accidental exposure by construction of the Meadow Lake FSR immediately W of China Lake, approximately 24 km W of Clinton.
2005-467	ALT	Rick Sommer	Alterations to CMT site FjSc-009 from forestry operations (timber harvesting of Mountain Pine Beetle infested timber) proposed by BC Timber Sales, Stuart-Nechako Business Area, for TSL A78550, located in the vicinity of the Gold 4000 Road, Vanderhoof FD.
2005-468	INS	David Hall	AIA of proposed property development by Cattermole Timber at 7519 Cannor Road and 41505 Cannor Road, Sec 19, TP 23 NWD, Part NE ¼, Portion W ½, LS 9/16 and LS 10/15, Chilliwack.
2005-469	INS	Owen Grant	AIA of proposed residential development at a property at Beaton Avenue, Comox
2005-470	INS	Owen Grant	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of 2676 and 2684 Island Highway Campbell River, Lots 2 and 3, District Lot 219, Comox District, Plan 5962.
2005-471	INS	Hartley Odwak & Robbin Chatan	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Western Forest Products Ltd. for TFL 6, NW Vancouver Island, North Island - Central Coast FDs.
2005-472	ALT	Wayne French	Alterations to CMTs at site DFSf-039, from forestry operations by Island Timberlands Limited within Opening 963104 located on the W coast of Vancouver Island, along Ritherdon Bay on the E side of Alberni Inlet, South Island FD.
2005-473	INS	Ian Wilson	AIA of proposed residential redevelopment at Sooke Road, located on the NW shore of Sooke Harbour.
2005-474	INS	Chris Engisch	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed excavation of a service trench near the terminus of Beach Drive, in Comox
2005-475	ALT	private owner	Alterations to portions of DcRw-042 arising from construction of a residential resort development and associated facilities located on the West Coast Road, Sooke.
2005-476	INS	Morley Eldridge	AIA of the two properties for sale by the MoT near Thetis Lake Park, immediately S of the Trans-Canada Highway and W of Six Mile Road, in the community of View Royal.

2005-477	ALT	Rick Sommer	Alterations to CMT site FhSc-019 from forestry operations (timber harvesting of Mountain Pine Beetle infested timber) proposed by BC Timber Sales, Stuart-Nechako Business Area, for TSL 77331, located in the vicinity of the Blue 6000 Road, Vanderhoof FD.
2005-478	ALT	Jennifer Koch	Alterations to CMT site DkSo-058 from logging activities proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. for TFL 19, Block H46, located on the N side of Williamson Passage near Gold River, Campbell River FD.
2005-479	INS	Ian Wilson	AIA of proposed Deep Bay/Patricia Bay Sewage Collection System, under West Saanich Road, Tapping Road and Sangster Road, in the District of North Saanich.
2005-480	INS	Douglas Brown	AIA of commercial recreational development of Fractional LS 12, Sec 8, Tp 4, Rge 29, WSM, NWD District, located on the Harrison River.
2005-481	INS	Amanda Marshall	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Encana Corporation Ltd. and possible other proponents to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS map sheets 93P and 93I located largely S of the Peace River.
2005-482	ALT	Robert Ziegler	Alterations by International Forest Products Ltd. to lands, unmodified trees, and specified CMTs within DfSg-092 to DfSg-098, resulting from development of blocks V111 and V112 and associated roads, located within FL A19235 in the Barkley Sound area on the E side of Vernon Bay, South Island FD.
2005-483	INS	Amanda Marshall	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Baytex Energy Ltd. and possible other proponents to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS map sheets 94A, 94B, 94H and 94G located largely N of the Peace River.
2005-484	INS	Ian Franck	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of a proposal by Catalyst Paper Corporation (Elk Falls Division) to expand (~21 ha.) the existing Elk Falls landfill, located in the Elk Falls area, W of Duncan Bay, N of the City of Campbell River.
2005-485	INS	Michael Will	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed subdivision of Sub-lot 2, S portion of KAP54098, Adams Lake
2005-486	INS	Karen Brady	AIA of a proposed 164 ha commercial/residential subdivision of DL 3793 and DL 2600, ODYD, located W of Shannon Lake on the W side of Okanagan Lake, approximately 10 km SW of Kelowna.
2005-487	INS	Nicole Smith	AIA of Sea Breeze Victoria Converter Corporation's proposed Juan de Fuca Cable Project; a 36 km subsurface power transmission line commencing from the Pike substation in the Highland Land District, NW of Victoria, to Fleming Bay in Esquimalt, on SW Vancouver Island, and crossing Juan de Fuca Strait to Port Angeles in Washington State.
2005-488	ALT	Robert Ravai	Alterations to DjSn-015 by forestry operations proposed by LeMare Lake Logging Ltd. for Block AH3, located approximately 1.5 km inland of Alston Cove on the N side of Muchalaht Inlet, W of Gold River, North Island - Central Coast FD.
2005-489	ALT	private owner	Alterations to DiSe-7 at Deep Bay, Vancouver Island, resulting from removal of a buried fuel tank, and construction of a driveway.

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2006-001	INS	Darcy Mathews	AIA of a mixed commercial - residential development in Sechelt at 5160 Davis Bay Road (Lots B and 7, Block 11, DL 1356, Plan 1179 NWD, PID 024300381 and PID 008860785).
2006-002	INS	Susan McNeney	AIA of proposed Placer Leases 404890-404896 located 35 km SE of Quesnel, on behalf of Rical Mining Ltd., Cariboo Mining Division
2006-003	INS	Remi Farvacque	AIA of small-scale, non-capital developments proposed by BC Hydro and subsidiary company, BC Transmission Company, including access roads, installation or replacement of power poles and/or anchor lines, for the distribution and transmission of electrical power within Vanderhoof, Quesnel, Headwaters, Central Cariboo, 100 Mile House and Chilcotin Forest Districts.
2006-004	INS	Richard Brolly	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of the City of Kelowna's proposed construction of an extension to Hollywood Road between SE Kelowna and Rutland, including a new crossing of Mission Creek.
2006-005	ALT	Mike Retasket	Alterations to EfRh-124, EfRh-120, EfRh-121, EfRh-122, EfRh-123 and EfRh-125 by forestry operations proposed by the Bonaparte Development Corporation for TSL A43397 located 7 km S of Scottie Creek in the Arrowstone Hills, Kamloops FD.
2006-006	INS	Morley Eldridge	AIA of the Town of Sidney's proposed redevelopment of Tulista Park, in the vicinity of DdRu-004 on Bazan Bay, E of Fifth Street and S of Ocean Avenue.
2006-007	INS	Bjorn Simonsen	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of 4 parcels (~3 ha) currently comprising the Deep Bay RV Park, in the vicinity of site DiSe-007 (the Deep Bay Site), about 35 km NW of Parksville.

2006-008	ALT	Murray McLean	Alterations to DiSh-008 by proposed residential condominium development by RJR Development Corp., Campbell River.
2006-009	INS	Ryan Spady	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Roy Northern Lands and Environmental Ltd., and possible other clients to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS map sheets 94 A/8-10, 14-16, 94 G/9, 16, and 94 H/1-3, 5-16, N of the Peace River.
2006-010	ALT	private owner	Alterations to DhSb-003 by Eagleview Homes during proposed house construction, including completion of remedial activities to portion of midden impacted during house demolition (i.e., unsystematic data recovery from screening, raking and sorting of disturbed midden deposits, and controlled excavation of remaining intact portion at Dogwood Avenue, Parksville.
2006-011	ALT	Christopher Moore	Alterations to portions of DiRw-2 arising from a mixed commercial - residential development in Sechelt.
2006-012	ALT	Jennifer Fraser	Alterations by Tolko Industries Ltd to EiRc-001, a section of the Hudson's Bay Company Brigade Trail, to build a logging access near Latremouille and Lynn Lakes, Kamloops FD.
2006-013	INS	Gail Wada	AIA of the proposed Spuzzum Creek Hydroelectric Project, Spuzzum.
2006-014	INS	Brian Pegg	AIA of proposed redevelopment of an existing gasoline and service station located at 1591 - 56th Street, Tsawwassen.
2006-015	INS	Beth Hrychuk	AIA of cutblocks F9033 and F9034 for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. in the vicinity of Tumbler Ridge.
2006-016	INS	Douglas Hudson	AIA of proposed forestry operations on behalf of Chartwell Consultants Ltd. for cutblocks SL 104 and SL 105 located in the Sloquet Creek watershed, W of the N end of Harrison Lake, Chilliwack FD.
2006-017	INS	John Dewhirst	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for MoT of two lots in Sec 1, Tp 5, R e 27, W6M, NWD, located 5 km W of Hope near Floods.
2006-018	INS	Ian Wilson	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Kereco Energy Ltd. and possible other oil and gas proponents to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS map sheets 94I, 94P, 94J, 94O, 94K, 94N, 94M/1,8,9,16, 94L/1,8,9,16, 94E/16 and 94F/14,14, NE BC.
2006-019	INS	Ryan Spady	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Kereco Energy Ltd., and possible other clients to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS map sheets 93 I/1-16; 93 J/1, 2 & 7-9; 93 P/1-3, 7-10, 15 & 16, and; 94 A/1; located between Fort St. John and Prince George adjacent to the BC/AB border.
2006-020	INS	Karen Brady	AIA for proposed subdivision of a ~6 ha property adjacent to the Nakusp - Galena highway containing three hot springs, known as the Halcyon Hot Springs, on the E shore of Upper Arrow Lake, about 31 km N of Nakusp.
2006-021	INS	Barbara Kulle	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Kereco Energy Ltd. and possible other proponents to be identified, within the asserted traditional territory of the Halfway First Nation in NE BC, including overlapping areas with other First Nations, within NTS mapsheets: 93 J/10, 11, & 13-16; 93 N/1-3, 7-8; 93 O/1-6; 93 P/4-6, & 11-14; 94 A/2-7, & 11-13; 94 B/1-16; 94 C/8-11, 13-16; 94 E/1, 2, & 7-9; 94 F/1-12, 15-16; 94 G/1-8, & 10-15, and; 94 H/4.
2006-022	ALT	Mike Sakakibara	Alterations to CMT site FgRm-004 from logging related activities to be conducted by West Fraser Mills Ltd in TFL 52, CP 149 Block 1 and CP 761 Block 9, Quesnel FD.
2006-023	INS	Rob Field	AIA of Plutonic Power Corporation's proposed East Toba River - Montrose Creek Power Project, located on the lower reaches of East Toba River and on Montrose Creek, with a transmission line corridor extending S from Toba Inlet to Saltery Bay.
2006-024	INS	Amanda Marshall	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments by Anadarko Canada Corporation and possible other proponents to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS map sheets 94O, 94P, 94J and 94I located N of the Peace River.
2006-025	INS	Bjorn Simonsen	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for proposed subdivision and development of a 180 ha property owned by BC Wilderness Tours Ltd. on the N side of Kamloops Lake, including: Blk B of DLs 342 & 343; Blk C of DL 343, Sec 26, Tp 20, R 19, W6M, KDYD; Blk D of DL 343; Blk E of DLs 342 & 343, Sec 26, Tp 20, R 19, W6M, KDYD, and; Blk F, DLs 342 & 343, Sec 25 & 26, Tp 20, R 19, W6M, KDYD, located on both sides of the Tranquille River in the vicinity of EeRd-003, about 4 km W of Kamloops.
2006-026	ALT	Gerry Anderson	Alterations to sites DiRc-70, DiRc-71, DiRc-72 and DiRc-73 as a result of inundation during the raising of the level of Lorne Lake as a consequence of Young Life of Canada's construction of a dam in the Wolfe Creek Valley near Princeton.

BACK ISSUES OF THE MIDDEN

~ a selection of articles related to the themes of this issue ~

- 1(3):** Archaeological Research in the Ocean Falls - Bella Coola Region, Summer 1968, by Philip M. Hobler, (*Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia*), 1969.
- 3(5):** New Radiocarbon Dates May Push Back History in Queen Charlotte Islands, by K.R. Fladmark, 1971.
- 4(5):** Radiocarbon Dates from Sites Excavated by Simon Fraser University, by Roy L. Carlson and Philip M. Hobler, 1972.
- 8(5):** Ten Years After: The Archaeology Society of British Columbia, by Hilary Stewart, 1976.
- 15(1):** Archaeology in Kitimat: A.S.B.C. Joins in Historical Research Project, by James Tirrul-Jones, 1983.
- 18(2):** The Lower Stikine Project, by Philip M. Hobler, 1986.
- 18(5):** The ASBC's 20th Anniversary, by Colin W. Grunsey, 1986.
- 19(1):** ASBC celebrates 20 years, by Gladys Groves, 1987.
- 19(2):** Haiku: The dig, by Don Bunyan, 1987.
- 19(5):** ASBC Private Collections Archives, by Pamela Adory, 1987.
- 23(4):** Landels: An 8500 Year-old Deer Hunting Camp, by Mike K. Rousseau, 1991.
- 23(5):** Carlson Recollects: Backdrop to the 25 Years of the A.S.B.C., by Roy Carlson, 1991.
- 25(3):** Archaeology at Fort Langley: Evidence for an 8,000 Year-Old Occupation in the Fraser Valley, by John Porter and Stan Copp, 1993.
- 28(4):** Grubbing Among the Middens: 30 Years of ASBC Participation in Archaeological Projects, by Don Bunyan and Helmi Braches, 1996.
- 28(4):** ASBC Participation in the Chinatown Dig, 1996, by Robin Hooper, 1996.
- 28(4):** A Deep Appreciation of the ASBC, a letter from Hilary Stewart, 1996.
- 29(1):** Archaeology and the British Columbia Fur Trade, by David V. Burley and Philip M. Hobler, 1997.
- 33(3):** Philip Hobler and SFU, by Roy L. Carlson, 2001.

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CONFERENCES & EVENTS

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, 39TH ANNUAL MEETING
Toronto, Ontario, May 24-27, 2006
Info: <http://caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com/>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES OF THE AMERICAS SYMPOSIUM 2006
Tucson, Arizona, September 13 - 16, 2006
University of Arizona, USS Arizona Memorial Union
Themes: (1) Geoarchaeology; (2) Conservation Studies and Ephemeral Remains;
(3) Spatial Analysis and Remote Sensing; (4) Chronometry; (5) Human-Environmental
Interaction; (6) Material Culture Studies.
Submission Deadlines: May 15 (organized sessions); June 1 (paper abstracts).
Info: <http://asas06.ltc.arizona.edu/>
Inquiries: R. Emerson Howell (rhowell@email.arizona.edu) or AJ Vonarx (ajvonarx@email.arizona.edu).

CHACMOOL CONFERENCE
Calgary, Alberta, November 11-14, 2006
Info: <http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/Chacmool2006/index.htm/>
Inquiries: arkyconf@ucalgary.ca



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